
Improving Services for Pregnant Women and Children 0-1 in Central New York State

Profiling High Risk Communities

Prepared for the Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York

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Improving Services for Pregnant Women and Children 0-1 in Central New York State: Profiling High Risk Communities

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Introduction

As part of the Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York's (CHFWCNY) vision to ensure that every young child is healthy and ready to succeed in school, the Foundation commissioned Chapin Hall in July 2009 to conduct an environmental scan of the Central New York region. The purpose of the scan was to identify the needs, existing gaps, and strengths in local maternal child health systems and to develop a set of specific recommendations the Foundation might adopt to improve birth outcomes for children in poverty living in the Foundation's target area. The final report was submitted to the Foundation in December 2009.¹

The Foundation then requested that Chapin Hall staff conduct a zip code level analysis of key outcomes. Building on the county-level statistical review conducted as part of the environmental scan, Chapin Hall staff used U.S. Census Bureau data to examine demographic profiles and key outcomes at the zip code level for the eight county target area. The key indicators include:

- Total population,
- Number of births,
- Urban-rural classification,
- Percent of the population five or younger,
- Percent of population over 18,
- Percent of population 65 and over,
- Percent of population non-English speaking,

¹ Barringer, E., Jarpe-Ratner, E., Daro, D. & Wulczyn, F. (2009). Improving Services for Pregnant Women and Children 0-1 in Central New York State: Environmental Scan and Recommendations. Chicago, IL: Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago.

- Average family size,
- Percent of families below poverty,
- Racial and ethnic composition,
- Educational levels, and
- Employment levels.

In addition to these factors, we assessed variation across the service area's 156 zip codes² on the key health outcomes listed in New York State's Prevention Agenda that relate to maternal health and early child development. As noted in our initial report, these indicators include:

- Teen pregnancy rate,
- Teen birth rate,
- Prenatal care status,
- Low birth weight, and
- Infant death rate.

The following memorandum includes maps and figures detailing the demographic profiles of the zip codes in the area; highlights those zip codes with the poorest performance on the five key outcomes; identifies the zip codes with the highest concentration of risk; and examines the community characteristics of specific zip codes that performed differently than expected, given their demographic profiles. The memo concludes with a discussion about investment opportunities the Foundation might consider in furthering its early childhood goals.

Methodology

To conduct our analyses we obtained zip code level data from the 2000 Census from the American FactFinder on the U.S. Census Bureau's web site.³ The Foundation provided us with outcome data for 2005-2007 at a zip code level from the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics. These two data sources were merged to create an analysis file for the purposes of this memorandum.

² The service area has 157 zip codes in it. However, the Census Bureau data did not include data for one zip code, 13103, in Oswego County, so this zip code is not represented in some analyses.

³ U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2000, Summary File 1 and Summary File 3; generated by Bonnie Hart; using American FactFinder; <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>; (22 February 2010).

We created a series of maps using ArcGIS software to examine the distribution of each outcome variable across the service area and within each individual county. The values for each outcome were divided into quartiles based on the overall distribution of values. Each zip code area was color coded to correspond to the quartile into which it fell for that outcome. These same quartile points were used on all maps for a given outcome to allow for easy county-to-county comparisons.

The second series of maps identifies zip codes that have a high concentration of risk across several outcomes. A rating was constructed by combining four of the five outcomes, excluding the teen birth rate.⁴ For each of the outcomes for which a given zip code ranked in the highest (most at-risk) quartile, the zip code was given a point. Those zip codes with zero points were considered to be at the lowest risk, those with one point at moderate risk, and those with two or more points at the highest risk.

To help explain some of the variation in risk across the service area, a standard OLS regression was run for each of the five outcomes, controlling for a variety of community characteristics such as proportion of families living in poverty, education levels, and the racial makeup of the zip code. Of the five models, those for prenatal care status and the teen pregnancy and teen birth rates were most predictive. As a result, we created scatter plots for these three outcomes to illustrate the actual versus predicted outcome values, based on the control variables. This allows one to focus in on communities that are doing much better or much worse than would be expected based on the community's demographic risk profile.

Demographic Profiles of Zip Codes

As noted in the December 2009 report to the Foundation, the counties in the service area have population sizes that vary from 48,599 in Cortland County to 458,336 in Onondaga County, but are relatively similar in regards to socioeconomic factors such as race, ethnicity, and average family size. Table 1 lists each county's population to provide a context for interpreting the analyses provided in this memorandum. However, our unit of analysis in this report is the individual zip codes within the service area, and when examining demographic characteristics at that level, a great deal more diversity is apparent. Table 2 includes information about the demographic indicators across the service area and clearly highlights the diversity among zip codes. Appendix A includes the full set of demographic indicators for each zip code as well as a summary for each county.

⁴ We excluded the teen birth rate because it is closely related to the teen pregnancy rate and would therefore unduly penalize zip codes that had poor performance in the area of teen pregnancy.

Table 1. County Populations

Cayuga	81,963
Cortland	48,599
Herkimer	64, 427
Madison	69,441
Oneida	235,469
Onondaga	458,336
Oswego	122,377
Tompkins	96,501

Table 2. Average Demographic Characteristics across Zip Codes in Service Area

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Total Population	156	7,504.46	9,732.18	160.0	63,396.0
Population Less than 5 years old (%)	156	6.00	1.12	2.6	11.6
Population more than 18 years old (%)	156	73.61	3.79	60.8	87.8
Population more than 65 years old (%)	156	12.82	3.58	5.9	24.6
White (%)	156	94.00	10.24	29.7	99.1
Black (%)	156	3.00	8.04	0.0	58.0
Asian (%)	156	0.79	1.33	0.0	10.7
Other (%)	156	2.21	2.84	0.3	30.1
Hispanic (%)	156	1.41	2.05	0.0	16.4
Average Family Size	156	3.07	0.12	2.7	3.8
At least a high school education (%)	156	82.94	7.10	49.2	96.0
At least a bachelor's degree (%)	156	19.85	11.22	6.0	60.3
Speaks a foreign language at home (%)	156	5.38	3.65	0.9	24.0
Participating in the labor force (%)	156	64.91	6.41	32.3	78.8
Families below poverty level (%)	156	7.58	5.65	0.0	46.5

As can be seen in Table 2 above, the standard deviations for many of the variables are quite high, indicating high variability among the zip codes. For example, the mean percentage of whites across the zip codes is 94 percent, but the proportion of white residents in a given zip code range from one-third to virtually 100 percent. Similar variability is observed in other racial categories as well as in educational and employment status. This variability underscores the importance of developing adaptable early intervention service options and service delivery systems.

Core Outcomes by Zip Code

We looked at each zip code to determine how it fared on the five core Prevention Agenda outcomes: teen pregnancy, teen births, prenatal care status, low birth weight, and the infant death rate. Appendix B includes the performance on each outcome for each zip code in the service area. We created a series of maps, included as Appendix C, which illustrate these outcomes for the entire service area and for each county, thus enabling the Foundation to pinpoint the specific geographic areas with poor performance on outcomes of interest. Each county map is divided into zip codes and color coded to show different levels of risk for a given outcome. The levels were chosen to correspond to the quartile values observed on each outcome across all zip codes – the darkest color represents those zip codes with the most negative scores on a given outcome measure, the lightest color signifies that the zip code is among the best performers on that indicator. In addition to illustrating an area's risk level relative to all zip codes in the Foundation's service area, each map also references the national average for each outcome measure, providing a context for understanding a community's risk relative to the national profile. On the county-level maps, the areas are labeled with the zip code followed by the number of births (from 2005-2007) in parentheses.

When interpreting the results provided in this memorandum, the reader should keep in mind that in a zip code with relatively few births (generally less populous areas), each birth will have a greater effect on the outcome measures for that zip code than a single birth will in a more populous zip code. For example, in Cortland County, there were two zip codes with only 21 births over the evaluation period, and if a few of those pregnancies/births had poor outcomes, there would be a much greater impact on the zip codes' outcomes than in one of the zip codes with 1,000 or more births.

The following section discusses each of the five core outcomes, highlighting any trends noted as well as the highest and lowest performing zip codes. Appendix C includes all of the maps being referenced in this section. Appendix D includes a reference list of each zip code that identifies the county and city in which it is located. In identifying those areas with the poorest outcomes, these maps do not take into account the demographic characteristics of the communities or the extent of available services.

Teen Pregnancy Rate

As seen in the first map in Appendix C, the central part of the service area had the best performance on the teen pregnancy rate; counties across the north and along the west side of the service area appear to have the highest rates of teen pregnancy when looking at the overall service area. It should be noted that the highest quartile for the service area's teen pregnancy rate included those zip codes above 49.6 pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 15-19, which is well below the national teen pregnancy rate of 70.6 per 1,000. There were only 11 zip codes in the entire service area that were above the national average. This indicates that as a whole, the service area is performing well in regards to teen pregnancies.

The zip code with the highest rate of teen pregnancies, 218.9, was 13202 in Onondaga County, which is part of Syracuse. As seen in Table 3 below, as might be expected due to its large size, Onondaga had 10 zip codes with teen pregnancy rates in the highest quartile, and eight of those were above the national average. All but one of those zip codes is in Syracuse; the other one, 13120, is located in Nedrow. Five counties had no zip codes with teen pregnancy rates above the national average but did have at least one zip code in the highest quartile for the service area.

Table 3. Zip Codes per County with High Teen Pregnancy Rates

County	Total Number of Zip Codes	Number of Zip Codes above National Average (>70.6)	Zip Codes above National Average	Number of Zip Codes in the Highest Quartile (>49.6)
Cayuga	14	0		3
Cortland	8	0		1
Herkimer	14	0		4
Madison	20	0		3
Oneida	35	2	13501, 13502	5
Onondaga	38	8	13120, 13202, 13203, 13204, 13205, 13206, 13207, 13208	10
Oswego	19	1	13302	7
Tompkins	9	0		1
TOTAL	157	11		34

Teen Birth Rate

The second outcome represented in the maps is the teenage birth rate, defined as births per 1,000 females aged 15-19. As with the teen pregnancy rate, the service area's highest quartile on this outcome is below the national average, indicating that the service area overall is performing well when compared to the nation as a whole in regards to teen births. The highest quartile includes any zip codes with teen birth

rates above 33.7; the national teen birth rate is 41.9. As seen in Table 4 below, the service area has 35 zip codes that have teen birth rates in the highest quartile, with 22 of those zip codes having teen birth rates that are equal to or higher than the national average. As with the teen pregnancy rate, Onondaga County had the largest number of zip codes with teen birth rates in the highest quartile (eight) and all of those were above the national average; four of the zip codes were more than double the national rate. Tompkins County did not have any zip codes with rates in the highest quartile. Outside of Onondaga County, the highest teen birth rate (71.7) was in 13501, which is in Utica.

Table 4. Zip Codes per County with High Teen Birth Rates

County	Total Number of Zip Codes	Number of Zip Codes above National Average (>41.9)	Zip Codes above National Average	Number of Zip Codes in the Highest Quartile (>33.7)
Cayuga	14	2	13071, 13092	2
Cortland	8	1	13158	1
Herkimer	14	1	13338	2
Madison	20	2	13402, 13421	6
Oneida	35	4	13440, 13471, 13501, 13502	9
Onondaga	38	8	13120, 13202, 13202, 13204, 13205, 13206, 13207, 13208	8
Oswego	19	4	13069, 13135, 13302, 13493	7
Tompkins	9	0		0
TOTAL	157	22		35

Timing of Prenatal Care

The service area's population is well above the national average in receipt of early prenatal care, defined as beginning prenatal care within the first three months of pregnancy. The cut-off for the highest quartile, which indicates the proportion of pregnant women who did not receive early prenatal care, is 75.7, which is above the national average of 69.0. There were 21 zip codes in which the proportion of women receiving early prenatal care is less than the national average, although most of those were within 10 percentage points of the national average.

Table 5 below highlights those communities in the highest quartile that had fewer women receiving early prenatal care than the national average. Cayuga County had four zip codes in the highest quartile, and Cortland had none in the highest quartile. Eight out of Herkimer County's 14 zip codes were in the highest quartile, and three of those were below the national average. Madison County had four zip codes

in the top quartile with two below the national average. Oneida had eight zip codes in the high quartile; Onondaga had nine; Oswego had six; and Tompkins had one, in Slaterville Springs (14881).

Onondaga County had the largest number of zip codes, eight, scoring below the national average, indicating that it has a high proportion of women who do not receive prenatal care in their first trimester; again, all of these areas except one were in Syracuse. The poorest performing zip code was in Oswego County (13302), which is in Altmar. Interestingly, the zip code with the highest proportion of pregnant women receiving early prenatal care (93.9 percent) was 13346, which is in Hamilton, and is the zip code where Colgate University is located.

Table 5. Zip Codes per County with Low Percentage of Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care

County	Total Number of Zip Codes	Number of Zip Codes less than National Average (<69.0%)	Zip Codes less than National Average	Number of Zip Codes in the Highest Quartile (<75.7%)
Cayuga	14	1	13147	4
Cortland	8	0		0
Herkimer	14	3	13324, 13361, 13406	8
Madison	20	2	13314, 13355	3
Oneida	35	3	13318, 13501, 13502	8
Onondaga	38	8	13120, 13202, 13203, 13204, 13205, 13207, 13208, 13210	9
Oswego	19	3	13103, 13302, 13493	5
Tompkins	9	1	14881	1
TOTAL	157	21		38

Low Birth Weight

When interpreting the maps for the percent of babies born with low birth weight, defined as babies that weigh less than 2,500 grams or 5 lb 8 oz, the reader should keep in mind that the zip codes in the highest quartile for the Foundation's service area are all above the national average of 8.3 percent. Additionally, some of the zip codes in the 3rd quartile are actually above the national average, implying that overall the service area had relatively poor outcomes on this measure when compared to the national average. Table 6 below summarizes the information contained in the maps by providing the number of zip codes above the national average within each county and the number of zip codes in each county in the highest quartile, thereby allowing a comparison within the service area itself as well as with the nation as a whole.

The Foundation's service area has 61 zip codes that had a higher percent of births with low weight than the national average of 8.3 percent and 35 zip codes in the highest quartile, indicating the poorest

outcomes relative to the rest of the service area. The zip code with the highest percentage of low birth weight babies, 21.1 percent, is in Brookfield, Madison County (13314). As seen in Table 6 below, Oneida County had the highest number of zip codes, 17, with a percentage of babies born with low weight above the national average, closely followed by Onondaga with 16 zip codes that were higher.

Table 6. Zip Codes per County with High Percentage of Babies with Low Birth Weight

County	Total Number of Zip Codes	Number of Zip Codes above National Average (>8.3%)	Zip Codes above National Average	Number of Zip Codes in the Highest Quartile (>9.3%)
Cayuga	14	3	13034, 13118, 13140	3
Cortland	8	5	13040, 13045, 13077, 13101, 13863	3
Herkimer	14	3	13340, 13361, 13454	2
Madison	20	6	13032, 13072, 13310, 13314, 13334, 13402	5
Oneida	35	17	13054, 13308, 13309, 13354, 13363, 13438, 13440, 13456, 13471, 13476, 13477, 13478, 13480, 13486, 13495, 13501, 13502	10
Onondaga	38	16	13039, 13060, 13066, 13110, 13152, 13164, 13202, 13203, 13204, 13205, 13206, 13207, 13208, 13212, 13214, 13219	7
Oswego	19	6	13028, 13074, 13103, 13132, 13144, 13167	3
Tompkins	9	5	13053, 14817, 14867, 14881, 14882	2
TOTAL	157	61		35

Infant Death Rate⁵

The Foundation's service area has an average infant death rate of 5.0 deaths per 100,000 infants under one year of age, which is lower than the national average of 6.9 deaths per 100,000 infants. In 2000, there were 81 zip codes with an infant death rate of 0.0, meaning that those zip codes had less than one infant death per 100,000 infants under the age of one. On the other hand, nearly a third of the service area's zip codes (51 zip codes) were above the national infant death rate average, implying a more complex picture of the well-being of infants in the service area. Additionally, 26 zip codes were in the highest quartile for the service area. The highest quartile's cut off point was 11.7 infant deaths, which is much higher than the national average. Furthermore, the third quartile's cut off point was 7.1 deaths, which is still above the national average. That leaves just 25 zip codes in the entire service area with infant death rates between zero and the national average of 6.9 deaths, implying that the service area has two extremes—a large proportion of zip codes with no infant deaths, and a large proportion of zip codes with a high infant death rate. When looking at the infant death rate maps, it appears that many of the third and fourth quartile zip codes are in the western half of the service area.

The highest infant death rate was in zip code 13406, in Middleville, Herkimer County. Onondaga County had the largest number of zip codes (seven) with infant death rates in the highest quartile, followed closely by Oneida with six zip codes. Half of Cortland County's zip codes are above the national average, and almost half of Cayuga County's are above the national average.

⁵ The infant death rate is calculated differently from the infant mortality rate and is the data we were given by the Foundation and therefore used in this memorandum. The infant death rate signifies the number of deaths of infants prior to their first birthday divided by the population under one year of age. The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants prior to their first birthday in a given year divided by number of births in a given year. National Vital Statistics Reports. Volume 57, Number 14. April 17, 2009. Melonie Heron, Ph.D.; Donna L. Hoyert, Ph.D.; Sherry L. Murphy, B.S.; Jiaquan Xu, M.D.; Kenneth D. Kochanek, M.A.; and Betzaida Tejada-Vera, B.S.; Division of Vital Statistics. Accessed on March 18, 2010, at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr57/nvsr57_14.pdf.

Table 7. Zip Codes per County with High Infant Death Rates

County	Total Number of Zip Codes	Number of Zip Codes above National Average (>6.9)	Zip Codes above National Average	Number of Zip Codes in the Highest Quartile (>11.7)
Cayuga	14	6	13021, 13033, 13034, 13140, 13160, 13166	3
Cortland	8	4	13045, 13077, 13101, 13803	2
Herkimer	14	3	13357, 13365, 13406	2
Madison	20	4	13030, 13032, 13402, 13408	2
Oneida	35	10	13308, 13309, 13323, 13424, 13425, 13471, 13480, 13495, 13501, 13502	6
Onondaga	38	16	13039, 13060, 13080, 13090, 13104, 13110, 13116, 13159, 13202, 13203, 13205, 13207, 13208, 13210, 13211, 13215	7
Oswego	19	5	13074, 13132, 13135, 13144, 13145	4
Tompkins	9	3	13068, 14817, 14882	0
TOTAL	157			26

Concentration of Risk by Zip Code

After identifying the performance of each zip code on the five outcome measures of interest to the Foundation, we wanted to explore whether or not there were pockets of concentrated risk across the service area. So for each zip code we assigned a rating of low, moderate, or high risk. These ratings reflect a combined measure of the core outcomes, excluding the teen birth rate. For each of the outcomes for which a given zip code ranked in the highest (most at-risk) quartile, the zip code was given a point. Those zip codes with zero points were considered to be at the lowest risk, those with one point at moderate risk, and those with two or more points at the highest risk. For example, in Madison County, zip code 13402 had scores in the highest quartile for teen pregnancy rates, low birth weight, and the infant death rate. As a result, it was given three points, and was therefore classified on the maps as Highest Risk.

Table 8 includes every zip code in the service area that was categorized as highest risk based on its performance on the four outcomes, and it indicates in which of the four outcomes it performed poorly (i.e., the outcomes in which it was in the highest quartile). The service area had 35 zip codes classified as highest risk. Each county had at least one higher risk zip code, and as could be expected due to its size, Onondaga County had the most zip codes, nine, classified as highest risk.

Table 8. Summary of Core Outcomes in Highest Risk Zip Codes

(Check marks indicate that the zip code performed in the highest quartile for that outcome)

County	Zip Code	Low Birth Weight	Infant Death Rate	Early Prenatal Care	Teen Pregnancy Rate
Cayuga	13034	✓	✓		
Cayuga	13118	✓		✓	
Cayuga	13140	✓		✓	
Cortland	13101	✓	✓		
Herkimer	13338			✓	✓
Herkimer	13340	✓		✓	
Herkimer	13361	✓		✓	
Herkimer	13365		✓	✓	✓
Herkimer	13406		✓	✓	
Madison	13072	✓		✓	
Madison	13314	✓		✓	
Madison	13402	✓	✓		✓
Oneida	13308	✓	✓	✓	
Oneida	13438	✓		✓	✓
Oneida	13440			✓	✓
Oneida	13471	✓		✓	✓
Oneida	13480	✓	✓		
Oneida	13486	✓		✓	
Oneida	13501			✓	✓
Oneida	13502			✓	✓
Onondaga	13110	✓	✓		
Onondaga	13120			✓	✓
Onondaga	13202	✓		✓	✓
Onondaga	13203	✓		✓	✓
Onondaga	13204	✓		✓	✓
Onondaga	13205	✓	✓	✓	✓
Onondaga	13207	✓		✓	✓
Onondaga	13208			✓	✓
Onondaga	13224			✓	✓
Oswego	13074		✓	✓	
Oswego	13103	✓		✓	
Oswego	13144	✓	✓	✓	
Oswego	13302			✓	✓
Oswego	13493			✓	✓
Tompkins	14881	✓		✓	

We looked at the outcome data to determine if there were common combinations of poor outcomes at the zip code level; Table 9 below displays the most frequent combinations found. Not surprisingly, low levels of early prenatal care and a high proportion of babies born with low birth weights was the most common combination of risk factors, followed closely by zip codes with both high teen pregnancy rates and low levels of early prenatal care.

Table 9. Common Combinations of Poor Outcome Measures in High Risk Zip Codes

Outcome Combinations	Number of Zip Codes Demonstrating Each Combinations
Early Prenatal Care and Low Birth Weight	18
Teen Pregnancy Rate and Early Prenatal Care	17
Teen Pregnancy Rate and Low Birth Weight	8
Low Birth Weight and Infant Death Rate	8
Early Prenatal Care and Infant Death Rate	6
Teen Pregnancy Rate and Infant Death Rate	3

We looked at the zip codes categorized as highest risk to determine if there were any similarities between those communities (see Table 10 below). As one might expect, the highest risk communities were comprised of families that were racially diverse, had lower levels of education, were less involved in the labor force, and had higher levels of poverty. Interestingly, there were no significant differences between the higher and lower risk zip codes based on the rural or urban classification of the community.

Table 10. Demographic Characteristics of Highest Risk Zip Codes

(percentages)

Variable	Highest Risk Zip Codes	Other Zip Codes
White	86.5	96.0
High School Diploma	77.5	84.8
Labor Force Participation	61.6	65.9
Families in Poverty	12.0	6.3

Note: all differences are significant (p=.000).

Service Capacity

We have identified communities where performance is relatively poor compared to the entire service area and to the nation and a key piece of information in understanding what these results mean for communities, as well as for the Foundation's investment strategy, is the service provision capacity in each zip code. Although the information we have about services is limited to what we collected during our previous work on the environmental scan, we do have some thoughts on how services, such as home

visitation programs, pre- and postnatal classes, family support services, etc., are matched to need in the service area. However, those more familiar with the local areas will certainly have more comprehensive information on the services available to families. One note of caution: we have no way of knowing whether services located in lower risk areas implies that those services have *created* better performance on the core outcomes, or if the services and the needs are simply mismatched.

In Cayuga County, most of the services are located in 13021, in Auburn, in the middle of the county. Auburn is the county seat. However, the zip codes with the highest risk are located just to the west of Auburn, in the Port Byron and Cayuga (city) communities (13140 and 13034). There is another community in the southeast corner of the county, Moravia, which is also higher risk (13118). All three of the high risk areas have relatively few births compared to Auburn, so it makes sense that the services have been clustered in Auburn. Port Byron is served by the Cayuga-Seneca Community Action Agency, which administers a Healthy Families program. The Finger Lakes Migrant Services organization may also serve Cayuga County families.

Cortland County's services are clustered in Cortland (13045), which is the county seat. The county only has one zip code at highest risk, and it is in McGraw, which is the zip code immediately next to the city of Cortland. There are fewer services available for women and families in McGraw, although there is a small family resource center located in one of the elementary schools that provides a wide array of supportive services to families.

Herkimer County appears to have a mismatch between high risk areas and service provider locations. Most of the services are in 13350, in the city of Herkimer, which is a moderate risk area in the south central part of the county. It is directly adjacent to three higher risk areas (13340 Frankfort, 13406 Middleville, 13365 Little Falls); there are additional higher risk areas in the southernmost zip code (13361 Jordanville) and 13338 (Forestport) in the northwest corner. Three of those areas have very few births, implying that it might be difficult to sustain regular service providers in those areas. It is our understanding that a Healthy Families program serves residents across Herkimer County. Additionally, some residents access services in neighboring Oneida and Otsego Counties, but we are not aware of any specific services located in the higher risk communities.

Most of the services in Madison County are located in Oneida, in zip code 13421, which is a moderate risk community. Services that we know of in that area include Planned Parenthood (offering WIC), the Oneida Health Center, and Catholic Charities. Healthy Families and Early Head Start are offered throughout the county and have offices in zip codes next to Oneida, although they are both also moderate risk areas. It is not clear what services are offered in the two zip codes with concentrated risk levels (13402, Madison and 13072, Georgetown).

Oneida County's services are located in Utica (13501, 13502), which are both higher risk zip codes, but it also has several higher risk zip codes located elsewhere in the county. Rome is also a higher risk zip code

and it does have some service providers located there (Early Head Start, prenatal clinic, WIC, health department clinics and programs). Utica and Rome have much higher birth rates than the other zip codes, so it makes sense that many of the services are located in those areas. However, there are four other zip codes with concentrated risk levels, and it is not clear what services are easily accessible for those families.

Syracuse has the highest concentrations of risk in Onondaga County, and the vast majority of services are located there. There are two high risk zip codes to the south of Syracuse; one community is Nedrow (13120) and the other is Marietta. It is not clear what services are available in either of those areas, although it should be noted that as in other counties, those communities have far fewer births than Syracuse, which could be an explanation for why few services are located there.

Oswego County is another county with a significant mismatch between risk and resources. Most services are located in the city of Oswego, which has the highest number of births in the county and is considered to be at lowest risk. Many services are also located in Fulton, which is directly east of Oswego, and also has a high number of births relative to the rest of the county. Their neighboring zip code is 13074 (Hannibal) and there does not appear to be many services located directly in that community. There is a cluster of three zip codes that are higher risk in the eastern portion of the county: 13144 (Richland), 13302 (Altmar), and 13493 (Williamston). We are unaware of services located in these areas.

The majority of services in Tompkins County are located in Ithaca (14850), which is considered lower risk and is where most of the births are located. There is a very sparsely populated zip code (14881 Slaterville Springs) next to Ithaca that is considered high risk; however, it only had 10 births in the study period and therefore a single birth with poor outcomes would have a large influence on the rating for that community.

It is important to remember that we have incomplete information regarding service availability at the zip code level, so that is an area the Foundation will need to explore more fully. This analysis is intended to provide the Foundation with some general thoughts on the fit between high risk communities and service availability.

Adjusted Outcomes

After looking at the performance on each outcome by zip code, and the concentration of risk within each zip code, we explored each community's performance while taking the community's demographic profile into consideration. To do this, we conducted a standard OLS regression for each of the five core outcomes. We included the following independent variables in each model:

- Percent of population that was non-white;
- Percent of population aged 25 years or older that had at least a high school diploma;
- Percent of population aged 16 years or older in the labor force;
- Percent of families with incomes below the poverty level;
- County dummy variables; and
- Urban vs. rural categorization.

Depending on which outcome was the dependent variable, we also included other variables that might contribute to that particular outcome indicator. For example, in the regression model for the low birth weight outcome, we included early prenatal care and the teen birth rate.

Table 11 below provides the results of the five separate regression analyses we conducted; one regression model was used for each of the five core outcomes. Across the top of the table are the five core outcomes of interest to the Foundation (i.e., dependent variables in the regression). The first column lists the independent variables included in the regression model; these variables are included to see how each one affects the dependent variable in that model. When interpreting Table 11, the reader should look at each column as one complete regression and look for the values that are in bold-faced type, as those are the significant predictors in the model. For example, in the early prenatal care regression, there were seven independent variables that contributed significantly to the model. Another important piece of information in Table 11 is the adjusted R-squared value; this value indicates how much of the variation in the dependent variable (i.e., core outcome) was explained by the model. It can be thought of as a percentage;

for example, in the low birth weight model, only 15 percent of the variation in performance on this outcome was explained by our regression model.

The low birth weight and infant death rate models had low adjusted R-squared values, indicating that these models did not do a very good job of explaining performance on the outcomes. Many of the variables that might better explain the service area's performance on low birth weight and infant deaths were not available to us for this study. For example, to understand the infant death rate, it would be important to include data on infant injuries, child maltreatment, and birth outcomes (e.g., birth defects, cardiovascular disorders, respiratory distress). The same issue exists for examining the service area's performance on low birth weight; a strong regression model would need to include more medical information such as fetal conditions prior to birth, rate of pregnancies with multiple fetuses, and maternal health, among others. When looking at Table 11, one can see that the proportion of families living in poverty was a significant contributor to both of these models. Additionally, for low birth weight, living in a highly urban area was inversely related to low birth weight, as was the receipt of early prenatal care (more early prenatal care in an area meant fewer low birth weight babies). For the infant death rate, poverty was again predictive, as was low birth weight. However, because the full model explained so little variation in either outcome, the specific results for each independent variable can be misleading and should be interpreted with caution.

The adjusted R-squared values for the other three models (early prenatal care, the teen pregnancy rate, and the teen birth rate) had values between .62 and .69, indicating that over half of the variation in the dependent variable is explained by the model. Several demographic factors were significant predictors in the early prenatal care regression model. For example, those zip codes with a larger proportion of people having a high school diploma or higher indicated increased early prenatal care. When interpreting the coefficients, a negative coefficient indicates an inverse relationship to the dependent variable. For example, in areas with large percentages of residents living in poverty, fewer residents received early prenatal care. Interestingly, more participation in the labor force was associated with lower levels of early prenatal care. County variables were included in the models to determine if the specific county in which one lived had an effect on outcomes. The timing of prenatal care was the only model in which the county was a significant predictor, which makes intuitive sense because access to prenatal care is more place-based than the other outcomes.

The variables predicting teen pregnancy rates and teen birth rates were similar. The only real difference was that areas with higher levels of racial diversity had higher teen pregnancy rates, but not higher teen birth rates. Communities with higher education levels had lower teen pregnancy and birth rates. Higher levels of employment predicted higher teen pregnancy and birth rates as well; one possible explanation for this is that as more parents are working, teens might have more unsupervised time. As expected, higher poverty is associated with higher rates of teen pregnancy and teen births.

Table 11. Summary Regression Results

Independent Variables	Low Birth Weight	Infant Death Rate	Early Prenatal Care	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Teen Birth Rate
Intercept	0.10 (0.06)	10.79 (16.20)	0.83 (0.08)	50.21 (31.71)	54.48 (23.09)
Percent non-white	-0.03 (0.04)	-12.95 (10.04)	-0.16 (0.07)	58.88 (27.43)	29.89 (19.97)
Percent > 25 with H.S. degree or greater	0.03 (0.06)	-13.25 (15.21)	0.18 (0.11)	-163.83 (38.37)	-142.83 (27.94)
Percent > 16 in labor force	0.03 (0.06)	2.29 (14.51)	-0.21 (0.10)	155.57 (37.34)	118.03 (27.18)
Percent families below poverty level	0.15 (0.08)	37.06 (19.66)	-0.40 (0.14)	317.31 (45.93)	192.55 (33.44)
Cortland County	0.01 (0.01)	0.45 (3.69)	0.04 (0.03)	-8.23 (10.28)	-8.53 (7.49)
Herkimer County	-0.01 (0.01)	-4.46 (3.31)	-0.00 (0.02)	9.43 (9.33)	-3.07 (6.79)
Madison County	0.00 (0.01)	-3.87 (2.88)	0.03 (0.02)	-5.98 (8.04)	-1.52 (5.86)
Oneida County	0.01 (0.01)	-2.15 (2.72)	-0.01 (0.02)	7.04 (7.64)	2.60 (5.56)
Onondaga County	0.02 (0.01)	0.71 (3.15)	0.05 (0.02)	3.86 (8.65)	4.10 (6.30)
Oswego County	-0.01 (0.01)	-3.02 (2.89)	-0.01 (0.02)	-8.54 (8.19)	-2.44 (5.96)
Tompkins County	0.01 (0.01)	-1.64 (3.70)	0.05 (0.03)	0.71 (10.27)	0.74 (7.48)
Urban 1	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.62 (2.16)	-0.01 (0.02)	1.61 (5.94)	-2.13 (4.33)
Urban 2	-0.01 (0.01)	-1.53 (1.84)	-0.01 (0.01)	-2.65 (5.09)	-4.36 (3.71)
Early prenatal care	-0.09 (0.05)	3.15 (13.37)	--	--	--
Teen birth rate	0.00 (0.00)	-0.06 (0.05)	--	--	--
Low birth weight	--	53.96 (24.08)	--	--	--
Teen pregnancy rate	--	--	-0.00 (0.00)	--	--
R-squared	0.2523	0.1727	0.6676	0.7273	0.6789
Adjusted R-squared	0.1475	0.0478	0.6245	0.6948	0.6406
F-statistic	2.41	1.38	15.49	22.36	17.73

Note: Standard Errors are in parenthesis. All significant values are bold-faced (p<.10).

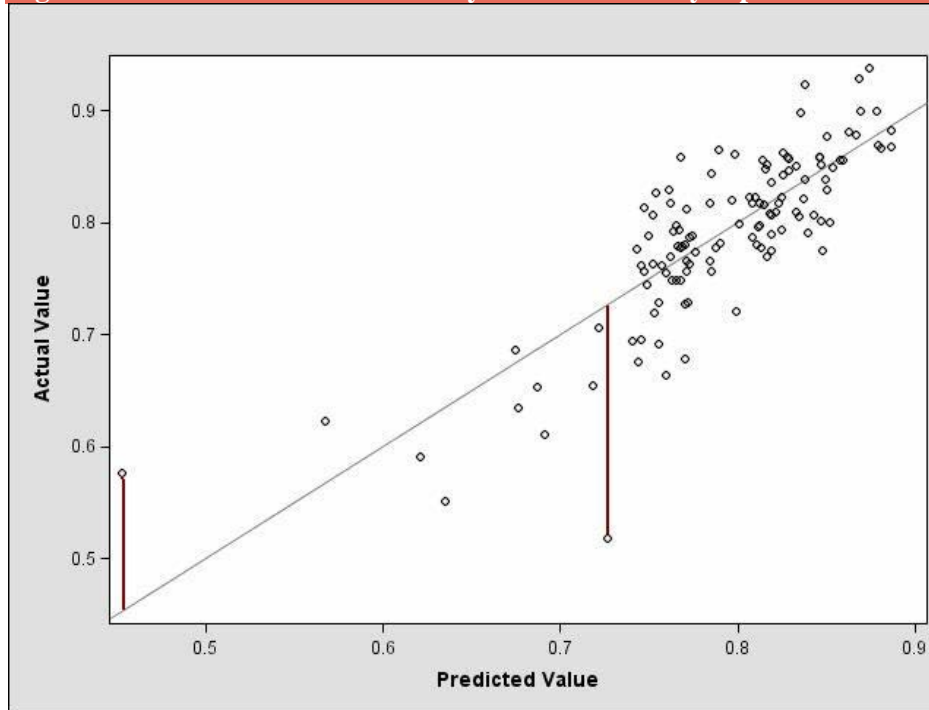
For the early prenatal care, teen pregnancy rate, and teen birth rate models, we created scatter plots to visually display the actual versus predicted values for each of the outcomes. Scatter plots allow the reader to see where zip codes are clustered and identify zip codes that are performing much higher or much lower than expected, given the demographic profile of the community. In the following sections, we include a scatter plot for the timing of prenatal care, teen pregnancy rate, and teen birth rate. We then discuss where the majority of zip codes are clustered, as well as identify those zip codes that were notably above or below the line. In making the determination for which ones to discuss more fully, we looked for a natural cut off for the residuals (the difference between the actual value and the predicted value).

Early Prenatal Care

Figure 1 is the graphical representation of the regression model for early prenatal care and illustrates the difference between what we would expect the performance to be on the outcome measure based on the demographic profile of the communities and how it actually performed. Each dot represents a zip code. In this scatter plot, zip codes above the line are performing better than expected for this outcome (i.e., a higher percentage of women received early prenatal care than would be expected given the demographic makeup of the zip code), and zip codes below the line are performing worse than expected. As can be easily seen, most of the zip codes are clustered around the line, indicating they are performing mostly as expected. The dots are also clustered toward the high end of the line, indicating that the majority of communities in the service area are performing well in regards to the timing of prenatal care.

There were two zip codes that performed much differently than expected based on their demographic characteristics. This can be measured graphically by the distance between the dot and the diagonal line, and is indicated on the scatter plot by a vertical line that highlights that distance.

Figure 1. Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care by Zip Code



There was one zip code, 13202, that performed much better than expected (i.e., more women than expected received early prenatal care). This is located in Syracuse, and had an early prenatal care percentage of 57.7, meaning that 57.7 percent of pregnant women received prenatal care in the first trimester. Even though this zip code performed poorly on many outcomes, and was in the highest quartile for early prenatal care (indicating poor performance on this outcome), it still performed much better than expected given its demographic profile. It has a higher than average number of children under the age of five living in the area; its residents are very racially diverse; 15 percent of the residents speak a foreign language at home; and 10.8 percent were born in a country other than the U.S. Additionally, only 45.6 percent of community members over the age of 16 were participating in the labor force, and 46.5 percent of families live below the poverty level. One important consideration to keep in mind is that this zip code had the highest teen pregnancy rate (218.9) in the entire service area. With a rate that high, one would typically expect a larger proportion of women delaying prenatal care because of the perceived difficulty in encouraging teens to engage in prenatal care. But this area is performing relatively well, given the characteristics of the neighborhood.

The zip code that had much lower performance than expected is 13302, located in Altmar, Oswego County. It is not clear why fewer women than expected entered prenatal care during their first trimester when compared to other zip codes with similar demographic profiles. This community is small, with a population of 1,556 and 54 births during the period under consideration. Its population is almost all white and 75.5 percent of the population has high school diplomas. However, it has a relatively low proportion of individuals participating in the labor force (57 percent) and a high proportion of families living in

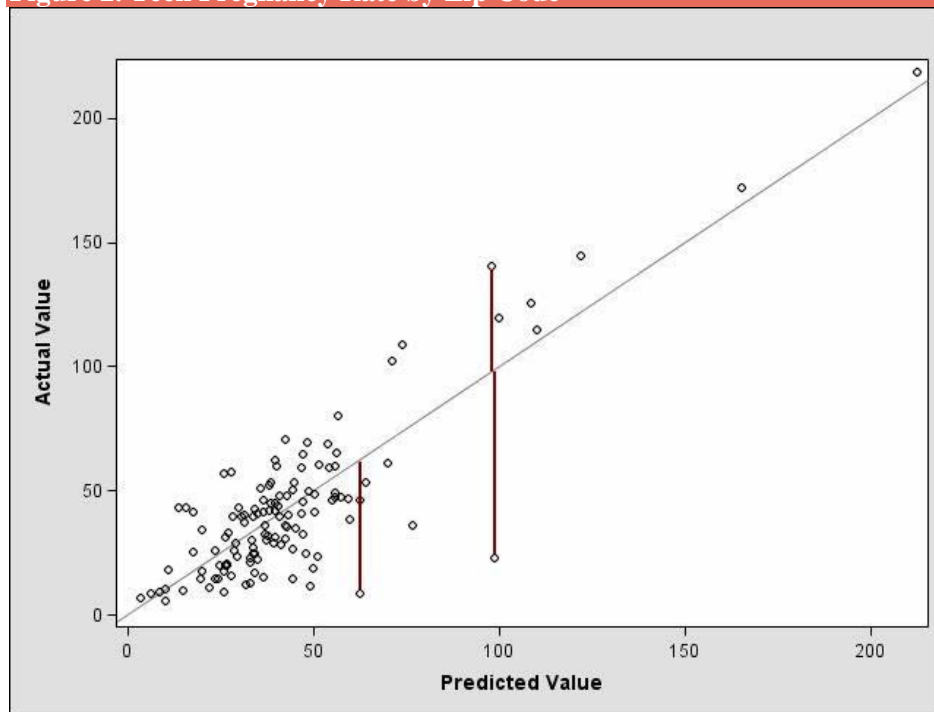
poverty (11.6 percent). Additionally, it performed poorly on most of the core outcomes. For early prenatal care, only 51.9 percent of the pregnant women received prenatal care during the first trimester, which is in the highest quartile for the service area as well as far below the national average of 69.0 percent.

Teen Pregnancy Rate

Figure 2 illustrates the regression model run on the teen pregnancy rate in the service area. Again, each dot represents a zip code, and those above the line have higher than expected teen pregnancy rates, and those below the line have lower than expected teen pregnancy rates given the demographic profile of the zip code. As can be clearly seen, most zip codes are clustered close to the line, performing close to what we would expect.

We have highlighted the three zip codes that performed much differently than predicted; one is above the line which indicates a higher than expected teen pregnancy rate and two are below the line, indicating a lower than expected teen pregnancy rate. These three have a line connecting them to the diagonal line that demonstrates the expected performance on this outcome.

Figure 2. Teen Pregnancy Rate by Zip Code



One zip code with a lower than expected teen pregnancy rate is 13210, in Onondaga County. This zip code is located in Syracuse and is located very close to Syracuse University. It has a teen pregnancy rate of 23.2, well below the national average of 70.6 and the cut off for the highest quartile in the service area (49.6 pregnancies per 1,000 teens). It is a racially diverse area and has a relatively high proportion of

college graduates (48.6 percent of the residents). It also has a high percentage of individuals born outside of the U.S. (12.6 percent), and 17.4 percent speak a foreign language in the home. It also has nearly a quarter of its families living below the poverty level (23.9 percent). It has a relatively high proportion of residents that are above 18 years of age, which might be expected due to its proximity to Syracuse University. One might assume that it has a lower than expected teen pregnancy rate because it is populated by university students who are less likely to become pregnant than young people not in school.

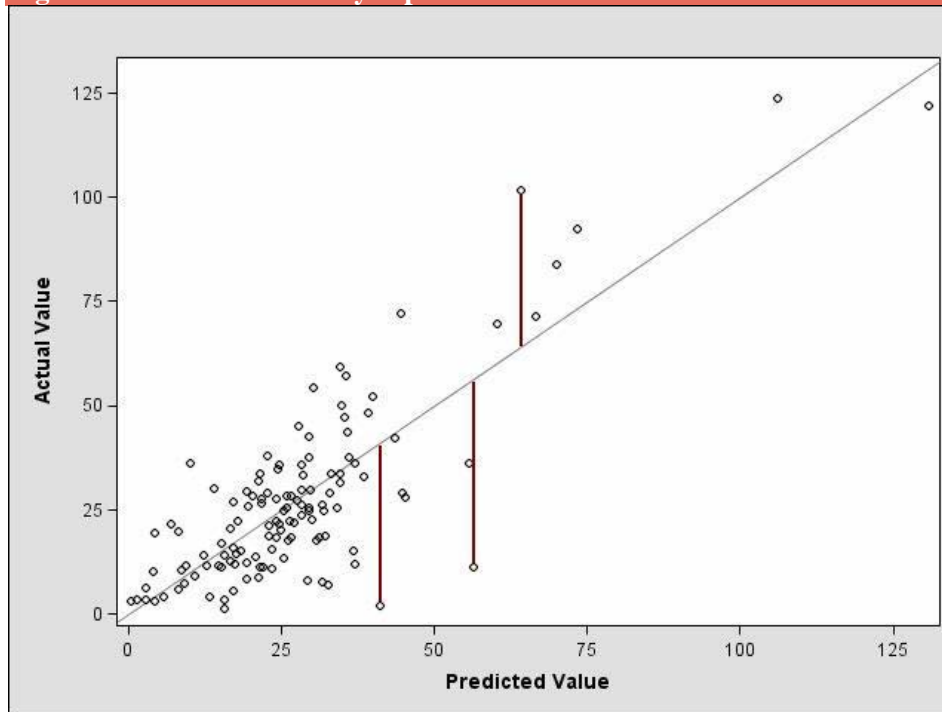
Another zip code performing better than would be expected, given its demographic profile, is 13403 in Oneida County, in the Marcy community outside of Utica. The teen pregnancy rate here is 9.3 per 1,000 teens, drastically lower than the national average and the highest quartile for the service area. However, given the characteristics of the community, one might expect the teen pregnancy rate to be much higher. It is a racially diverse area, with 16.4 percent of the community reporting Hispanic ethnicity. The education levels are low, with less than half of the population having a high school diploma. Nearly 10 percent of residents were born outside of the U.S. Participation in the labor force is very low, with only 32.3 percent of the population working, but interestingly, only 3.9 percent of families are living below the poverty line. It is not clear why the teen pregnancy rate is so low in this community.

Zip code 13208 in Onondaga County had a teen pregnancy rate much higher than expected given its community characteristics. The rate was 140.6, double the national average of 70.6 and in the highest quartile for the service area. The zip code is located in Syracuse, and the demographic profile is similar to many of the zip codes there—71 percent graduated high school, 9.6 percent were foreign born and 14.7 percent speak a foreign language at home, and almost 60 percent are employed. It does have a high proportion of families living in poverty (17.1 percent). It is not clear why this area performed so poorly on this outcome.

Teen Birth Rate

As with the teen pregnancy rate, most zip codes performed at about the level we would expect when taking the demographic characteristics of the service area into consideration. Figure 3 below illustrates the regression model for the teen birth rate, with each dot representing a single zip code. Those above the line have higher than expected teen birth rates and those below the line have lower than expected rates.

Figure 3. Teen Birth Rate by Zip Code



Not surprisingly, the three communities with performance on the teen birth rate much different than expected are the same that showed unexpected teen pregnancy rates. As with the teen pregnancy rate, the zip code with the poorest performance on this outcome, given its demographic profile, was 13208 in Syracuse. The teen birth rate was 102.0, much higher than the national average of 41.9 and even higher than the cutoff for the highest quartile (>33.7). Its demographic profile was fairly typical for Syracuse, so it is not clear why this particular zip code performed worse than expected.

There were two zip codes with teen birth rates much lower than expected: 13210 in Syracuse and 13403 in Marcy, Oneida County. This Syracuse neighborhood also had much lower than expected teen pregnancy rate (23.2), it is not surprising that it had much lower teen birth rates than expected. The teen birth rate was 11.3 per 1,000 females aged 15-19. It is not clear how this community is preventing teen pregnancies, when just on the other end of Syracuse is the zip code (13208, discussed in the previous paragraph) with a teen birth rate much higher than expected.

The Marcy community had a teen birth rate of 2.3, although it should be noted that there were only 88 births total during the study period. As discussed in the teen pregnancy section above, the demographic characteristics of the community typically lead to higher teen pregnancy and birth rates, and it is not clear why this is not the case in Marcy.

We do not have enough information to explain why various zip codes performed much better or much worse than expected. The regression models demonstrated that at least for prenatal care timing and the teen pregnancy and birth rates, the demographic characteristics of communities are the strongest predictor

of how zip codes will perform on the outcomes. This is not a surprising finding, although it does remind the reader how intractable the problems facing women are. However, the demographic predictors do not completely explain the performance on outcomes, which leaves open the question of what other factors influence the behaviors leading to these outcomes. One area that should be explored more fully is what services or programs are available in each of the zip codes performing better than expected to determine if there might be strategies to replicate in other areas, particularly those with similar demographic characteristics.

Investment Opportunities

This memorandum provides a great deal of detailed information regarding the performance of the service area's zip codes on the five core outcomes of primary interest to the Foundation: the timing of prenatal care, teen pregnancy, teen births, birth weight, and infant deaths. Taken together, these analyses tell us that the service area overall is performing relatively well in regards to teen pregnancies, teen births, and the receipt of early prenatal care. Performance in regards to the birth weight of babies and infant deaths is much poorer for the service area overall. Additionally, it is clear from the analyses that some geographic areas within the overall service area are performing poorly, and many of those are performing poorly on multiple outcomes.

An initial step in using the information in this report should be to have wide-ranging discussions with the Foundation's board and key stakeholders prior to making any firm decisions about what actions to take. These findings might be useful in developing a strategic plan to use the Foundation's resources to target the issues raised. As discussed below, there are several strategies that the Foundation might then take to address the issues of greatest concern.

Strategy A: Place-Based Interventions

The Foundation might decide to intervene in areas with the most concentrated levels of risk, such as those with poor performance on two or more core outcomes. This would allow a focus on more than one outcome at a time. It would also create an opportunity to build partnerships with service providers, government entities, and grassroots organizations in the targeted community, therefore building service capacity that might be sustainable over a longer time period. One advantage in creating an intervention for a specific locale is that it would take into consideration the unique characteristics of that community rather than try to force a "one size fits all" intervention on the area. On the other hand, place-based approaches might not be easy to replicate and therefore might be somewhat limited in the impact they can have on the overall service area. Another potential disadvantage is that place-based approaches may take more time (and money) to develop because of the need to involve local stakeholders and incorporate the

area's unique characteristics into the intervention's design. Lastly, targeting specific communities might be politically infeasible because it only adds resources in certain areas.

Strategy B: Outcome Focused Interventions

Another strategy that might be considered is to select one of the five core outcomes with particularly poor performance across the service area and intervene in order to bring all of the zip codes up to a minimum standard of performance. The Foundation could craft a focused message across the entire service area regarding its priorities and resources, and make changes on the ground based on the focus of the intervention. When making decisions about which outcome to focus on, several factors would need to be considered, such as available funding, feasibility of success, political climate, staff and partner expertise, and others. One advantage to this approach would be having a common message across the service area, regardless of the specific characteristics of each community. A potential disadvantage of this strategy would be that the intervention would be distilled across the entire service area, leading to a possibly less than comprehensive effort to bring about meaningful change. Place-based characteristics would still affect how such an intervention was implemented and might diminish its impact.

Strategy C: Obtain More Complete Information

The research activities we conducted answered many questions about the Foundation's service area, such as where "hot spots" were located, performance on outcomes at a zip code level, and performance on the outcomes after controlling for the demographic profile of a community. Yet uncertainty remains about how and why areas performed the way they did. This research raised a set of questions whose answers would allow the Foundation to more fully understand what is happening on the ground level in the service area. These questions are:

- What factors might account for the high infant death rate in parts of the service area? Many of the primary causes of infant death are medically or health related (e.g., congenital malformations, bacterial sepsis of newborn, diseases of the circulatory system). Other causes might be more amenable to intervention, such as prematurity, accidents, and maternal complications. But prior to determining strategies to address the infant death rate, more complete information is needed to understand the dynamics occurring within zip codes with particularly poor performance on this outcome.
- What is it about the service profile in the zip codes that are performing above or below expectations that accounts for their performance on various outcomes? For example, what kinds of services or programs are present in the Syracuse area that results in a higher proportion of women accessing prenatal care early in their pregnancy? The explanation for high performance might not necessarily be a strict service access issue; it might be something more intangible, like a neighborhood's culture or

history, or the specific background of various groups of people living there. An additional line of inquiry might be about the quality of services available to families; even if services appear to be readily accessible, if the quality of those services is low (or perceived as being low), residents might not choose to access those particular services. All of those factors could be examined more closely to gain an understanding of performance, as well as determine if there might be something that could be transported to another community to improve its performance.

- How do the five core outcomes influence longer-term child well-being? Much is known about how prenatal care timing may affect the birth weight of babies, which in turn affects the infant death rate, but questions remain about how and why the other four outcomes influence children beyond the first year of life. The Foundation is committed to improving the health and well-being of children, especially children living in poverty, and it is therefore important to better understand how a community's performance on the five core outcomes discussed in this memorandum is related to the well-being of children in that community during the first five years of life.

Appendix A

Demographic Characteristics of Service Area by Zip Code
(percentage of total population, unless otherwise noted)

County	Zip Code	Total Population	Age		Race					Ethnicity		Education		Speaks a foreign language	In Labor Force	Percent of Families in Poverty
			Less than 5	18 and older	65 and older	White	Black	Asian	Other/ Multiple	Hispanic	High School or higher	Bachelor's degree or higher				
Cuyahoga	13021	41,704	6.1	76.5	17.3	91.6	5.4	0.5	2.4	2.2	78.2	16.8	7.1	59.3	9.2	
Cuyahoga	13026	1,841	4.8	78.3	13.1	95.6	0.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	90.9	36.9	6.1	72.7	3.2	
Cuyahoga	13033	4,544	6.9	69.4	9.4	97.5	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.8	84.1	11.3	3.6	67.4	3.6	
Cuyahoga	13034	1,933	5.2	73.7	15.3	98.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.3	82.8	16.6	5.1	64.8	6.3	
Cuyahoga	13071	1,029	5.2	71.9	12.1	97.3	1.0	0.1	1.7	2.2	79.8	11.9	4.5	70.9	6.1	
Cuyahoga	13081	1,189	5.0	71.7	13.8	97.7	0.0	0.1	2.2	1.7	86.8	26.1	5.5	68.9	4.4	
Cuyahoga	13092	2,498	5.6	73.5	10.2	98.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.0	79.6	13.8	3.4	70.8	5.1	
Cuyahoga	13111	1,748	7.1	68.2	8.9	97.8	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.5	81.6	10.2	3.3	63.6	14.8	
Cuyahoga	13118	6,728	4.7	78.2	9.9	82.6	13.0	0.4	4.0	6.1	66.0	9.9	4.5	50.2	5.1	
Cuyahoga	13140	4,915	6.3	72.0	11.6	97.4	0.5	0.1	1.9	1.1	75.1	9.7	4.7	65.5	10.0	
Cuyahoga	13147	1,204	4.8	71.6	12.5	97.6	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.5	84.3	16.1	4.7	71.9	4.3	
Cuyahoga	13156	2,313	5.6	75.0	15.3	98.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	83.7	15.4	1.6	60.5	3.6	
Cuyahoga	13166	1,856	5.2	73.2	13.7	97.5	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.0	88.3	23.8	0.9	69.9	6.3	
Cuyahoga	13166	6,107	6.4	71.8	11.3	97.8	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.7	84.7	13.3	3.3	70.8	6.7	
Cuyahoga	Average	5,686	5.6	73.2	12.5	96.1	1.6	0.4	1.9	1.5	81.9	16.6	4.2	66.2	6.4	
Cortland	13040	2,831	7.0	72.6	11.1	98.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.4	80.2	10.8	2.9	68.6	6.6	
Cortland	13045	29,174	5.6	79.4	12.9	96.2	1.2	0.6	2.0	1.5	82.1	20.2	5.6	61.5	11.7	
Cortland	13077	6,823	5.8	73.6	13.0	98.1	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.6	87.7	24.6	2.7	71.1	6.2	
Cortland	13101	2,309	6.0	71.3	12.7	98.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.4	80.4	8.2	1.7	68.6	7.7	
Cortland	13141	789	5.8	71.2	9.0	98.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.4	83.2	18.9	1.6	67.9	9.9	
Cortland	13158	2,036	6.7	69.3	9.6	97.8	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.6	76.9	11.8	3.7	66.7	10.1	
Cortland	13803	4,225	6.7	69.2	11.1	98.1	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.3	83.3	12.5	3.0	70.7	9.5	
Cortland	13863	598	7.5	71.2	10.5	98.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	83.8	7.0	2.4	65.7	8.1	
Cortland	Average	6,098	6.4	72.2	11.2	97.9	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.7	82.2	14.3	3.0	67.6	8.7	
Herkimer	13322	1,104	6.0	70.7	10.7	99.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	85.8	14.8	2.4	64.8	11.3	
Herkimer	13324	1,989	6.0	73.3	10.3	97.9	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.4	79.3	9.8	2.7	65.2	17.2	
Herkimer	13338	1,619	5.3	77.3	16.7	98.8	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	80.9	13.3	2.4	60.7	7.5	
Herkimer	13340	7,937	5.6	76.2	16.0	97.8	0.5	0.2	1.5	1.0	78.6	12.2	6.8	63.4	8.9	
Herkimer	13350	9,878	4.4	79.7	21.9	96.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	77.6	16.6	7.2	58.4	7.2	
Herkimer	13357	11,555	6.6	73.3	15.5	97.7	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.3	79.9	16.8	3.7	62.8	11.4	
Herkimer	13361	724	6.1	74.6	15.6	98.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.6	82.8	13.9	10.2	59.2	11.3	
Herkimer	13365	8,926	6.0	75.7	19.2	98.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.5	77.1	13.5	4.6	59.4	9.0	
Herkimer	13406	710	5.8	77.0	16.9	97.5	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.1	71.3	11.5	5.1	58.1	6.3	
Herkimer	13407	5,724	5.4	77.0	15.8	98.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.2	79.6	12.7	4.6	65.4	7.4	
Herkimer	13416	2,238	5.5	72.6	13.4	98.7	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	77.8	17.9	5.2	66.8	6.7	
Herkimer	13420	1,587	3.7	80.1	17.1	98.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.1	91.1	28.7	5.9	60.5	4.1	
Herkimer	13431	1,840	5.3	74.3	14.3	98.0	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.1	87.3	17.3	3.9	63.5	5.2	
Herkimer	13454	712	5.2	71.2	9.7	96.6	0.3	0.8	2.2	0.1	71.3	8.0	3.3	60.6	7.7	
Herkimer	Average	4,038	5.5	75.2	15.2	98.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.7	80.0	14.9	4.9	62.1	8.7	
Madison	13030	4,272	5.5	74.2	10.8	97.5	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.6	81.7	11.7	3.7	68.1	5.6	
Madison	13032	12,427	6.6	74.3	13.3	97.7	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.8	80.1	17.0	4.7	65.3	6.1	
Madison	13035	8,065	6.0	75.3	13.1	97.6	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.4	93.3	46.2	3.8	69.3	2.5	
Madison	13037	8,772	6.2	71.6	11.3	97.9	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.6	86.2	21.7	4.9	69.6	5.7	
Madison	13052	1,631	6.6	74.1	14.2	97.5	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.3	84.8	15.0	3.9	63.1	9.0	
Madison	13061	930	4.6	72.9	10.3	97.6	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.6	88.2	28.3	1.6	73.9	4.7	
Madison	13072	1,043	5.6	76.8	8.8	81.9	14.1	0.0	4.1	7.1	60.2	7.7	3.0	47.2	7.3	
Madison	13082	5,012	5.5	74.7	12.7	98.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.3	84.3	13.8	3.1	66.0	4.0	
Madison	13122	1,209	7.2	70.4	12.3	97.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	87.3	24.8	4.2	77.4	1.4	
Madison	13310	491	6.1	76.6	16.3	99.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	83.8	22.2	4.4	55.9	4.6	
Madison	13314	939	6.5	71.4	11.0	98.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	78.6	12.1	5.3	67.4	12.3	
Madison	13332	2,400	6.0	72.2	12.8	99.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	80.3	14.9	3.3	66.7	8.0	
Madison	13334	1,526	6.4	69.6	10.6	98.4	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	83.0	13.7	2.1	64.8	5.3	
Madison	13346	5,735	3.0	85.1	11.6	93.3	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	91.9	43.5	7.2	53.5	7.0	
Madison	13355	692	6.1	74.4	13.4	98.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.9	81.1	8.5	4.6	63.2	9.3	
Madison	13402	1,694	6.7	73.5	12.4	97.5	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.6	77.6	8.0	3.5	67.0	8.9	
Madison	13408	3,908	4.1	81.7	10.7	88.0	8.1	1.3	2.5	2.6	78.0	21.8	12.5	60.1	8.5	

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 3 (SF 3)

Demographic Characteristics of Service Area by Zip Code
(percentage of total population, unless otherwise noted)

County	Zip Code	Total Population	Age			Race					Ethnicity		Education		Speaks a foreign language	In Labor Force	Percent of Families in Poverty
			Less than 5	18 and older	65 and older	White	Black	Asian	Other/ Multiple	Hispanic	High School or higher	Bachelor's degree or higher					
Madison	13409	2,181	8.3	71.0	10.5	96.9	0.2	0.3	2.6	0.7	81.3	10.6	4.0	67.4	10.0		
Madison	13421	13,192	6.6	74.6	15.0	96.6	0.7	0.5	2.4	0.8	81.8	18.8	5.5	64.5	8.8		
Madison	13485	945	6.6	67.9	10.4	96.8	1.2	0.3	1.7	0.4	75.0	8.7	4.3	64.5	13.3		
Madison	Average	3,853	6.0	74.1	12.1	96.3	1.7	0.4	1.6	1.0	81.9	18.5	4.5	64.7	7.1		
Oneida	13042	2,479	6.1	72.6	13.1	97.5	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.8	77.5	15.3	5.4	58.2	5.8		
Oneida	13054	2,162	6.0	73.3	13.0	97.4	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.5	83.3	13.4	4.8	67.6	6.1		
Oneida	13303	1,190	5.9	73.5	13.2	97.0	0.5	0.5	2.1	0.4	84.5	20.0	4.0	69.2	6.7		
Oneida	13304	1,655	5.1	73.8	13.3	97.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	93.8	31.7	3.2	72.6	1.7		
Oneida	13308	4,867	5.7	74.1	11.6	97.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.7	77.9	10.7	4.1	65.9	5.3		
Oneida	13309	5,942	5.4	74.3	16.3	99.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	80.2	10.5	3.8	64.7	8.7		
Oneida	13316	6,664	6.1	71.6	12.2	98.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	80.6	12.3	3.1	63.5	10.1		
Oneida	13318	1,429	6.3	69.1	7.7	97.3	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.0	84.5	12.7	2.9	74.2	4.5		
Oneida	13319	1,018	6.0	70.7	12.6	98.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	84.8	16.1	4.0	78.8	6.1		
Oneida	13323	11,772	3.7	79.5	16.1	96.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	89.5	33.2	6.9	62.8	3.0		
Oneida	13328	1,266	4.7	72.7	10.9	98.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	88.4	22.0	3.8	70.3	11.5		
Oneida	13354	3,090	6.4	71.8	11.0	98.1	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.5	87.8	22.7	3.7	71.2	3.3		
Oneida	13363	2,597	5.3	72.2	12.2	97.2	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.7	79.6	11.4	2.9	59.6	9.1		
Oneida	13403	7,919	2.6	87.8	8.2	64.0	25.5	0.4	10.0	16.4	49.2	8.4	10.5	32.3	3.9		
Oneida	13413	15,871	4.8	78.5	24.6	95.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.7	87.4	35.7	7.8	58.8	4.2		
Oneida	13417	3,180	5.4	81.3	23.9	98.2	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.1	80.2	16.1	13.9	53.7	8.7		
Oneida	13424	2,744	4.5	78.8	14.7	92.1	5.3	0.7	1.9	2.5	81.7	15.2	7.8	47.8	4.9		
Oneida	13425	1,970	5.5	73.6	14.5	98.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.7	77.7	8.5	6.3	63.8	5.6		
Oneida	13438	4,564	5.3	73.5	12.1	98.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	86.1	18.3	3.2	66.1	8.4		
Oneida	13440	4,277	4.8	77.0	16.3	90.0	6.1	0.8	3.1	3.9	76.9	16.3	6.6	56.6	9.7		
Oneida	13456	8,077	5.7	73.7	13.1	98.4	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	87.4	21.2	2.6	67.0	4.0		
Oneida	13461	3,179	6.0	73.9	17.0	97.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.8	89.0	24.5	2.3	63.2	0.8		
Oneida	13469	807	5.1	71.1	10.0	97.6	0.1	0.5	1.7	0.2	90.4	14.3	2.4	63.5	2.1		
Oneida	13471	3,466	6.5	68.8	8.4	97.1	2.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	80.2	6.3	3.6	65.6	7.6		
Oneida	13476	3,219	5.9	73.7	12.4	98.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9	85.4	17.3	3.8	66.6	6.6		
Oneida	13477	1,398	6.3	71.3	11.3	97.2	0.1	1.6	1.0	0.3	82.9	6.0	4.3	70.9	8.9		
Oneida	13478	3,219	5.9	73.7	12.7	97.7	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.3	88.0	13.9	5.2	65.0	0.6		
Oneida	13480	3,459	6.4	71.3	14.6	97.9	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.7	84.3	18.3	3.9	66.3	6.7		
Oneida	13483	160	7.5	68.1	11.3	93.8	1.9	1.3	3.1	1.9	61.2	8.5	5.1	64.6	3.7		
Oneida	13486	852	6.0	73.6	14.2	98.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.7	83.5	12.5	3.9	58.9	7.7		
Oneida	13490	1,710	5.6	72.2	11.9	98.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.1	84.8	11.3	4.5	76.5	4.8		
Oneida	13492	11,555	5.3	76.4	18.4	98.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	88.7	25.2	5.8	62.2	5.4		
Oneida	13495	2,271	5.3	77.0	21.1	98.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.3	81.2	14.7	8.6	59.1	3.2		
Oneida	13501	36,076	6.9	74.7	20.1	76.3	14.6	2.9	6.3	6.4	71.1	17.0	24.0	54.3	21.7		
Oneida	13502	33,505	6.1	77.4	16.9	87.5	8.1	1.0	3.3	3.8	77.7	15.3	12.7	58.5	13.8		
Oneida	Average	6,740	5.6	74.2	14.0	95.4	2.2	0.6	1.7	1.6	81.9	16.5	5.8	63.4	6.4		
Oneidataga	13027	29,108	7.1	73.0	11.4	96.6	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	91.8	32.3	4.1	70.2	3.1		
Oneidataga	13029	5,684	7.1	71.1	10.1	97.7	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.9	88.3	21.4	3.2	74.8	3.7		
Oneidataga	13031	14,977	5.8	75.4	18.4	96.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.0	92.0	33.5	6.6	62.3	2.2		
Oneidataga	13039	8.3	8.3	70.4	8.1	96.0	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	89.3	27.4	5.1	74.2	1.8		
Oneidataga	13041	9,818	7.8	69.6	5.9	92.5	3.6	1.3	2.8	1.3	90.8	23.4	7.4	76.3	3.8		
Oneidataga	13057	14,845	5.4	76.7	17.9	95.2	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.0	86.4	21.1	6.0	61.9	4.9		
Oneidataga	13060	2,852	6.5	74.6	14.5	96.9	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.3	85.9	20.9	4.9	65.9	5.9		
Oneidataga	13063	2,027	7.3	67.6	8.1	98.0	0.1	0.2	1.5	1.3	90.8	23.9	2.9	71.8	3.4		
Oneidataga	13066	12,299	5.8	74.3	18.2	94.4	1.0	3.2	1.5	1.3	96.0	58.5	9.1	66.0	1.2		
Oneidataga	13078	8,625	5.9	75.0	17.1	92.3	2.9	2.2	2.5	0.7	89.6	41.9	6.0	65.2	1.5		
Oneidataga	13080	3,553	5.9	71.5	12.3	98.1	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.8	87.6	15.7	2.7	67.8	5.7		
Oneidataga	13084	4,215	5.7	71.1	10.5	93.6	0.6	0.5	5.2	0.6	87.9	23.7	3.5	69.4	4.6		
Oneidataga	13088	1,308	5.5	79.0	16.5	92.5	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.5	87.5	25.8	10.6	68.1	3.9		
Oneidataga	13090	30,934	7.5	71.2	7.5	91.0	4.2	2.3	2.5	1.4	92.4	33.0	7.1	75.1	2.3		
Oneidataga	13104	14,414	6.9	70.6	12.0	94.1	0.9	3.6	1.3	1.1	94.9	58.9	7.9	66.5	2.3		
Oneidataga	13108	6,057	6.0	71.4	12.8	98.4	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.9	90.9	31.9	3.3	71.4	2.2		

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Demographic Characteristics of Service Area by Zip Code
(percentage of total population, unless otherwise noted)

County	Zip Code	Total Population	Age			Race					Ethnicity		Education		Speaks a foreign language	In Labor Force	Percent of Families in Poverty
			Less than 5	18 and older	65 and older	White	Black	Asian	Other/ Multiple	Hispanic	High School or higher	Bachelor's degree or higher					
Onondaga	13110	2,472	5.9	73.0	12.6	97.0	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.3	91.1	25.9	3.2	70.9	3.6	61.4	
Onondaga	13112	1,922	5.4	73.9	11.2	98.7	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	88.2	18.0	1.9	68.6	2.4	68.6	
Onondaga	13116	3,351	5.3	73.9	13.8	96.6	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.6	89.5	23.2	3.0	68.6	6.1	68.6	
Onondaga	13120	2,998	11.6	60.8	8.3	66.2	3.6	0.1	30.1	0.8	84.9	29.7	7.2	69.4	3.8	69.4	
Onondaga	13152	8,453	5.1	73.9	15.9	99.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	92.2	46.0	3.4	65.4	2.2	65.4	
Onondaga	13159	5,277	7.3	71.4	9.9	97.0	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.9	93.0	31.7	4.6	71.3	4.5	71.3	
Onondaga	13164	1,759	6.2	74.9	12.4	98.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.9	79.7	15.9	6.2	64.4	1.3	64.4	
Onondaga	13302	5,434	9.3	74.2	6.6	29.7	58.0	5.0	7.1	9.4	63.1	19.8	15.2	45.6	46.5	45.6	
Onondaga	13303	15,435	6.6	78.0	16.0	75.1	14.0	4.2	6.7	4.0	72.8	21.0	13.4	61.5	19.4	61.5	
Onondaga	13304	20,526	9.6	67.9	11.2	62.8	22.2	0.6	14.4	13.5	66.4	12.7	18.7	60.9	31.9	60.9	
Onondaga	13305	20,592	7.2	69.4	18.6	42.0	50.4	1.7	5.9	3.2	73.1	14.4	9.0	50.9	22.8	50.9	
Onondaga	13306	16,562	6.1	78.8	16.6	88.4	6.6	1.1	3.8	2.4	82.4	20.6	10.9	64.8	13.4	64.8	
Onondaga	13307	14,890	7.9	67.7	10.7	59.6	33.3	0.5	6.5	4.2	84.5	26.9	4.7	68.0	16.6	68.0	
Onondaga	13308	21,440	7.7	74.2	16.2	81.5	6.9	5.6	2.4	3.1	70.9	12.1	14.7	59.7	17.1	59.7	
Onondaga	13309	13,774	6.4	75.8	17.5	96.6	0.7	0.5	2.4	1.7	83.2	16.0	10.4	63.3	7.8	63.3	
Onondaga	13310	27,352	4.0	85.1	6.2	65.3	22.1	7.3	5.3	4.4	85.6	48.6	17.4	55.7	23.9	55.7	
Onondaga	13311	6,425	5.7	74.7	16.4	94.1	1.9	0.8	3.2	2.1	80.3	9.1	4.6	63.7	6.4	63.7	
Onondaga	13312	20,878	6.0	76.2	17.7	95.2	1.6	1.0	2.2	0.9	85.9	17.7	5.7	65.9	5.1	65.9	
Onondaga	13314	8,764	4.9	80.6	18.8	82.5	11.7	2.9	2.9	2.0	89.6	47.4	13.4	60.4	6.2	60.4	
Onondaga	13315	14,461	5.8	73.8	17.5	95.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	93.0	40.7	6.5	61.8	2.5	61.8	
Onondaga	13319	15,700	5.4	76.9	22.5	96.4	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.1	89.2	27.2	9.6	60.0	3.9	60.0	
Onondaga	13324	9,052	6.4	73.6	14.6	55.8	36.7	2.9	4.7	3.2	90.0	46.7	11.4	63.7	11.5	63.7	
Onondaga	Average	11,945	6.6	73.5	13.5	86.8	7.8	1.6	3.8	2.0	86.1	28.0	7.6	65.6	8.3	65.6	
Oswego	13028	1,380	5.1	70.9	8.3	97.8	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.6	77.0	8.2	2.4	66.0	11.1	66.0	
Oswego	13036	8,462	5.9	73.4	11.5	97.6	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.5	80.2	11.9	3.0	67.0	6.7	67.0	
Oswego	13044	2,776	5.7	71.4	9.6	98.0	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.2	82.6	9.2	2.5	70.7	4.0	70.7	
Oswego	13069	26,451	7.2	71.8	12.4	97.4	0.5	0.3	1.9	1.4	79.0	12.1	4.3	62.1	11.4	62.1	
Oswego	13074	4,340	6.6	71.0	9.3	98.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.9	77.0	8.8	2.0	66.6	12.4	66.6	
Oswego	13076	2,344	7.1	69.5	7.6	97.5	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.9	79.1	8.6	3.7	71.5	5.0	71.5	
Oswego	13083	1,759	6.0	71.7	10.8	98.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.1	84.6	13.1	2.8	62.0	7.9	62.0	
Oswego	13114	6,462	6.5	70.2	9.6	97.9	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.9	85.5	14.4	3.0	68.1	8.7	68.1	
Oswego	13126	36,454	5.2	77.2	12.5	95.7	1.1	0.8	2.3	2.2	81.7	20.0	6.0	62.4	10.1	62.4	
Oswego	13131	4,029	6.1	70.2	9.2	98.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.7	80.6	10.8	3.7	65.3	9.4	65.3	
Oswego	13132	4,310	6.2	70.7	7.3	97.4	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.8	85.8	21.2	3.1	73.0	7.3	73.0	
Oswego	13135	5,750	6.5	73.2	12.2	97.9	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.1	79.3	13.6	2.9	66.4	6.3	66.4	
Oswego	13142	6,595	6.5	72.8	12.8	98.2	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.6	80.6	14.9	3.7	64.2	9.5	64.2	
Oswego	13144	1,576	7.2	70.4	9.2	98.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	74.6	10.4	2.5	62.7	18.4	62.7	
Oswego	13145	1,874	6.3	74.0	14.1	98.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.4	75.1	14.4	3.7	55.2	13.7	55.2	
Oswego	13167	3,449	6.3	70.5	7.0	98.0	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.4	82.5	13.1	2.3	64.0	10.0	64.0	
Oswego	13302	1,556	7.3	70.2	9.6	98.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.4	75.5	7.7	2.7	57.0	11.6	57.0	
Oswego	Average	6,765	6.4	71.5	10.1	97.8	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.8	79.6	12.2	3.2	64.8	9.7	64.8	
Tompkins	13053	4,413	6.1	74.3	9.0	95.8	1.5	0.7	1.9	1.9	90.3	34.3	6.0	71.1	6.3	71.1	
Tompkins	13068	5,038	6.5	71.3	8.2	96.9	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.1	89.7	32.0	3.9	74.5	5.8	74.5	
Tompkins	13073	6,000	5.5	71.2	12.4	97.2	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.9	85.7	16.6	3.3	68.6	4.7	68.6	
Tompkins	14817	2,382	5.6	72.0	9.5	92.5	3.5	0.7	3.3	2.1	87.0	31.6	5.0	65.1	6.2	65.1	
Tompkins	14850	63,396	3.8	85.7	9.1	80.2	4.6	10.7	4.4	3.9	92.8	60.3	18.8	60.5	7.9	60.5	
Tompkins	14867	5,430	6.7	73.0	8.9	96.1	1.0	0.4	2.6	1.2	89.3	20.9	5.1	71.7	7.0	71.7	
Tompkins	14881	161	3.7	82.0	17.4	90.7	4.3	1.9	3.1	2.1	88.3	46.7	5.0	70.0	0.0	70.0	
Tompkins	14882	3,943	5.0	68.5	10.8	91.6	5.5	0.3	2.7	2.1	90.5	35.6	3.7	66.6	3.4	66.6	
Tompkins	14886	6,441	5.1	72.5	12.5	96.9	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.2	91.5	33.3	3.0	69.1	4.9	69.1	
Tompkins	Average	10,789	5.3	74.5	10.9	93.1	2.5	1.8	2.6	1.9	89.5	34.6	6.0	68.6	5.1	68.6	

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 3 (SF 3)

Appendix B

Pregnancy and Birth Outcomes by Zip Code

County	Zip Code	Total Births (2005-2007)	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Teen Birth Rate	Early Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight	Infant Death Rate
Cayuga	13021	1,332	50.1	33.7	79.8	7.1	10.5
Cayuga	13026	22	3.5	0.0	77.3	0.0	0.0
Cayuga	13033	127	16.2	12.1	72.2	7.1	7.9
Cayuga	13034	60	41.7	25.0	78.3	11.7	16.7
Cayuga	13071	32	61.4	52.6	78.1	6.3	0.0
Cayuga	13081	28	45.0	27.0	84.6	7.1	0.0
Cayuga	13092	103	64.9	50.1	81.9	7.8	0.0
Cayuga	13111	48	46.4	16.9	78.3	4.2	0.0
Cayuga	13118	178	41.0	31.7	72.8	9.6	0.0
Cayuga	13140	143	46.6	29.4	73.0	12.6	7.0
Cayuga	13147	36	23.4	17.5	66.7	2.8	0.0
Cayuga	13156	53	34.6	30.3	84.9	3.8	0.0
Cayuga	13160	55	46.3	27.8	81.8	1.8	18.2
Cayuga	13166	168	27.2	17.7	77.9	7.7	11.9
Cayuga	Average	170	39.2	26.6	77.7	6.4	5.2
Cortland	13040	98	45.6	25.6	85.7	10.2	0.0
Cortland	13045	949	28.7	18.6	81.0	8.9	8.4
Cortland	13077	253	43.8	27.0	79.5	9.1	7.9
Cortland	13101	96	48.1	27.5	81.9	10.4	20.8
Cortland	13141	21			90.0	4.8	0.0
Cortland	13158	48	50.3	44.0	84.8	2.1	0.0
Cortland	13803	132	33.1	24.8	79.7	6.1	15.2
Cortland	13863	21			78.9	14.3	0.0
Cortland	Average	202	41.6	27.9	82.7	8.2	6.5
Herkimer	13322	39	18.9	18.9	73.7	7.7	0.0
Herkimer	13324	48	48.3	14.5	66.0	4.2	0.0
Herkimer	13338	39	60.0	60.0	71.1	7.7	0.0
Herkimer	13340	230	47.0	24.9	74.9	9.6	4.3
Herkimer	13350	322	70.0	35.0	79.4	5.0	0.0
Herkimer	13357	416	53.5	25.8	76.3	7.5	9.6
Herkimer	13361	25			63.6	12.0	0.0
Herkimer	13365	317	60.3	25.8	74.9	7.9	12.6
Herkimer	13406	25			68.0	8.0	40.0
Herkimer	13407	155	49.6	29.8	75.7	5.2	0.0
Herkimer	13416	78	47.6	23.8	69.3	6.4	0.0

County	Zip Code	Total Births (2005-2007)	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Teen Birth Rate	Early Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight	Infant Death Rate
Herkimer	13420	27	22.7	7.6	76.9	0.0	0.0
Herkimer	13431	69	39.8	19.9	86.6	4.3	0.0
Herkimer	13454	23			82.6	8.7	0.0
Herkimer	Average	130	47.1	26.0	74.2	6.7	4.8
Madison	13030	110	30.3	17.7	85.3	6.4	9.1
Madison	13032	481	51.5	35.9	78.1	8.9	8.3
Madison	13035	191	9.2	3.5	85.0	6.3	0.0
Madison	13037	280	40.3	29.7	78.8	6.8	3.6
Madison	13052	67	40.2	36.1	79.0	6.0	0.0
Madison	13061	29	37.0	29.6	71.4	0.0	0.0
Madison	13072	32	39.2	39.2	71.0	12.5	0.0
Madison	13082	125	14.9	13.0	80.8	5.6	0.0
Madison	13122	46	17.5	8.8	86.4	0.0	0.0
Madison	13310	21			85.7	19.0	0.0
Madison	13314	19			68.8	21.1	0.0
Madison	13332	86	35.9	29.4	81.9	5.8	0.0
Madison	13334	59	33.3	26.7	81.0	10.2	0.0
Madison	13346	115	7.3	3.4	93.9	6.1	0.0
Madison	13355	29			62.1	3.4	0.0
Madison	13402	58	60.6	48.5	84.5	12.1	17.2
Madison	13408	83	14.9	7.1	77.1	3.6	12.0
Madison	13409	84	19.2	15.3	79.8	8.3	0.0
Madison	13421	537	62.7	42.8	82.1	7.6	3.7
Madison	13485	41	45.8	39.2	77.5	4.9	0.0
Madison	Average	125	32.9	25.1	79.5	7.7	2.7
Oneida	13042	86	45.1	38.2	78.8	3.5	0.0
Oneida	13054	45	30.8	20.5	88.9	8.9	0.0
Oneida	13303	37	40.0	26.7	78.4	8.1	0.0
Oneida	13304	39	30.7	17.5	79.5	5.1	0.0
Oneida	13308	124	49.0	33.9	73.0	14.5	16.1
Oneida	13309	211	46.6	37.8	78.0	10.0	9.5
Oneida	13316	191	47.8	36.2	79.3	7.9	5.2
Oneida	13318	54	25.3	8.4	67.9	7.4	0.0
Oneida	13319	40			84.6	5.0	0.0
Oneida	13323	256	11.6	6.0	81.9	6.3	11.7
Oneida	13328	35	16.7	5.6	80.0	5.7	0.0
Oneida	13354	96	30.3	15.2	75.8	13.5	0.0

County	Zip Code	Total Births (2005-2007)	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Teen Birth Rate	Early Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight	Infant Death Rate
Oneida	13363	71	41.7	18.9	77.5	8.5	0.0
Oneida	13403	88	9.3	2.3	83.0	1.1	0.0
Oneida	13413	367	14.8	7.7	83.7	6.0	2.7
Oneida	13417	98	60.2	32.1	78.9	6.1	0.0
Oneida	13424	58	43.7	19.8	86.2	6.9	17.2
Oneida	13425	76	35.1	26.3	81.3	5.3	13.2
Oneida	13438	127	50.7	21.7	75.6	10.2	0.0
Oneida	13440	1,499	65.6	43.8	74.6	9.0	5.3
Oneida	13456	112	25.4	14.5	80.0	11.6	0.0
Oneida	13461	73	43.4	21.7	80.8	8.2	0.0
Oneida	13469	21			81.0	0.0	0.0
Oneida	13471	125	69.0	57.5	72.0	10.4	8.0
Oneida	13476	106	40.9	22.0	76.7	9.4	0.0
Oneida	13477	41	30.9	24.7	82.5	9.8	0.0
Oneida	13478	106	42.0	36.4	81.7	8.5	0.0
Oneida	13480	104	36.6	22.4	76.7	13.5	19.2
Oneida	13483	17			76.5	0.0	0.0
Oneida	13486	25			72.0	16.0	0.0
Oneida	13490	52	23.8	7.9	86.0	1.9	0.0
Oneida	13492	314	26.4	11.9	82.3	7.6	3.2
Oneida	13495	70	23.8	14.3	82.4	8.6	14.3
Oneida	13501	1,680	115.2	71.7	55.2	8.8	10.7
Oneida	13502	1,204	109.4	42.5	61.1	9.3	10.0
Oneida	Average	219	41.3	24.7	78.1	7.8	4.2
Onondaga	13027	922	20.1	11.6	85.7	6.2	2.2
Onondaga	13029	224	48.1	28.5	84.4	4.0	4.5
Onondaga	13031	407	18.7	10.3	86.7	4.7	2.5
Onondaga	13039	624	21.4	9.0	87.8	8.5	8.0
Onondaga	13041	402	31.1	18.7	85.8	6.0	0.0
Onondaga	13057	439	29.2	16.2	80.1	5.9	4.6
Onondaga	13060	118	43.2	27.8	86.3	9.3	25.4
Onondaga	13063	50	20.8	20.8	77.6	6.0	0.0
Onondaga	13066	312	9.7	3.7	88.3	8.7	6.4
Onondaga	13078	250	17.8	9.4	87.9	6.0	4.0
Onondaga	13080	102	23.3	14.0	79.2	5.9	19.6
Onondaga	13084	120	17.4	11.6	84.0	5.8	0.0
Onondaga	13088	653	44.1	20.2	82.4	5.7	6.1

County	Zip Code	Total Births (2005-2007)	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Teen Birth Rate	Early Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight	Infant Death Rate
Onondaga	13090	1,103	29.0	15.8	85.1	7.3	7.3
Onondaga	13104	401	10.1	4.4	90.0	5.7	10.0
Onondaga	13108	172	9.9	1.4	93.0	2.3	5.8
Onondaga	13110	53	17.7	3.5	83.0	15.1	18.9
Onondaga	13112	53	22.6	11.3	92.5	7.5	0.0
Onondaga	13116	119	20.6	11.8	88.2	5.0	16.8
Onondaga	13120	110	80.4	59.5	66.4	6.4	0.0
Onondaga	13152	193	6.3	3.1	87.0	8.8	5.2
Onondaga	13159	145	20.6	17.2	85.3	6.9	13.8
Onondaga	13164	71	31.4	12.6	85.9	11.3	0.0
Onondaga	13202	304	218.9	122.3	57.7	12.2	9.9
Onondaga	13203	698	125.9	83.9	63.6	10.2	7.2
Onondaga	13204	1,232	172.4	123.9	62.3	11.7	5.7
Onondaga	13205	961	145.1	92.6	59.1	12.5	14.6
Onondaga	13206	672	102.4	72.2	75.7	8.8	1.5
Onondaga	13207	723	120.1	69.7	68.7	11.9	9.7
Onondaga	13208	1,181	140.6	102.0	65.4	8.9	10.2
Onondaga	13209	413	53.8	33.4	80.9	5.1	2.4
Onondaga	13210	698	23.2	11.3	67.7	7.7	7.2
Onondaga	13211	233	46.0	18.7	77.6	5.2	12.9
Onondaga	13212	649	36.2	21.3	82.2	8.5	6.2
Onondaga	13214	249	12.9	5.6	85.9	8.4	4.0
Onondaga	13215	368	10.8	6.3	86.9	7.3	10.9
Onondaga	13219	436	25.6	10.8	90.0	8.9	0.0
Onondaga	13224	346	61.6	33.3	69.7	6.6	0.0
Onondaga	Average	426	49.7	30.3	80.2	7.7	6.9
Oswego	13028	33	61.7	24.7	75.8	9.1	0.0
Oswego	13036	256	41.4	28.4	80.8	6.6	0.0
Oswego	13044	71	57.8	34.0	78.9	5.6	0.0
Oswego	13069	1,012	59.9	47.4	77.7	8.0	4.9
Oswego	13074	151	39.1	28.2	69.5	9.3	26.5
Oswego	13076	66	42.3	37.6	81.5	3.0	0.0
Oswego	13083	67	57.1	28.6	78.1	4.5	0.0
Oswego	13103	12			66.7	16.7	0.0
Oswego	13114	237	24.9	11.2	77.1	5.5	0.0
Oswego	13126	1,094	31.7	22.8	77.9	8.0	3.7
Oswego	13131	128	42.7	29.9	76.2	5.5	0.0

County	Zip Code	Total Births (2005-2007)	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Teen Birth Rate	Early Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight	Infant Death Rate
Oswego	13132	123	32.9	22.6	76.4	8.9	8.1
Oswego	13135	256	52.5	45.4	82.7	6.3	11.7
Oswego	13142	225	40.1	26.3	75.0	5.8	4.4
Oswego	13144	58	36.2	36.2	70.7	15.5	17.2
Oswego	13145	55	12.3	12.3	76.4	7.3	18.2
Oswego	13167	110	15.7	13.4	78.0	11.8	0.0
Oswego	13302	54	71.0	54.6	51.9	7.4	0.0
Oswego	13493	93	59.9	52.4	65.5	7.5	0.0
Oswego	Average	216	43.3	30.9	74.6	8.0	5.0
Tompkins	13053	152	27.4	8.5	89.9	11.8	0.0
Tompkins	13068	200	32.4	19.0	85.9	3.5	10.0
Tompkins	13073	227	37.5	26.2	80.6	5.3	0.0
Tompkins	14817	87	40.5	22.5	84.8	9.2	11.5
Tompkins	14850	1,516	12.6	4.4	80.3	6.7	4.0
Tompkins	14867	182	53.7	29.3	77.8	9.3	0.0
Tompkins	14881	10			60.0	20.0	0.0
Tompkins	14882	118	14.7	11.7	85.7	9.3	8.5
Tompkins	14886	172	26.3	14.3	83.9	3.5	0.0
Tompkins	Average	296	30.6	17.0	81.0	8.7	3.8

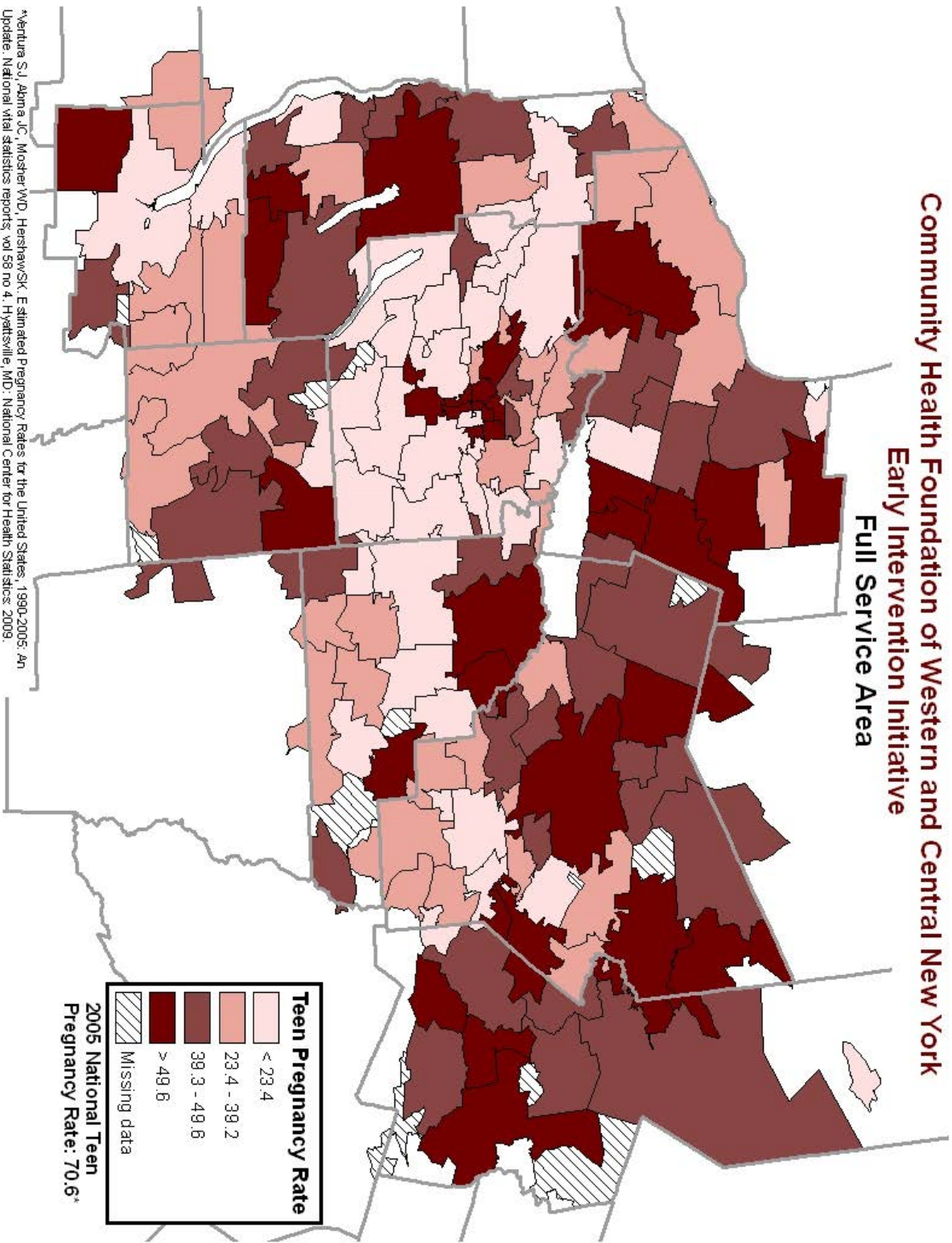
Source: New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics

Appendix C

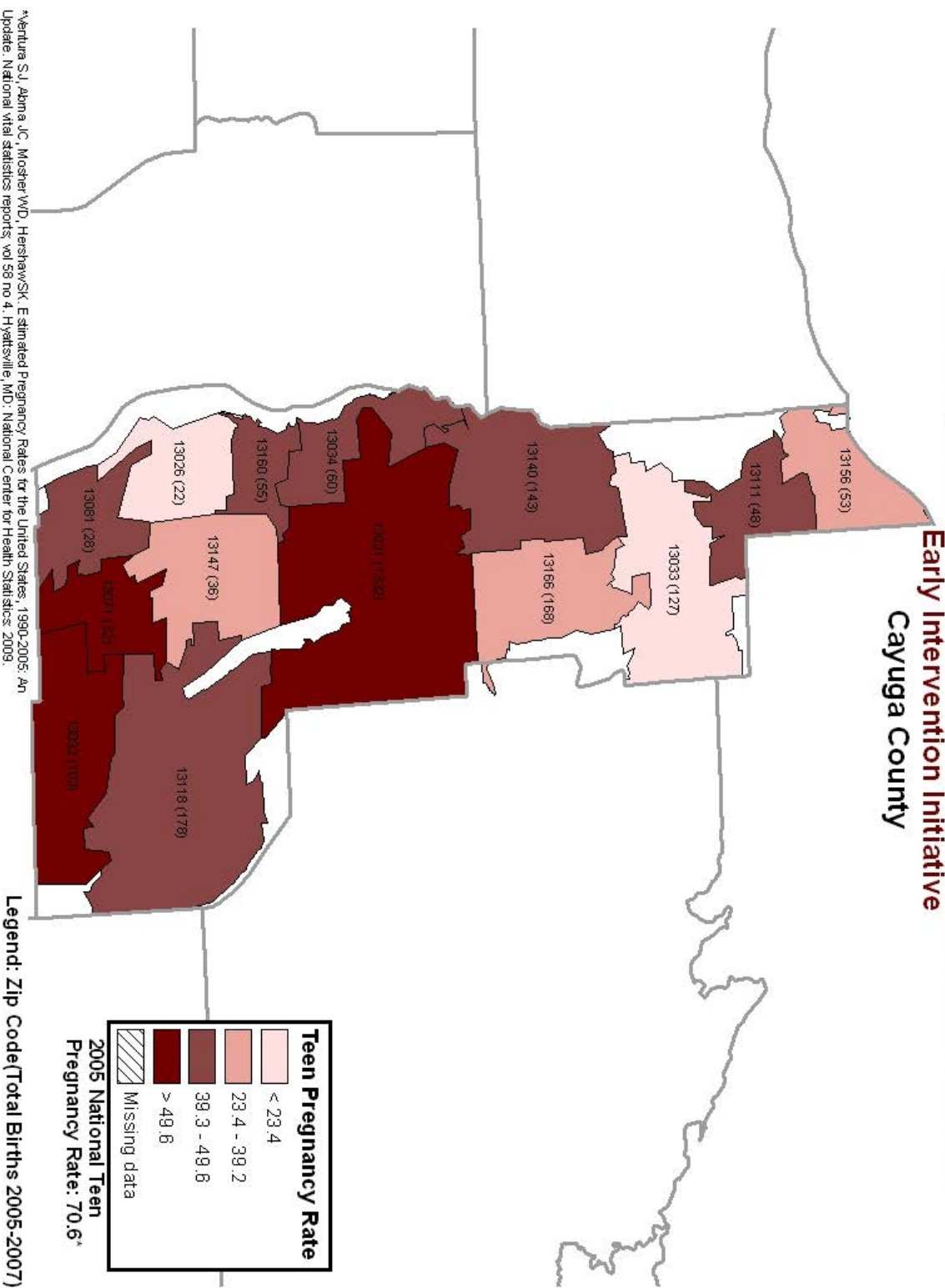
**Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York
Early Intervention Initiative**

Teen Pregnancy Rate

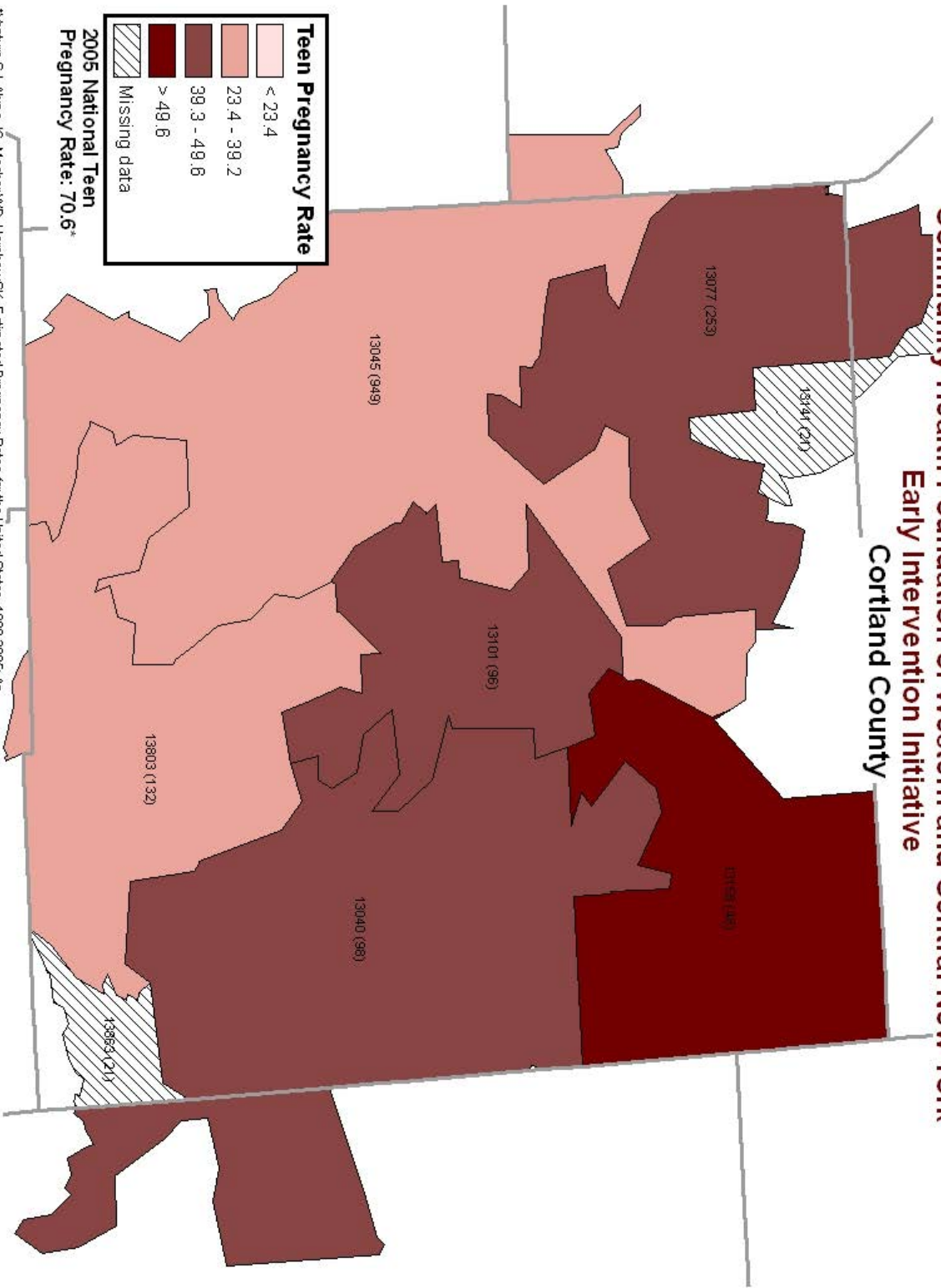
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Full Service Area



Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Cayuga County



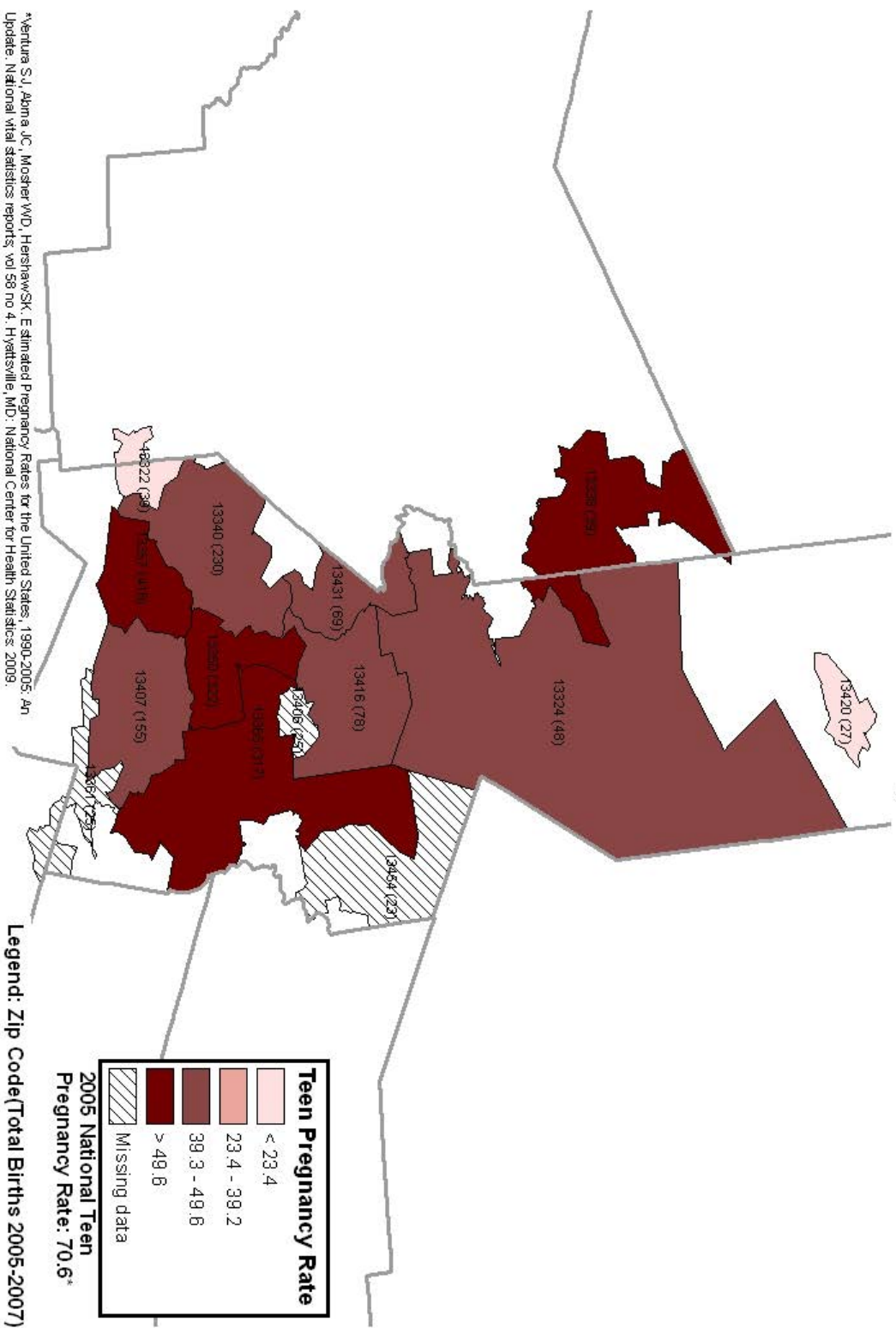
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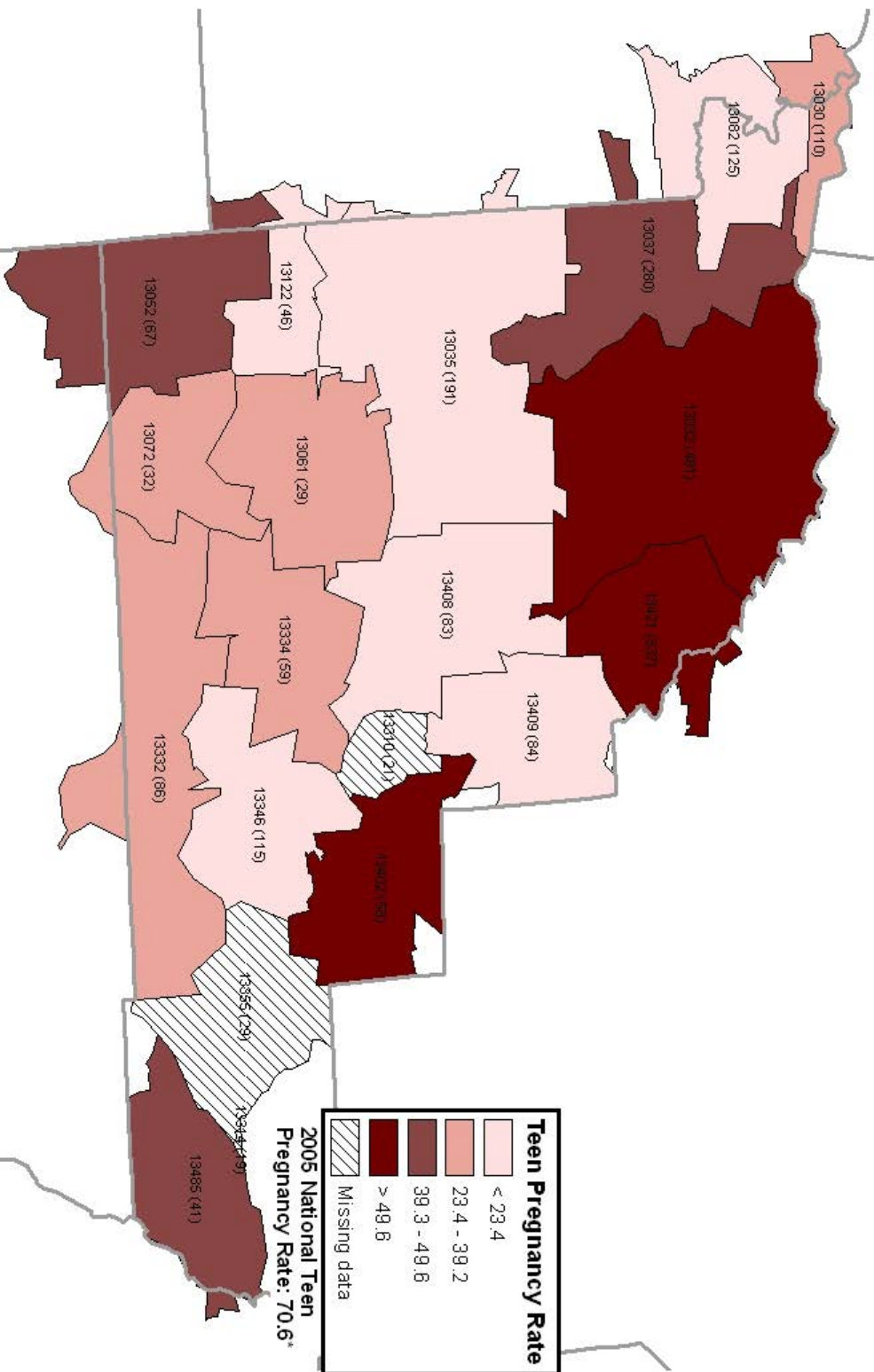
*Ventura SJ, Abma JC, Mosher WD, Hershaw SK. Estimated Pregnancy Rates for the United States, 1990-2005. An Update. National vital statistics reports, vol 58 no 4. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2009.

Legend: Zip Code(Total Births 2005-2007)

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Herkimer County



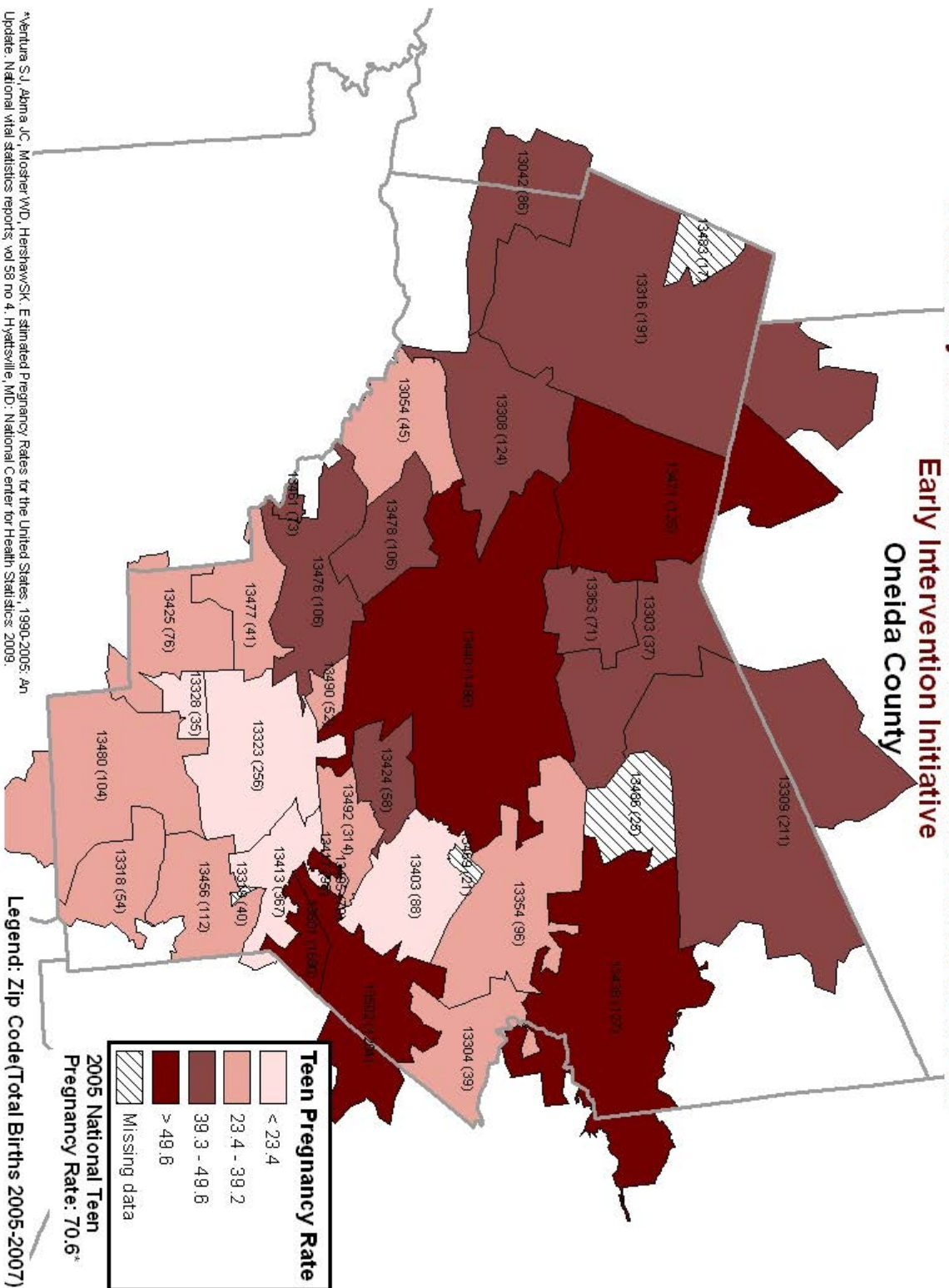
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Madison County



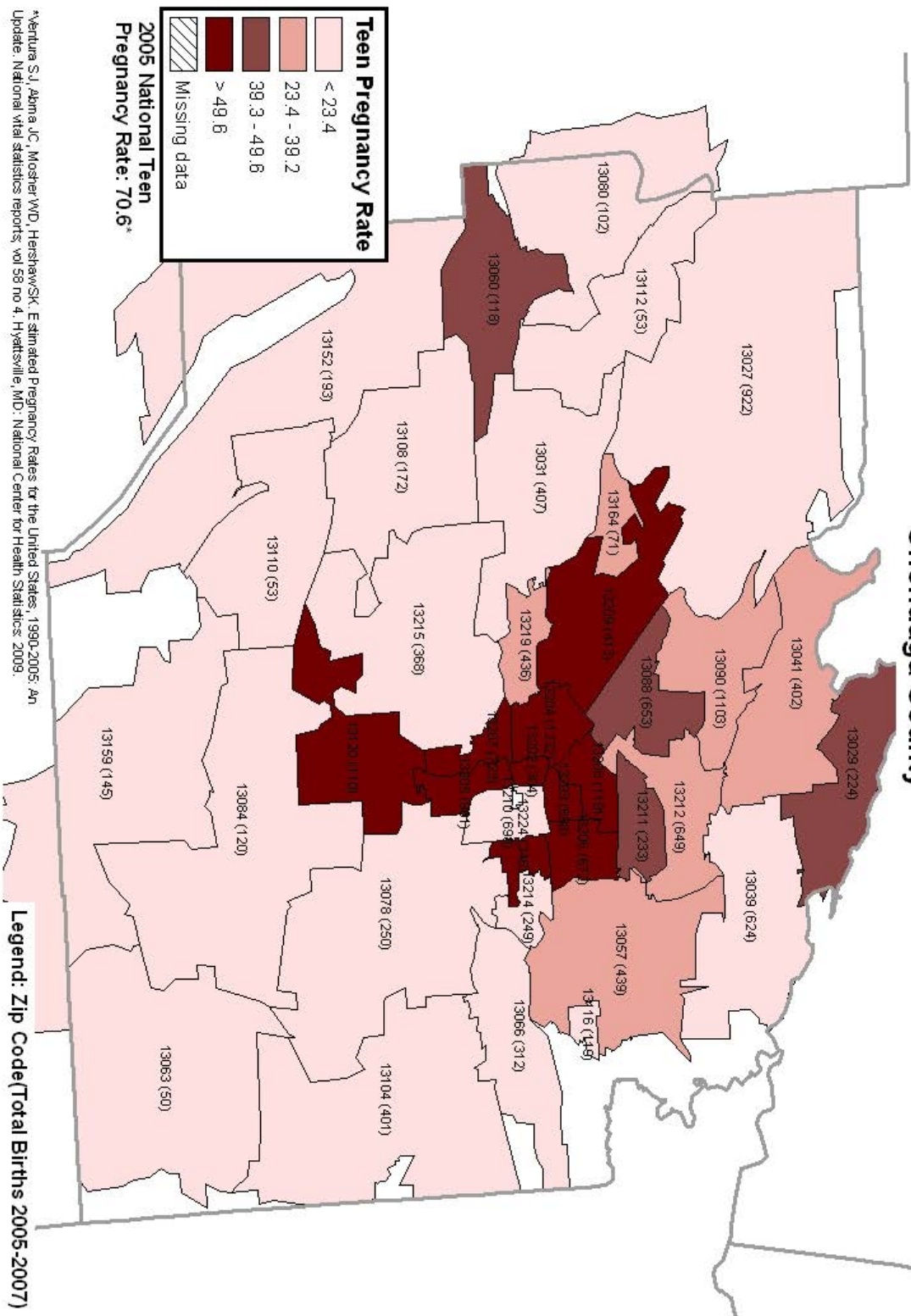
*Ventura SJ, Abma JC, Mosher WD, Hershaw SK. Estimated Pregnancy Rates for the United States, 1990-2005. An Update. National vital statistics reports, vol 58 no 4. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2009.

Legend: Zip Code(Total Births 2005-2007)

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Oneida County

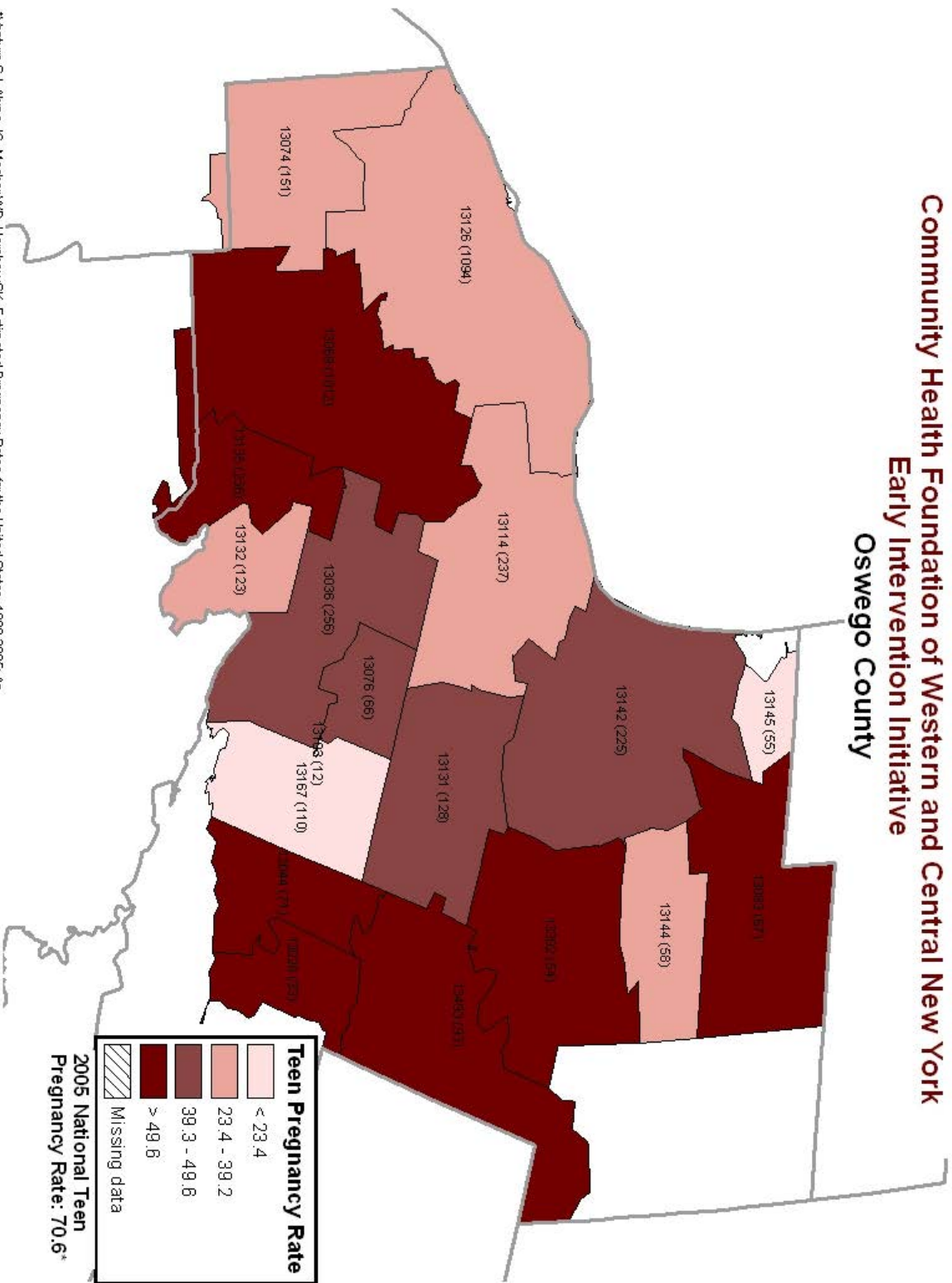


Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Onondaga County



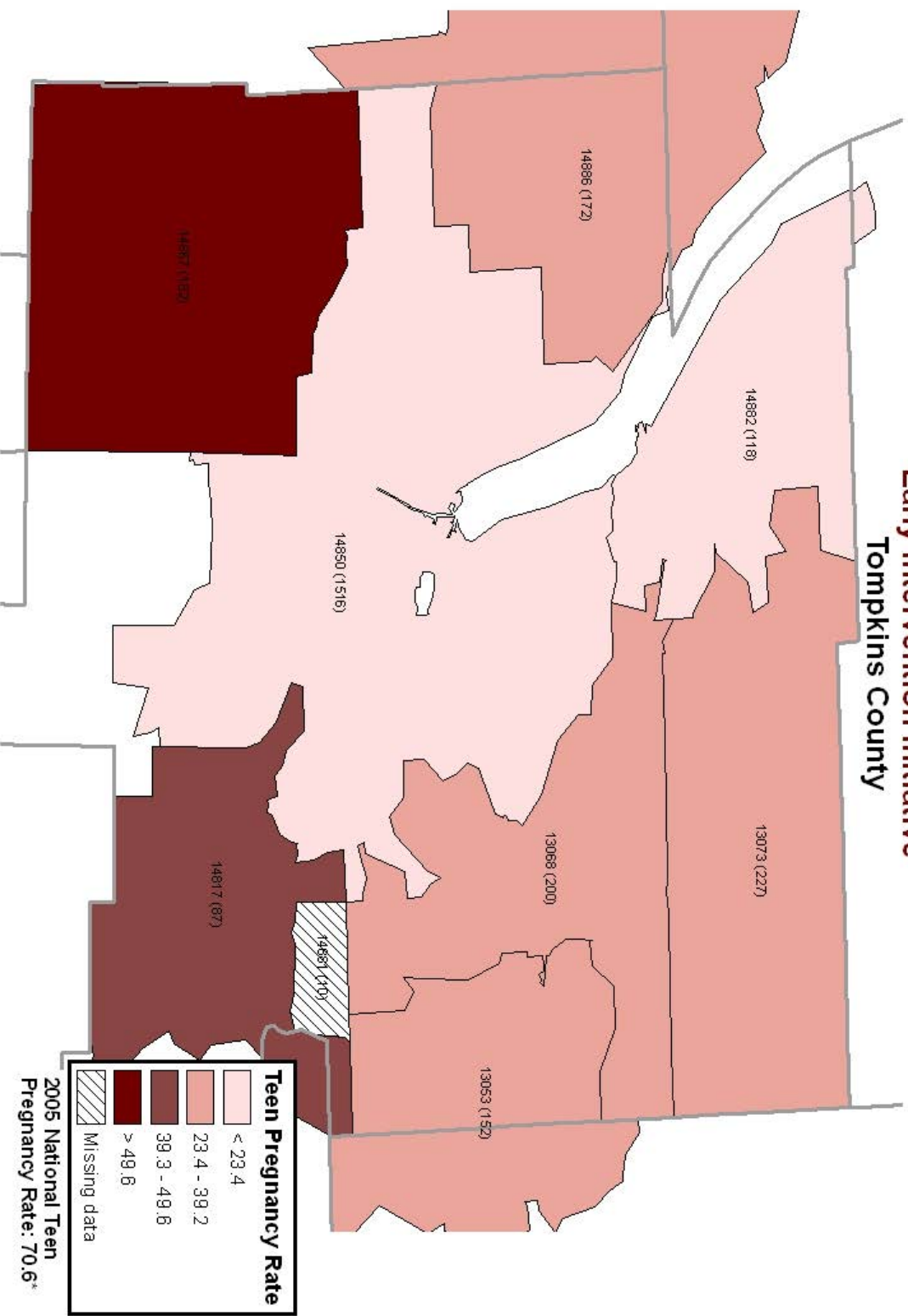
*Ventura SJ, Abma JC, Mosher WD, Hershaw SK. E estimated Pregnancy Rates for the United States, 1990-2005. An Update. National vital statistics reports, vol 58 no 4. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2009.

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Oswego County



*Ventura SJ, Abma JC, Mosher WD, HershawSK. Estimated Pregnancy Rates for the United States, 1990-2005. An Update. National vital statistics reports, vol 58 no 4. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2009.

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Tompkins County



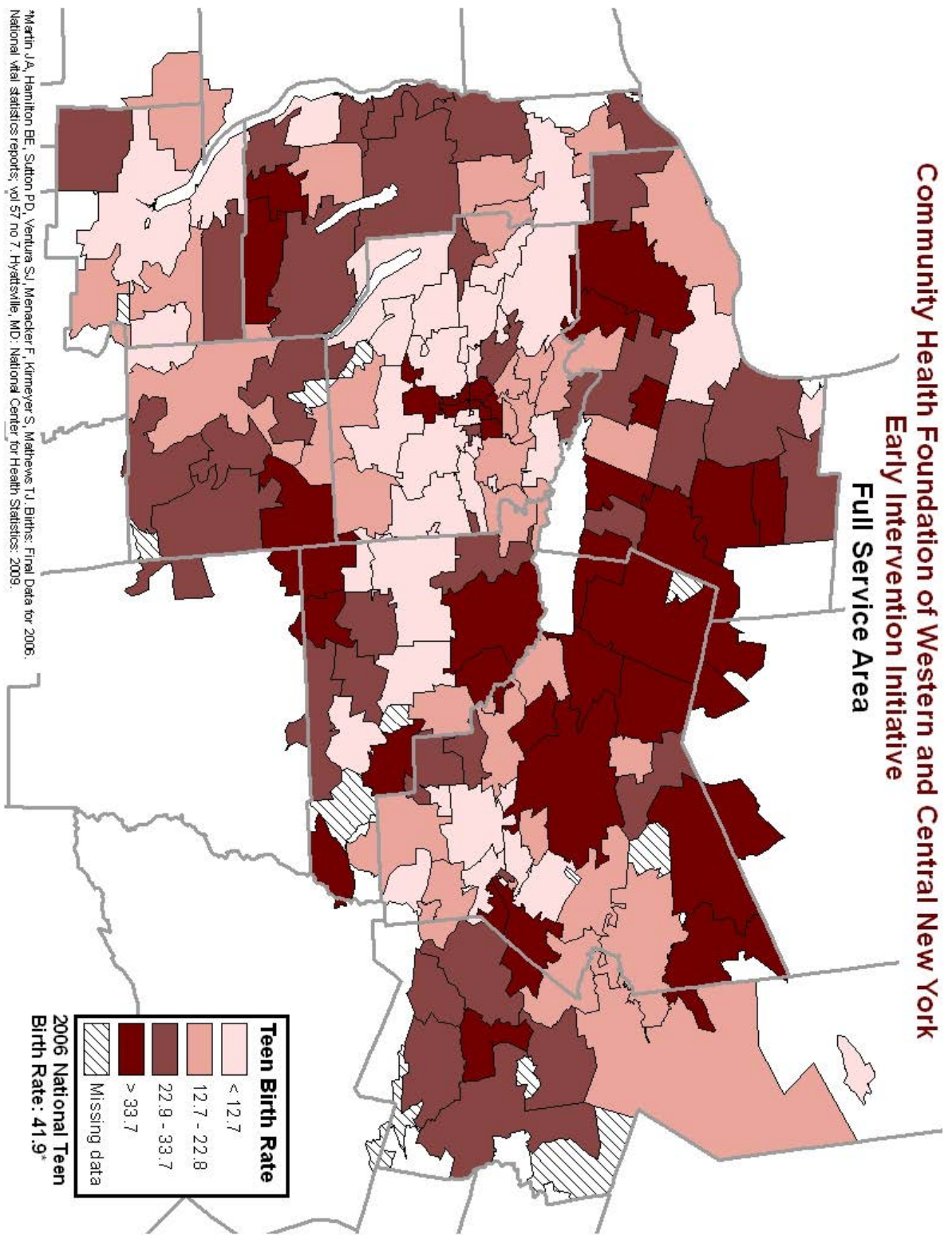
*Ventura SJ, Abma JC, Mosher WD, Hershaw SK. Estimated Pregnancy Rates for the United States, 1990-2005. An Update. National vital statistics reports, vol 58 no 4. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2009.

Legend: Zip Code(Total Births 2005-2007)

**Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York
Early Intervention Initiative**

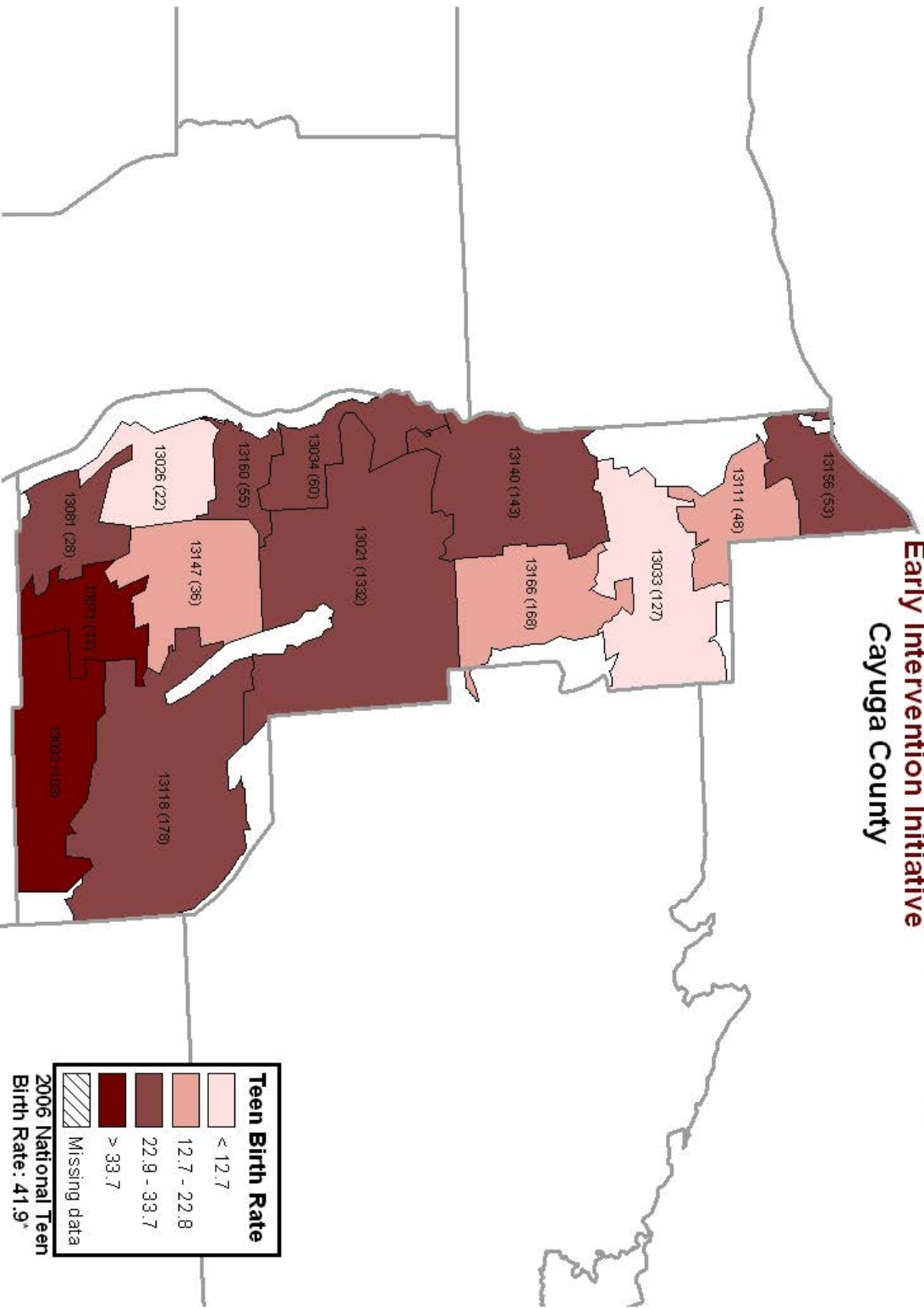
Teen Birth Rate

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Full Service Area



*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports, vol 57, no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

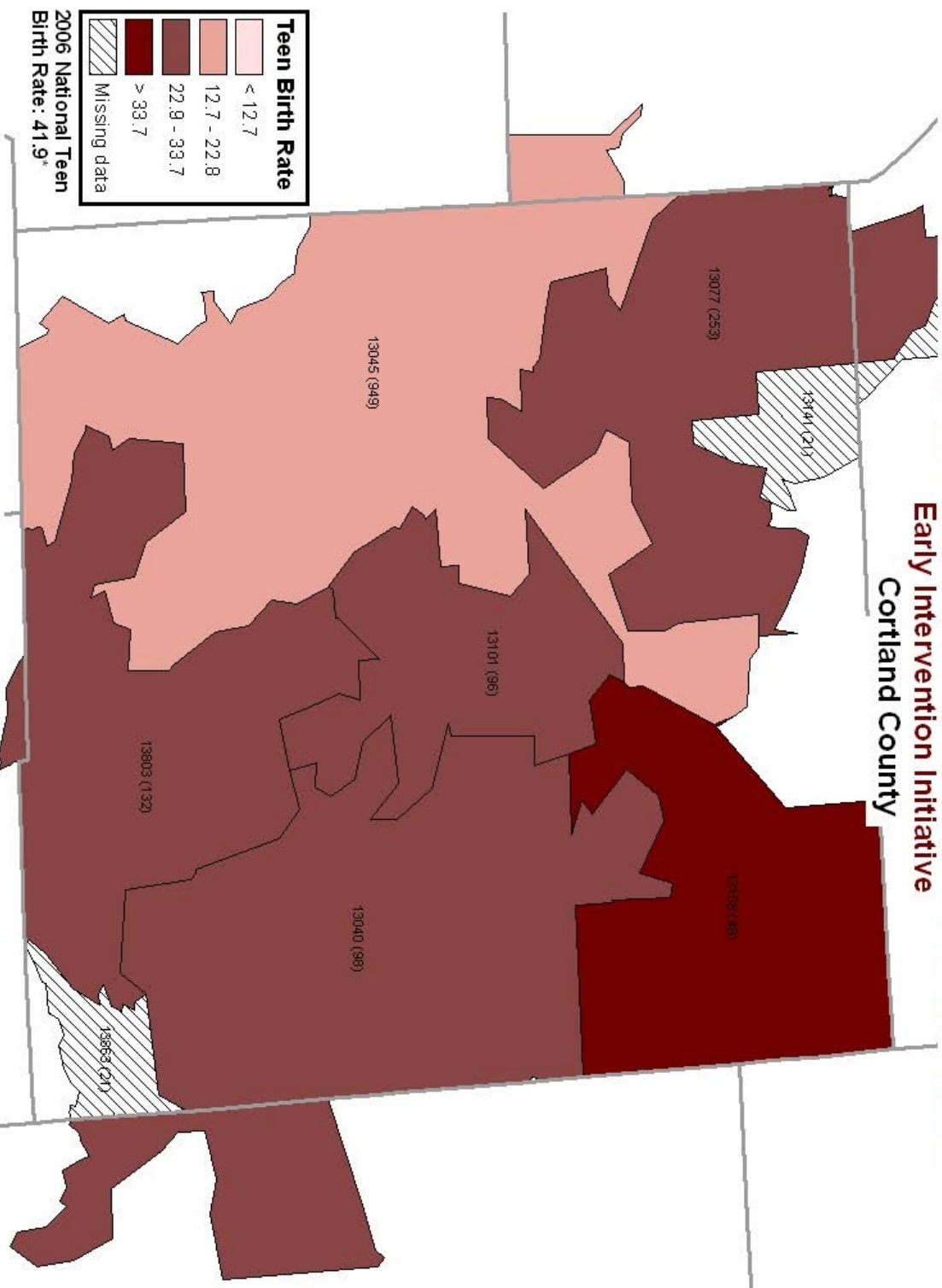
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Cayuga County



*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports; vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

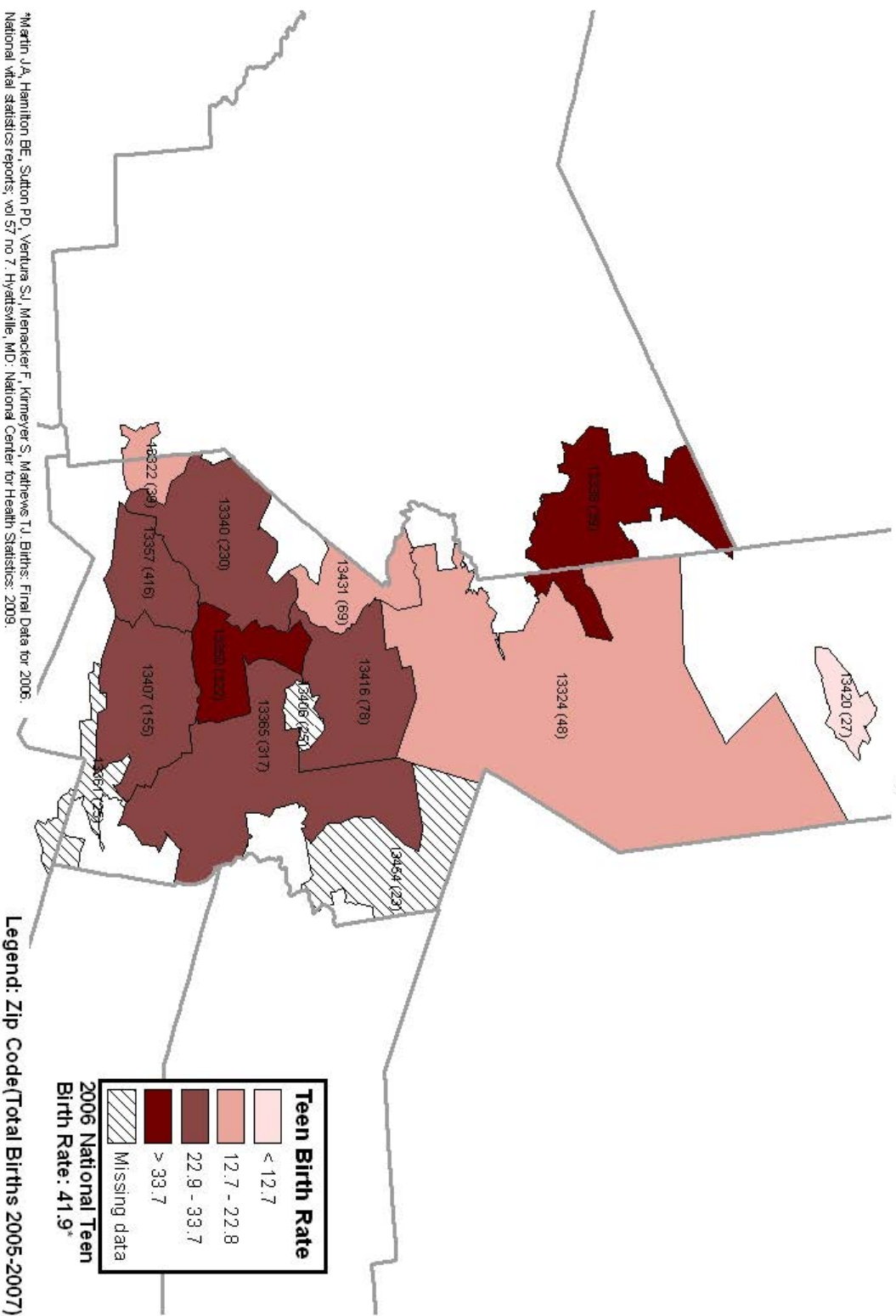
Legend: Zip Code(Total Births 2005-2007)

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Cortland County



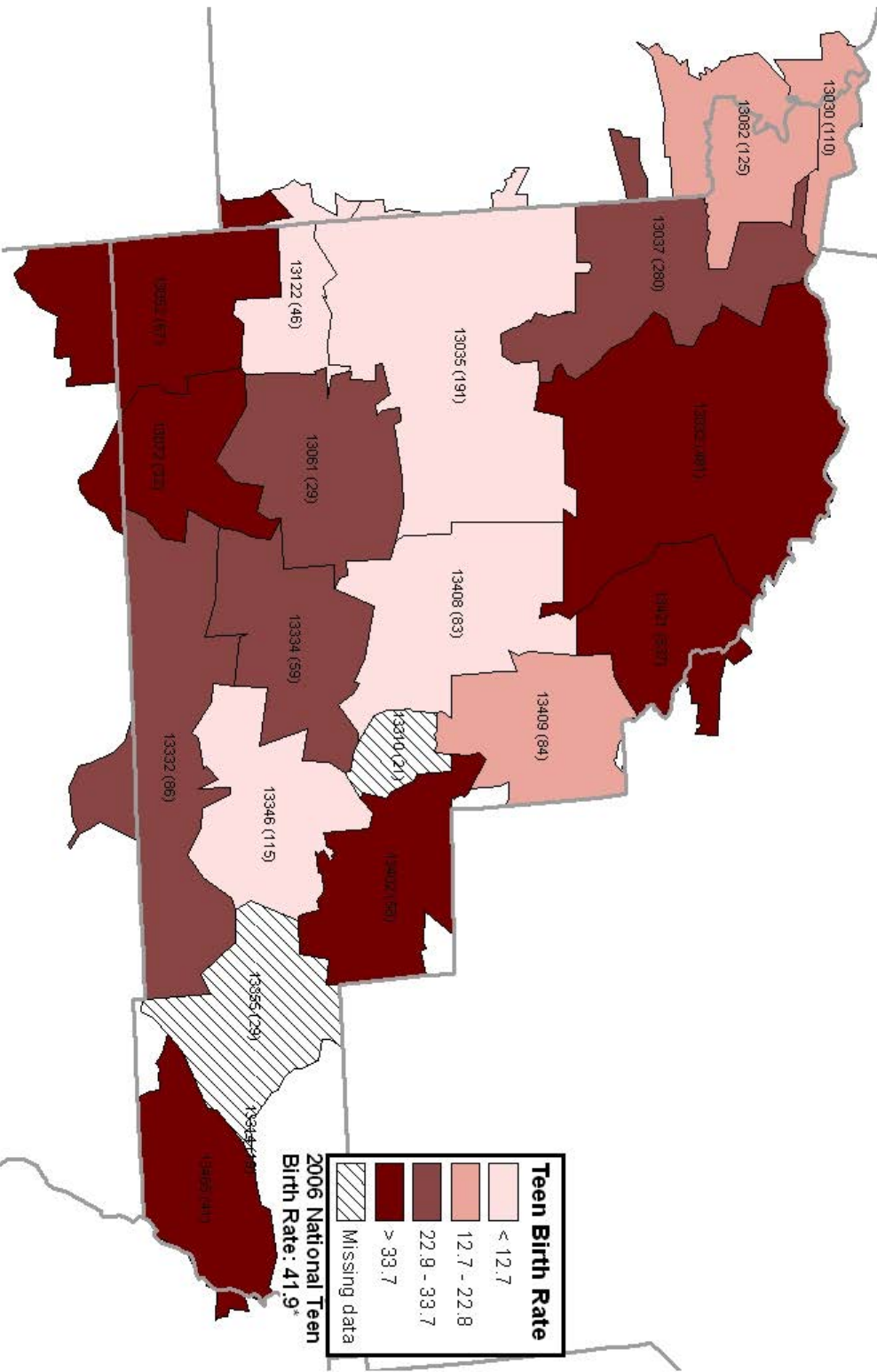
*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports; vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Herkimer County



*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports; vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

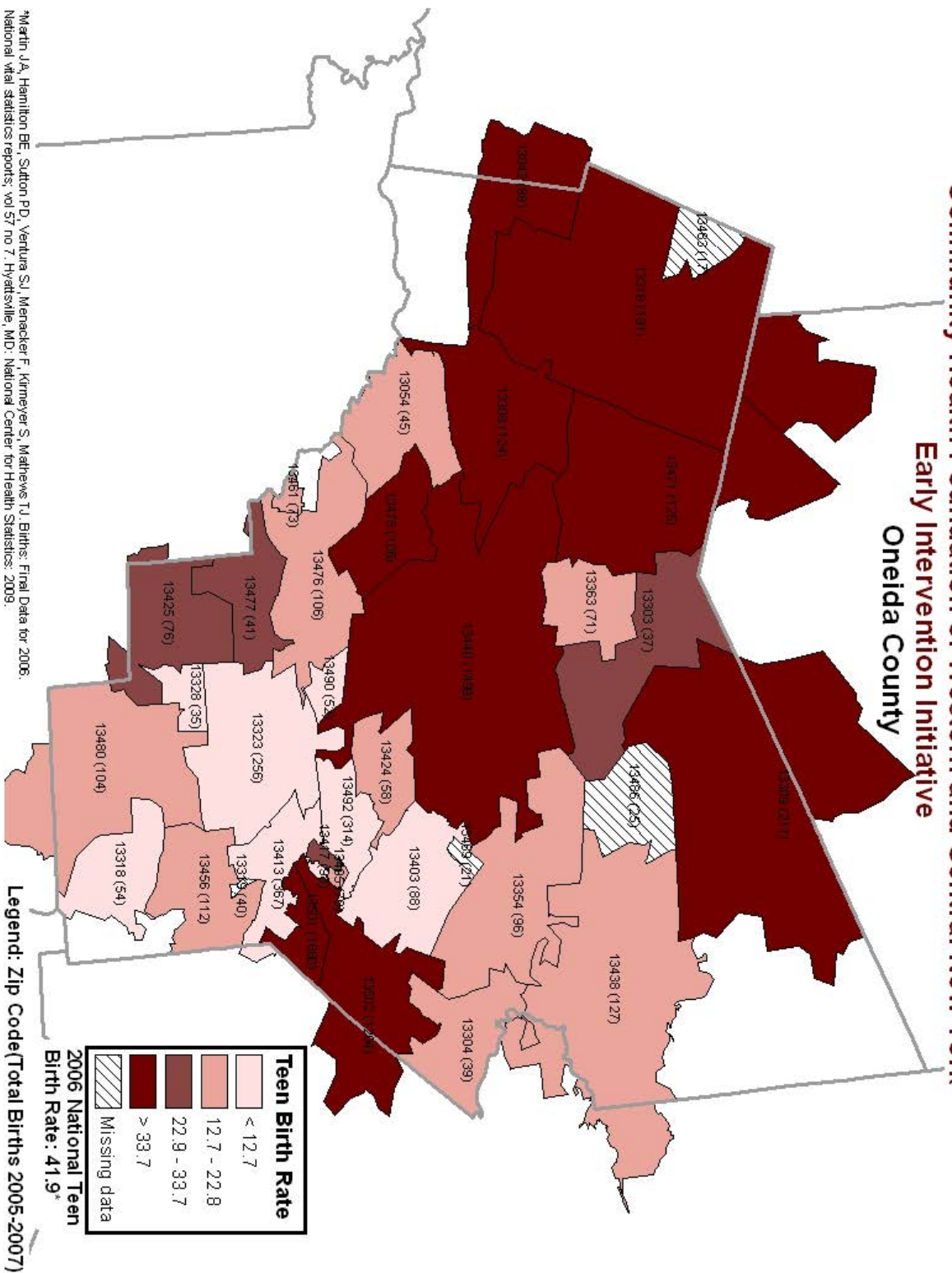
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Madison County



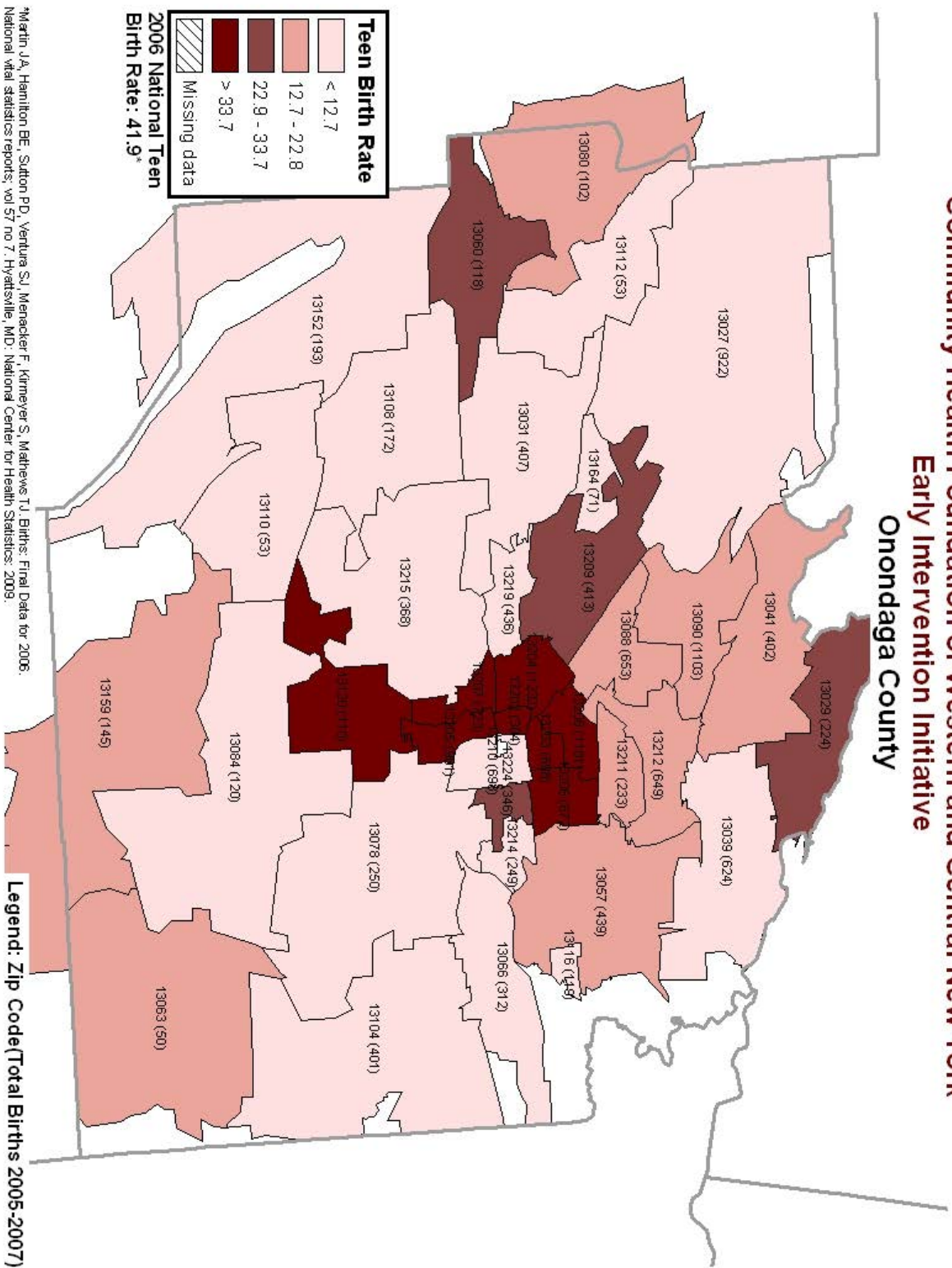
*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports; vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

Legend: Zip Code(Total Births 2005-2007)

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Oneida County

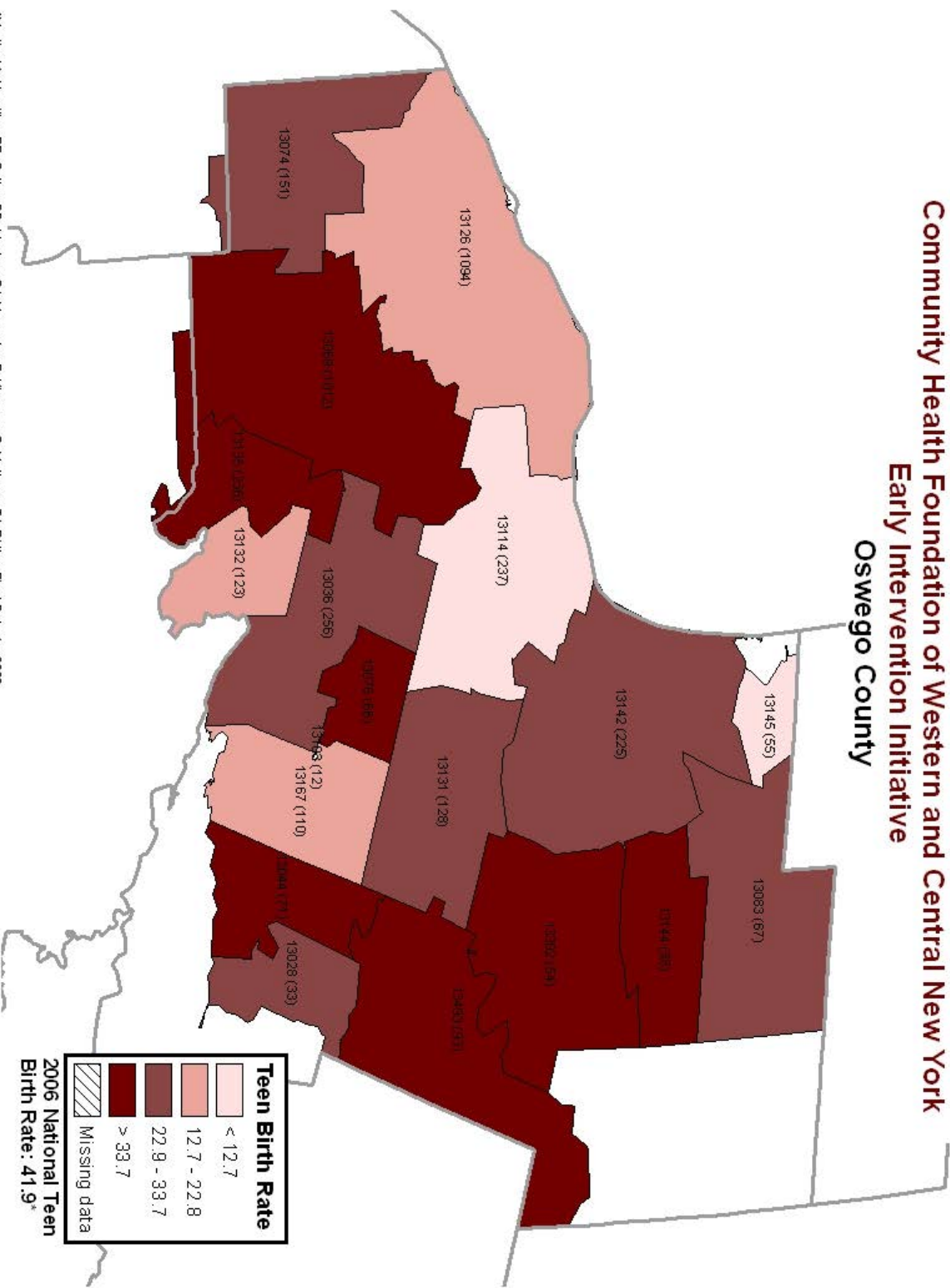


Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Onondaga County



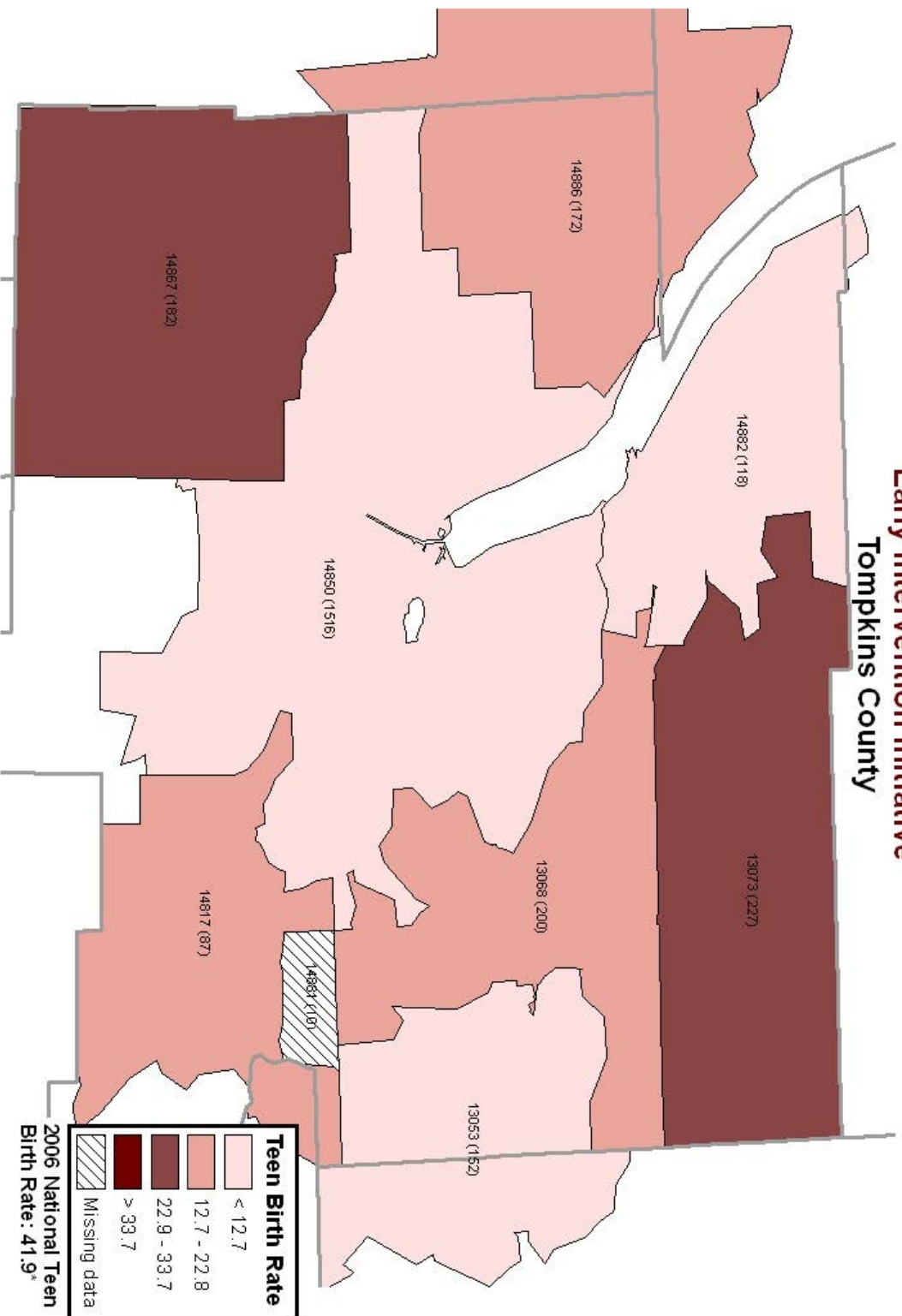
*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports; vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Oswego County



*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports; vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Tompkins County

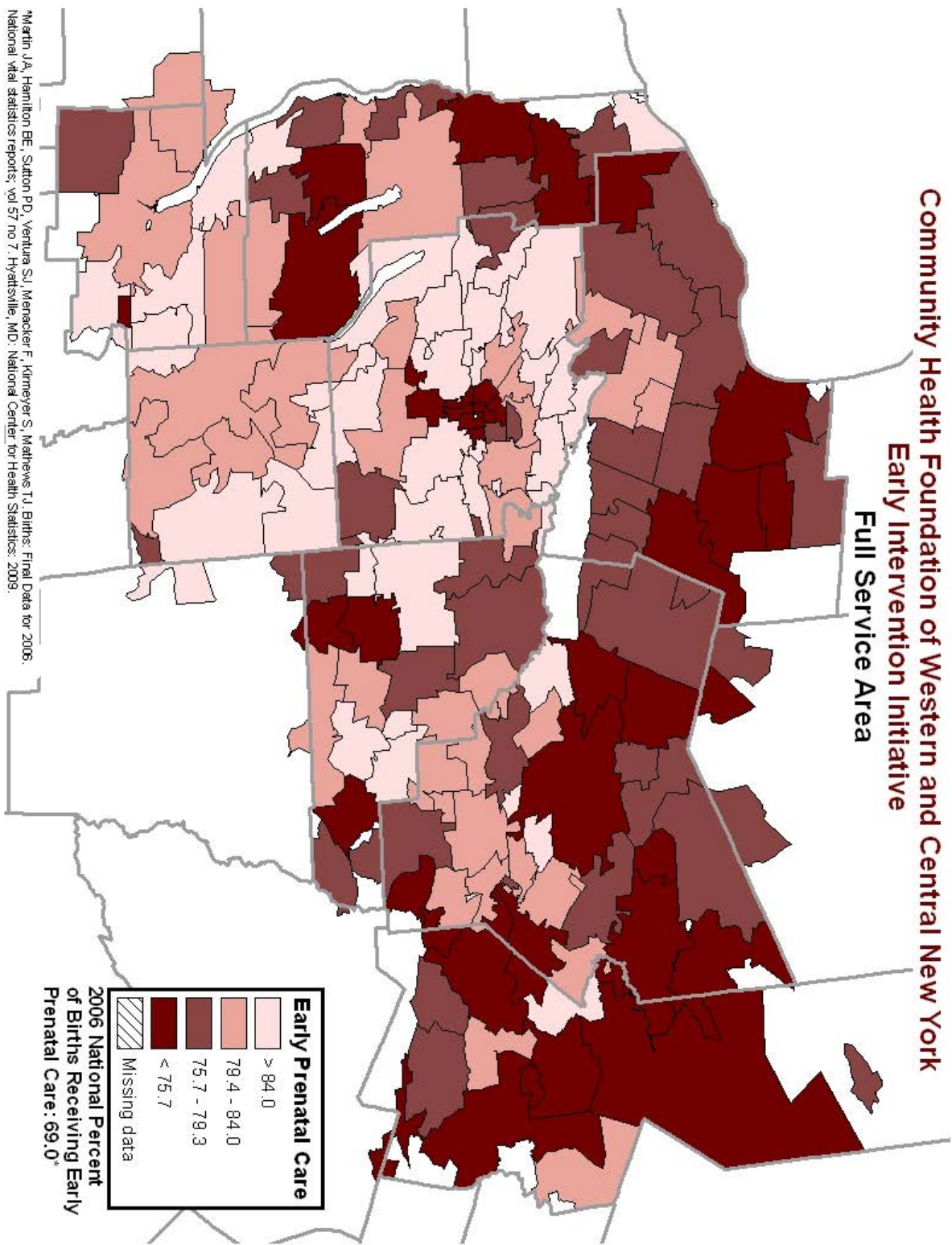


*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports, vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics: 2009.

**Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York
Early Intervention Initiative**

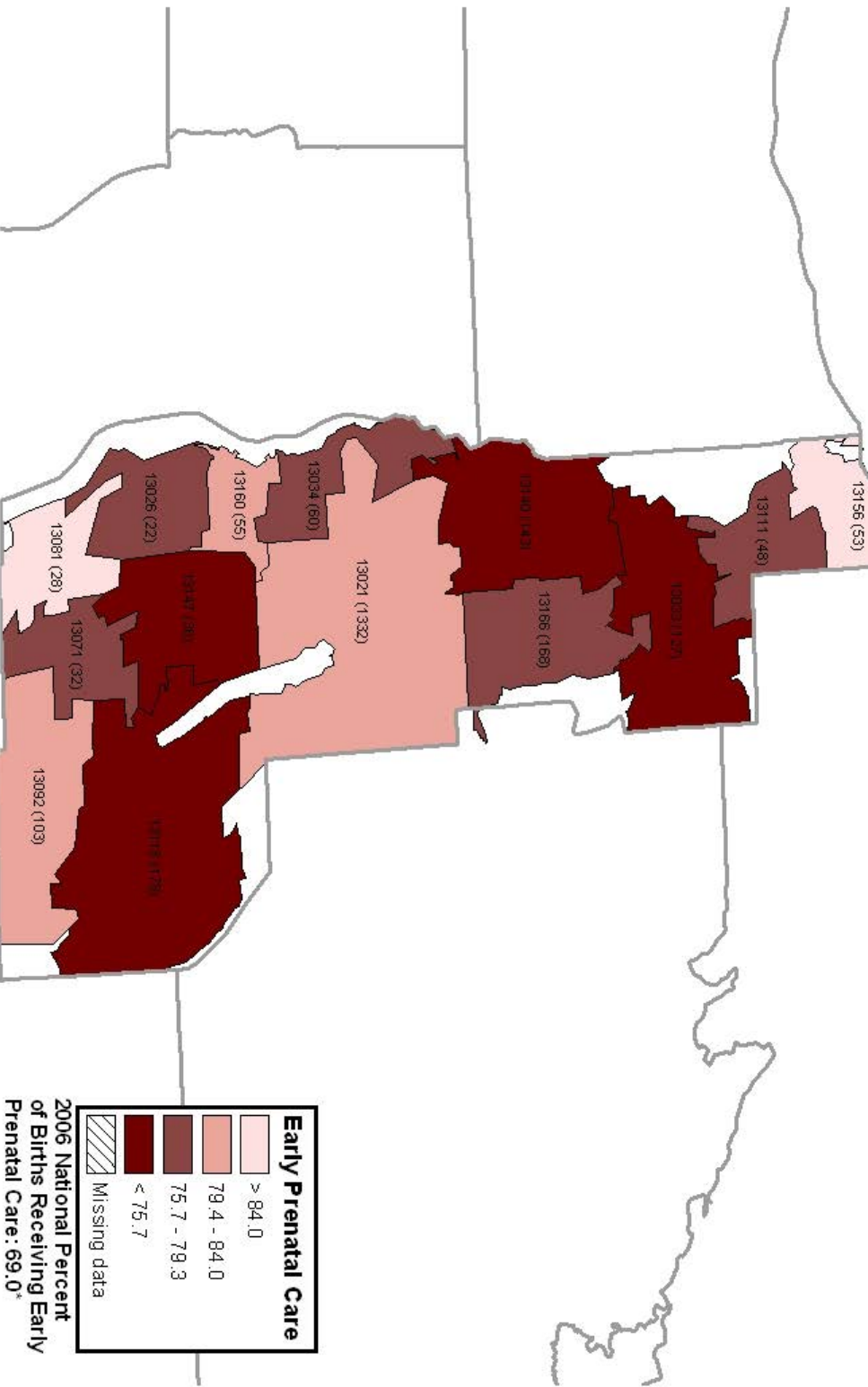
**Percent of Births Receiving
Early Prenatal Care**

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Full Service Area



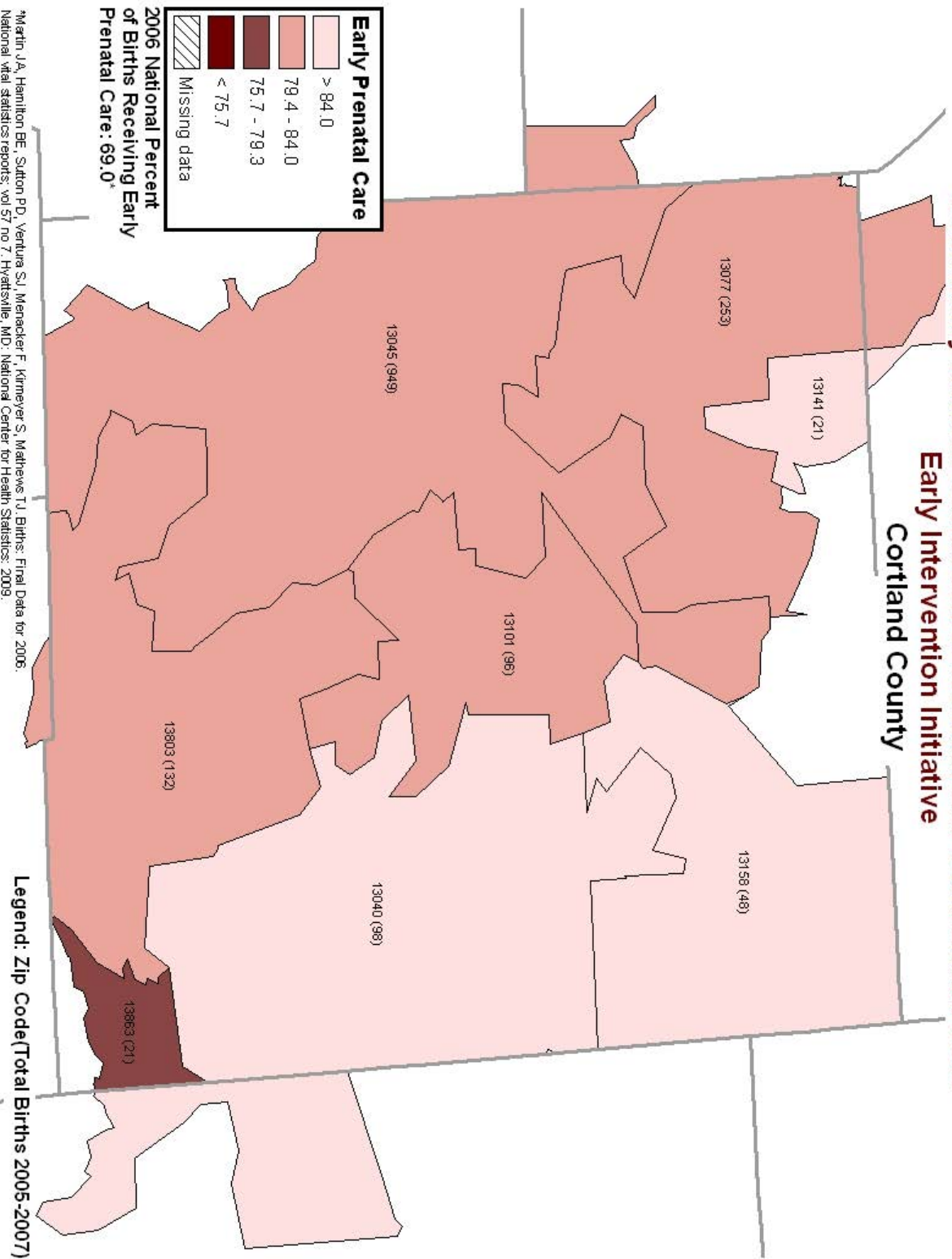
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative

Cayuga County

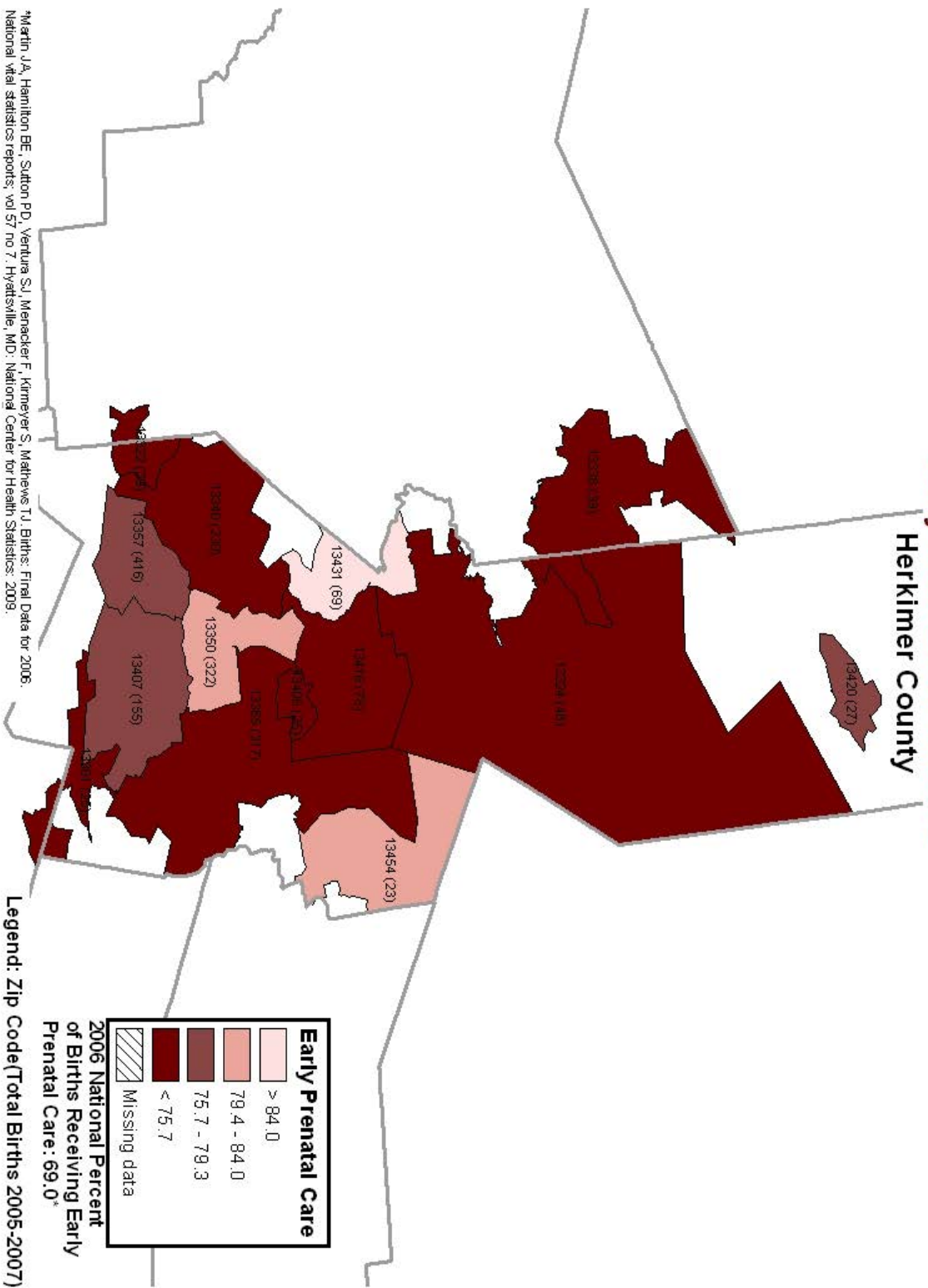


*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports, vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Cortland County

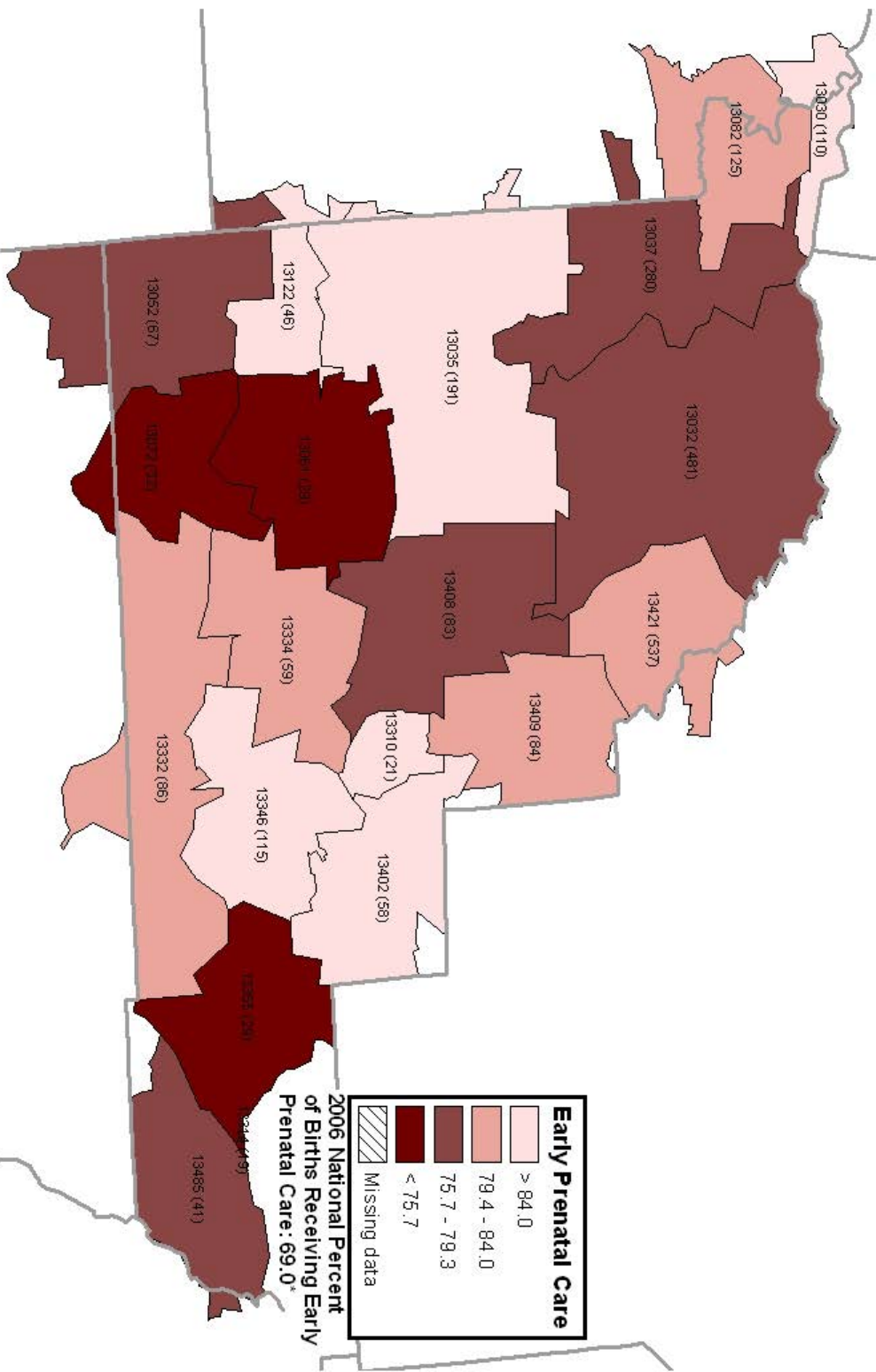


Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Herkimer County



*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ, Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports, vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

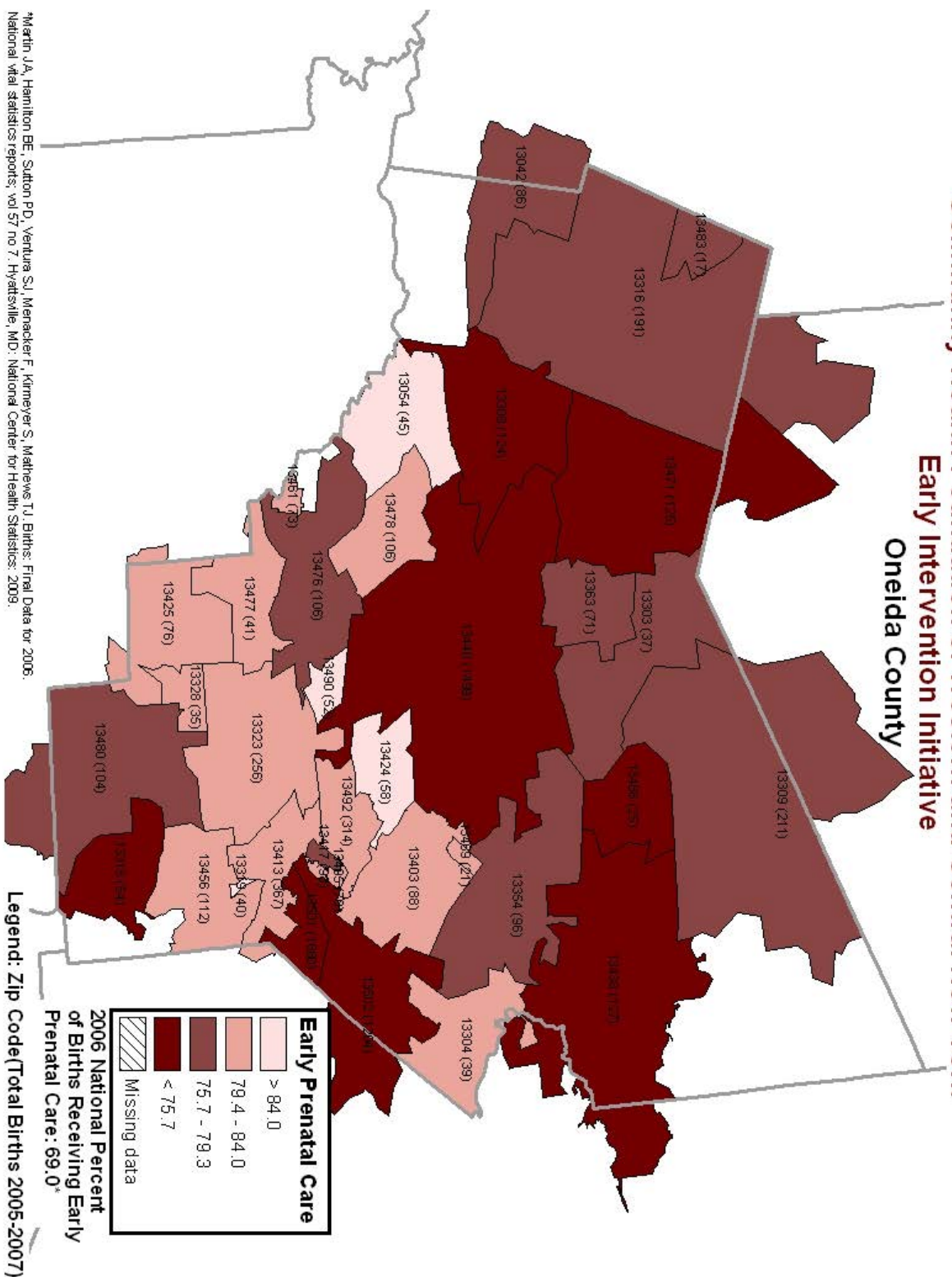
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Madison County



*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ, Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports, vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

Legend: Zip Code(Total Births 2005-2007)

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Oneida County



**Early Intervention Initiative
Onondaga County**

Early Prenatal Care

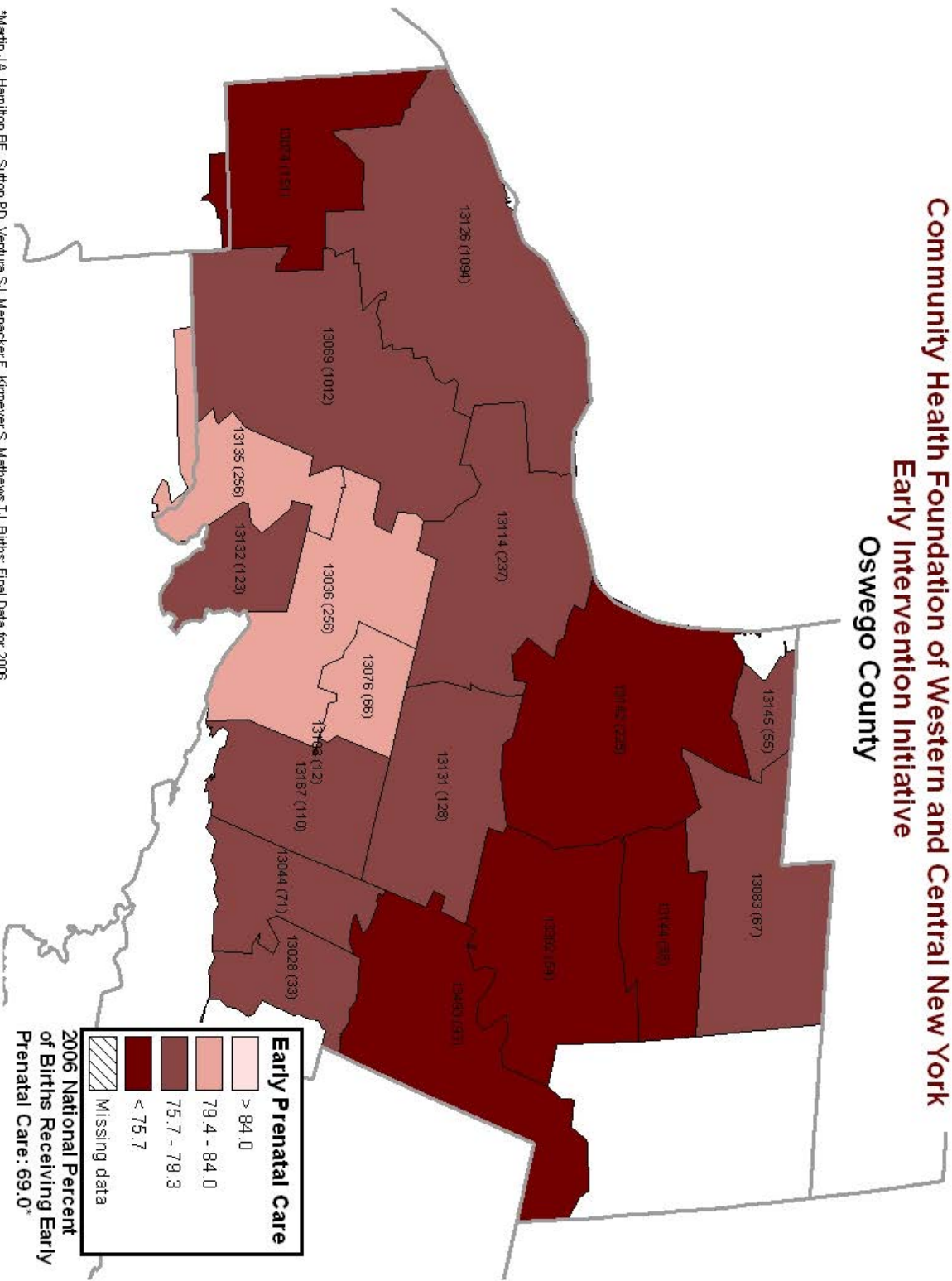
> 84.0
79.4 - 84.0
75.7 - 79.3
< 75.7
Missing data

2006 National Percent of Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care: 69.0*

Legend: Zip Code (Total Births 2005-2007)

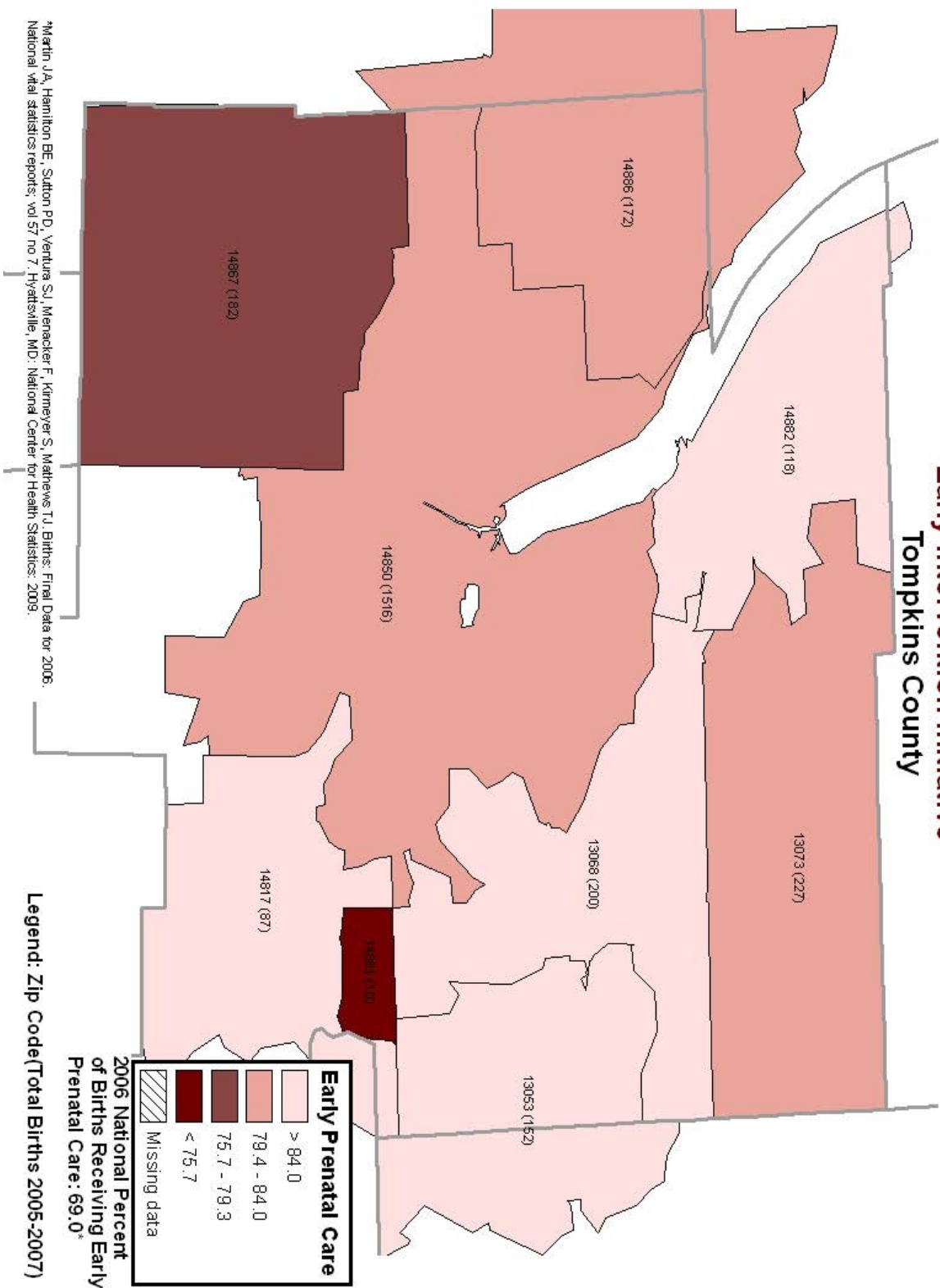
*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports; vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Oswego County



*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ, Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports, vol 57, no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

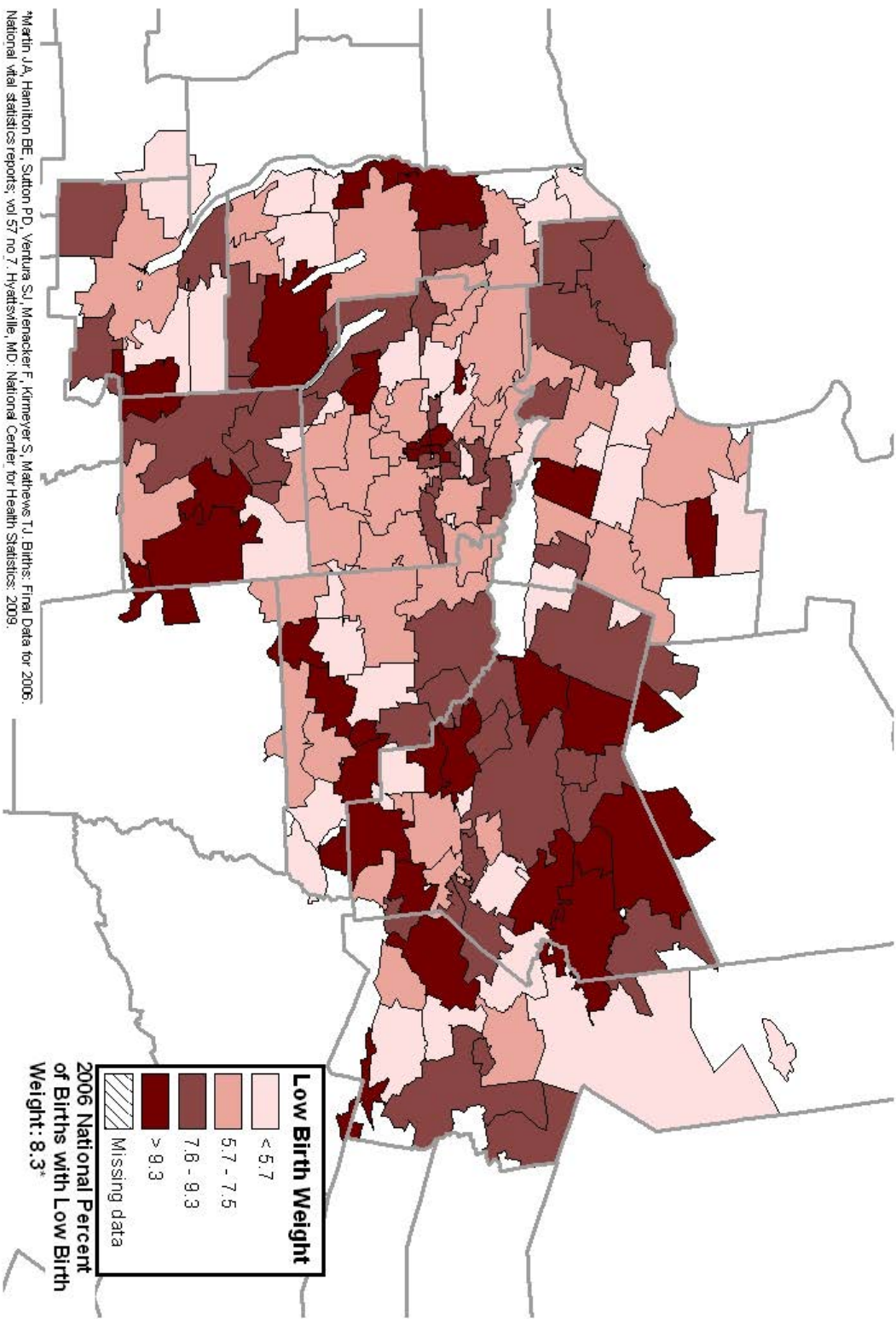
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Tompkins County



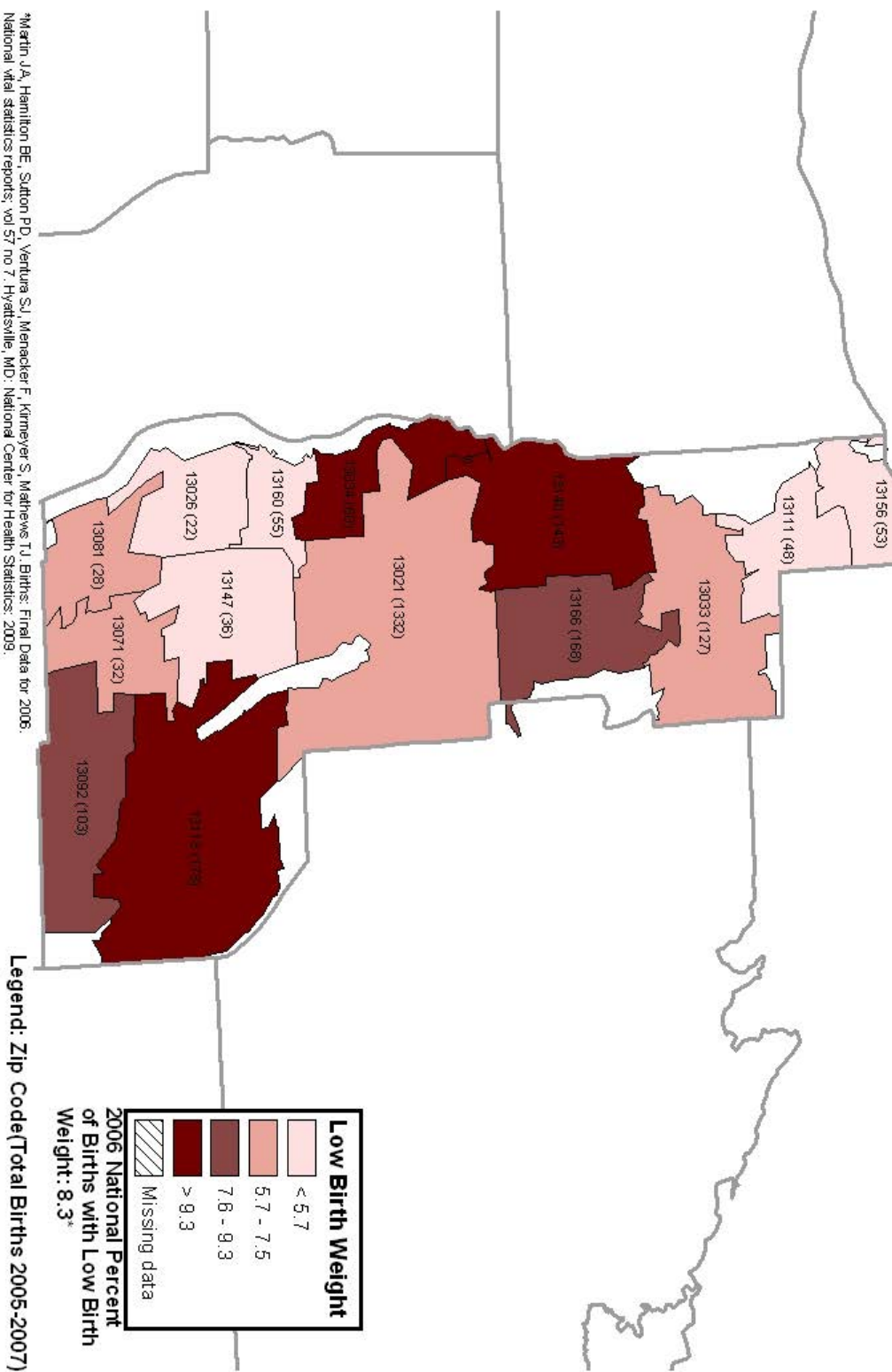
**Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York
Early Intervention Initiative**

**Percent of Births with
Low Birth Weight**

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Full Service Area



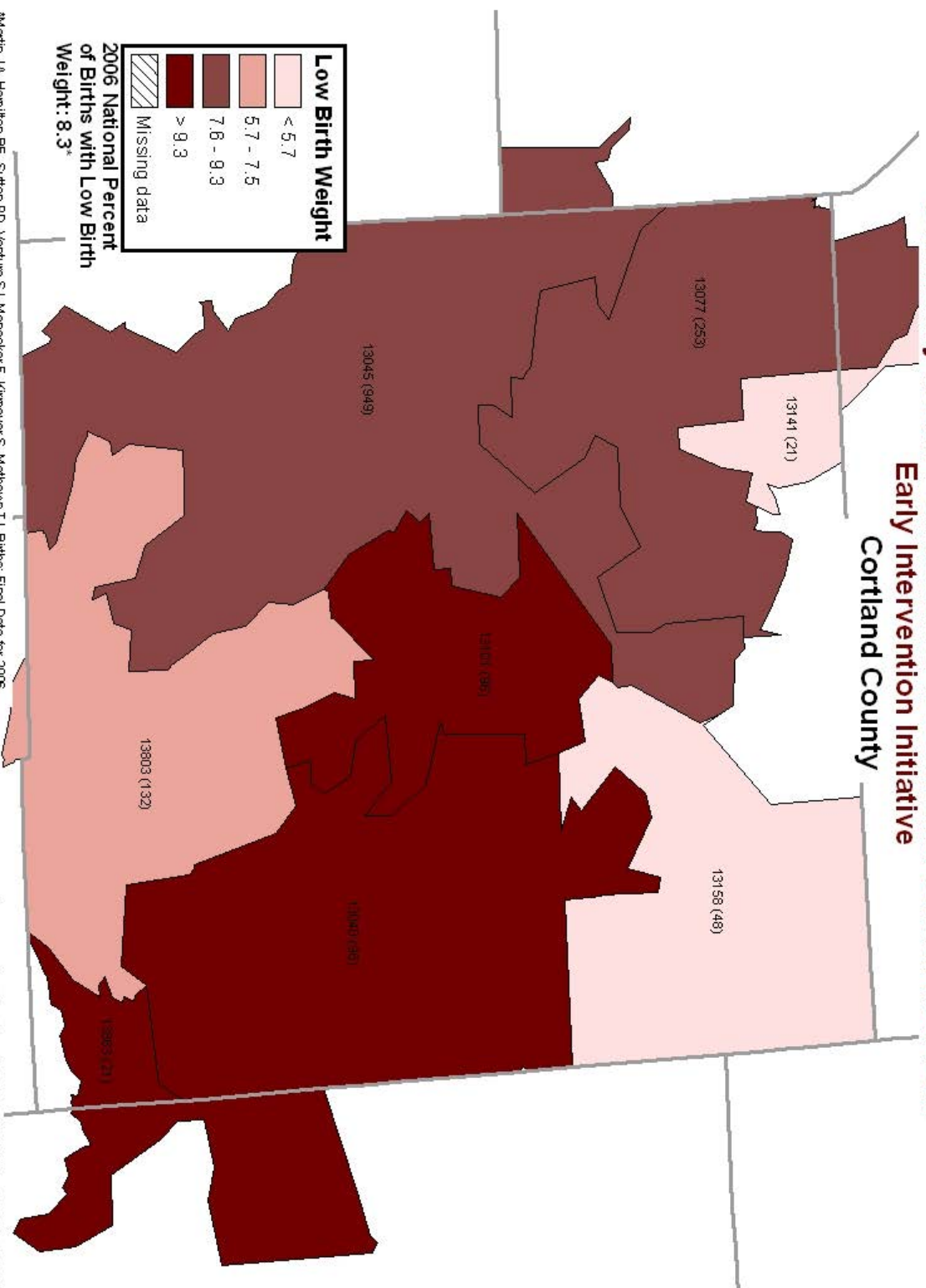
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Cayuga County



*Martin J.A, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports; vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

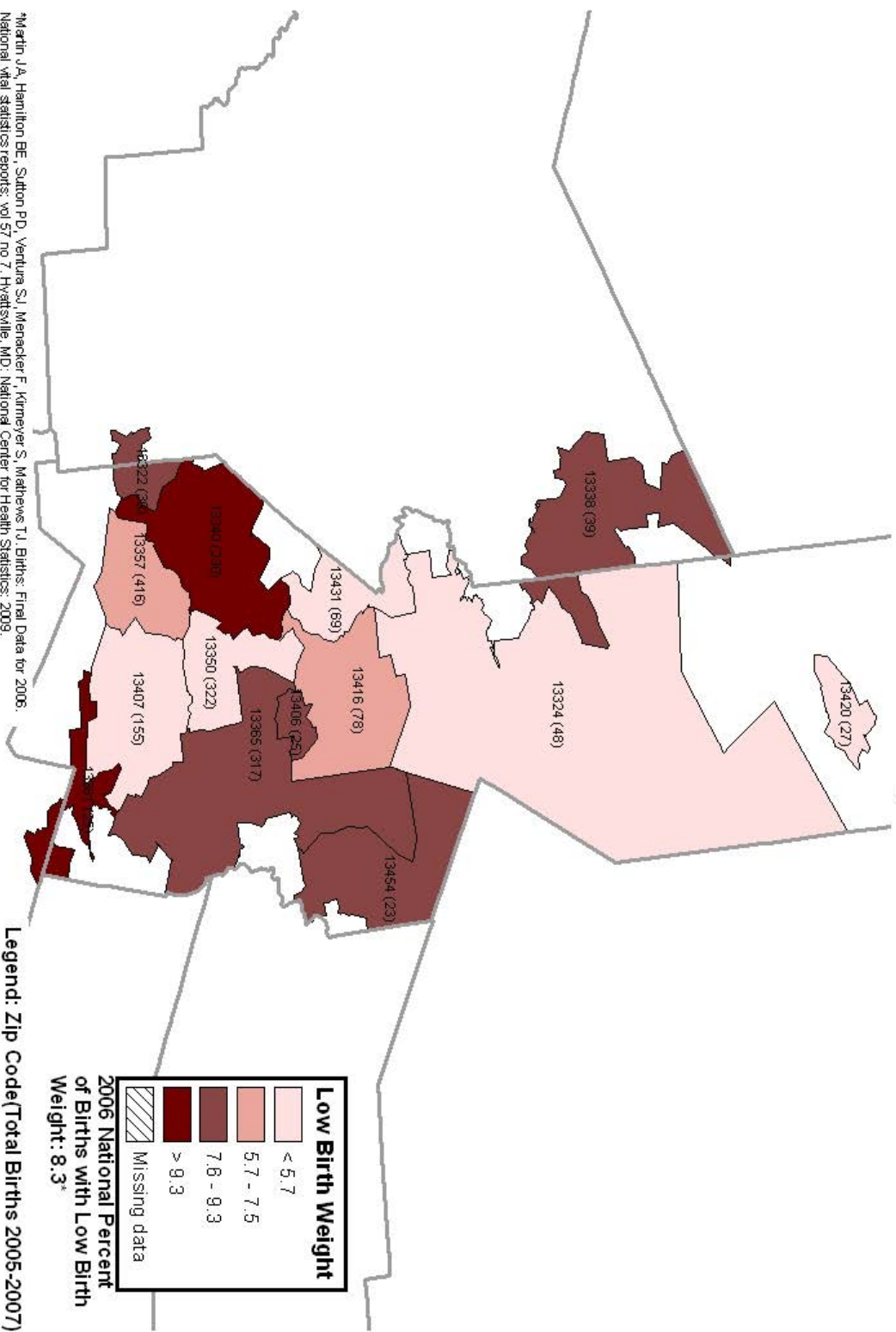
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative

Cortland County

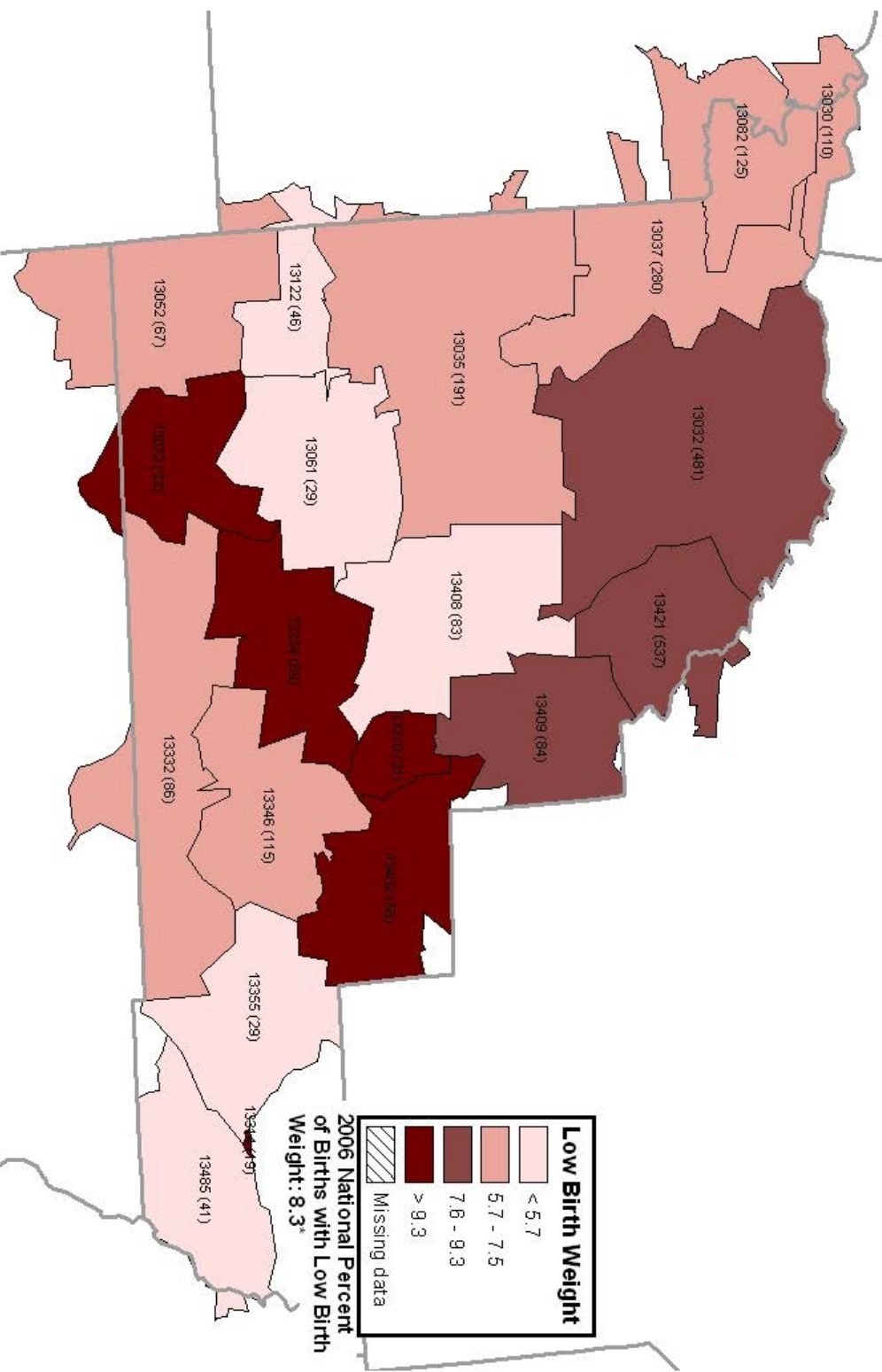


*Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports, vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Herkimer County



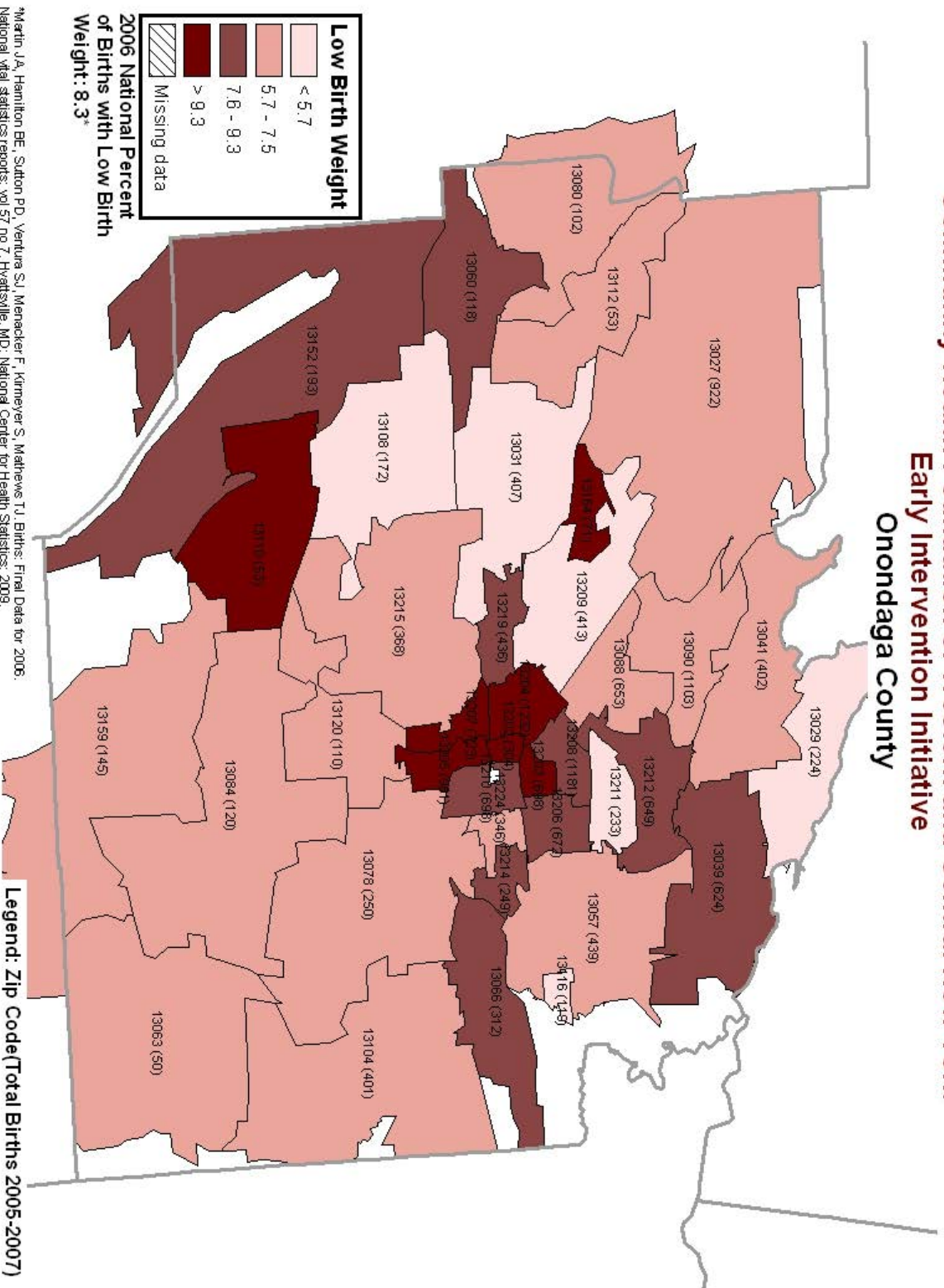
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Madison County



*Martin J.A., Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports; vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

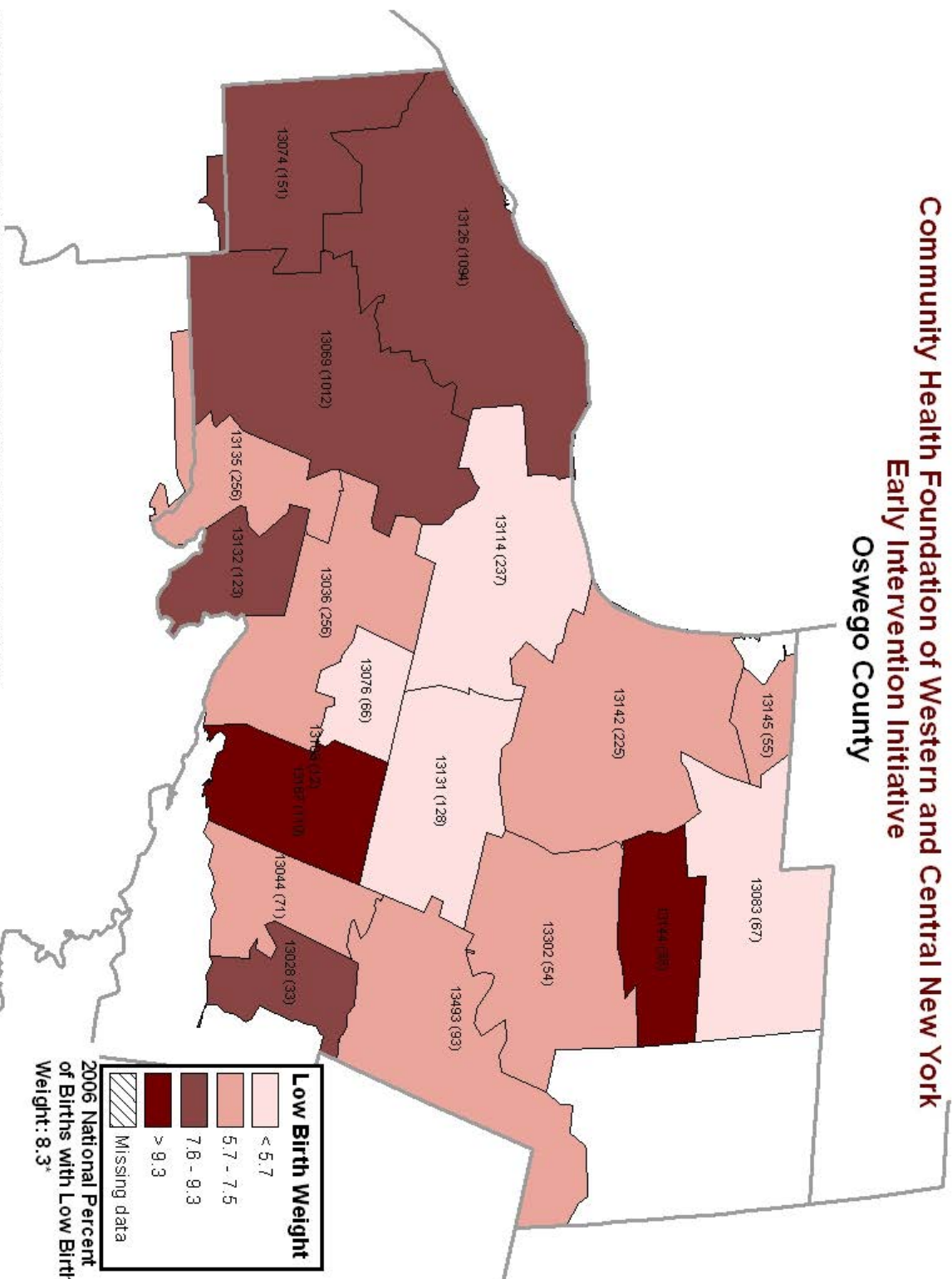
Legend: Zip Code(Total Births 2005-2007)

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Onondaga County



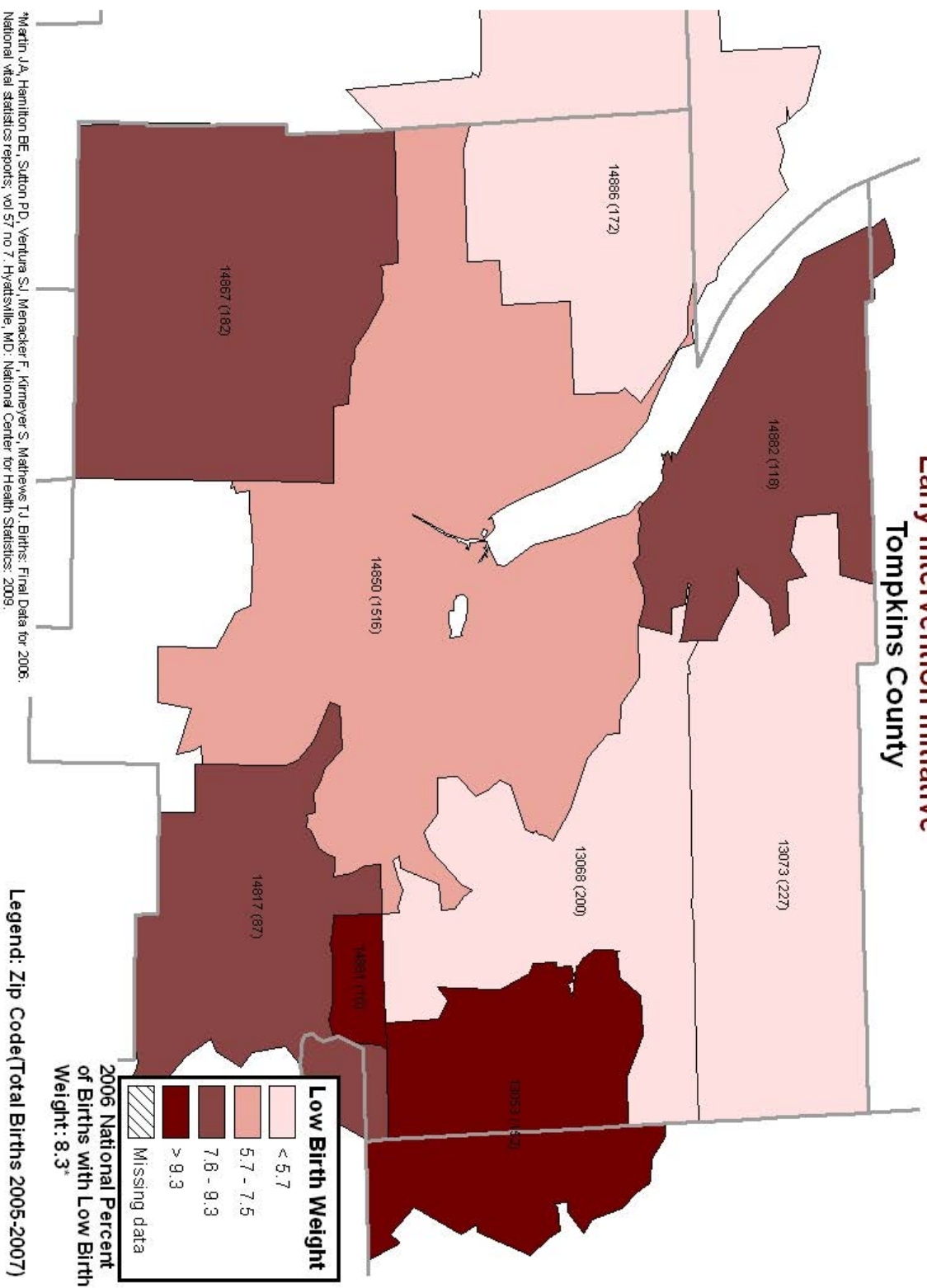
*Martin J.A., Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports; vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Oswego County



*Martin J.A., Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Mathews TJ. Births: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports; vol 57 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

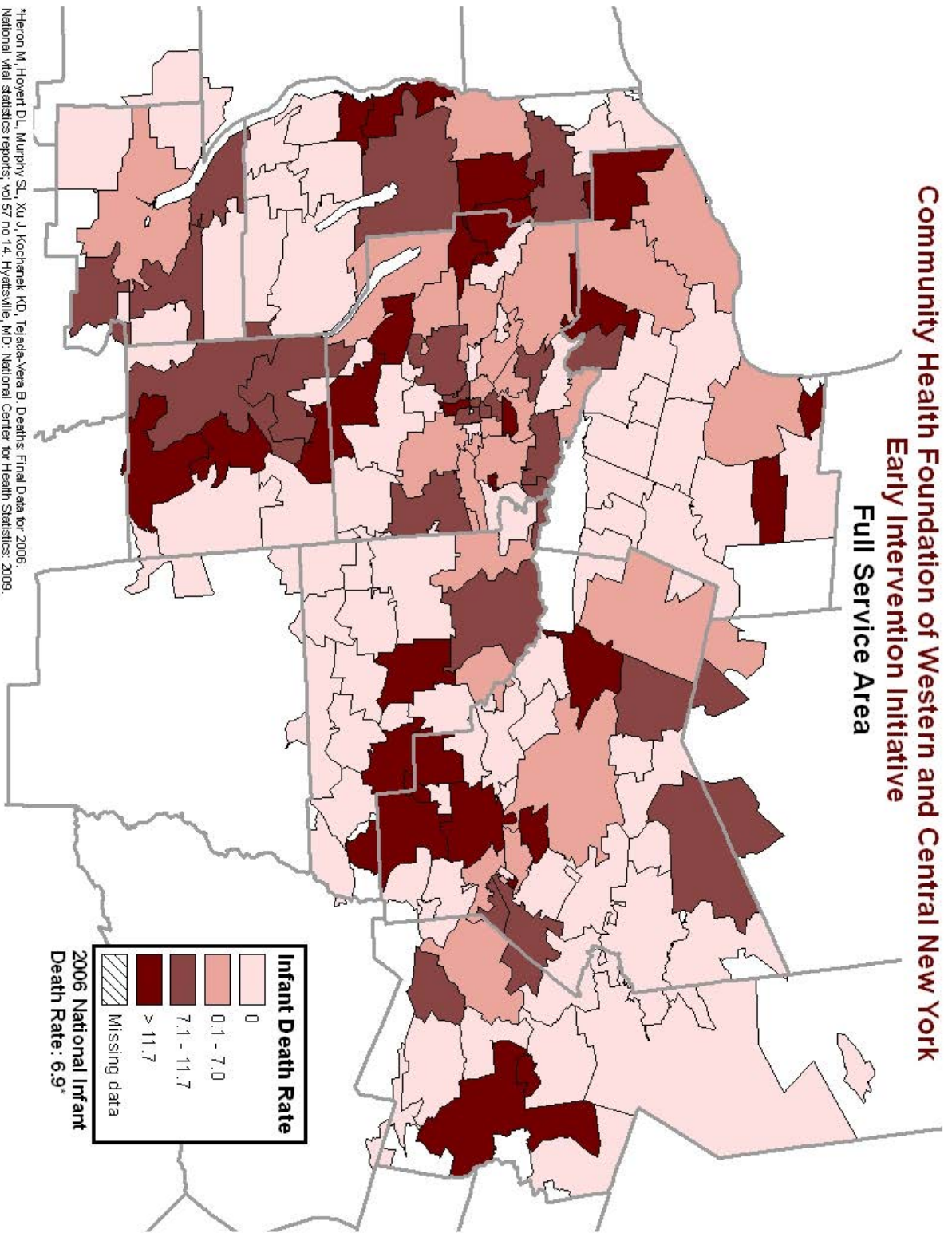
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Tompkins County



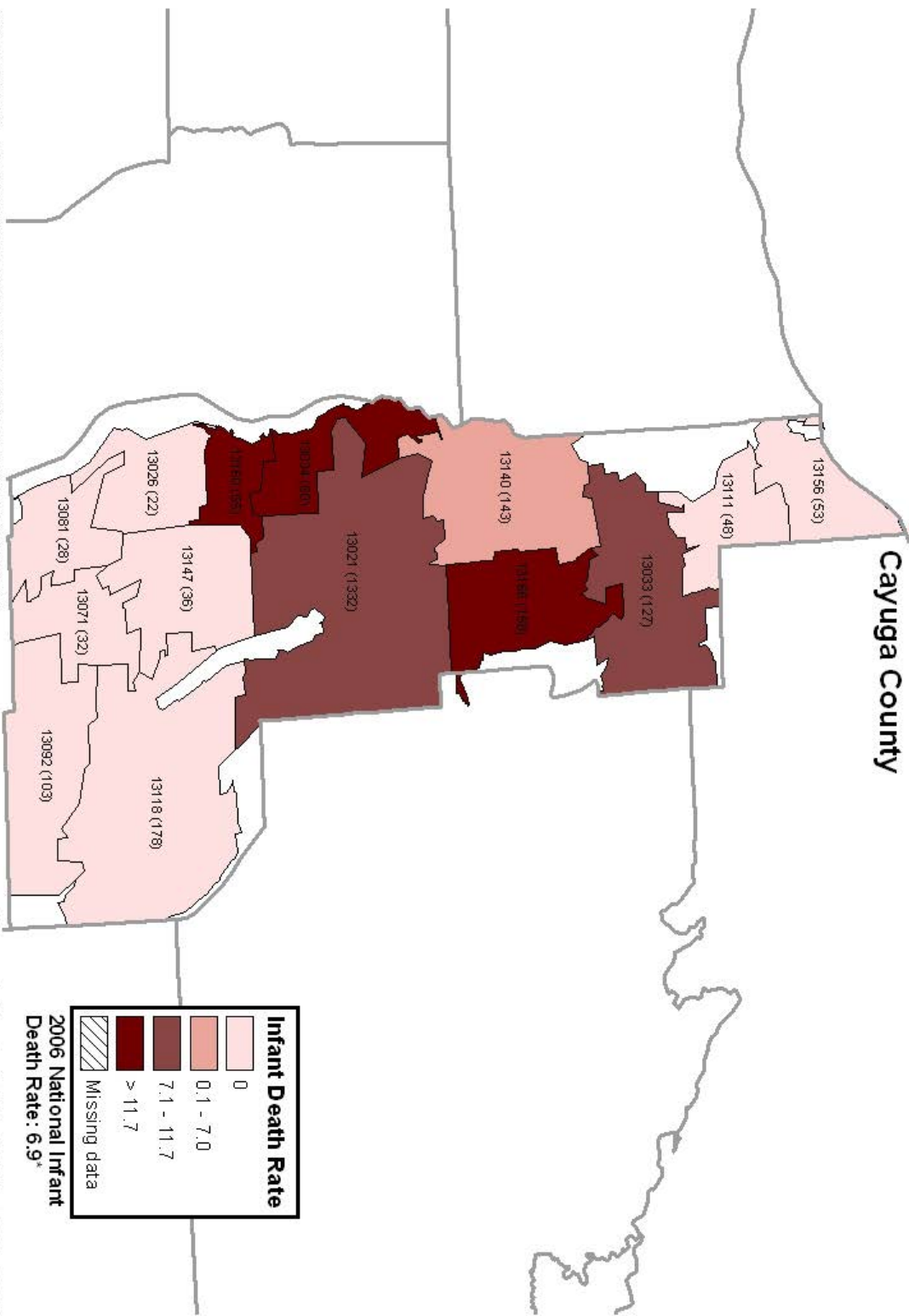
**Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York
Early Intervention Initiative**

Infant Death Rate

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Full Service Area



Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Cayuga County



*Heron M, Hoyert DL, Murphy SL, Xu J, Kochanek KD, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports; vol 57 no 14. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

Early Intervention Initiative
Cortland County

Infant Death Rate

0
0.1 - 7.0
7.1 - 11.7
> 11.7
Missing data

2006 National Infant Death Rate: 6.9*

Legend: Zip Code (Total Births 2005-2007)

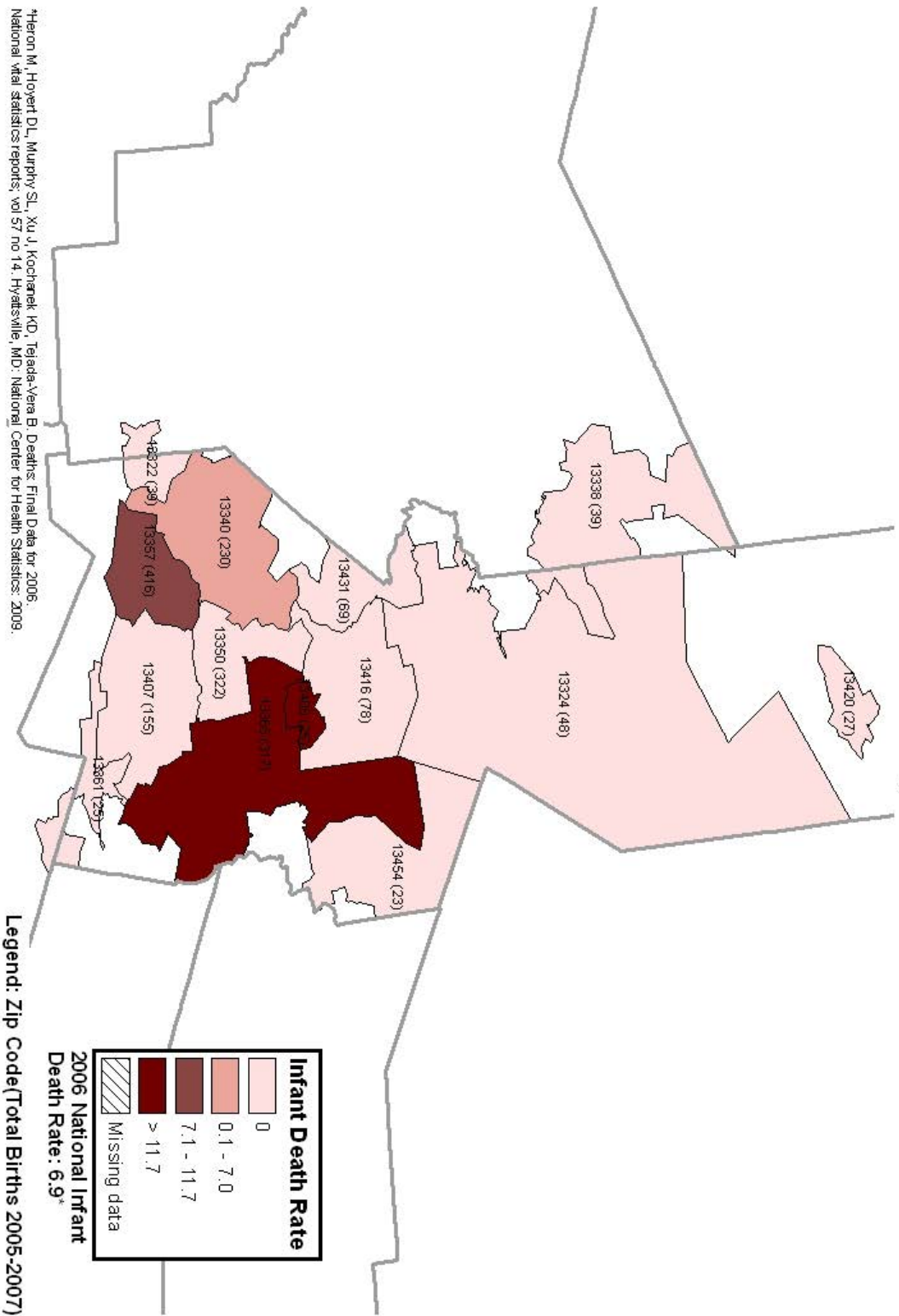
*Heiron M, Hoyet DL, Murphy SL, Xu J, Kochanek KD, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports, vol 57 no 14. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

The map displays the following zip codes and their corresponding total births (2005-2007):

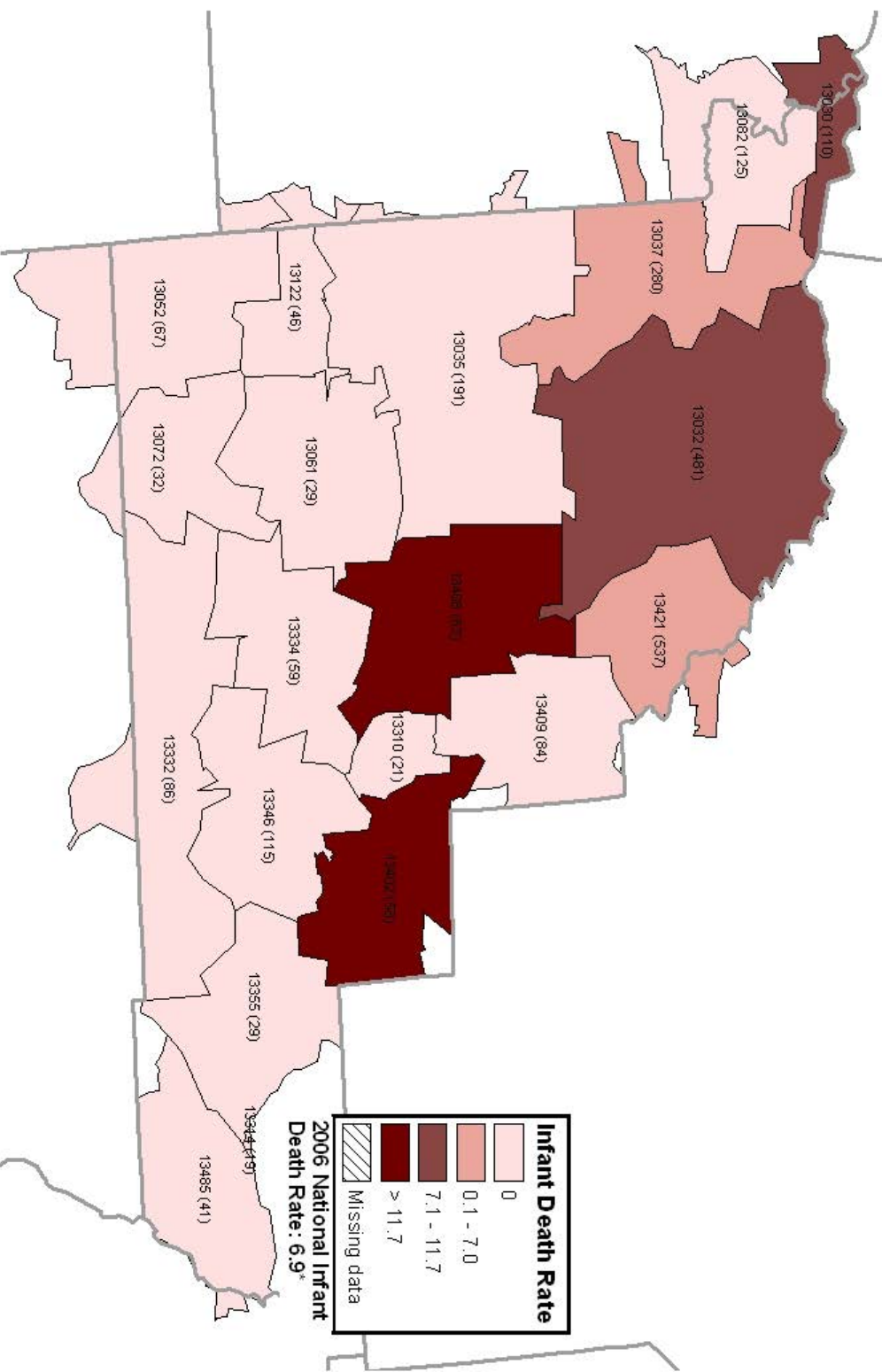
- 13077 (253)
- 13141 (21)
- 13045 (949)
- 13103 (963)
- 13158 (48)
- 13040 (98)
- 13863 (21)
- 13862 (132)

Legend: Zip Code(Total Births 2005-2007)

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Herkimer County



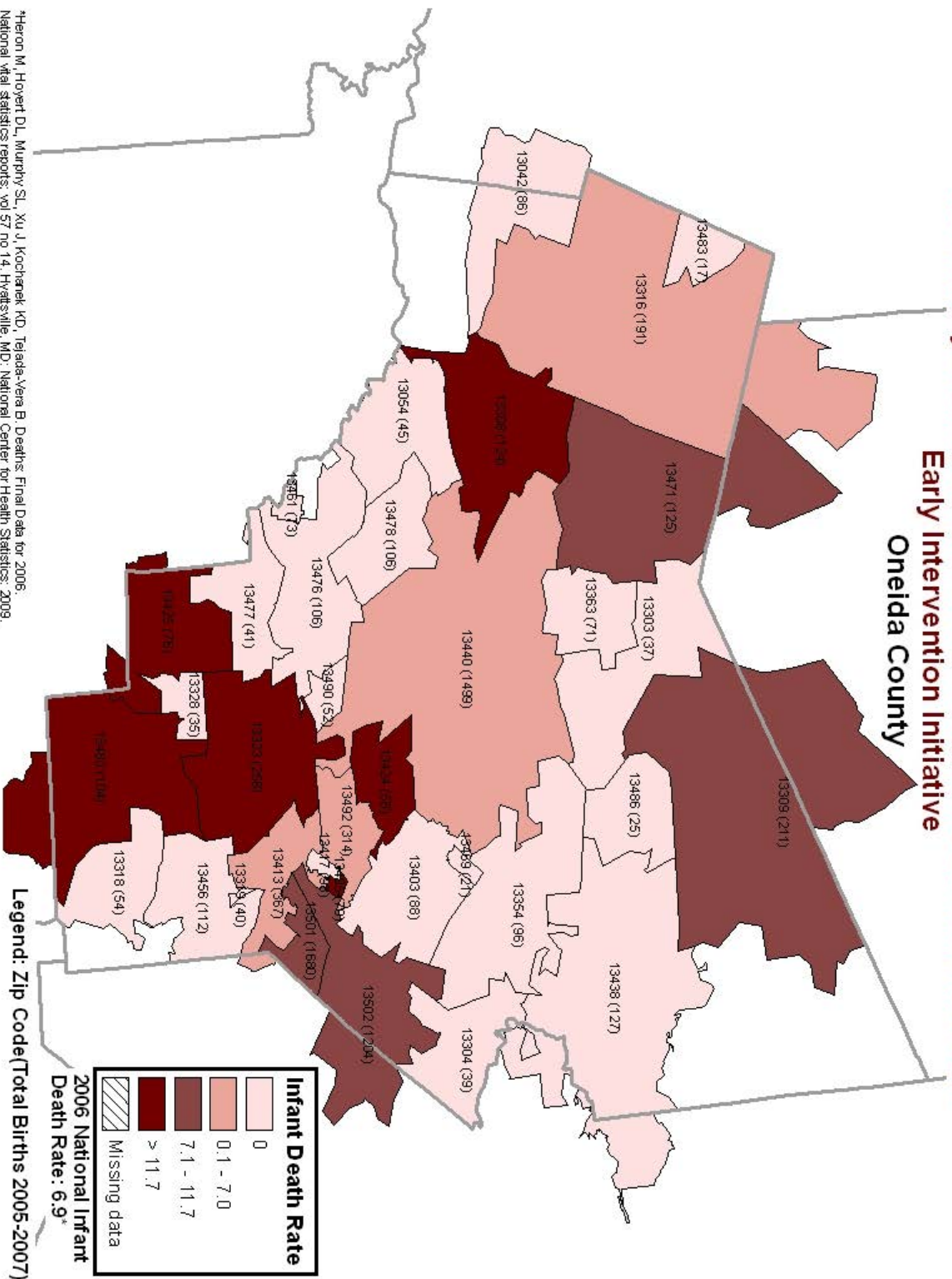
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Madison County



*Heron M, Hoyert DL, Murphy SL, Xu J, Kochanek KD, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports, vol 57 no 14. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

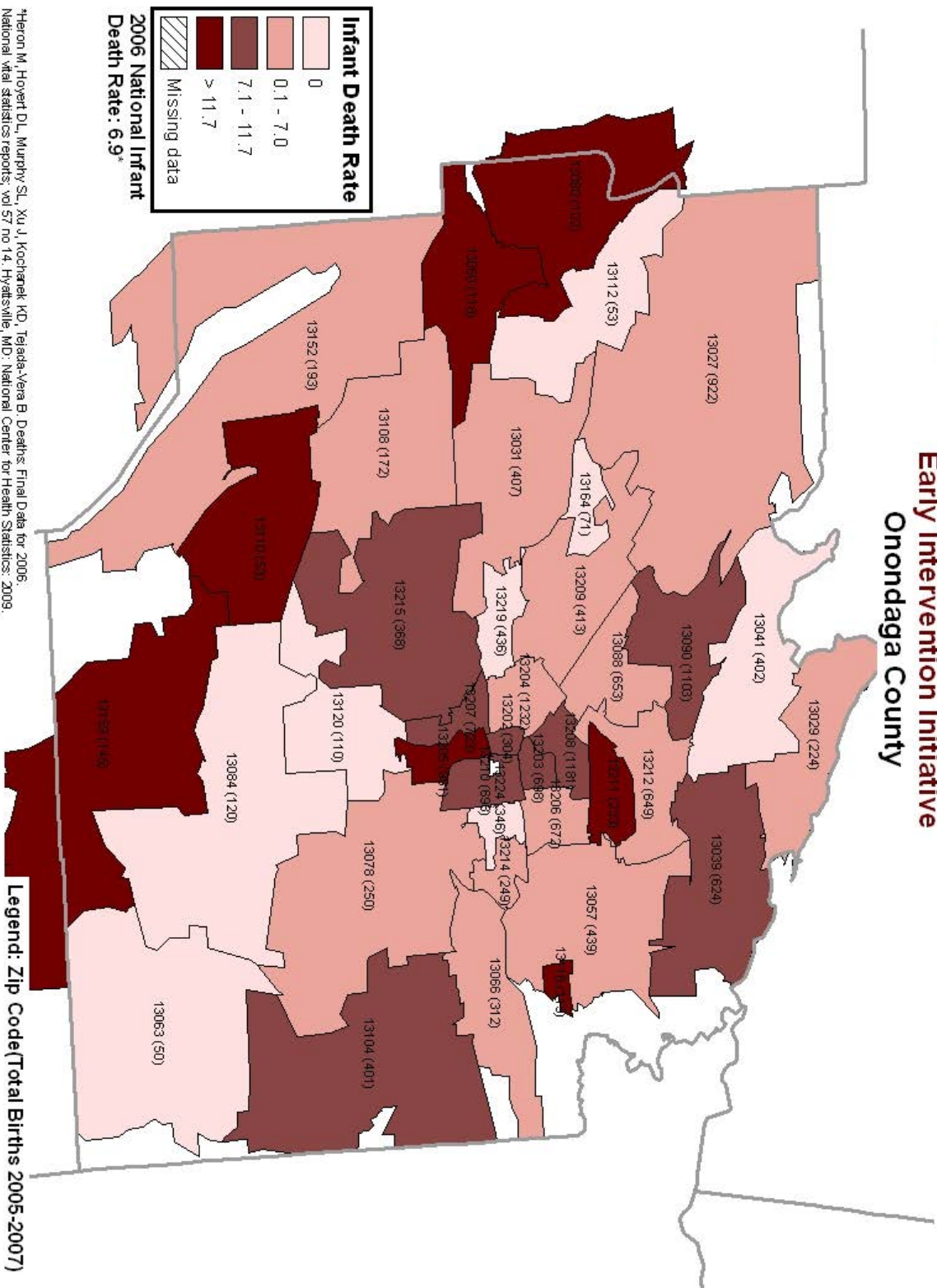
Legend: Zip Code(Total Births 2005-2007)

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Oneida County



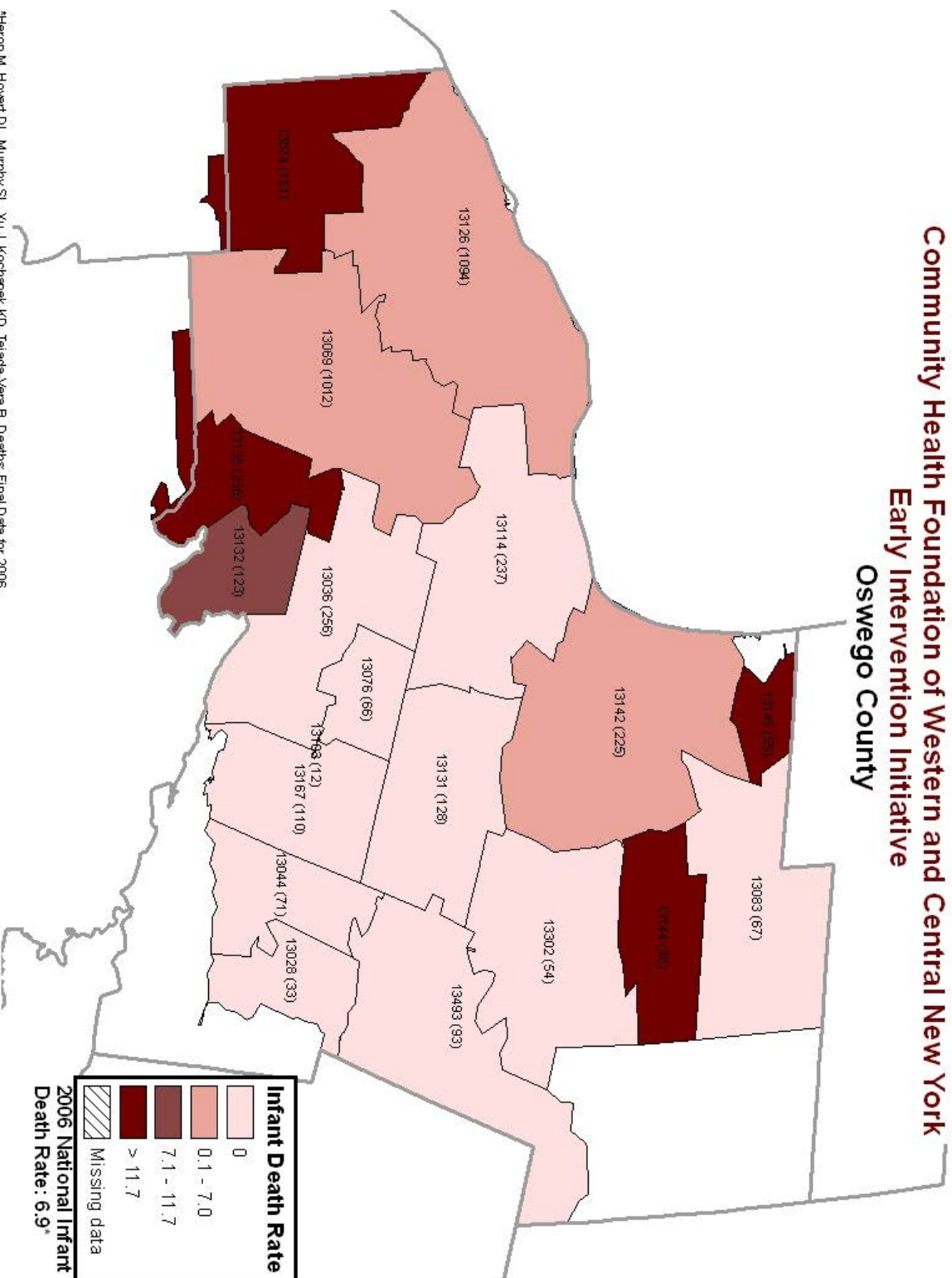
*Heron M, Hoyert DL, Murphy SL, Xu J, Kochanek KD, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports, vol 57 no 14. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Onondaga County



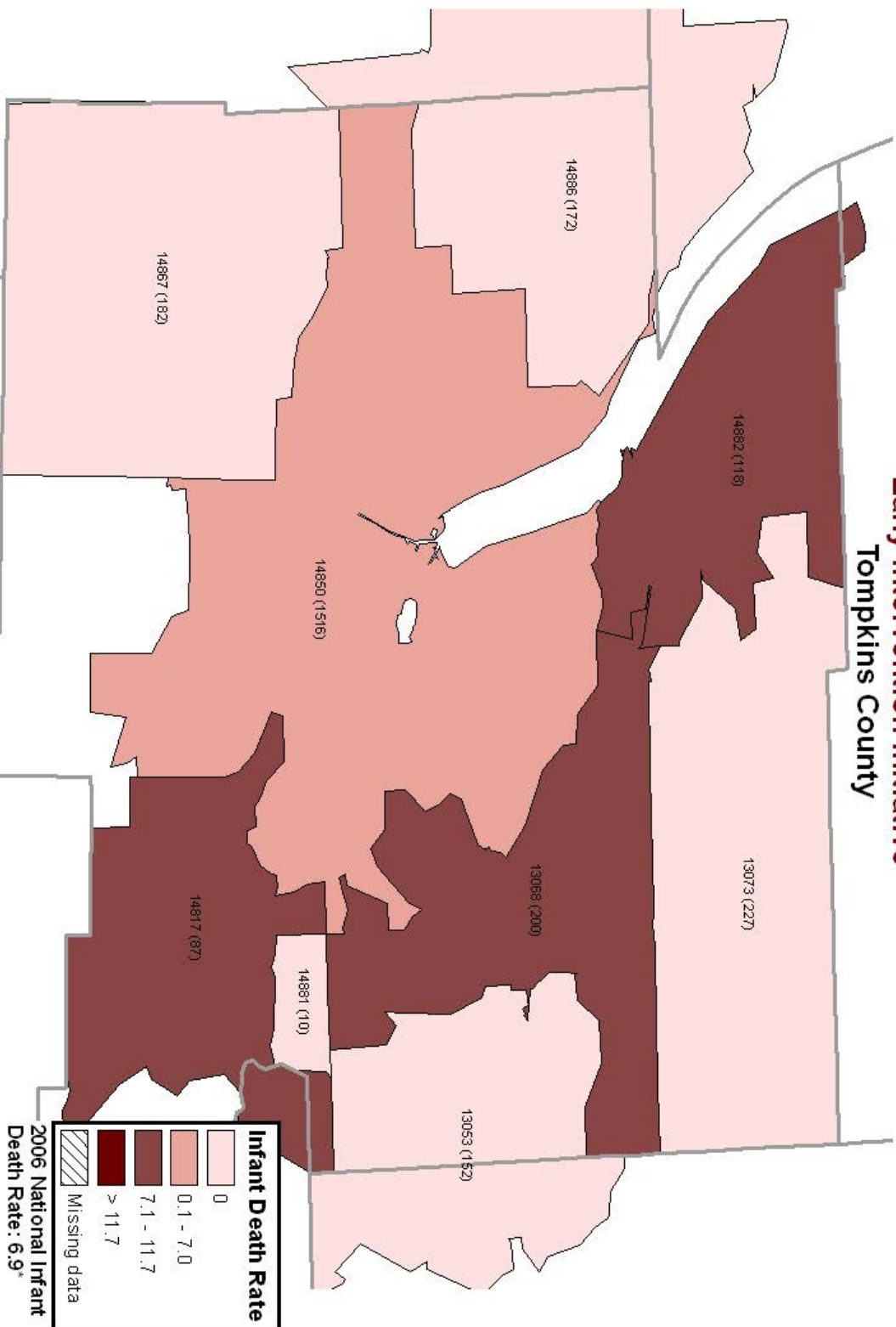
*Heron M, Hoyert DL, Murphy SL, Xu J, Kochanek KD, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports, vol 57 no 14. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Oswego County



*Heron M, Hoyert D, Murphy SL, Xu J, Kochanek KD, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports, vol 57, no 14. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Tompkins County

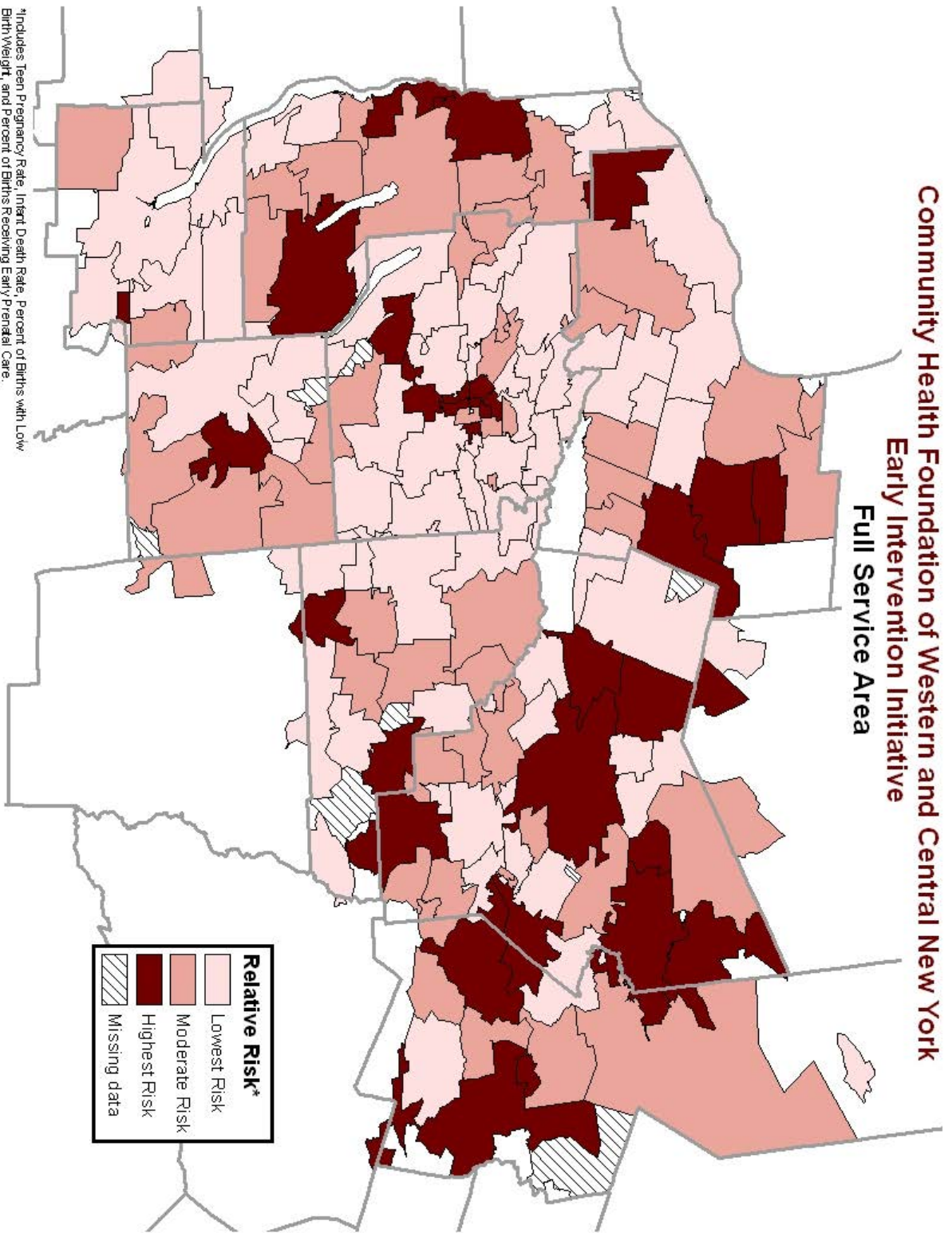


*Heron M, Hoyert DL, Murphy SL, Xu J, Kochanek KD, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: Final Data for 2006. National vital statistics reports, vol 57 no 14. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2009.

**Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York
Early Intervention Initiative**

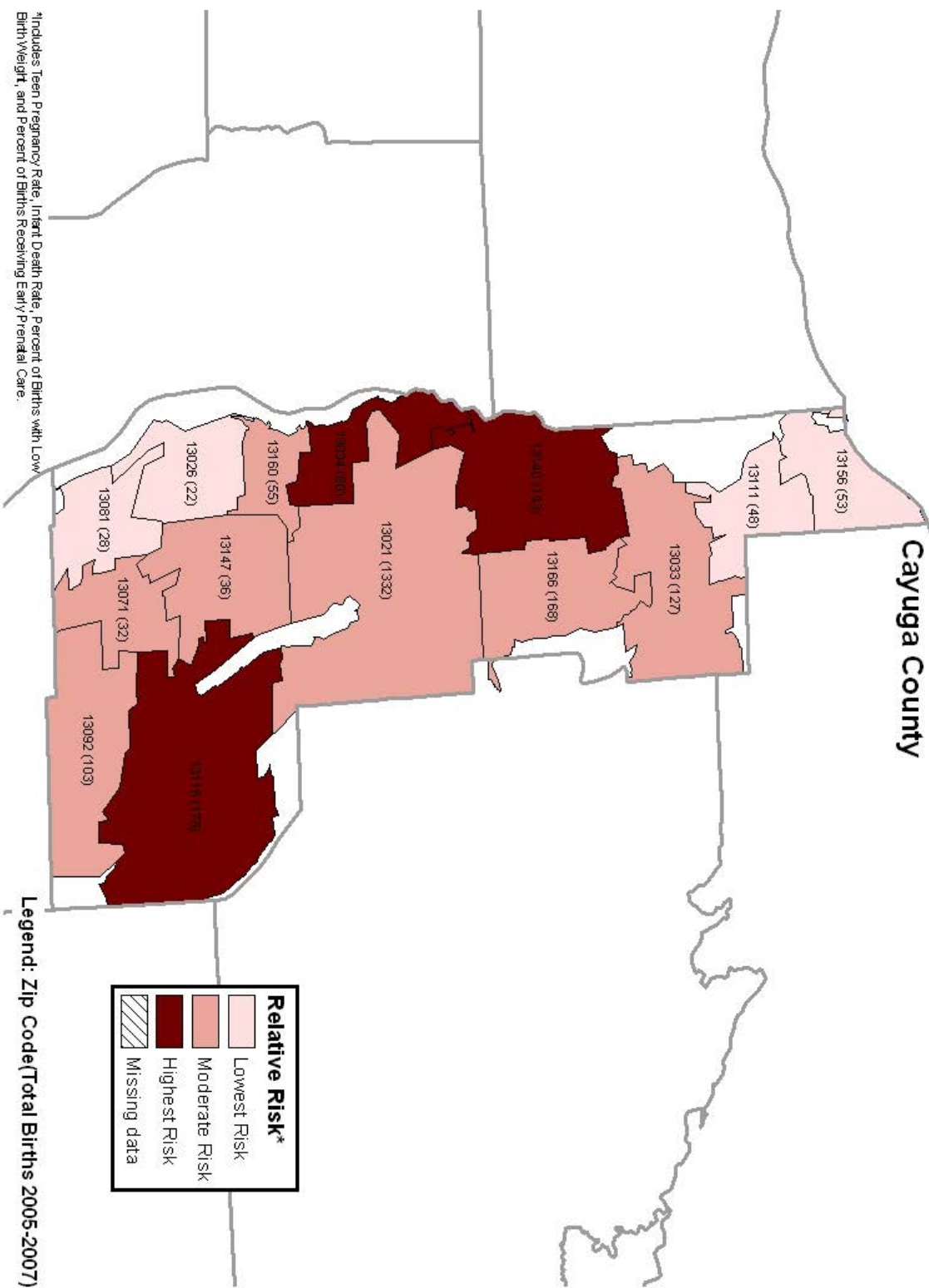
Relative Risk

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Full Service Area

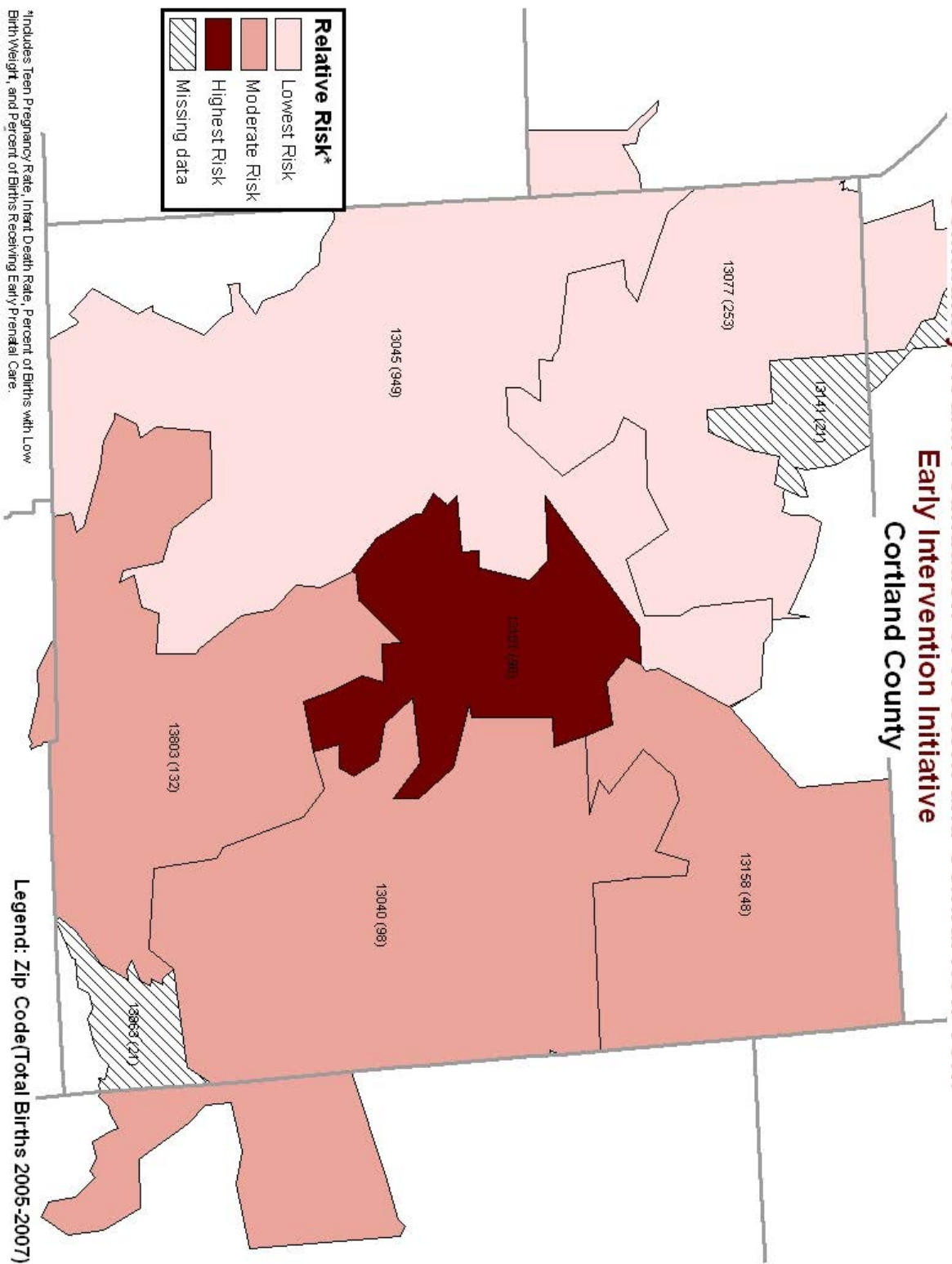


*Includes Teen Pregnancy Rate, Infant Death Rate, Percent of Births with Low Birth Weight, and Percent of Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care.

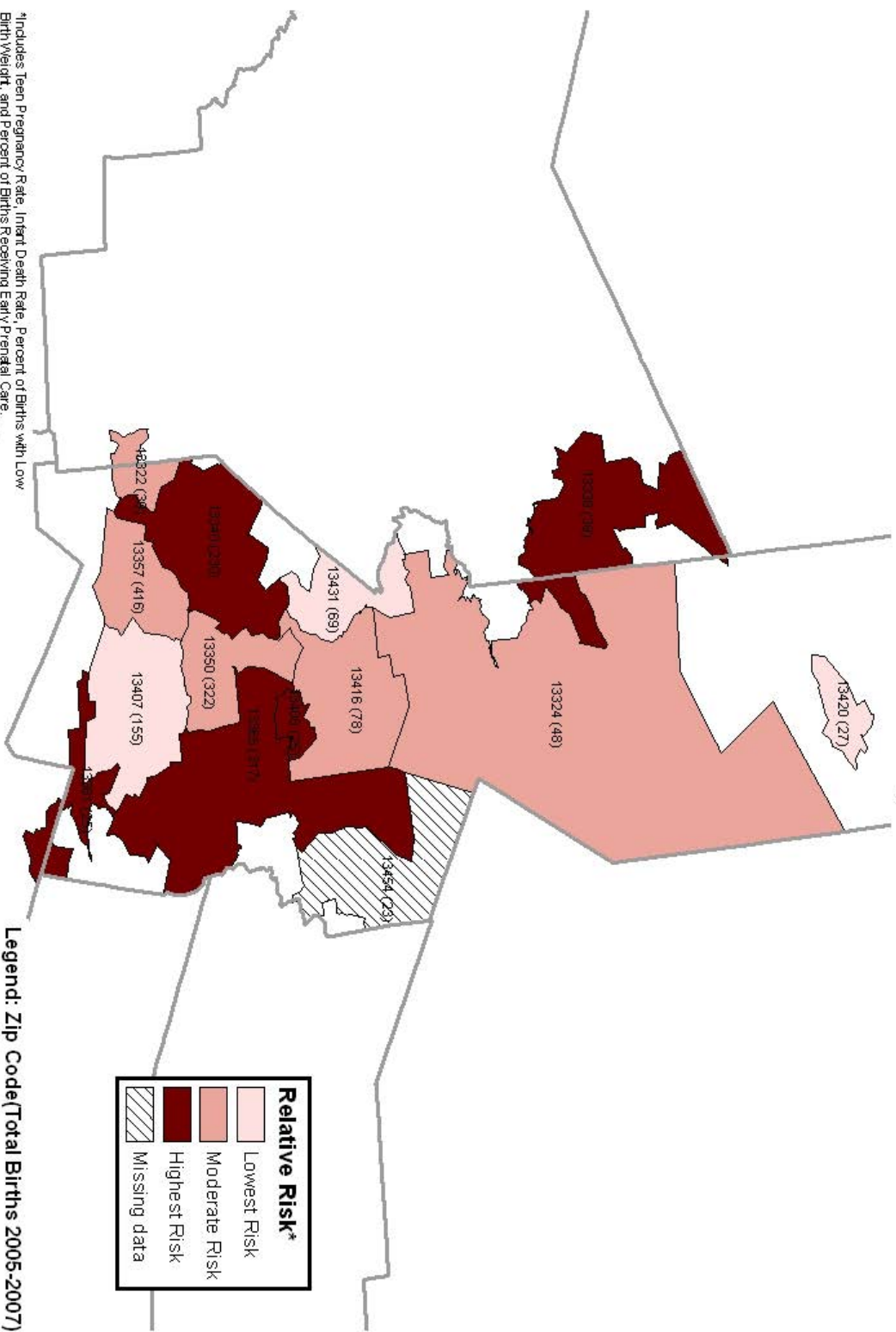
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Cayuga County



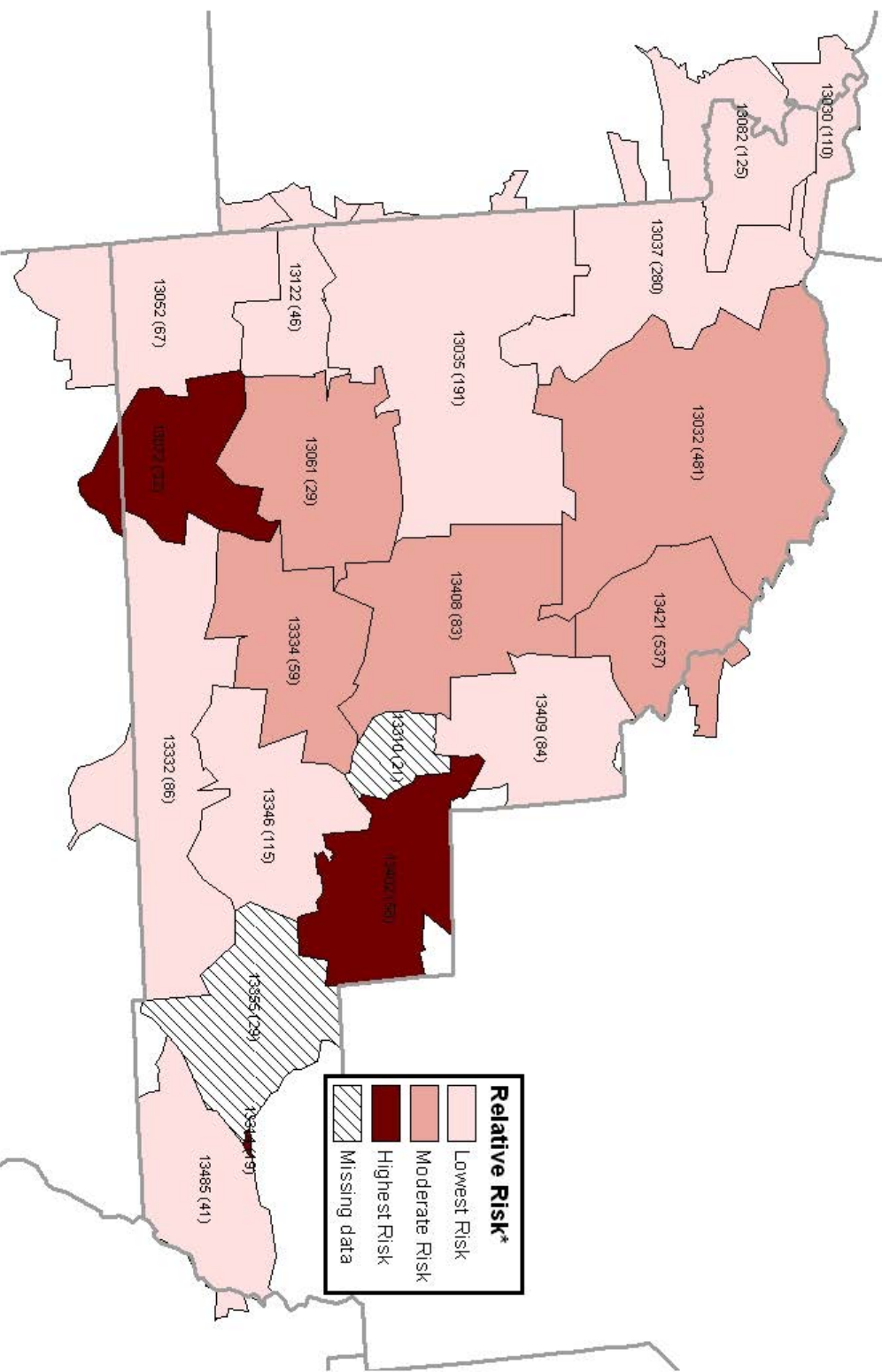
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Cortland County



Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Herkimer County



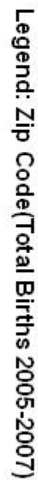
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Madison County



*Includes Teen Pregnancy Rate, Infant Death Rate, Percent of Births with Low Birth Weight, and Percent of Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care.

Legend: Zip Code(Total Births 2005-2007)

*Includes Teen Pregnancy Rate, Infant Death Rate, Percent of Births with Low Birth Weight, and Percent of Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care.



Relative Risk*

- Lowest Risk
- Moderate Risk
- Highest Risk
- Missing data

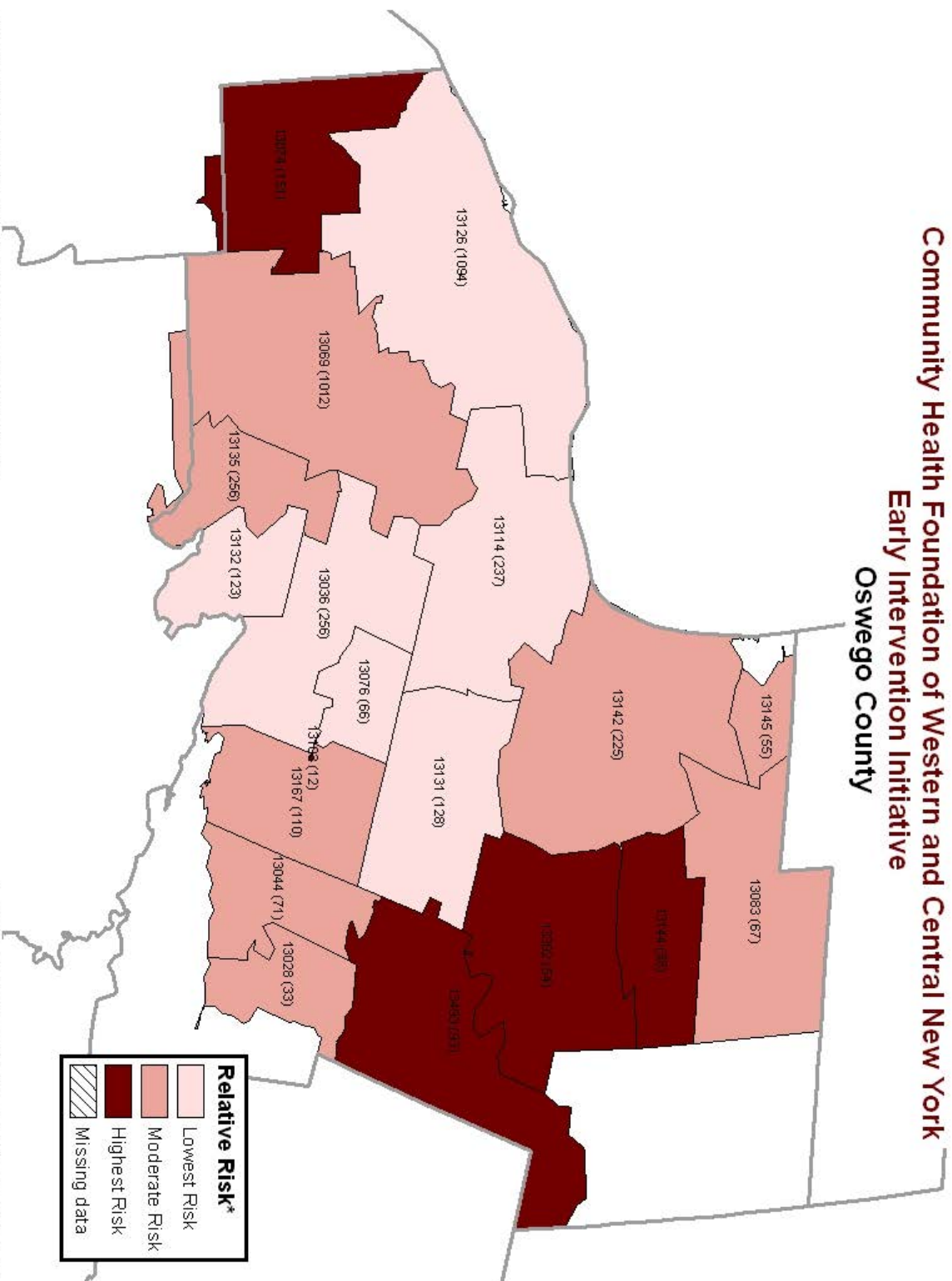
**Early Intervention Initiative
Onondaga County**

Includes Teen Pregnancy Rate, Infant Death Rate, Percent of Births with Low Weight, and Percent of Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care.

Legend: Zip Code(Total Births 2005-2007)

Legend: Zip Code(Total Births 2005-2007)

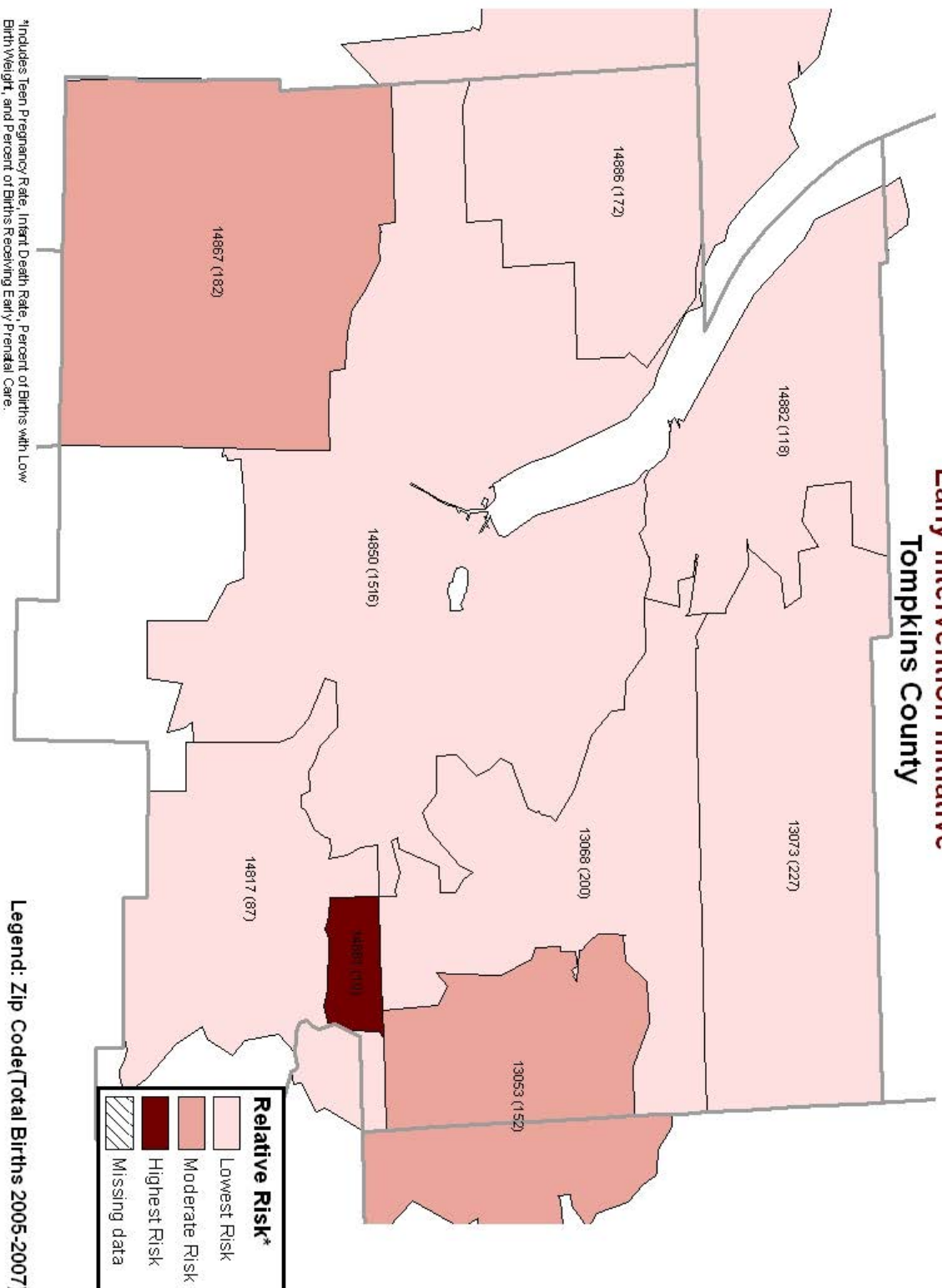
Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Oswego County



*Includes Teen Pregnancy Rate, Infant Death Rate, Percent of Births with Low Birth Weight, and Percent of Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care.

Legend: Zip Code (Total Births 2005-2007)

Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York Early Intervention Initiative Tompkins County



Appendix D

Zip Codes in Service Area by County

County	Zip Code	City
Cayuga	13021	Auburn
Cayuga	13026	Aurora
Cayuga	13033	Cato
Cayuga	13034	Cayuga
Cayuga	13071	Genoa
Cayuga	13081	King Ferry
Cayuga	13092	Locke
Cayuga	13111	Martville
Cayuga	13118	Moravia
Cayuga	13140	Port Byron
Cayuga	13147	Scipio Center
Cayuga	13156	Sterling
Cayuga	13160	Union Springs
Cayuga	13166	Weedsport
Cortland	13040	Cincinnatus
Cortland	13045	Cortland
Cortland	13077	Homer
Cortland	13101	Mc Graw
Cortland	13141	Preble
Cortland	13158	Truxton
Cortland	13803	Marathon
Cortland	13863	Willet
Herkimer	13322	Clayville
Herkimer	13324	Cold Brook
Herkimer	13338	Forestport
Herkimer	13340	Frankfort
Herkimer	13350	Herkimer
Herkimer	13357	Ilion
Herkimer	13361	Jordanville
Herkimer	13365	Little Falls
Herkimer	13406	Middleville
Herkimer	13407	Mohawk
Herkimer	13416	Newport
Herkimer	13420	Old Forge
Herkimer	13431	Poland
Herkimer	13454	Salisbury Center
Madison	13030	Bridgeport
Madison	13032	Canastota
Madison	13035	Cazenovia

County	Zip Code	City
Madison	13037	Chittenango
Madison	13052	De Ruyter
Madison	13061	Erieville
Madison	13072	Georgetown
Madison	13082	Kirkville
Madison	13122	New Woodstock
Madison	13310	Bouckville
Madison	13314	Brookfield
Madison	13332	Earlville
Madison	13334	Eaton
Madison	13346	Hamilton
Madison	13355	Hubbardsville
Madison	13402	Madison
Madison	13408	Morrisville
Madison	13409	Munnsville
Madison	13421	Oneida
Madison	13485	West Edmeston
Oneida	13042	Cleveland
Oneida	13054	Durhamville
Oneida	13303	Ava
Oneida	13304	Barneveld
Oneida	13308	Blossvale
Oneida	13309	Boonville
Oneida	13316	Camden
Oneida	13318	Cassville
Oneida	13319	Chadwicks
Oneida	13323	Clinton
Oneida	13328	Deansboro
Oneida	13354	Holland Patent
Oneida	13363	Lee Center
Oneida	13403	Marcy
Oneida	13413	New Hartford
Oneida	13417	New York Mills
Oneida	13424	Oriskany
Oneida	13425	Oriskany Falls
Oneida	13438	Remsen
Oneida	13440	Rome
Oneida	13456	Sauquoit
Oneida	13461	Sherrill
Oneida	13469	Stittville
Oneida	13471	Taberg

County	Zip Code	City
Oneida	13476	Vernon
Oneida	13477	Vernon Center
Oneida	13478	Verona
Oneida	13480	Waterville
Oneida	13483	Westdale
Oneida	13486	Westernville
Oneida	13490	Westmoreland
Oneida	13492	Whitesboro
Oneida	13495	Yorkville
Oneida	13501	Utica
Oneida	13502	Utica
Onondaga	13027	Baldwinsville
Onondaga	13029	Brewerton
Onondaga	13031	Camillus
Onondaga	13039	Cicero
Onondaga	13041	Clay
Onondaga	13057	East Syracuse
Onondaga	13060	Elbridge
Onondaga	13063	Fabius
Onondaga	13066	Fayetteville
Onondaga	13078	Jamesville
Onondaga	13080	Jordan
Onondaga	13084	La Fayette
Onondaga	13088	Liverpool
Onondaga	13090	Liverpool
Onondaga	13104	Manlius
Onondaga	13108	Marcellus
Onondaga	13110	Marietta
Onondaga	13112	Memphis
Onondaga	13116	Minoa
Onondaga	13120	Nedrow
Onondaga	13152	Skaneateles
Onondaga	13159	Tully
Onondaga	13164	Warners
Onondaga	13202	Syracuse
Onondaga	13203	Syracuse
Onondaga	13204	Syracuse
Onondaga	13205	Syracuse
Onondaga	13206	Syracuse
Onondaga	13207	Syracuse
Onondaga	13208	Syracuse

County	Zip Code	City
Onondaga	13209	Syracuse
Onondaga	13210	Syracuse
Onondaga	13211	Syracuse
Onondaga	13212	Syracuse
Onondaga	13214	Syracuse
Onondaga	13215	Syracuse
Onondaga	13219	Syracuse
Onondaga	13224	Syracuse
Oswego	13028	Bernhards Bay
Oswego	13036	Central Square
Oswego	13044	Constantia
Oswego	13069	Fulton
Oswego	13074	Hannibal
Oswego	13076	Hastings
Oswego	13083	Lacona
Oswego	13103	Mallory
Oswego	13114	Mexico
Oswego	13126	Oswego
Oswego	13131	Parish
Oswego	13132	Pennellville
Oswego	13135	Phoenix
Oswego	13142	Pulaski
Oswego	13144	Richland
Oswego	13145	Sandy Creek
Oswego	13167	West Monroe
Oswego	13302	Altmar
Oswego	13493	Williamstown
Tompkins	13053	Dryden
Tompkins	13068	Freeville
Tompkins	13073	Groton
Tompkins	14817	Brooktondale
Tompkins	14850	Ithaca
Tompkins	14867	Newfield
Tompkins	14881	Slaterville Springs
Tompkins	14882	Lansing
Tompkins	14886	Trumansburg