

Public Health

2003/04 Updates Noted
12/2002 Updates Noted

Key Word	Indicator	Source
disability, county, age	According to the US census, there were 77,134 persons living in Cayuga County age 5 and older. Of these 14,336, or 18.6%, were non-institutionalized people age 5 and older with disabilities. Of the 14,336, 918 were ages 5-15 and 13,388 were age 16 and older.	US Census, 2000. 2003 NYS Data Book. 11/2003.
disability, county, age	According to the US census, there were 18,810 people age 5-20 in Cayuga County. Of these 8.7%, or 1,630, were non-institutionalized disabled.	US Census, 2000
disability, county, adult	According to the US census, there were 43,100 people age 21-64 in Cayuga County. Of these 19.1%, or 8,253, were non-institutionalized disabled. Of those age 65 and over (11,284) 39.5%, or 4,453, were non-institutionalized disabled. The total adult non-institutionalized disabled population in 2000 was 12,706.	US Census, 2000
disability type, county	Of the 14,336 non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Cayuga County ages 5 and older, 4% (573) reported a sensory disability, 9.3% (1,333) a physical disability; 5.3% (760) a mental disability, and 2.6% (373) a self care disability. Of those age 16 and older, 7.4%(991) reported a going out of the home disability. Of those age 16-64, 11.7% (105) reported an employment disability. Notes: Disabilities are not mutually exclusive. Definitions follow.	US Census, 2000. 2003 NYS Data Book. 11/2003.
disability type, county, elderly	In Cayuga County, of those age 65 and over (11,284) 39.5%, or 4,453, were non-institutionalized disabled. Of the 4,453, 1,645 (37%) identified a sensory disability; 2,962 (66.5%) identified a physical disability; 1,016 (23%) identified a mental disability; 885 (19.9%) identified a self-care disability; and 2,058 (46%) identified a going outside of the home disability. Notes: Disabilities are not mutually exclusive. Definitions follow.	US Census, 2000. 2003 NYS Data Book. 11/2003.
disability type, county, elderly, 75+	In Cayuga County, of those age 65 and over non-institutionalized disabled 885 (19.9%) identified a self-care disability. Of these 71% were age 75 and older. 2,058 (46%) identified a going outside of the home disability. Of these 67% were age 75 and older. Notes: Disabilities are not mutually exclusive. Definitions follow.	US Census, 2000. 2003 NYS Data Book. 11/2003.

disability, state, county elderly	In New York State, 40.3% of those non-institutionalized, age 65 and older reported a disability. In Upstate New York, of those age 65 and over 36.6% were non-institutionalized disabled as compared to 39.5% in Cayuga County. Note: Definitions follow.	US Census, 2000. 2003 NYS Data Book. 11/2003.
disability, elderly, sex, state, county	In New York State, 40.3% of those non-institutionalized, age 65 and older reported a disability. Of this population, 60% were female. Sixty-five percent (65%) reported a physical disability (the county was 66.5%) and 53% reported a going outside of the home disability (the county was 46%). Note: Definitions follow.	US Census, 2000. 2003 NYS Data Book. 11/2003.
disability, census definitions	Sensory: existence of long lasting blindness, deafness or a severe vision or hearing impairment. Physical: existence of long lasting condition which substantially limits one or more basic physical activity (walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying). A physical, mental or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more that made it difficult to perform the following 1. Learning, remembering or concentrating (mental disability); 2. Dressing, bathing or getting around the inside of the home (self-care disability); 3. Going outside the home alone to shop, or visit a Dr.'s office (going outside the home disability); 4. Working at a job or business (employment disability).	US Census, 2000. 2003 NYS Data Book. 11/2003.
disabilities	Of the 323 program participants who responded to the assessment survey in 2000, more than 70% lived in Cayuga County. Almost one-fifth (18%) of adult household members were reported to have a diagnosed disability. One tenth of children in respondent households have been diagnosed with a disability.	2000 Low Income Community Needs Assessment, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency
mortality, fetal, miscarriage	Between 1998 - 2000 the rate of spontaneous fetal deaths (20+ weeks gestation) per 1,000 live births was 5. The county rate was lower than the region (6.5) and the state (8.2).	NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003
mortality, fetal	Between 1998 and 2000 there were 2,763 live births and 528 induced abortions in Cayuga County. The ratio of induced abortions per 1,000 live births was 191.1 for the county (lower than the region and significantly lower than the state). The region ratio was 220 per 1,000 births and the state ratio was 508.9 per 1,000 live births.	NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003
mortality, fetal	In 1999 there were 159 induced abortions and in 2000 there were 183 induced abortions in Cayuga County.	NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003

mortality, fetal	<p>During 1998, 16% of the pregnancies ended by induced abortion in Cayuga County. There were 186 abortions out of 1144 pregnancies. This represents an abortion ratio of 204.6 (number of abortions compared to number of live births). The rate of abortions was up from an average abortion ratio for the years 1994-96 of 183.1. However, it was lower than the 1997 ratio of 207.9.</p>	<p>NYSDOH, Bureau of Biometrics, 11/00.</p>
mortality, fetal	<p>In 1998, there were 186 abortions in Cayuga County; approximately 28% were women age 19 or younger and 50% were women age 20 -29. Two abortions were performed for females under age 15.</p>	<p>NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000.</p>
mortality, fetal	<p>Out of the total 186 abortions in 1998, 111 of the women, or 60%, had no previous abortions and 26% had one previous abortion.</p>	<p>NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000.</p>
mortality, fetal, payment	<p>Out of the total 186 abortions in 1998, 102 or 56% reported financial coverage from sources other than Medicaid;. 78, or 43%, reported Medicaid.</p>	<p>NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000.</p>
mortality - fetal	<p>In 1997, Cayuga County had 152 teen pregnancies reported (age 15-19). 38% of these pregnancies ended by induced abortions. Of NYS teen pregnancies, 53% were ended with induced abortions. In upstate NY, 44% of teen pregnancies were ended with induced abortions. In 1998, there were 168 teen pregnancies in the County. Of these, 31% ended with induced abortions.</p>	<p>NYSDOH, County Health Indicator Profiles (1994-1998) & NYSDOH, Bureau of Biometrics, 11/00.</p>
mortality - fetal	<p>In 1998, there was a particularly high percent of teenage abortions in the Town of Locke population. Of the 7 teenage pregnancies, 5 ended with induced abortions, or 71%. For comparison, in Auburn there were 94 teenage pregnancies, 28 ended with induced abortions, or 30%. In Port Byron, of the 17 teenage pregnancies, 3 ended with induced abortions, or 18%. In Weedsport, of the 11 teenage pregnancies, 2 ended with induced abortions, or 18%. In Moravia, of the 8 teenage pregnancies, 2 ended with induced abortions, or 25%. The county-wide statistics mirror Auburn's.</p>	<p>NYSDOH, Bureau of Biometrics, 11/00.</p>
spontaneous fetal deaths	<p>Between 1998 -2000 there were 14 spontaneous fetal deaths (gestations 20 weeks and over) in Cayuga County. This represented a rate of 5 deaths per 1,000 live births (including spontaneous fetal deaths) in the county, a rate of 4.9 in the region and 4.4 in the state.</p>	<p>1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003</p>

adverse health outcomes

Residents (n=1,400) participating in meetings throughout New York State, expressed concern over adverse health outcomes in their community. Those identified most often were: Addictions; Adolescent and Unintended Pregnancies; Cancer (especially breast and lung); Coronary Heart Disease; Domestic & Community Violence including sexual violence/abuse; HIV/AIDS; Overweight; Poor Pregnancy Outcomes; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; and Stress & Mental Illness; Depression, Anxiety.

Communities Working Together for a Healthier New York, NYS Public Health Council, September, 1996.

cancer, colorectal, incidence

The NYS rate, between 1992 -1996, for colorectal cancer was 54.7 cases per 100,000 men and 39.3 cases per 100,000 women. For Cayuga County there rates were approximately 50 cases per 100,000 men in Cayuga County and approximately 40 cases per 100,000 women during the same time period. Thirty-one (54%) of the 57 upstate counties had rates higher than the NYS average for men. Thirty-three (58%) of the 57 upstate counties had rates higher than the NYS average for women.

NYS Cancer Surveillance Improvement Initiative, Cancer of the Colon & Rectum among females and males 1992-1996; DOH 1999.

cancer, lung, mortality

The total number of deaths from lung cancer in Cayuga County has been relatively stable since 1996, averaging 45 persons per year. Consistently more deaths are male than female. In 2000, there were 54.9 deaths from lung cancer per 100,000 population in the county and 60.3 in the state (excluding NYC).

County Health Indicator Profiles (1996-2000), NYSDOH.

cancer, lung and bronchus, incidence, gender

The NYS rate, between 1992 -1996, for lung and bronchus cancer was 75.4 cases per 100,000 men and 42.4 cases per 100,000 women. It was approximately 84 cases per 100,000 men in Cayuga County and approximately 37 cases per 100,000 women in Cayuga County. Forty-seven (83%) of the 57 upstate counties had rates higher than the NYS average for men. Forty-six (81%) of the 57 upstate counties had rates higher than the NYS average for women.

NYS Cancer Surveillance Improvement Initiative, Lung and Bronchus Cancer among females and males 1992-1996; DOH 1999.

cancer, lung and bronchus, incidence

Between 1995-1999, there were 323 total cases of lung and bronchus cancer in Cayuga County. This represented a rate of 71.3 cases per 100,000 residents for the county, 79.5 for the region and 67.7 for the state. In the eleven county region, Cayuga had the fourth highest rate.

NYSDOH, 1995-1999 Cancer Registry Data as of March, 2002. Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 2000 US population. 11/2003.

tobacco, smoking, adults, state

In 2000, 21.6% of persons 18 years of age and older in the state, reported they smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke. The average % from 1996-2000 was 22.8.

BRFSS (Bureau of Risk Factor Surveillance System), NYS Dept. of Health, 1993-2000, 2003.

**tobacco,
smoking,
adolescents,
state**

In 1999, 35.7% of high school students in the state, excluding New York City, reported they smoked cigarettes on one or more of the last 30 days. Of high school students in the state, 31.8% reported they smoked cigarettes on one or more of the last 30 days.

BRFSS (Bureau of Risk Factor Surveillance System), NYS Dept. of Health, 1991-1999, 2003.

**cancer, breast,
incidence**

The NYS rate, between 1992 -1996, for breast cancer was 101.6 cases per 100,000 women. It was approximately 100 cases per 100,000 women in Cayuga County. Twenty-one (37%) of the 57 upstate counties had rates higher than the NYS average for women. The NYS rate, between 1995 -1999, for breast cancer was 131.4 cases per 100,000 women. It was approximately 127.9 cases per 100,000 women in Cayuga County and 126.5 cases in the region. The data shows an increase in the cases of breast cancer per 100,000 women, over these two data periods, both at the county (100 to 127.9) and the state (101.6 to 131.4) levels.

NYS Cancer Surveillance Improvement Initiative, Breast Cancer among females 1992-1996; DOH 1999. NYSDOH, 1995-1999 Cancer Registry Data as of March, 2002. Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 2000 US population. 11/2003.

**cancer, breast,
mortality**

The number of women who have died from breast cancer in Cayuga County between 1996 and 2000 has ranged per year between 5 and 17. In 2000, six women died of breast cancer, representing 14.8 deaths per 100,000 population. In NYS (excluding NYC) in 2000, the rate was 33.8.

County Health Indicator Profiles (1996-2000), NYSDOH.

**cancer, breast,
mortality**

In 1998, there were 5 deaths attributed to breast cancer in Cayuga County. All 5 deaths occurred in women age 55 or over. 4 of the 5 deaths occurred in women 75+.

NYSDOH, Bureau of Biometrics, 11/00.

**cancer,
cervical,
incidence**

Between 1996 and 1999, a total of 16 females were diagnosed with cervical cancer in Cayuga County. This represents a rate of 7.8 per 100,000 female residents. This rate compares with 10.1 for the region and 11.8 for the state. Cayuga had the 3rd lowest rate in the region when averaging this four year period. (In 1999, there were 2 cases.)

Uterine Cervical Cancer - Cases and Incidence Rates Per 100,000 Female Residents Source: 1996-2000 Vital Statistics Data As Of March, 2002 Adjusted Rates Are Age Adjusted To The 2000 United States Population

**cancer,
cervical,
mortality**

Between 1996 and 2000, an average of 1 female died from cervical cancer in Cayuga County. This represents a rate of 1.7 per 100,000 female residents. This rate compares with 2.8 for the region and 3.1 for the state. Cayuga had the 2nd lowest rate in the region when averaging this five year period.

Uterine Cervical Cancer - Deaths And Death Rates Per 100,000 Female Residents Source: 1996-2000 Vital Statistics Data As Of August, 2002 Adjusted Rates Are Age Adjusted To The 2000 United States Population

**cancer,
incidence, lung**

Cayuga County does not fall within the areas with cancer incidence more than 100% above expected or 50-100% above expected for lung cancer.

New York State Department of Health, New York State Cancer Registry, Cancer Incidence by ZIP Code, New York State, 1993-1997 Areas of Elevated Incidence

**cancer,
incidence,
colorectal**

Cayuga County does not fall within the areas with cancer incidence more than 100% above expected or 50-100% above expected for colorectal cancer.

New York State Department of Health, New York State Cancer Registry, Cancer Incidence by ZIP Code, New York State, 1993-1997
Areas of Elevated Incidence

**cancer,
incidence,
colorectal**

Between 1995-1999, there were 274 total cases of colorectal cancer in Cayuga County. This represented a rate of 60.7 cases per 100,000 residents for the county, 59.3 for the region and 61.9 for the state. In the eleven county region, Cayuga had the seventh highest rate.

NYSDOH, 1995-1999 Cancer Registry Data as of March, 2002. Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 2000 US population. 11/2003.

**cancer,
incidence,
prostate**

Cayuga County does not fall within the areas with cancer incidence more than 100% above expected or 50-100% above expected for prostate cancer. The incidence of prostate cancer is greatly influenced by the use of Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) tests. The elevated prostate cancer incidence in the areas listed may be due to more men receiving PSA testing as compared to other areas of the state. Elevated incidence in these areas does not necessarily indicate that men living in these areas are more likely to develop prostate cancer.

New York State Department of Health, New York State Cancer Registry, Cancer Incidence by ZIP Code, New York State, 1993-1997
Areas of Elevated Incidence

elder health

The high cost of prescriptions and medications is a issue for elders, most of whom are on fixed incomes. An growing problem, resulting from the cost increases in prescription drugs, is non-compliance (reducing own dosages to stretch prescriptions out) leading to health problems.

Human Services Coalition of Cayuga County Position Paper on Issues & Needs of the Elderly, 1997.

food safety, e. coli

During 1994-98 there were a higher number of cases of E. coli than expected; 9 reported vs. 5 expected.

Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.

food safety, salmonella

During 1994-98 there were a higher number of cases of Salmonella than expected; 84 reported vs. 51 expected.

Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.

health status

During the years 1993-97 Cayuga County residents rated their health status substantially below the national average. 24.1% of County residents said their health status was fair or poor vs. 14.7% nationally. There appears to be a degree of reality behind that perception as County residents reported an average of 8.8 "unhealthy days" during a 30 day survey period as compared to 5.1 nationally.

Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.

infectious disease

In all infectious disease categories reported by HRSA in their report on Cayuga County, the County was well below the number of cases expected.

Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.

live births, county

The number of live births (females age 15-44) in Cayuga County was 909 in 1998, 906 in 1999, and 948 in 2000. Previous data showed the total number of live births decreasing by 21% between 1990 and 1998.

NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000. 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003

live births, birth rate	In 1998, the rate of births per 1,000 women age 15-44 was lower in Cayuga County than New York State. The County rate was 10.6 vs. 12.5 for NYS. The County birthrate was 12.1 births per 1,000 women age 15-44 in 1994 and 11 in 1997.	NYSDOH, County Health Indicator Profiles (1994-1998).
live births, teen	The largest percentage of births have consistently been from Auburn, approximately 43%. In 1998, Auburn had 52, 46%, live births to females age 19 and younger. During that year, Auburn had eleven teenage mothers giving birth to a second or third child. In 1998, the other areas with the highest number of births included Owasco, Brutus and Sterling.	NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000.
live births, teens age 10-14	Between 1998 and 1999, there was a total of 5 live births to females age 10 -14 in Cayuga County.	NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003
live births, teens age 10-14, population rate	Between 1998 and 1999, the rate of live births per 1,000 females age 10 -14 in Cayuga County was .5. The region's rate was .4 and the state rate was .6.	NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003
live births, teens, age 15-17	Between 1998 and 1999, there was a total of 101 live births to females age 15 -17 in Cayuga County.	NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003
live births, teens, age 15-17, population rate.	Between 1998 and 1999, the rate of live births per 1,000 females age 15 -17 in Cayuga County was 19.4 (below the region and state rates). The region's rate was 20.3 and the state rate was 20.2.	NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003
live births, teens, age 15-19	Between 1998 and 1999, there was a total of 303 live births to females age 15 -19 in Cayuga County.	NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003
live births, teens, age 15-19, population rate.	Between 1998 and 1999, the rate of live births per 1,000 females age 15 -19 in Cayuga County was 36.9 (above the region and state rate). The region's rate was 33.2 and the state rate was 36.1.	NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003
live births, teens age 10-17	Between 1998 and 1999, there was a total of 106 live births to females age 10 -17 in Cayuga County.	NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003
live birth rate, teens age 10-17	Between 1998 and 1999, the percent of live births by females age 10 -17 per 1,000 births in Cayuga County was 3.8 (above the state rate). The region's rate was 3.7 and the state rate was 3.	NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003
live birth rate, teens age 15-17	Between 1998 and 1999, the percent of live births by females age 15 -17 per 1,000 births in Cayuga County was 3.7 (above the region and state rate). The region's rate was 3.5 and the state rate was 2.9.	NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003
live births, teens	Out of the 114 live births to mothers age 19 or younger, 23, or 20%, represented a second or third live birth.	NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000.

live births, prenatal care, adolescents	In 1998, 12.3% (14) of mothers age 19 or younger began pre-natal care in the 7th-9th month. 25.4% (29) of mothers age 19 or younger began pre-natal care in the 4th-6th month. 60% of this age group began prenatal care in the 1st to 3rd month.	NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000.
live births, teen	In 1998, there were 23 Black live births. Of these 23, 11 were to teenagers, or 48%. In the same year there were 9 Hispanic live births, all of which were to women 20 years or older. For comparison, 12% of the White live births were to teenagers.	NYSDOH, Bureau of Biometrics, 11/00.
live births, out of wedlock	The number of out of wedlock births remained fairly constant in Cayuga County between 1998 and 2000 (341, 350 and 346 respectively). The percentage of out of wedlock births per 100 live births for the county was 37.5, slightly higher than that for the region (35.6) and the state (36.8).	NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003
live births, early prenatal care	From 1993-97, the average percent of mom's not receiving care during the 1st trimester was 19.8%. In 1998, the 28% of women not receiving care in the 1st trimester represented a 41% increase over the previous 5-year average. In 1999, however, it returned to 19.8%. Upstate during 1999 was 21%. The Healthy People 2010 target is 10%.	NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000 & Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000. 1999 NYSDOH Data Tables.
live births, prenatal care	In 1998, 3.9% (35) of all mothers began pre-natal care in the 7th-9th month. 23.4% (213) of all mothers began pre-natal care in the 4th-6th month. 72% (650) of expectant mothers began prenatal care in the 1st to 3rd month. Only .4% (4) had no prenatal care.	NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000 & Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.
live births, early prenatal care, numbers	The number of births to women who received early (1st trimester) prenatal care in 1999 was 719, or 80.2 percent of live births, in Cayuga County. This compared to 79.1 percent in upstate New York. This data shows improvement since 1998 when 72 percent received early care in Cayuga County.	Kids Count 2002 Data Book.
live births, early prenatal care, rates	A number of statistics provide a picture of improved percent of live births to women who received prenatal care in the 1st trimester of pregnancy in Cayuga County over time and then a leveling off. From 1993-98, the average percent of births was 72.4%. In 1999, the percent rose to 80.2%. In 2001 it was 78.8% and 2002 it dropped to 76.1%. The Healthy People 2010 target is 90%.	NYSDOH Community Health Indicators, 1996-2000 Vital Statistics. Kids Count Data, 2004, www.nyskwic.org .
live births, no/late prenatal care	The percentage of late/no prenatal care per 100 live births is lower in Cayuga County than the region or the state. Between 1990-2000 the average percent was 3.3 in the county, 3.9 in the region and 6.8 in the state. Cayuga was the fourth lowest in the region.	NYSDOH Community Health Indicators, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics as of August, 2002.

live births, low birth weight

Fifty-eight, or 6.4% of all 909 live births in 1998, reported a birth weight of less than 2500 grams. This statistic compared favorably with the percent of live births with a birth weight of less than 2500 grams in 1995 of 7.4, as well as the 1993-1997 average for the county of 6.7%. However, the number and the percentage (sixty-one and 6.7% respectively) of all live births in 1999 reporting a birth weight of less than 2500 grams increased. When comparing the County to upstate New York, in 1997, 6.1% of the live births in the County had a birth weight of less than 2500 grams, in upstate New York it was 7%. In 1999, the County percent was 6.7 and upstate was 7.2 (showing a slight increase upstate as well). In 2000, the County percent was 7.5%, in 2001 it 6.3% and in 2002 it was 7%. The county rate was lower during 2002 than the state (8%) and upstate (7.6%). The Healthy People 2010 target is 5%.

NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000 & Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000. Kids Count 2000 Data Book, Kids Count 2002 Data Book. County Health Indicator Profiles (1996-2000), NYSDOH. Kids Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, Data Book, 2004.

live births, very low birth weight

Five (5), or .6%, of all 909 live births in 1998 reported a birth weight of less than 1500 grams. This compares favorably with an average of 1.4% of all County births from 1993-97 below 1500 grams. The US percent in 1997 was 1.4% and the Healthy People 2010 target is .9%.

NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000 & Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.

live births, very low birth weight

There was a total of 2,763 live births during 1999-2000 in Cayuga County. Of those 1.2% (34) were very low birth weight babies (below 1500 grams). This represents a rate of 1.2 per 100 live births. The region and the state rates during this same period of time were 1.5 per 100 live births. The Healthy People 2010 target is .9%.

NYSDOH Community Health Data Set, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003.

live births, risk factors

In 1998, in Cayuga County, in 121, or 13.3%, of live births mothers mentioned the use of prescribed therapeutic medications. Chemung County had 442, or 43% of the total and Madison had 173, or 20% of the total. NYS had 8.8%.

NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000.

live births, risk factors

In 1998, in Cayuga County, in only 6, or .7%, of live births did mothers report use of alcohol. Chemung County had 11 or 1.1% of the total and Madison had 10 or 1.2% of the total. NYS had .8%.

NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000

live births, payment

Between 1998 -2000 there were 2,758 live births in Cayuga County. Of these 37.6 per 100 live births (1,036) were Medicaid/self-pay. The region average was 35 per 100 and the state average was 41 per 100.

NYSDOH Community Health Data Set, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002

infant, drugs, discharges

During 1998 -2000 there were only two newborn drug related hospital discharges in Cayuga County (a rate of 7.7 per 10,000 newborn discharges). The region rate was 68.2 and the state rate was 70.4.

NYSDOH, 1998-2000 SPARCS data as of August, 2002. 10/2003.

mental illness

Based on 1997 population estimates, there were 4,000 residents suffering from major depression.

Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.

mortality, indicators

Based on data from the years 1993-97, there are 3 "death measures" which HRSA's Health Status Report for Cayuga County suggest need attention. They are: female breast cancer 32.2 per 100,000 vs. the 1997 US rate of 28.6 with a Healthy People 2010 target of 22.2; colon cancer 24.9 per 100,000 vs. the 1997 US rate of 21.6 with a Healthy People 2010 target of 13.9; coronary heart disease 257.7 per 100,000 vs. the 1997 US rate of 216 with a Healthy People 2010 target of 166.

Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.

intoxicated youth, auto accidents

While the numbers are not large, there is evidence that Cayuga County has a significantly higher rate of accidents among young people that involve alcohol (ages 16-20). Further, the number of youth involved is growing. In 1995, there were 8 youth involved in auto accidents who were intoxicated, for a rate of 15.9/10,000 youth 16 -20 (upstate was 9.5/10,000). In 1997, there were 9 youth (ages 16-20) involved in auto accidents for a rate of 17.7/10,000 youth. This was 75% higher than the upstate rate, in 1997, of 10.1/10,000. In 1999 (the latest data as of 2004), 14 intoxicated youth were involved in auto accidents for a rate of 26.4/10,000 youth, more than twice the 12.8/10,000 rate for upstate.

Kids Count 2002 Data Book.

mortality, causes, national

The top leading causes of all deaths in the US as of 2000 were heart disease (28%), cancer (23%), stroke, chronic lower respiratory disease, unintentional injuries, diabetes, pneumonia/influenza, Alzheimer's disease, and kidney disease. However, the top actual causes of all deaths are tobacco (18%), poor diet/lack of exercise (16%), alcohol, infectious agents, pollutants/toxins, firearms, sexual behavior, motor vehicles, and illicit drug use.

Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, USDHHS, 2003.

mortality, causes, children, national

The top leading causes of all deaths in the US as of 2000 for children less than one year of age were congenital abnormalities, short gestation, and SIDS. Causes for those children ages 1-9 were unintentional injuries, cancer, congenital anomalies.

Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, USDHHS, 2003.

mortality, causes, national, adolescents

The top leading causes of all deaths in the US as of 2000 for adolescents age 10-14 were unintentional injuries, cancer, suicide and homicide. Causes for those ages 15-24 were unintentional injuries, homicide, suicide, and cancer.

Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, USDHHS, 2003.

mortality, causes, national, adults

The top leading causes of all deaths in the US as of 2000 for adults age 25-34 were unintentional injuries, suicide, homicide and cancer. Leading causes of deaths for those ages 35-44 were cancer, unintentional injuries, heart disease and suicide. Causes for adults age 45-54 were cancer, heart disease, unintentional injuries and liver disease.

Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, USDHHS, 2003.

mortality, causes, national, older adults, elderly	The top leading causes of all deaths in the US as of 2000 for adults age 55-64 were cancer, heart disease, chronic lower respiratory disease and cerebrovascular disease. The leading causes for those elderly ages 65 and older were heart disease, cancer, cerebrovascular disease, chronic lower respiratory disease and pneumonia/influenza.	Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, USDHHS, 2003.
mortality, children, county	During the years 1993-97, the leading causes of death for children under age 1 in the county were: birth defects 30%; and complications of pregnancy/birth at 19%.	Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.
mortality, causes, county	During the years 1993-97, the leading causes of death for persons 15-24 in the county were injuries 58%.	Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.
mortality, causes, county	During the years 1993-97, the leading causes of death for persons 25-44 in the county were injuries 23%; cancer 20%; heart disease 13%; HIV/AIDS 10%.	Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.
mortality, causes, county	During the years 1993-97, the leading causes of death for persons 45-65 in the county were cancer 36%; heart disease 30%.	Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.
mortality, elderly, county	During the years 1993-97, the leading causes of death for persons 65+ in the county were cancer 20%; heart disease 41%.	Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.
mortality, life expectancy	The average life expectancy in Cayuga County is very close to the norm for the nation, 75.8 years in the County vs. 75.4 nationally.	Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.
mortality, heart disease	Diseases of the heart, as a cause of death, has showed a decline within the county, changing from 365.4 per 100,000 in 1994 to 356 per 100,000 in 1998. In 1998, Cayuga had a higher rate of death from diseases of the heart than upstate NY (365/100,000 vs. 308.9/100,000 for upstate). In 1999, the county rate was lower than upstate (301.9) and New York State (315.6). During the course of 1998 -2000, the county continued to improve decreasing the death rate. The death rate per 100,000 residents was 277.3 for the county, 259.9 for the region and 313.5 for New York State. Between 1994 and the three year period of 1998-2000, the rate has declined from 365.4 to 277.3 deaths per 100,000 population.	NYSDOH, County Health Indicator Profiles (1994-1998). 1999 NYS Vital Statistics, 2002. 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. Age rates adjusted to the 2000 US population. 12/2003.
mortality, cerebro-vascular disease	Between 1998-2000, there were 161 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease in Cayuga County. The death rate per 100,000 residents was 57.3 for the county, 57.8 for the region and 42.4 for the state. Cayuga County had the sixth highest rate in the 11 county region.	NYSDOH Community Health Data Set, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. Age rates adjusted to the 2000 US population. 12/2003.

mortality, cardio-vascular disease

Between 1998-2000, there were 996 deaths due to cardiovascular disease in Cayuga County. The death rate per 100,000 residents was 355.2 for the county, 338.7 for the region and 375.5 for the state. Cayuga County had the fourth highest rate in the 11 county region.

NYSDOH Community Health Data Set, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. Age rates adjusted to the 2000 US population. 12/2003.

mortality, early childhood (1-4 yrs.)

For the 3 years, 1998-2000, Cayuga County's "crude rate" for early childhood deaths was 34.8 per 100,000. While this rate was higher than the region (Region III's crude rate was 27.8) as well as the state (27.6), the numbers are too small to ascertain trends or suggest unique problem areas (1998 one death, 1999 three deaths, 2000 one death).

1998-2000 SPARCS data as of August, 2002.

mortality, infant

The later part of the decade (1990s) Cayuga County's high infant mortality rate was reversed. In the three years from 1995-1997 the infant mortality rate averaged 9.1/1,000 live births. However, in the three years spanning 1997-1999 the infant mortality rate dropped to 5.5/1,000 live births, below the upstate rate of 6.1/1,000 live births and the state rate of 6.4. The average annual infant deaths for the time period 1997-1999 was 5.

NYS Kids Count 2000 Data Book. NYS Kids Count 2002 Data Book.

mortality, infant

Infant Mortality - death under age one. During the years 1993-97, in every measure of infant mortality reported by HRSA, the County exceeded the US rate. Infant mortality for Cayuga was 9 per 1,000 live births vs. 7.2 in the US. White infant mortality for Cayuga was 8.8/1,000 vs. 6 in the US. Neonatal infant mortality for Cayuga was 6.2/1,000 vs. 4.8 in the US. Post-neonatal infant mortality for Cayuga was 2.8/1,000 vs. 2.5 in the US. [The target rates for Healthy People 2000 are: infant mortality 4.5/1,000; white infant mortality 4.5/1,000; neonatal infant mortality 2.9/1,000; post-neonatal 1.5]. 1999 data show an improvement, though the county's rate of 6.6/1,000 was still above the upstate and state rate (6.0 and 6.3 respectively).

Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000. 1999 NYS Vital Statistics, 2002.

mortality, infant

Infant mortality in Cayuga County averaged 5.5 per 1,000 live births between 1997 -1999. It averaged 6.1 in upstate New York.

Kids Count 2002 Data Book.

mortality, infant

The infant mortality rate for Cayuga County during 1998-2000 was 6.5 per 1,000 live births. The target rate for Health People 2000 is 4.5. During this period of time the county was lower than the region (7.2) and slightly higher than the state (6.3). The total number of infant deaths was 18.

1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003.

mortality, post-neonatal

The post-neonatal mortality for Cayuga County during 1998-2000 was a rate 1.4 per 1,000 live births. The target rate for Health People 2000 is 1.5. During this period of time the county was lower than the region (2.4) and slightly lower than the state (1.9). The total number of infant deaths was 4. (post-neonatal - death between age 28 days and one year)

1999 Vital Statistics, as of 9/2002. 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003.

neonatal mortality

The neonatal mortality for Cayuga County during 1998-2000 was 5.1 per 1,000 live births. The target rate for Health People 2000 is 2.9. During this period of time the county was higher than the region (4.9) and the state (4.4). The total number of infant deaths was 14. (Neonatal- death under the age of 28 days)

1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003.

pregnancies

Every year from 1994 to 1998 there has been a decline in pregnancies. In 1994 there were 1270 pregnancies, by 1998 that number had dropped to 1,144. The County birthrate is significantly below upstate NY (Cayuga County birthrate in 1998 was 10.6 per 1,000 vs. 12.5 per 1,000 in upstate NY). In 1999, there were 1094 pregnancies.

NYSDOH, County Health Indicator Profiles (1994-1998). NYSDOH 1999 Vital Statistics.

pregnancies, teen

The teen (19 and under) pregnancy rate, within the county, has remained stable. In 1994 the rate for pregnancies within the 15-19 age cohort was 62.5 per 1,000. In 1998, the rate was 62.3 per 1,000. The upstate pregnancy rate for 15-19 yr. olds was 54.7 per 1,000 in 1998, declining from 61 per 1,000 in 1995. The regional composite rate in 1998 (covering 3 yrs.) was 54.2. During 1999, the rate for pregnancies within the 15-19 age cohort was 53 per 1,000 in Cayuga County, 52.9 per 1,000 upstate and 77.5 per 1,000 across the state. During 2000, the rate for pregnancies within the 15-19 age cohort was 49.9 per 1,000 in Cayuga County and 49.7 per 1,000 upstate.

NYSDOH, County Health Indicator Profiles (1994-1998) & New York State Community Health Data Set 10/10/2000. NYSDOH 1999 Vital Statistics. Kids Count Data Book 2002. NYSDOH, County Health Indicator Profiles (1996-2000).

pregnancy, smoking

Smoking, during pregnancy, is a known risk factor. In 2001, according to the Central New York Regional Perinatal Data System, the percentage of mothers who gave birth in Cayuga County, and who smoked during pregnancy, was 24.8% which was higher than Onondaga County (21.2%) and the region (23.7%). In 2003 the percentage of mothers who gave birth in Cayuga County, and who smoked during pregnancy, was 28.5% and remained higher than Onondaga County (19.9%) and the region (22.8%). The percent increased in Cayuga County but decreased in the region.

Central New York Regional Perinatal Data System, 2003 Data

**pregnancy,
smoking**

Data from NCHS show that smoking among pregnant teenagers has been rising since the mid-1990's reflecting increased levels of smoking among all teens in the US. In contrast, smoking during pregnancy declined in the 1990's among adult women. Smoking during pregnancy is associated with a higher likelihood of miscarriage and low birth weight among infants.

ChildTrends, Facts at a Glance, August, 2001, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

risk factors

Meetings, involving 1,400 residents throughout New York State, identified risk factors for poor health important in their community. Those identified most often and selected as the 12 priority areas for public health action were: Access to and Delivery of Health Care; Education; Healthy Births; Mental Health; Nutrition; Physical Activity; Safe and Healthy Work Environment; Sexual Activity; Substance Abuse: Alcohol & other Drugs; Tobacco Use; Unintentional Injuries; and Violent & Abusive Behavior.

Communities Working Together for a Healthier New York, NYS Public Health Council, September, 1996.

**substance
abuse, treatment**

During 1999 there were 655 admissions to alcoholism and substance abuse treatment of Cayuga County residents. Of the total 114 or 17.4% were for crisis services. During 2001 there were 724 admissions to alcoholism and substance abuse treatment. Of the total 125 or 17% were for crisis services. (Upstate, 25% of admissions were for crisis services during 2001.) Of the 724 admissions during 2001, 69%, or 499, received services at a Cayuga County program location. No crisis, inpatient or methadone services were provided locally.

2003 New York State Statistical Yearbook, NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse. 11/2003.

**substance
abuse,
treatment, age,
gender**

During 2001 there were 724 admissions of Cayuga County residents to alcoholism and substance abuse treatment services. Of the total, 71% were male and 29% female; 76% were white, 15% black, 7% Hispanic and 2% other. The percent by age group was 21.4% under age 18 as compared to 7.3% outside of NYC and 9.8% state-wide. Other age groups were 14.9% ages 18-24, 19.3% ages 25-34, 28.9% ages 35-44, 13.7% ages 45-54 and 1.8% age 55 and older. Thirty-six percent (36.6%) were county residents age 24 or younger.

2003 New York State Statistical Yearbook, NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse. 11/2003.

substance abuse

Based on 1997 population estimates, there were 3,270 county residents who were recent drug users (within the past month).

Community Health Status Report, Cayuga County, HRSA, 7/2000.

substance abuse	Key informants, in the United Way survey, selected alcohol and drug abuse prevention, alcohol and drug abuse treatment as most serious need areas. Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Interdiction was a medium priority cited by the City's Assessment, specifying the increasing need for crisis intervention, counseling and support services for those abusing and their families. Increases in public awareness on alcoholism/substance abuse treatment options was also identified as a need in 1998.	United Way Needs Assessment, Jan. 1994 City of Auburn Planning Needs Assessment, March 1995 Cayuga County 1997 Local Services Plan for Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (CHAD) Confidential Help for Alcohol and Drugs Needs Assessment, 1998.
terminally ill	Treating the terminally ill person, and supporting the family in the home setting, is a need and this service (hospice) is underutilized.	Human Services Coalition of Cayuga County Position Paper on Issues & Needs of the Elderly, 1997.
elder health, dementia	The average life span for a person with Alzheimer's disease ranges for 8-20 years. It is projected that there will be more people living with the disease, for a longer period, in the future due to pharmaceutical advances. This result is similar to what occurred with the advent of new drug therapies for the treatment of HIV/AIDS.	Alzheimer's Association of CNY, Cayuga County Office, 11/2000.
infectious disease, west nile	As of November, 2000, 11 dead birds tested positive for the West Nile Virus. No positives were found in 2001 and 15 positives were found during 2002 (14 birds and 1 horse).	Cayuga County DHHS, 11/00 and 2002..
risk factors, tobacco	67% of the households visited in 3 county communities, during the three year project, reported a cigarette smoker in residence.	Healthy Neighborhood Program (Mentz, Locke, Moravia), DHHS, 12/02.
risk factors, tobacco, mortality	The number of annual deaths per year nationally from smoking (approximately 430,000) is over ten times the number caused by AIDS, suicide, motor vehicles, illicit drugs, or homicide and five times more than deaths from alcohol.	Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, 2003.
risk factors, tobacco, mortality	The top five causes of all deaths in the US as of 2000 were heart disease (28%), cancer (23%), stroke, chronic lower respiratory disease and unintentional injuries. However, the top five actual causes of all deaths were tobacco (18%), poor diet/lack of exercise (16%), alcohol, infectious agents and pollutants/toxins.	Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, USDHHS, 2003.
risk factors	35% of persons surveyed, in 3 county communities, said that they do not exercise.	Healthy Neighborhood Program (Mentz, Locke, Moravia), DHHS, 11/00.
risk factors, dental	30% of persons surveyed, in 3 county communities, said they do not regularly see a dentist. The difficulty in finding a dentist that accepts Medicaid was cited frequently as a barrier.	Healthy Neighborhood Program (Mentz, Locke, Moravia), DHHS, 11/00.

risk factors, asthma	Within approximately 23% of the homes visited, in 3 county communities, there reside individuals who have asthma. The majority of people with asthma do not have a peak flow meter (96%), a management plan (73%), and are unaware of common ways to reduce asthma triggers, such as using hypoallergenic pillowcases.	Healthy Neighborhood Program (Mentz, Locke, Moravia), DHHS, 11/00.
risk factors, lead, housing	The number of housing units in the County in 2000 was 35,477. Of these 17,957, almost 50%, were built before 1950.	U.S. Bureau of Census, 2002 Summary File 3, 9/2002
risk factors, overweight, bmi, defined	Overweight is defined as BMI, body mass index, at or above the 95th percentile of the 2000 Center's for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) BMI-for-age growth charts. BMI is calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters.	NYSDOH Community Health Update Newsletter, October, 2003.
risk factors, obesity, national	In 1991, five states reported an incidence of obesity at 15-19% (the highest range at that time). By 1996, the number of states at that range rose to 29. By 2001, 49 states (a 900% increase) reported obesity at 15-19% of their populations. Additionally, the highest incidence range by 2001 increased from 15-19% greater than 25%. (Obesity = BMI greater than or equal to 30, or ~ 30 lbs. overweight for a 5'4" woman.)	Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, BRFSS. 2003.
risk factors, obesity, overweight, national	In 1980, 15% of US adults were overweight or obese. This climbed to 23% in 1994 and to 64% in 1999/2000 according to a 1999-2000 report by the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.	NYSDOH Community Health Update Newsletter, October, 2003.
risk factors, obesity, national	Despite the increase in the incidence of obesity in the US, only 7% of those surveyed said obesity as one of the two to three most important health problems while 0% said it was one of the most urgent.	Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, Gallup poll, 2001. 2003.
risk factors, obesity, teens, national	The percent of obesity in US children ages 6-11 increased by approximately 250% between 1980 and 2000. In 2000, approximately 16% of boys and 14.5% of girls were overweight. The proportion of children ages 6-18 who were overweight in the US increased from 6% in 1976-1980 to 15% in 1999-2000.	NYSDOH Community Health Update Newsletter, October, 2003. Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, Ogden et al. JAMA;288(14):1728-32, 2003.
risk factors, obesity, children, national	A study reported in the journal Pediatrics found that 27.1% of children aged 5-10 had one or more adverse cardiovascular disease risk factors. However, the percent of overweight children with the same risk factors was 60.6%.	NYSDOH Community Health Update Newsletter, October, 2003.
risk factors, obesity, disease, national	Overweight and obesity are associated with heart disease, certain types of cancer, type 2 diabetes, stroke, arthritis, breathing problems, and psychological disorders such as depression. Some 300,000 deaths each year are associated with obesity.	NYSDOH Community Health Update Newsletter, October, 2003.

risk factors, obesity, state	In 1990, the incidence of obesity in New York State was less than 10% of its population. By 2000, it had increased to equal to or greater than 20%.	Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, 2003.
risk factors, overweight, obesity, state	In 1990, the percent of adults in New York State who were overweight or obese was 22%. By 2000 it had increased to 57%.	NYSDOH Community Health Update Newsletter, October, 2003.
risk factors, obesity, children, state	Approximately 33% of NYS Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC) participants ages 2-5 were overweight or at risk for overweight. The prevalence of overweight in New York State's children enrolled in WIC increased by 34% from 1989 to 2002.	NYSDOH Community Health Update Newsletter, October, 2003.
risk factors, obesity, children, state	Nearly one in every five NYS school children is overweight. Of the state's 9th through 12th graders, 8.3% are overweight and 14% are at risk of becoming overweight.	NYSDOH Community Health Update Newsletter, October, 2003.
risk factors, overweight, obesity, local	Surveillance Survey Data reports only 40.8% of adults age 18 and older were at a healthy weight for the three county group Cayuga County was included. The Healthy People 2010 Target is 60%. Thirty-six percent (36%) were overweight and 23% were obese.	NYS 2003 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2004.
risk factors, obesity, national, costs	The increase per capita spending due to obesity in adults was \$732, or 37.4% more than non-obese adults. The increase in Medicaid per capita costs for adults due to overweight and obesity was \$864, or 39.1% more than non-overweight adults.	Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, Finkelstein et al. Health Aff 2003;W3:219-26, 2003.
children (age 2-4), overweight	Over the course of 1996 -1998, 8.5 per 100 children ages 2-4 tested were deemed overweight in Cayuga County as compared to 7.3 per 100 in region three and 11 per 100 for the state. Upstate showed lower rates of overweight children than down state.	1996-1998 SDOH Division of Nutrition Data as of December, 1999
children (age 2-4), overweight	Over the course of 1997 -1999, 7.8 per 100 children ages 2-4 tested were deemed overweight in Cayuga County as compared to 7.6 per 100 in region three and 11.2 per 100 for the state. This shows a slight decrease in the county as compared to the previous three year period of 1996-1998, while the region and the state showed slight increases. Overall, upstate showed lower rates of overweight children than down state.	1997-1999 SDOH Division of Nutrition Data as of November, 2002.
children (age 0-4), underweight	Over the course of 1996 -1998, 1.8 per 100 children ages 0-4 tested were deemed underweight in Cayuga County as compared to 1.7 per 100 in region three and 2.8 per 100 for the state.	1996-1998 SDOH Division of Nutrition Data as of December, 1999

children (age 0-4), underweight

Over the course of 1997 -1999, 1.9 per 100 children ages 0-4 tested were deemed underweight in Cayuga County as compared to 1.6 per 100 in region three and 2.8 per 100 for the state. This shows a slight increase in the county in comparison to the previous three year period of 1996-1998.

1997-1999 SDOH Division of Nutrition Data as of November, 2002.

dental, oral health

Oral health is integral to general health. The oral cavity is a portal of entry as well as the site of disease for microbial infections that affect general health status. Despite improvements in oral health status, profound disparities remain in some population groups as classified by sex, income, age and race/ethnicity.

US DHHS, National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, 2000, "Oral Health In America: A Report of the Surgeon General".

children, dental, oral health

Based on this 2000 review, few rigorous studies, if any, have been conducted in the area of child dental health. Potential interventions supported by theory, but not yet rigorously studied, include: regular oral health screening, parent education in oral health practices and proper feeding, increased access to dental care providers, and the coordination of dental health services with other services (e.g. WIC, child care, home visits, immunizations).

"What Works" Table, Summary of the most effective investments for school readiness, based on literature review; Child Trends, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, 2000.

children, dental health

Experience suggests that children who no longer drink from nursing bottles remain at-risk for nursing bottle caries through the use of spill-proof cups. Excessive or prolonged use of drinking cups with bill shaped extensions also put the child at risk of dental caries.

Dental Abstracts, Volume 46, Issue 6, 2001

asthma, risk factors

During the 2001-2002 grant year, 121 homes were identified which a person with diagnosed asthma. Fifty-five percent of the homes with an asthmatic also had someone within the household who smoked. Only 39% of the asthmatics had a written asthma management plan from their physician and only 18% used a peak flow meter.

Cayuga County DHHS Healthy Neighborhood Program, (Towns of Mentz, Moravia, Locke) 2002.

asthma, discharges

The asthma related discharge rate per 100,000 population in Cayuga County from 1998-2000 was 164.9, continuing the trend of declining numbers. The discharge rate from 1997-99 was 172.9. However, Cayuga County's rate for hospital discharges related to asthma was more than 1/3rd higher than for Region III (the region's rate was 122.2). The County's rate was the second highest in the region. During the 1998-2000 time period the rate for NYS was 229.6.

1997-1999 SPARCS Data as of September, 2000. 1998-2000 SPARCS Data as of 2001. 1998-2000 SPARCS Data as of August, 2002.

chronic disease, asthma, elderly hospitalizations

During the 3 years from 1998 - 2000, asthma related hospital discharges, for the population age 65+, fell and then rose (in contrast to the continuing decline in overall asthma hospital discharges). This see-saw trend ended the county, and the region's, declining rates. Over the course of 1997, 1998 and 1999, both the county and the region showed a decrease in the number of discharges for the population age 65+ related to asthma. Notably, Cayuga County, for the 3 years 1998 - 2000, led the region with a discharge rate of 338.6 (a decrease from 377.5 per 100,000 in the previous period 1997-99). Region III had a asthma related hospital discharge rate of 170.6 per 100,000 population age 65+. NYS had a hospital discharge rate of 256.2, increasing from 252.8 per 100,000 population age 65+ from the 1997-99 time period.

1997-1999 SPARCS Data as of September, 2000. 1998-2000 SPARCS Data as of 2001. 1998-2000 SPARCS Data as of August, 2002.

asthma, children, emergency room

During 2000 there were 81 visits to the hospital emergency room for children with asthma related illness. During 2001 there were 138 visits.

Auburn Memorial Hospital, 2002.

asthma, children, 0-4

For the 3 years from 1998-2000, the asthma related hospital discharge rate for children 0-4 in Cayuga County was 383.5 per 100,000, showing no change from the 1997-1999 time period. The County rate compared favorably against the state-wide rate of 715.6. However, the County's rate was slightly higher than the region's (Region III's rate was 377).

1997-1999 SPARCS data as of September, 2000. 1998-2000 SPARCS data as of August, 2002.

asthma, children, 5-15

For the 3 years from 1998-2000, the asthma related hospital discharge rate for children 5-15 in Cayuga County was 61 per 100,000. This rate compared very favorably to both the state-wide rate of 253.4 and the Region III rate of 109.9.

1997-1999 SPARCS data as of September, 2000. 1998-2000 SPARCS data as of August, 2002.

asthma, children

Asthma is the most common of the chronic physical conditions, among children, which has a significant impact on the child, their families and community. Nearly 30% of children with asthma suffer limitations to their usual activities (including absence from school) and the financial costs attributable to childhood asthma are substantial. Asthma morbidity and mortality has been on the rise in the US for the last ten years (NYCDOH, 1999).

New York Forum for Child Health, Update, Number 4, July 2000.

**asthma,
children,
hospitaliza-
tions, 0-4**

Hospitalizations resulting from asthma, in children age 0 - 4, increased in the mid 1990s and remains at the elevated level. For the 3 years of 1993-95 there were, on average, 12 children 0 - 4 hospitalized per year as a result of asthma, a rate of 18.5/10,000. In the 3 years from 1996-98 that hospitalization rate jumped to 35.7/10,000 with an annual average of 22 admissions resulting from asthma. For the period 1998-2000, the annual average admissions for the 0 - 4 age group, resulting from asthma, remains at 22 for a rate of 37.8/10,000. For the same period (1998 -2000) the upstate rate was 35.4/10,000.

NYS Kids Count 2000 Data Book.
NYS Kids Count 2002 Data Book.

**asthma,
children,
hospitaliza-
tions**

Child Health 2000 Report Card compares hospitalizations for asthma for children ages 0-4 and 5-14 by county, averaging 1996-1998 data. Counties are ranked based on their asthma hospitalization rates (#1 being best for lowest hospitalizations and #65 being the worst for highest). There is great disparity by county, and, rates for hospitalizing children ages 0-4 are higher than for children ages 5-14. State-wide rates range from 5.0 to 221.9 hospitalizations per 10,000 children for the age group 0-4. Cayuga County averaged approximately 35 per 10,000 children hospitalizations for this age group (counties in the best 20% had asthma hospitalization rates for kids 0-4 ranging from a low of 5.0 to a high of 20.7). For the age group 5-14 state-wide rates range from 3.5 to 96.1 hospitalizations per 10,000 children. Cayuga County averaged approximately 7 hospitalizations per 10,000 children for this age group. For this age group Cayuga County was much closer to the best performing 20%, who had hospitalization rates for 5-14 year olds of 3.5 - 6.2.

New York Forum for Child Health,
Update, Number 4, July 2000.

**asthma,
children,
hospitaliza-
tions, 5-14**

The County asthma hospitalizations rate for older children (ages 5-14) improved from 12.3 per 10,000 children for the 3 years from 1993-1995 to 8 per 10,000 children for the three years 1996-1998, to 6.1 for the three years 1998-2000. The positive change for the County's older children may eventually reverse. With higher numbers of young children (0-4 yrs.) being hospitalized for asthma related problems, it is possible that the rates for the older children will increase as the young children age.

New York Forum for Child Health,
Update, Number 4, July 2000.

infectious disease, tuberculosis

Over the course of 1996, 1997 and 1998 there were 11 cases of tuberculosis in Cayuga County. This represented 4.3 cases per 100,000 population (1997 pop.). Region III had an incidence of 3.1 cases per 100,000. Of the other ten counties in this region, only one had a rate higher than Cayuga (Oneida - 5.7 per 100,000). In 1999 there were 4 cases of tuberculosis reported in the County. In 2000 there were no reported cases of TB. During 1998-2000, the county rate was 3.1 per 100,000 population, the region rate was 2.8, and state rate was 9.9.

SPARCS, 1996-1998 Bureau of Communicable Disease Control Data as of December, 1999. Cayuga County Health Dept. Communicable Disease Report, December, 2000. NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Bureau of STD Control Data as of August, 2000. 11/2003.

infectious disease, hepatitis a

Over the course of 1996, 1997 and 1998 there was a total of 7 cases of hepatitis A in Cayuga County. This represented 2.7 cases per 100,000 population (1997 pop.) Region III had an incidence of 2.5 cases per 100,000. Of the other ten counties in this region, three had rates higher than Cayuga (Tompkins being the highest at 4.6 per 100,000). NYS had a rate of 5.8 per 100,000. During 1999 there were 3 reported cases of Hepatitis A and in 2000 there was one case. During 1998-2000 the county rate was 2.3 per 100,000 population, region rate was 2 and the state rate 4.3.

SPARCS, 1996-1998 Bureau of Communicable Disease Control Data as of December, 1999. Cayuga County Health Dept. Communicable Disease Report, December, 2000. NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Bureau of STD Control Data as of August, 2000. 11/2003.

infectious disease, hepatitis b

Over the course of 1996, 1997 and 1998 there was a total of 3 cases of Hepatitis B in Cayuga County. This represented 1.2 cases per 100,000 population (1997 pop.) Region III had an incidence of 2.6 cases per 100,000. Of the other ten counties in this region, eight had rates higher than Cayuga (Cortland being the highest at 7.1 per 100,000). NYS had a rate of 4.2 per 100,000. There were no reported cases of Hepatitis B, in Cayuga County, during 1999 or 2000. The data shows a decrease in the incidence of this infection.

SPARCS, 1996-1998 Bureau of Communicable Disease Control Data as of December, 1999. Cayuga County Health Dept. Communicable Disease Report, December, 2000. NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Bureau of STD Control Data as of August, 2000. 11/2003.

infectious disease, hepatitis c

In 1999 there were 3 cases of Hepatitis C reported in Cayuga County. In 2000 there were no reported cases.

Cayuga County Health Dept. Communicable Disease Report, December, 2000.

infectious disease, lyme disease

Over the course of 1996, 1997 and 1998 there was a total of 4 cases of Lyme disease in Cayuga County (all cases were reported in 1998). This represented 1.6 cases per 100,000 population (1997 pop.) Region three also had an incidence of 1.6 cases per 100,000. Of the other ten counties in this region, four had rates higher than Cayuga (Tompkins being the highest at 5.6 per 100,000). NYS had a rate of 23.7 per 100,000. As of 1998, Lyme disease rates were highest in region 6 (Hudson Valley) with 128.5 cases per 100,000 (Dutchess County had 543.9 cases per 100,000). There were 0 cases in 1999 and 3 cases in 2000.

SPARCS, 1996-1998 Bureau of Communicable Disease Control Data as of December, 1999. NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Bureau of STD Control Data as of August, 2000. 11/2003.

sexually transmitted infection, herpes, national sexually transmitted infection, youth, national

An estimated 45 million people in the US are infected with genital herpes. There are approximately one million new cases every year. One in five sexually active adults may be infected with genital herpes. Chlamydia and gonorrhea are approaching epidemic proportion among some adolescent populations in the US.

Sex in America, Psychology Today, January/February, 2002.

Sex in America, Psychology Today, January/February, 2002.

sexually transmitted infection, youth, national

Data from the CDC reported that the US has much higher rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea compared to other developed countries. In the US (1999), females ages 15-19 had the highest rates of these infections of all females. Among all males, young adults males ages 20-24 had the highest rates of these infections.

ChildTrends Research Center, Facts at a Glance, August, 2001.

sexually transmitted disease - gonorrhea

In 1999 there were 26 cases of gonorrhea reported in Cayuga County. Of those cases, there were 11 cases in the 15-21 age group, 10 cases in the 22-30 age group and 5 in the ages over 30 years. In 2000 there were 45 cases reported cases of gonorrhea. Of the cases reported in 2000, there were 19 cases in the age group 15-21 years, 21 in the age group 22-30 years and 5 in the age group 31-45 years. In both years the majority of the cases were found in females.

Cayuga County Health Dept. Communicable Disease Report, December, 2000.

sexually transmitted disease, gonorrhea, youth

Data exists from 1992 to 2000 and speaks to a recent increase in gonorrhea for the 15-19 age group in Cayuga County. Between 1992-1994 the annual average number of gonorrhea cases in the age group 15-19 years was 13. From 1994-1996 there were 7 total cases and 6 total cases between 1997-1999 for this age group. The 6 cases represented a rate of 55.1 cases per 100,000 population (1997 pop.) for the county. The region had an incidence of 353.6 cases per 100,000 for this same time period. Of the other ten counties in this region, four had rates higher than Cayuga (Onondaga's being the highest at 925.3 per 100,000, and Oneida being the second highest rate of 325.7 per 100,000). Between 1998-2000, there was an increase in cases to 30 total or a rate of 179.5 per 100,000 population age 15-19. During this period the rate for the region was 360.2 and the state was 418.5. Between 1997-1999 and 1998-2000 the county rate increased by 124.4 cases per 100,000 population age 15-19 and three counties (previously four) had rates higher than Cayuga. The region showed little change.

SPARCS, 1996-1998 Bureau of Communicable Disease Control Data as of December, 1999. NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Bureau of STD Control Data as of August, 2000. 11/2003.

sexually transmitted disease, gonorrhea, youth

Cayuga County has lowered the incidence of gonorrhea in the age group 15-19 years. For the 3 years from 1992-1994 the annual average number of cases was 13 for this age group. For the 3 years from 1994-96 there were 7 such cases. For the 3 years from 1997-1999 there were 6 cases of gonorrhea reported in the 15-19 age group for a rate of 109.3/10,000 youth. The upstate rate for the 15-19 age cohort, during the 1997-1999 time period, was 315.2/10,000, nearly three times Cayuga's rate.

NYS Kids Count 2000 Data Book.
NYS Kids Count 2002 Data Book.

sexually transmitted disease, early syphilis

Between 1998-2000 there was no incidence of early syphilis in Cayuga County. Region III had an incidence of .9 per 100,000 population and the state rate was 3.7.

NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Bureau of STD Control Data as of August, 2000. 11/2003.

sexually transmitted disease, early syphilis, youth

Over the course of 1996, 1997 and 1998 there was no incidence of early syphilis in Cayuga County reported for those age 15 -19. Region III had an incidence of 4.5 cases per 100,000. The incidence of early syphilis for this age group was higher in upstate than down state. NYS had a rate of 2.7 per 100,000. Onondaga County's rate of 12.5 and Oswego County's rate of 6.9 were not only the highest in region three but also the highest in NY state. During 1998-2000 there continued to be no incidence of early syphilis in Cayuga County reported for those age 15 -19. The region rate was .3 per 100,000 population age 15-19 and the state rate was 2.4.

SPARCS, 1996-1998 Bureau of Communicable Disease Control Data as of December, 1999. NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Bureau of STD Control Data as of August, 2000. 11/2003.

sexually transmitted disease, congenital syphilis

Over the course of 1996, 1997 and 1998 there was no incidence of congenital syphilis reported in Cayuga County. Region three had an incidence of 6 cases or 11.48 per 100,000 births. NYS had a rate of 55.42 per 100,000 births. There was no change during the 1998 - 2000 time period. The region total dropped to 1 case and the state rate dropped to 17.2 per 100,000 births.

SPARCS, 1996-1998 Bureau of Communicable Disease Control Data as of December, 1999. NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Bureau of STD Control Data as of August, 2000. 11/2003.

sexually transmitted disease, pelvic inflammatory disease

Over the course of 1996, 1997 and 1998 there were 20 hospital discharges for pelvic inflammatory disease, or a rate of 39.5 per 100,000 females age 15-44 (1998 population). Region III had an incidence of 52.8 cases per 100,000. Of the other ten counties in this region, eight had rates higher than Cayuga. The NYS rate was reported as 77.6. During 1998-2000, there were 19 discharges, and a rate of 37.8. The state rate was 73.2. Cayuga's discharge rate for this disease has been decreasing since 1990 (163.6 in 1992 down to 86.6 in 1995 to 37.8 during 1998-2000). This same trend can be seen across the state.

SPARCS, 1996-1998 Bureau of Communicable Disease Control Data as of September, 2000. 1998-2000 SPARCS Data as of August, 2002.

sexually transmitted disease, chlamydia

In 2000 there were 44 cases reported cases of chlamydia in Cayuga County. Of the cases reported in 2000, the majority of cases were infected females. There were 26 cases in the age group 15-21 years and 18 in the age group 21-30 years.

Cayuga County Health Dept. Communicable Disease Report, December, 2000.

hiv/aids, national

In the US the AIDS epidemic continues to shift toward women. Women accounted for 28% of reported cases in 1999 and 32% of reported cases in 2000.

Sex in America, Psychology Today, January/February, 2002.

hiv/aids, state

The case fatality rate of AIDS patients in the state has been decreasing steadily since the early 1990's.

2001 NYS Statistical Yearbook, 1980-1998 NYSDOH Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Data as of August, 1999.

hiv/aids, county, incidence

As of June, 2000, the cumulative number of AIDS cases, excluding state prison inmates, in Cayuga County (as the residence of diagnosis) was 99. The incidence rate for the county was the lowest rate range in the state of 0-52.6 per 100,000 population. As of June, 2000, the cumulative number of AIDS cases, including state prison inmates, in Cayuga County was 280. The incidence rate for the county was the second to the highest rate range in the state of 332.81 -786.90 per 100,000 population.

2001 NYS Statistical Yearbook, 1980-1998 NYSDOH Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Data as of August, 1999.

hiv/aids, county, incidence

Over the course of 1996, 1997 and 1998 there were 47 cases of AIDS in Cayuga County reported (27 in 1996). This represented 18.4 cases per 100,000 population (1997 pop.). Region three had an incidence of 13.6 cases per 100,000. Of the other ten counties in this region, two had rates higher than Cayuga (Oneida - 25.6 per 100,000, and St. Lawrence- 23.9 per 100,000). The rate for all counties in region III decreased from 1996 - 1998. NYS had a rate of 44.5 cases per 100,000 population. During 1998-2000, there were 29 cases of AIDS in Cayuga County reported. This represented 11.3 cases per 100,000 population. Region three had an incidence of 8.4 cases per 100,000. Of the other ten counties in this region, three had rates higher than Cayuga (Oneida being the highest at 15.9 per 100,000, and St. Lawrence being the second highest rate of 13.6 per 100,000). NYS had a rate of 28.1 cases per 100,000 population. Comparing the two data periods, there has been a decrease in the number of cases over time for the county, the region and state.

1996-1998 Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, Data as of December, 1999. 1998-2000 Data as of August, 2002. 11/2003.

**hiv/aids,
mortality,
county**

The number of deaths due to AIDS in Cayuga County was 7 during 1996, 1 during 1997 and 1 during 1998. In region III there was a total of 159 deaths from AIDS over this three year period. During 1998-2000 there were 5 deaths due to AIDS in the county and 88 in the region. The death rate per 100,000 residents in the county during this period of time was 2.1, 2.0 in the region and 12.3 in the state.

1996-1999 Vital Statistics Data, 2002. NYSDOH Community Health Data Set, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. Age rates adjusted to the 2000 US population. 12/2003.

**hiv/aids,
infected
newborns,
county**

Of the newborns tested, there was 1 HIV positive newborn reported in Cayuga County each year from 1996 - 1998. Between 1998-2000 there were 2 HIV positive newborn babies. This was a rate of .8 per 1,000 newborns tested in the county, .9 per 1,000 newborns tested in the region and a rate of 3.7 for the state.

1996-1998 Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, Data as of December, 1999. 1998-2000 Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Data as of August, 2002. 11/2003.

**chronic
disease,
cirrhosis,
mortality**

Over the course of 1996, 1997 and 1998 there were 19 deaths due to cirrhosis, reported in Cayuga County. This was an incidence of 7.3 deaths per 100,000 residents. Region three had an incidence of 354 cases or 7.9 deaths per 100,000 residents. NYS had a rate of 8.5 deaths per 100,000 residents. During 1998-2000, there were 23 deaths due to cirrhosis, reported in Cayuga County. This was an incidence of 5.1 deaths per 100,000 residents. Region three had an incidence of 330 cases or 7.4 deaths per 100,000 residents. NYS had a rate of 8.0 deaths per 100,000 residents. The data for these two time periods show a slight decrease in the rate of deaths (7.3 to 5.1) for the county as well as a rate below the region and the state.

1996-1998 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000 (Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 1990 NYS population). 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003.

chronic disease, diabetes, mortality

Over the course of 1996-1998 there were 54 deaths due to diabetes, reported in Cayuga County. This was an incidence of 19.2 deaths per 100,000 residents. Region three had an incidence of 18.3 deaths per 100,000 residents. Of the other ten counties in this region, four had rates lower than Cayuga. NYS had a rate of 18.6 deaths per 100,000 residents. During 1998-2000, there were 51 deaths due to diabetes, reported in Cayuga County. This was an incidence of 18.2 deaths per 100,000 residents. Region three had an incidence of 903 cases or 19.8 deaths per 100,000 residents. NYS had a rate of 20 deaths per 100,000 residents. During 2000-2002, there were 55 deaths due to diabetes, reported in Cayuga County. This was an incidence of 19.1 deaths per 100,000 residents. Region three had an incidence of 20.7 deaths per 100,000 residents. NYS had a rate of 19.7 deaths per 100,000 residents. The data for these three time periods show a little change for the county as well as a rate below the region and the state. In addition, the rate has increased for the region.

1996-1998 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000 (Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 1990 NYS population). 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003. [2000-2002 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2004. 12/2004.](#)

chronic disease, copd, mortality

Over the course of 1996, 1997 and 1998 there were 155 deaths due to COPD/chronic lower respiratory disease, reported in Cayuga County. This was an incidence of 55.3 deaths per 100,000 residents. Region three had an incidence of 48.4 deaths per 100,000 residents. Of the other ten counties in this region, six had rates lower than Cayuga. NYS had a rate of 32.7 deaths per 100,000 residents. During 1998-2000 there were also 155 deaths due to COPD/chronic lower respiratory disease, reported in Cayuga County. This was an incidence of 54.2 deaths per 100,000 residents. Region three had an increased incidence of 55.8 deaths per 100,000 residents. Of the other ten counties in this region, three had rates lower than Cayuga. NYS also had an increased rate of from 32.7 to 36 deaths per 100,000 residents. The data for 1996-2000 show a slight decrease in the death rate for the county however remained higher than the state rate.

1996-1998 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000 (Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 1990 NYS population). 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003.

chronic disease, asthma, mortality

There has been an decrease in asthma deaths over time across the state. Over the course of 1998, 1999 and 2000 there were 5 deaths due to asthma reported in Cayuga County. This was an improvement from the previous three years when there were 7 deaths. For the 1998-2000 period the "crude rate" of deaths per 100,000 due to asthma, dropped from the previous 3 year rate of 2.4 deaths to 1.9. For the 1998-2000 Region III had an incidence of 1.5 deaths per 100,000 residents (a slight increase from 1.3). For the 1998-2000 period NYS had a rate of 2.0 deaths per 100,000 residents. The state showed a slight decrease (2.0 vs. 2.1) in deaths annually during this time frame. During 2000-2002, there was one death in Cayuga County for a rate of .4 per 100,000. The regional rate dropped to 1.3 and the state rate dropped to 1.7 per 10,000.

1996-1998 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000 (Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 1990 NYS population).
1998-2002 SPARCS data as of August, 2004. 10/2004.

chronic disease, diabetes, adults age 18+

The prevalence of diabetes among adults age 18 and older in NYS (persons who have been told by a doctor that they have diabetes) was 3.6% in 1996, 4.8% in 1997 and 6% in 1998.

BRFSS (Bureau of Risk Factor Surveillance System), NYS Dept. of Health.

chronic disease, diabetes, hospitalizations

The frequency of diabetes related hospitalizations in Cayuga County for ages 3 and older showed 214 hospitalizations during 1993/94, 260 hospitalizations during 1998/99 and 271 hospitalizations during 2002/03. This is an increase of approximately 27% in that ten year period.

1993-2003 SPARCS Data as of September, 2004.

chronic disease, diabetes, hospitalizations, age 60 plus

Data over the course of 1993 to 2003 reveals that approximately 40% of those hospitalized for diabetes related illness were those persons age 60 and older.

1993-2003 SPARCS Data as of September, 2004.

chronic disease, diabetes, hospitalizations, age 80 plus

The frequency of diabetes related hospitalizations in Cayuga County for residents age 80+ showed 7 hospitalizations in 1992 and 23 hospitalizations in 1999, an increase of over 200%. The average length of stay for this age group was 22 days in 1992 (maximum of 58 days) and 10 days in 1999 (maximum of 46 days). There are increasing numbers of elders and, likely, there will continue to be increasing numbers of elders hospitalized for diabetes.

1992-1999 SPARCS Data as of September, 2000

chronic disease, diabetes, depression

Depression is a significant issue for diabetics due to the difficulty of successfully managing their disease. It was reported that depression was commonly seen in diabetics living in the county.

Cayuga County DHHS Community Health Network, Community Health Assessment Team, 2004.

diabetes, national, costs

In 1995, all 48 states reported the incidence of diabetes as 6-8% or less of the population (35 states reported less than 4-6%). By 2001, the incidence increased in most states. Forty-four states now had an incidence of 6-8% or more. Three of these states reported 10% or greater.

Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, Hogan et al. Diabetes Care 2003;26(3):917-32. 2003.

diabetes, state, incidence

In 1995, the incidence of diabetes in New York State was 4 to 6% of its population. By 2000, it had increased to 6 to 8%.

Steps to a HealthierUS, National Center for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention, J. Marks, Mokdad et al., Diabetes Care 2000;23(9):1278-83; JAMA 2001;286(10):1195-2000. 2003

children (6 months-4 years), anemia

Over the course of 1996 -1998, 14.1 per 100 children (age 6 months-4 years) tested were anemic in Cayuga County as compared to 15 per 100 in region three and 17.9 per 100 for the state.

1996-1998 SDOH Division of Nutrition Data as of December, 1999

pregnant women, anemia

Over the course of 1996 -1998, 5.5 per 100 pregnant women tested were anemic in Cayuga County as compared to 8.1 in region three and 11.1 for the state.

1996-1998 SDOH Division of Nutrition Data as of December, 1999

wic mothers, prenatal care

Over the course of 1996 -1998, 57.2 per 100 WIC mothers received 1st trimester services in Cayuga County compared to 57.1 in region three and 39.7 in the state.

1996-1998 SDOH Division of Nutrition Data as of December, 1999

women, breast feeding, at discharge

Over the course of 1996 -1998, 39.6 per 100 new mothers surveyed were breast-feeding at the time of discharge in Cayuga County compared to 43.6 in region three and 45.5 in the state.

1996-1998 SDOH Division of Nutrition Data as of December, 1999

women, breast feeding, at discharge

Over the course of 1997-1999, 42.6 per 100 new mothers surveyed were breast-feeding at the time of discharge in Cayuga County compared to 44.9 in region three and 48.5 in the state. This shows an increase in the county and the state of 3% each yet only a 1.3% increase in the region when comparing the data with the three year period of 1996-1998. The county continued to lag behind the state.

1997-1999 SDOH Division of Nutrition Data as of November, 2002.

women, breast feeding, after discharge

Over the course of 1997-1999, 49.6 per 100 new mothers surveyed were breast-feeding at five months after the time of discharge in Cayuga County compared to 43.4 in region three and 55.9 in the state. This shows the county 6.3% below the state.

1997-1999 SDOH Division of Nutrition Data as of November, 2002.

suicide, county

The number of suicides in Cayuga County over the course of 1996 -2000 reached a high in 1998 and then fell. In 1996 there were 8 suicides. In 1997 there were 7. In 1998 there were 13 suicides. The 1998 rate of 15.2 per 100,000 was significantly higher than upstate (NY state excluding NYC) of 8 per 100,000. The number of suicides in 2000 was 4, or 4.9 per 100,000. The upstate rate for 2000 was 7.8 per 100,000.

NYSDOH, County Health Indicator Profiles (1994-1998). County Health Indicator Profiles (1996-2000), NYSDOH, 2002.

suicide, ages 15-19, population

Over the course of 1996 -1998, there were 2 deaths in Cayuga County (12.3 per 100,000 residents) and 30 deaths in region three (9 per 100,000 residents), of residents age 15-19, from suicide. New York State showed 5.9 per 100,000 residents during this time period.

1996-1998 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000.

suicide, ages 15-19, population

Comparison data (1996-1998 cited above) indicates an increase in suicide deaths and death rates per 100,000 residents age 15-19. During 1998-2000, the number of suicide deaths was 4 (during 1996-1998 there were two). The suicide rate is 23.9 per 100,000 residents age 15-19 for this age group in Cayuga County during 1998-2000 as compared to 12.3 for the previous three years period. Comparing the county with the region and the state reveals that the Cayuga County rate is substantially higher. The death rate per 100,000 residents age 15-19 in the region was 9.1 and 5.5 for the state.

NYSDOH Community Health Data Set, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003.

self-inflicted, hospitalizations, county

During 1998-2000, 161 residents were hospitalized due to self-inflicted injuries in Cayuga County. The county had the third highest discharge rate per 100,000 population for self-inflicted injury in the region. The county rate was 62.6, the third highest in the region. The regional rate was 55.3 and the state rate was 41.2.

NYSDOH Community Health Data Set, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003.

**self-inflicted,
hospitaliza-
tions, county
youth**

Youthful Cayuga County residents are hospitalized at twice the upstate rate for intentional, self-inflicted injuries. While the numbers are small, the consistent high rate, over time, indicates there is a problem. In 1995, the hospitalization rate for ages 10-14 was 146.5/100,000 in Cayuga County compared to 84.6/100,000, in NYS. During the 3 years, from 1993-1995, the County averaged 9 hospital admissions for self-inflicted injuries for youth 15-19 years, a rate of 171.4/100,000 youth ages 15-19 years. In the 3 years from 1996-1998 the average number of these hospitalizations jumped to 15 for a rate of 269.5/100,000. This rate was more than twice the upstate rate of 120.7/100,000. By 2000 there was a small decline, but the County's rate is still elevated and twice that of upstate. For the 3 year period, 1998--2000, there were an annual average of 12 hospital admissions for self-inflicted injuries in the age group 15-19 years, for a rate of 215.4/10,000 youth 15-19. The upstate rate for the same time period and the same age cohort was 108.4/10,000.

Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.4;
NYS Kids Count 1998 Data Book.
NYS Kids Count 2000 Data Book.
NYS Kids Count 2002 Data Book.

**self-inflicted,
hospitaliza-
tions, county
youth**

Hospitalizations for intentional, self-inflicted injuries by youth are small in number (averaging 15/year ages 10-19.). However, the county rate has been twice that of upstate. According to Kids Count 2000-2002 Data, Cayuga remained higher at a rate of 201.6/100,000 15-19 year olds. The upstate rate was 107.4/100,000. Hospitalizations resulting from self-inflicted injuries for the age group 10-14 are higher than upstate, New York State and other local county rates. Between 1995-1997, the rate of hospitalizations per 100,000 children age 10-14 averaged 63.1 in Cayuga County. The average rate for the three years 1999-2001 was 42.4. However, Cayuga's average rate remained significantly higher during this time frame than the following: Cortland County (19.7), Seneca County (26.6), Madison County (12.8), Onondaga County (28), Upstate, (19.1), and New York State (18.6).

NYS Kids Count 2000 -2002 Data;
www.nyskwic.org.

**mental health
treatment,
gaps, county**

It was reported during the 2004 assessment process that there was no treatment available for sexual perpetrators and there was no co-dependency education programming locally.

**Cayuga County DHHS Community
Health Network, Community Health
Assessment Team, 2004.**

deaths/injuries, alcohol related motor vehicle

Over the course of 1996-1998, there were 277 deaths/injuries in Cayuga County (108.4/100,000 residents) and 3962 deaths/injuries in region III (88.2/100,000) due to alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents. The county was third highest in region III. NYS showed a 60.5 rate per 100,000 population during this time. (Data for 1999 was not available through NYSDOH Community Health Indicator Data Set)

1996-1998 NYS Department of Motor Vehicles Data as of December, 1999

binge drinking, alcohol, state

In New York State in 1999, 13.9% of adults, age 18 years and older, drank five or more drinks at one time or within a couple hours of each other on one or more occasion in the previous month.

BRFSS (Bureau of Risk Factor Surveillance System), NYS Dept. of Health, 1990-1999, 2003.

drugs, hospital discharges

Over the course of 1997-1999, there were 143 (ave. 47/yr.), or 5.6 per 10,000 population, drug related hospital discharges in Cayuga County and 4343, or 9.7 per 10,000 population, in region three. In 2002 there were 44 drug related hospitalizations or 5.4 per 10,000 population (now based on the new 2000 census population).

1997-1999 SPARCS Data as of September, 2000. County Health Indicator Profiles (1996-2000), NYSDOH, 2002.

assault, hospitalizations, county

In 1998, assault hospitalizations in Cayuga County of 40.5/100,000 were higher than the Cortland, Oswego, Seneca, Wayne, and Tompkins county range (14.8 - 25.2). The upstate average was 42.2.

Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998.

assault, hospitalizations, county

There was a decline in the number of hospital discharges due to assault in the county between 1998 and 2000. In 1998 there were 15 discharges, 13 in 1999 and 7 in 2000. In addition, the assault discharge rate per 100,000 population was 13.6 for the county during this period, 19.6 for the region and 46.2 for the state.

NYSDOH Community Health Data Set, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003.

unintentional injury, deaths, motor vehicle

Over the course of 1996 -1998, there were 31 deaths in Cayuga County (12.6 per 100,000 residents) and 476 deaths in region 3 (10.8 per 100,000 residents) due to motor vehicle accidents. The county was fourth highest in region 3. New York State showed a 6.8 rate per 100,000 population during this time period.

1996-1998 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000. (Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 1990 New York State population)

unintentional injury, deaths, motor vehicle

Comparing data between 1996-1998 and 1998-2000, deaths due to motor vehicles has shown little change in Cayuga County yet an increase in the region and the state. Over the course of 1998-2000, there were 31 deaths in Cayuga County (12.2 per 100,000 residents) and 558 deaths in region 3 (12.2 per 100,000 residents) due to motor vehicle accidents. The county was fifth highest in region 3. New York State showed a 8.7 rate per 100,000 population during this time period. The previous three year data shows an increase of 82 deaths in region 3. The state rate rose from 6.8 to 8.7 per 100,000 residents. Overall, the county rate has not worsened yet remains higher than the state.

1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000. (Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 1999 New York State population)

unintentional injury, deaths

Over the course of 1996 -1998, there were 77 unintentional deaths in Cayuga County (30.4 per 100,000 residents) and 1264 unintentional deaths in region three (27.9 per 100,000 residents). The county was fourth highest in region three. New York State showed a 22.1 rate per 100,000 population during this time period.

1996-1998 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000. (Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 1990 New York State population)

unintentional injury, deaths

When comparing data from 1996-1998, 1998-2000 and 2000-2002 data on unintentional deaths, there appears to be improvement. Over the course of 1998 -2000, there were 75 unintentional deaths in Cayuga County (29.1 per 100,000 residents) and 1372 unintentional deaths in region three (30.3 per 100,000 residents). The county tied for fourth highest in region three. New York State showed a 22.7 rate per 100,000 population during this time period. Cayuga remained higher than the regional and state rates. However, during 2000-2002, there were 66 unintentional deaths in Cayuga County (25.1 per 100,000 residents) and 1372 unintentional deaths in region three (30.3 per 100,000 residents). The county was one of the lowest in region three. New York State showed a 21.5 rate per 100,000 population during this time period, lower than the county.

2000-2002 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2004. (Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 2000 New York State population) 12/2004.

traumatic brain injury

In looking at two sets of three year data, there has been some improvement in the incidence of traumatic brain injuries. However, Cayuga County remains higher than the region. Over the course of 1997-1999, there were 191, or 74.6 per 100,000 population, traumatic brain injury hospital discharges in Cayuga County and 2829, or 62.8 per 100,000 population, in region three. The county was third highest in region three. New York State showed a 68.1 rate per 100,000 population during this time period. Over the course of 1998-2000, there were 168, or 65.3 per 100,000 population, traumatic brain injury hospital discharges in Cayuga County and 2751, or 61 per 100,000 population, in region three. The county was fourth highest in region three. New York State showed a 65.5 rate per 100,000 population during this time period.

1997-1999 SPARCS Data as of September, 2000. 1998-2000 SPARCS Data as of August, 2002.

unintentional injuries, hospital discharges, all ages

Over the course of 1997 -1999, there were 1838 hospital discharges for unintentional injuries in Cayuga County (717.4 per 100,000 residents) and 27,361 discharges in region three (607.8 per 100,000 residents). The county was third highest in region three. New York State showed a 602 rate per 100,000 population during this time period.

1997-1999 SPARCS Data as of September, 2000

unintentional injuries, hospital discharges, all ages

Comparing data between 1996-1998, 1998-2000 and 2000-2002, the number of discharges due to unintentional injuries has shown a decrease in Cayuga County. Over the course of 1998 -2000, there were 1742 unintentional injuries in Cayuga County and 1697 during 2000-2002. The county's rate increased however. The county remained third highest in region three at 694.8 per 100,000 residents and was higher than the regional rate of 620 per 100,000 and the state rate of 594 per 100,000 (The New York State decreased from 600.6).

NYSDOH Community Health Data Set, 2000-2002 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2004. 12/2004.

unintentional injuries, hospital discharges, youth

The number and rate of hospitalizations for unintentional injuries in children/youth 0-19 years in Cayuga County has declined over time and as of 2002, was finally below upstate and state rates. The number and rate of hospitalizations for unintentional injuries in children/youth 0-19 years in Cayuga County has also declined over time across the state and the region. During 1995 111 children/youth were hospitalized for unintentional injuries at a rate of 442.5/100,000 children/youth. The state rate for that year was 393.6/100,000. During 2000 the number hospitalized was 48, a rate of 211/100,000 children youth. The number hospitalized during 1999 was 60. In 2002 the number was 56, a rate of 259.5/100,000 children youth. The state rate for 2002 was 288.4/100,000 children and the upstate rate was 268.7/100,000.

NYS Kids Count 2000, 2003 and 2004 Data Books;
www.nyskwic.org.

unintentional injuries, hospital discharges, age 65+

Comparing data from 1996-1998, 1998-2000 and 2000-2002, discharges of persons age 65+ due to unintentional injuries showed no improvement in Cayuga County, the region or the state. The county remained third highest in region three at 2736 per 100,000 residents and was higher than the regional and state rate. This age group represented 57% of all hospital discharges from unintentional injuries in Cayuga County during 2000-2002, the same as 1998-2000. For that population age 65+ there were 970 hospital discharges over the course of 1998-2000 and 968 over the course of 2000-2002 in Cayuga County. Hospital discharges from unintentional injuries in region three increased from 2305.9 to 2442 per 100,000 residents. New York State showed an increase from 2148.3 rate per 100,000 population to 2327.6 during this time period. Falls are, likely, the most common type of unintentional injury for those age 65+.

NYSDOH Community Health Data Set, 2000 -2002 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2004. 12/2004.

unintentional injuries, hospital discharges

During 1997-1999 in Cayuga County, hospital discharges from unintentional injuries for the age group of 1 - 14 was approximately 240 per 100,000, and approximately 470 per 100,000 for the age group 15-64. These age groups compare with the 2634 per 100,000 for the age group 65+. During 2000-2002, hospital discharges from unintentional injuries for the age group of 25-64 was approximately 384 per 100,000. This age group compares with the 2736 per 100,000 for the age group 65+ for that time period.

NYSDOH Community Health Data Set, 2000 -2002 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2004. 12/2004.

deaths, age 5-14	<p>While the numbers of deaths for children ages 5-14 is small there was a substantial spike in these deaths in the time period 1998-2000 (a crude rate of 14.1 per 100,000). During that time 6 children died as compared to the previous 3 years, 1996 -1998, when there were 2 deaths in Cayuga County (4.8 per 100,000 residents). Region III's crude death rate for children 5-14 was 13.8 in 1998-2000 unchanged from the previous 3 years. New York State's 5-14 crude death rate dropped to 14.7 from 16.8 per 100,000 residents during 1996-98.</p>	<p>1996-1998 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000. 1998-2000 SPARCS data as of August, 2002.</p>
deaths, age 15-19	<p>During the time period of 1998-2000 there were 9 deaths of adolescents, age 15-19, for a crude rate per 100,000 of 53.8. During the previous 3 years, 1996 - 1998, there were 10 deaths in Cayuga County (61.3 per 100,000 residents). Region III's crude rate per 100,000 was 54.6, nearly unchanged from 53 for the previous 3 years. Cayuga was higher than the New York State rate of 50.8 per 100,000 residents during the 1998-00 period.</p>	<p>1996-1998 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000. 1998-2000 SPARCS data as of August, 2002.</p>
gastroenteritis, (age 0-4)	<p>Over the course of 1997-1999, the discharge rate per 100,000 population age 0-4 for gastroenteritis was 67.7 in Cayuga County. The rate for region three was 265.4 per 100,000 population age 0-4. Over the course of 1998-2000 the county rate compared favorably at 57.2 and 233.1 for the region. The state rate between 1998-2000 was 137.1.</p>	<p>1997-1999 SPARCS Data as of September, 2000. 1998-2000 SPARCS data as of August, 2002. 12/2003.</p>
pneumonia, (age 0-4)	<p>Over the course of 1997-1999, the discharge rate per 100,000 population age 0-4 for pneumonia was 466.3 in Cayuga County. This compare with the rate for region three which was 487.8 per 100,000 population age 0-4. Over the course of 1998-2000 the county rate compared favorably at 469.4 and 514.9 for the region. The state rate between 1998-2000 was 552.6.</p>	<p>1997-1999 SPARCS Data as of September, 2000. 1998-2000 SPARCS data as of August, 2002. 12/2003.</p>
maternal mortality	<p>Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births in Cayuga County for the years 1996 -1998 was zero (0). In the next three years, 1998-2000, the County enjoyed the same positive result.</p>	<p>1996-1998 SPARCS Data as of September, 2000. 1998-2000 SPARCS data as of August, 2002. 12/2003.</p>
cancer, oral, pharyngeal, incidence	<p>During 1996-2000 the incidence of oral, lip and pharynx cancer was higher in Cayuga County than in the region and the state. There were 11.4 cases per 100,000 in Cayuga County, 9.8 in region three and 10.5 in New York State.</p>	<p>1995-1999 Cancer Registry as of March, 2002. Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 2000 US Population.</p>
cancer, oral, pharyngeal, deaths	<p>From 1994 - 1998 there were 12 deaths from oral cavity and pharyngeal cancer (a death rate of 2.4 per 100,000 residents) in Cayuga County. There was a death rate of 2.5 per 100,000 in region three as well as for New York State.</p>	<p>1994-1998 SPARCS Data as of September, 2000 (Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 1970 NYS population).</p>

cancer, oral, pharyngeal, deaths, ages 45-74	Showing a higher risk, the death rates from oral cavity and pharyngeal cancer for those age 45-74 was higher than for all ages at 7.9 deaths per 100,000 in Cayuga County, 6.8 in region three and 7.1 in New York State.	1994-1998 SPARCS Data as of September, 2000 (Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 1970 NYS population).
cancer, oral, pharyngeal, deaths, ages 45-74	During 1996-2000 the death rates for those age 45-74 was 8.5 deaths per 100,000 in Cayuga County, 6.5 in region three and 6.2 in New York State. While the region and state decreased, there was an increase in Cayuga County.	1996-2000 SPARCS Data as of August, 2002
cancer, oral, pharyngeal, deaths	Comparing data between 1994-1998 and 1998-2000, there was a slight increase in the death rate per 100,000 residents at the county, regional and state levels from oral cavity and pharyngeal cancer. The county rate increased from 2.4 to 3 placing it above the regional and state rates for the 1999-2000 data period. From 1996 - 2000 there were 13 deaths from oral cavity and pharyngeal cancer (a death rate of 3 per 100,000 residents) in Cayuga County. There was a death rate of 2.7 per 100,000 in region three and 2.8 for New York State.	NYSDOH Community Health Data Set, 1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 2000 US Population. 12/2003.
cancer, oral, pharyngeal, early diagnosis	Between 1995 and 1999, 57.5% of the lip, oral cavity and pharynx cancer cases were diagnosed at an early stage. In region three, 46.6% were diagnosed early and 42.2% were diagnosed early state-wide.	1995-1999 Cancer Registry as of March, 2002. Adjusted rates are age adjusted to the 2000 US Population, 2003.
teen, risk factors	Employed teens (ages 14-17) working 20 hours or less per week tend to feel more dependable and responsible than those who are not employed. Long hours of work (20 hours or more per week) have been related to deficits in sleep, exercise and nutrition; higher levels of stress; and higher rates of cigarette, alcohol and other drug use. Drawing data from a National Survey of America's Families among all teens employed four weeks prior, black youth were much more likely than white youth to be working 20 or more hours per week.	Teens, Jobs, and Welfare, Child Trends Research Brief, August, 2001
access to health care	In 2000, 15% of program participants reported not getting medical, and 25% dental, care when needed. The biggest barrier being no insurance coverage.	2000 Low Income Community Needs Assessment, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency
access, uninsured, state, age	In 2000, 10% of persons under 18 years of age were uninsured and 15% of persons 18 years of age and older were uninsured.	NYSDOH, Community Health Data Set, Current Population Survey, Percent of Population Below Poverty, NYS, 2000. 12/2003
access, uninsured, national	Approximately 41 million people in the US are uninsured each day. In 2001 and 2002, 74.7 million people were uninsured for all or part of the year.	Health Care: No Easy Rx, The Citizen, Auburn, May 15, 2003.

access, uninsured, county	As of May 2003, 15% of Cayuga County residents did not have health insurance. Fifteen percent of the county population age 18 and older (64,100) represented 960 residents. Most fell in categories such as young people ages 18-24 and low income workers.	Health Care: No Easy Rx, The Citizen, Auburn, May 15, 2003.
access, uninsured, county	Revenues at Auburn Memorial Hospital were \$63.8 million dollars in 2002. The hospital incurred \$2.5 million dollars in losses for care given to people who were uninsured or did not pay their bills; five years ago the amount was \$1.8 million.	Health Care: No Easy Rx, The Citizen, Auburn, May 15, 2003.
children, illness prevention	At-home parenting videos about 1,3,5,7,10 & 12 month old children lead to fewer severe illnesses, according to the literature.	"What Works" Table, Summary of the most effective investments for school readiness, based on literature review; Child Trends, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, 2000.
children, school readiness	Home visits, pediatric monitoring, attendance of infant in child development center and group meetings for parents are effective for good child health in the early years. This source also noted different cognitive outcomes for different birth weight groups.	"What Works" Table, Summary of the most effective investments for school readiness, based on literature review; Child Trends, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, 2000.
children, school readiness	Home visits by a nurse (not a paraprofessional) beginning in pregnancy and continuing through the child's second birthday lead to wider birth spacing and fewer births over time, the reduction in child abuse, an increase in child health, and better academic and social outcomes for both parent and child.	"What Works" Table, Summary of the most effective investments for school readiness, based on literature review; Child Trends, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, 2000.
children, immunizations	Monetary incentives, client-specific prompts, and increased access to public institutions are effective in increasing child immunizations.	"What Works" Table, Summary of the most effective investments for school readiness, based on literature review; Child Trends, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, 2000.
immunizations, measles	There were no cases of measles in the county between 1998-2000. There were sixteen cases in the state during this period.	NYSDOH, Community Health Data Set. 1998-2000 Bureau Of Communicable Disease Control Data as of August, 2002. 11/2003.
immunizations, rubella	There were no cases of rubella in the county between 1998-2000. There were 154 cases in the state during this period.	NYSDOH, Community Health Data Set. 1998-2000 Bureau Of Communicable Disease Control Data as of August, 2002. 11/2003.
immunizations, pertussis	There were 2 cases of pertussis, or whooping cough, in Cayuga County during 1998-2000. This represented a rate of .8 per 100,000 population. The region during this time reported 148 cases or 3.3 per 100,000.	NYSDOH, Community Health Data Set. 1998-2000 Bureau Of Communicable Disease Control Data as of August, 2002. 11/2003.

pertussis, incidence	More than 900 cases of pertussis, or whooping cough, were reported to the NYS Department of Health in 2003, the greatest number of cases since the last spike in 1999, when 1,020 cases were reported. Cases from 2000-2002 were 388, 176, and 445 respectively. One possible reason for the increase is the waning immunity in individuals who were vaccinated 5-10 years ago.	NYSDOH, NYS Community Health Update, HIN web site.
not fully immunized school entrants	Between 1998-2000, there were 538 school entrants who were not fully immunized in Cayuga County (approx. 180 annually). This represented 6.5 per 100 total entrants. The region's rate was 6.6 and the state was 6.7.	NYSDOH, Community Health Data, 1998-2000 Immunization Program Data as of June, 2003. 11/2003.
immunization, elderly, 65+.	In 1997, 64.5% of those age 65 and older were immunized for influenza. In 1999, 50% of those age 65 and older were immunized for pneumococcal pneumonia.	NYSDOH, Community Health Data Set, BRFS. 11/2003.
haemophilus influenza	There were no cases of haemophilus influenza in Cayuga County during 1998-2000. The region, during this time, reported 37 cases or .82 per 100,000 population.	Source: 1998-2000 Bureau Of Communicable Disease Control Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003.
immunization, 2 years of age, state	Between the school years of 1993/94 and 2000/01, there has been an increase in the percent of two year olds fully immunized (3 DPT, 3 polio, 1 MMR) in the state. The percent in upstate was 58.1 and statewide it was 53.2 in 1993/94. By 2000/01 it was 74% upstate and 73% statewide.	NYSDOH, Community Health Data, Retrospective Survey of School Enterers, 1993/94 - 2000/01. 11/2003.
children, unintentional injury prevention	Clinic-based parent education plus subsidies and/or positive reinforcement are effective in influencing parents' use of vehicle restraints for their children. For influencing child bicycle helmet use, community-level interventions that use multiple pathways (e.g. education campaign, legislation, etc.) are effective.	"What Works" Table, Summary of the most effective investments for school readiness, based on literature review; Child Trends, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, 2000.
children, lead exposure	The number of lead elevated incidences in children from birth to 6 years in Cayuga County in 1999 was 28, or 1.8 percent of the children in this age group screened. This compares positively with 1996 data of 51 incidences, or 3.9 percent screened. In 1999 in upstate New York, 1.9 percent of the children in this age group screened had elevated levels of lead.	NYS Kids Count 2002 Data Book
children, lead exposure	The only interventions shown to work as a result of this 2000 review were the removal of lead paint from homes and the replacement of lead water pipes.	"What Works" Table, Summary of the most effective investments for school readiness, based on literature review; Child Trends, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, 2000.

**nutrition,
county, state**

In 2002, only 28% of those surveyed in the state averaged a consumption of five or more fruit and vegetable servings per day. The frequency did not differ significantly by income group. A small survey revealed that only 22% consumed five servings in Cayuga County. Five servings is the goal set by the 5 A Day Program (US gov't and food industry partnership)

BRFSS (Bureau of Risk Factor Surveillance System), NYS Dept. of Health, 2002.