



ORANGE COUNTY
CITIZENS FOUNDATION

2015

QUALITY OF LIFE

REPORT CARD



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Introduction

The *Orange County Quality of Life Report Card* was developed by the Orange County Citizens Foundation in 2007 to help define its goals and determine policy directions for the organization and for Orange County. It was, and remains, the first of its kind for Orange County and it is constantly evolving. To ensure a valuable outcome, the Citizens Foundation established guidelines for the Report Card, brought together experts in each area covered, developed meaningful indicators, commissioned SUNY New Paltz to conduct the research necessary to complete this project, and reviewed the results.

The 2007 Report Card served as a baseline report for quality of life in the county and makes comparisons to the region and to New York State. Ensuring Report Cards measure progress on the topics chosen.

This Report Card, wherever possible, makes comparisons to the data found in the 2007 and 2012 Report Cards. However, in years since the first and second Report Cards, some areas of study are no longer measured or are not measured in the same way. In those cases, we have tried to find similar data.

This report does not advocate for any specific positions or policies. Rather, its intent is to monitor progress and serve as a catalyst for change where necessary. By conducting this Report Card, the Board of Trustees of the Citizens Foundation hopes to engage the public, community leaders and elected officials in a dialogue where our mutual goals are determined and reached together.

Specifically, the Orange County Quality of Life Report Card seeks to:

- Measure our current situations and show trends over time
- Encourage better planning
- Increase awareness of issues and their effects on our citizens
- Motivate our citizens, whatever their background, expertise, and specific interest, to work together in new ways to develop and achieve shared goals.

While each section contains an opening page summarizing the findings of the Report Card, the indicators do not explain why trends occur in certain ways or what actions should be taken to promote change. Instead, they provide the information

necessary to begin those conversations and encourage community involvement toward improving trends.

The majority of funding for this report was provided by the **Orange County Industrial Development Agency, with additional support from the Orange County Citizens Foundation, Crystal Run Healthcare and Orange County Trust Company.**

What are Quality of Life Indicators?

An indicator is a measure that helps us understand our current status, our direction, and how far we are from our goals. For the purposes of this report, quality of life refers to a feeling of well-being, fulfillment, or satisfaction resulting from factors in the external environments. We recognize that some aspects of quality of life relate to interpersonal relationships, rather than the external environments. However, this project concentrates on the external environments, presenting quality of life from a community perspective.

The Orange County Quality of Life Report Card includes over 250 indicators that reflect trends in eight external environments: Demographics, Economy, Education, Environment, Government, Health and Well-Being, Public Safety, and Transportation. Much of the data has been obtained from records and documents of public and private organizations. Some important dimensions of the quality of life are not included because quantitative indicators are not available.

Indicators used in the Orange County Quality of Life Report Card were established by a number of cooperating entities. We are grateful to the individuals and organizations that lent us their time and expertise. Included are:

- Quality of Life Report Card Committee (members listed below)
- Board of Trustees of the Orange County Citizens Foundation
- Strategic partners, including the Orange County Planning Department, Orange County Office of Parks, Recreation and Conservation, Orange County Tourism, New York State Department of Transportation, New York State Department of Labor, Orange County Chamber of Commerce, Orange County Land Trust, Community Foundation of Orange and Sullivan Counties, the Orange County Arts Council, the Orange County

Partnership and Orange County Department of Social Services, Orange County Office of the Aging, Orange County Real Property, the United Way of Orange and Dutchess Counties, and Orange-Ulster BOCES

- Committee Members and Volunteers of the Citizens Foundation

In most cases, local experts and community leaders were polled as to what content they would find useful in such a report. We held 10 focus groups with between 3 and 10 people at each. We thank each and every one of you for your perspective and expert input. We are grateful to the SUNY New Paltz Center for Research, Regional Education & Outreach team for their expertise, hard work, and commitment: Dr. Gerald Benjamin, Joshua Simons, and the irreplaceable Ann Barber Smith. Without Ms. Barber's knowledge, follow-through, and patience, this project would not be the valuable resource it has become.

We encourage public feedback to help us determine additional or more meaningful measures. Please contact us with suggestions at 845-469-9459 or by email at nancy@occitizensfoundation.org.

Indicator Criteria

The following questions were posed in considering possible indicators:

- Is the indicator as timely as possible?
- Can the indicator be measured reliably?
- Does the indicator reflect a value held widely by citizens throughout our region?
- Does the indicator provide warning of changes?
- Can the indicator be linked to other social, economic and environmental issues?
- Can the indicator be influenced by changes in policy and/or individual behavior?

Understanding the Orange County Quality of Life Report Card

An explanation of each indicator and the way it has been measured is provided. In addition, Summary Statements have been included. In past reports, an arrow pointing upward identified indicators that are moving in a positive direction in comparison to other Hudson Valley counties or New York State. An arrow pointing downward identified indicators that are moving in a negative direction in comparison to other Hudson Valley counties or New York State. A flat line indicated that no clear positive or negative direction could be ascertained. With the 2015 Report Card, we have changed these indicators to green, yellow, and

red circles respectively.

Some indicators are reported for Orange County and its municipalities only. Sometimes that is a result of data availability; sometimes the issues are specific to Orange County.

For purposes of this report, the Hudson Valley Region is defined as the following counties: Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Sullivan, Rockland, Ulster, and Westchester. All information and reference data contained in this report will be available on the Orange County Citizens Foundation's website: www.occitizensfoundation.org. In some cases, additional information is provided on our website.

Information that was not available in time for publication of this report, or that was brought to our attention after our publication date, may be posted on our website at a later date.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this report. However, we recognize that some errors may have slipped by our editors, proofreaders and fact checkers. If you find a mistake, please contact us immediately.

Report Intent and Future Steps

The Orange County Quality of Life Report Card provides information about the status of our community and of our collective well-being. We sincerely hope that the information in this report will be used in the way it is intended—to help the people and organizations leading our community efforts to improve quality of life in our county. By familiarizing ourselves with these indicators, we become better informed. By using these indicators to effect change, we build a better community.

We have already received numerous requests from organizations that plan to use the information in the report for research and grant writing purposes. We have also received requests from agencies and organizations to include additional data in the next edition of this report. If your organization is working to improve any of the trend lines, please contact the Orange County Citizens Foundation for possible inclusion in a later report.

For readers who live in one county and work in another, who shop in one area and participate in recreation or cultural activities elsewhere, building a better local community can only lead to a better regional community. We hope all citizens of the region

will use this report to effect change wherever they live, work, or enjoy recreational activities.

Finally, we ask readers of this report to share information, learn more, and advocate for positive change. Please support efforts in the community to measure, track, and improve elements of the

quality of life. Get involved in our community to make a difference. Join the Orange County Citizens Foundation, and through your membership, support this project and other efforts of the Citizens Foundation to improve quality of life in Orange County and the Hudson Valley region.

Funding

The 2014 Quality of Life Report Card was made possible with funding from:



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MISSION STATEMENT

ORANGE COUNTY CITIZENS FOUNDATION

The Orange County Citizens Foundation creates the environment that improves the lives of Orange County residents.



Brian Varley
*Immediate Past
Chairman*



Susan Hawvermale
Chairman

Advocating for the Public Interest

The Orange County Citizens Foundation is a not-for-profit organization driven by the influence of its members. It was started over forty years ago with one simple, but essential message.

Be a Part of Something BIG

Orange County is always changing, and needs a voice for its citizens. The Citizens Foundation is that voice. We strive to make Orange County the best it can be and have been the driving force behind such organizations as:

- Leadership Orange
- Orange County Arts Council
- D&H Canal Park
- Orange County Heritage Trail
- Community Foundation of Orange & Sullivan
- Hudson Valley Honor Flight
- Seligmann Center at the Citizens Foundation
- Aboretum at Orange County Park
- Orange County Land Trust

Whether as an individual or business, you can be one of the many voices that help shape Orange County. Visit our website at www.occitizensfoundation.org for detailed membership benefits and tie-ins with local businesses.

There are a variety of levels to meet all ages and budgets:

Student — Youth and Full time	\$15
Young Citizens — Under age 35	\$50
Supporter — Most popular	\$100

Members who join at these enriched levels help ensure the sustainability of the Foundation:

Contributor	\$250
Sustainer	\$500
Patron	\$1,000
Benefactor	\$2,500
Seligmann Circle	\$5,000

How to Join

- Check made payable to OCCF in the amount of \$_____.
- Online at www.citizensfoundation.org
- Call us at (845) 469-9459

We accept Visa or Mastercard and offer convenient invoicing.

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Referred by _____

ORANGE COUNTY CITIZENS FOUNDATION
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DEMOGRAPHICS



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**Total Population
Hudson Valley**

	2006	2010	2011	2012	2013
Orange County	373,386	372,813	374,259	374,512	375,592
Dutchess County	291,471	297,488	298,227	297,322	296,916
Putnam County	98,958	99,710	99,911	99,607	99,645
Rockland County	295,927	311,687	315,588	317,757	320,903
Sullivan County	75,828	77,547	77,100	76,793	76,665
Ulster County	181,551	182,493	182,666	181,791	180,998
Westchester County	945,172	949,113	956,791	961,670	968,802
New York State	19,356,564	19,378,102	19,502,728	19,570,261	19,651,127

Source:

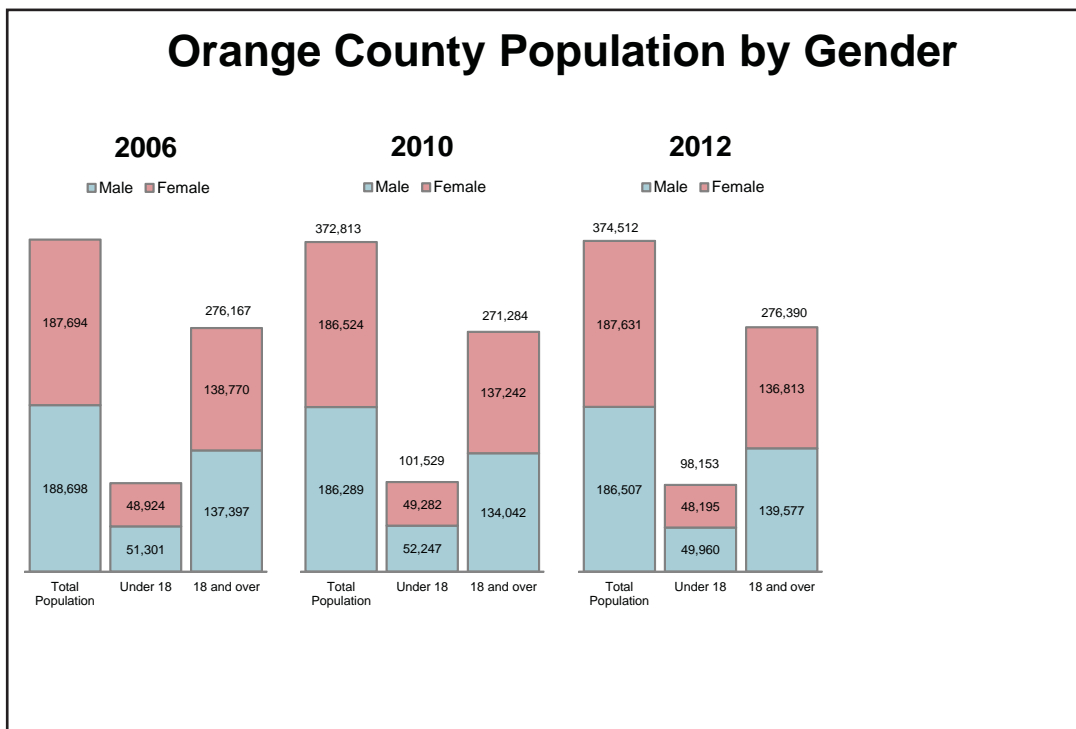
U.S. Census

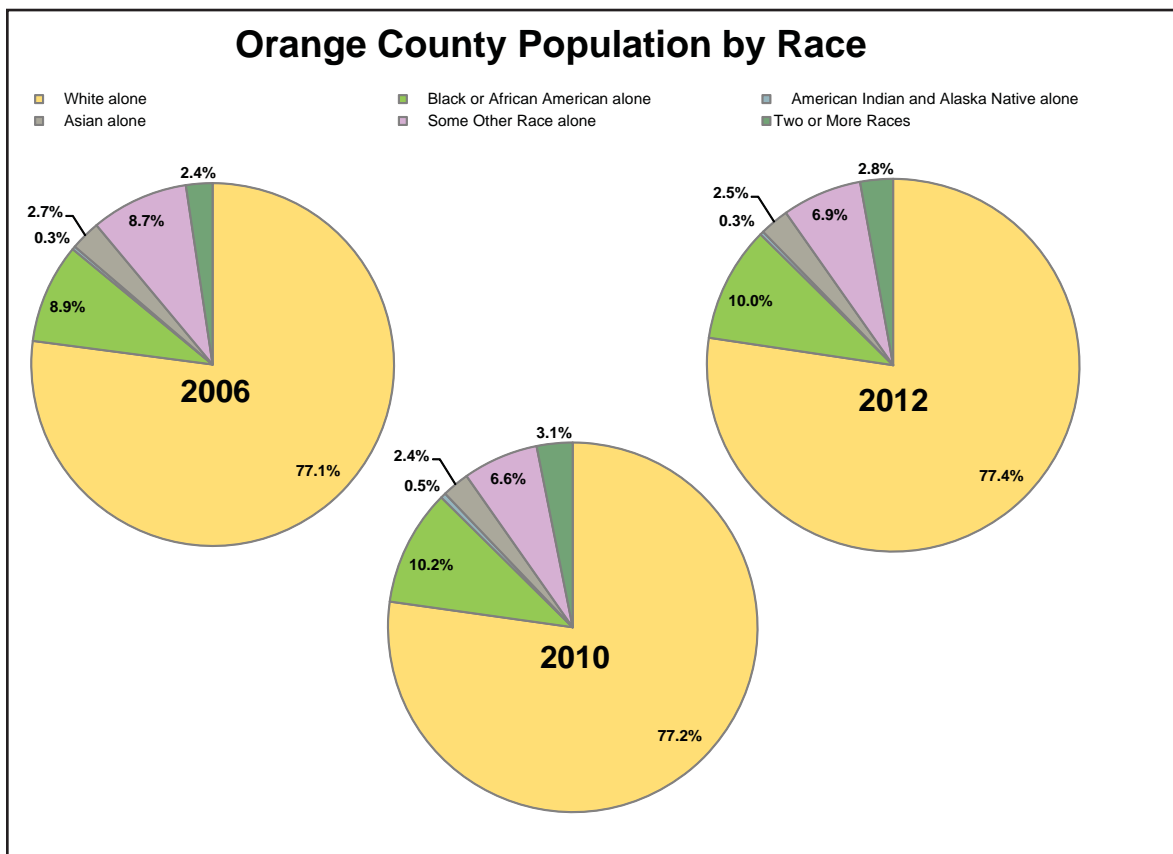
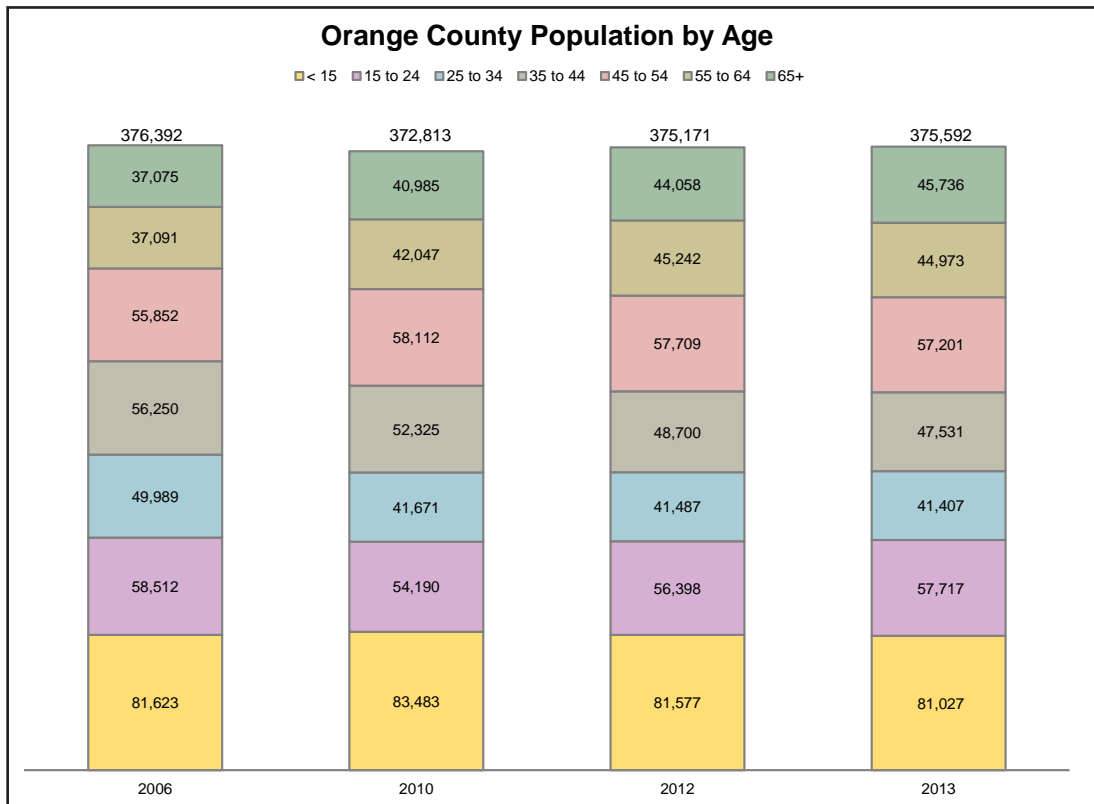
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2012 Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_DP05&prodType=table

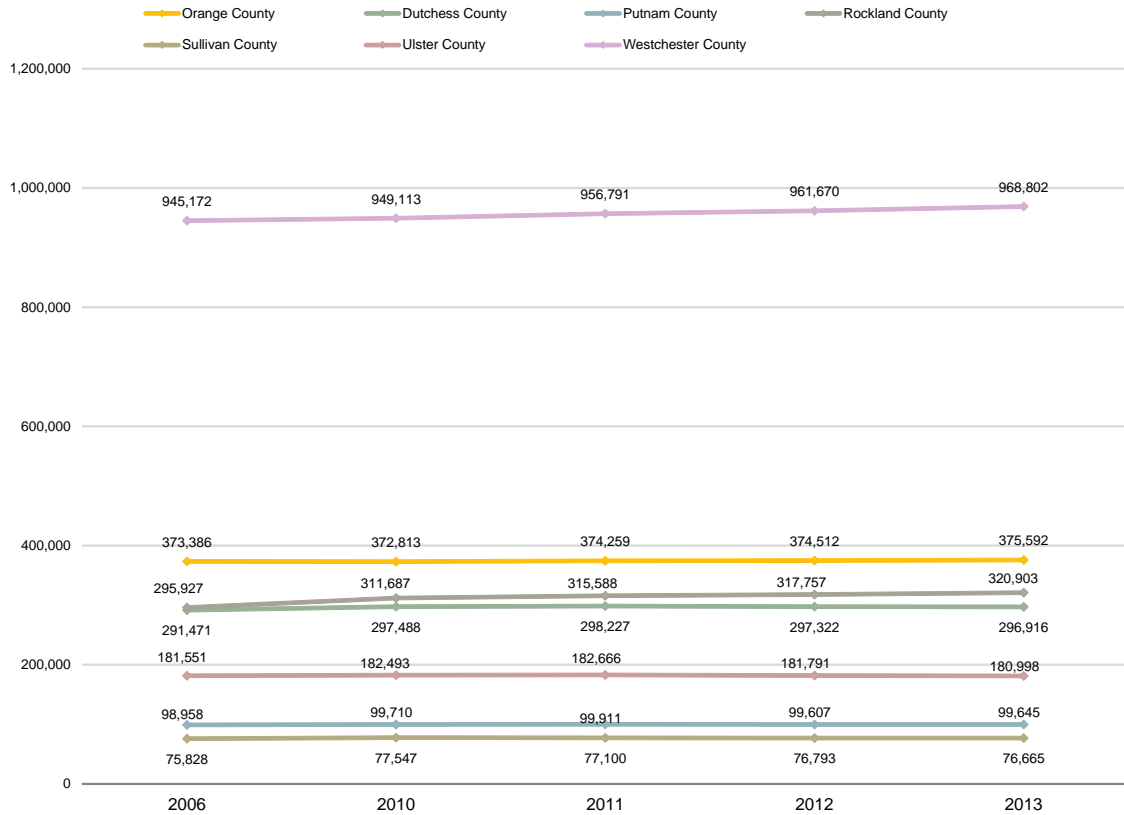
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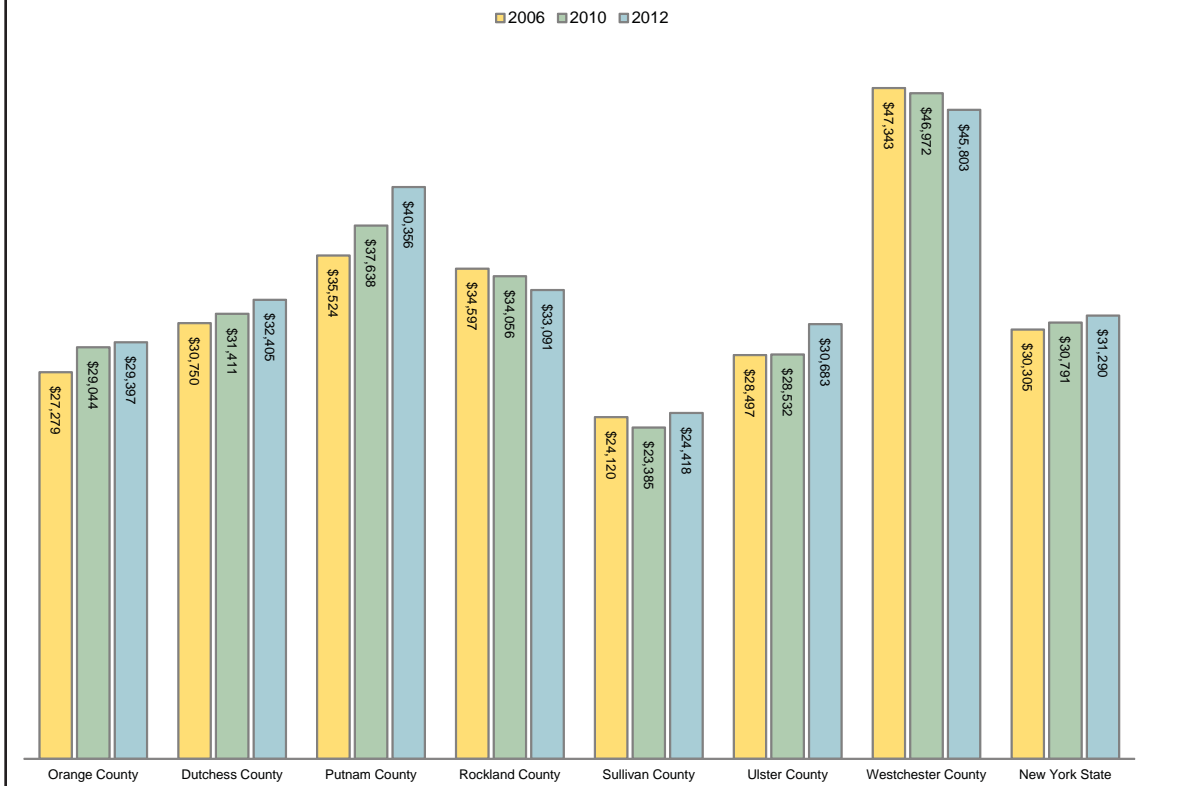


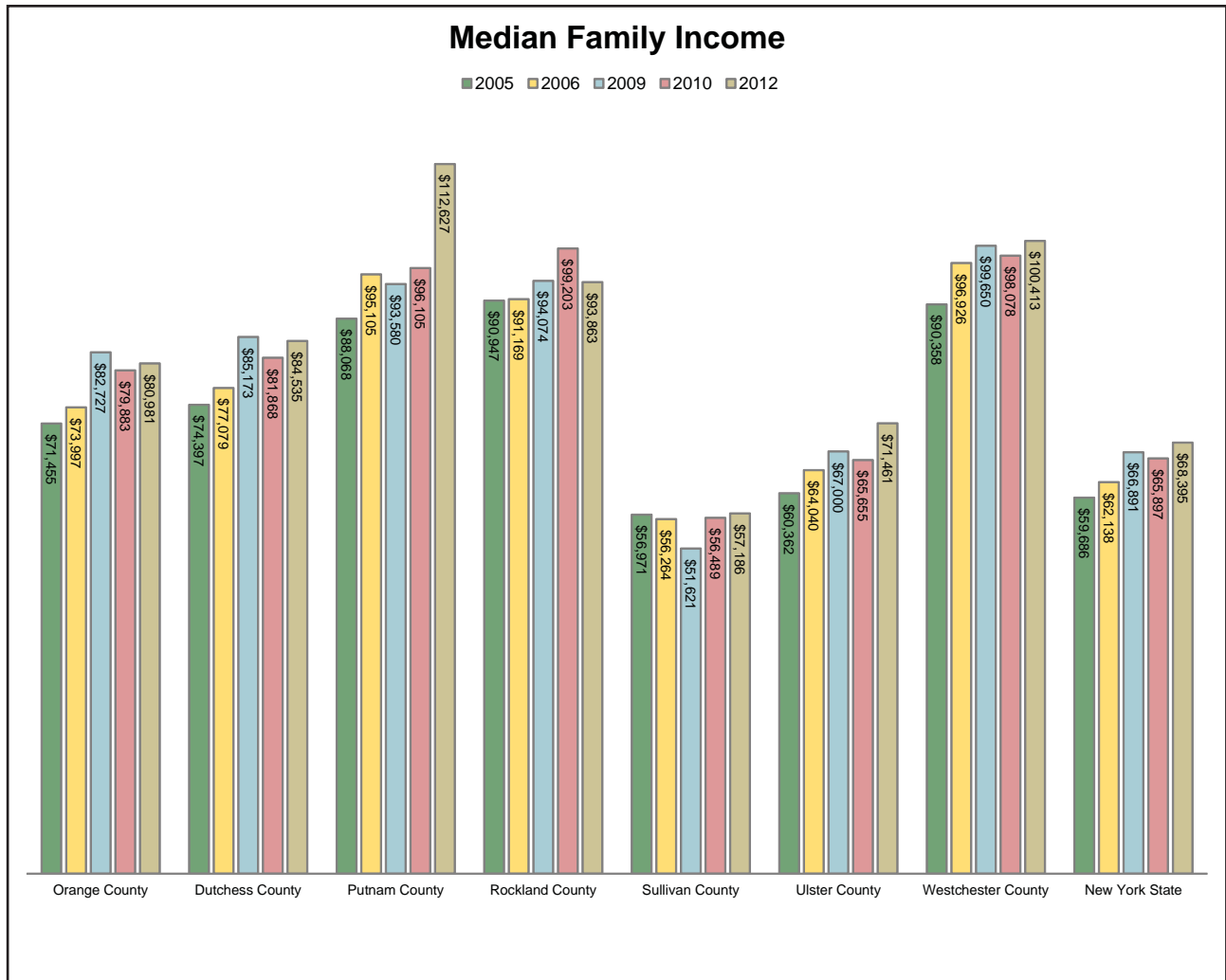


Population of Counties in the Hudson Valley



Per Capita Income







EDUCATION



ORANGE COUNTY

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Quality of Life • 2015 Report



Education Summary

The education landscape in Orange County has been impacted by the continued decline in the number of student-age residents, the economic recession, the 2% tax cap law enacted by New York State beginning in 2013, and the introduction of the Common Core Curriculum into classrooms in the 2012–2013 school year. Nevertheless, it is apparent that school districts continued to focus on improvement in performance.

Enrollment in Orange County's 17 public school districts declined by 5.9% between the 2010 and 2013 school years and private enrollments dropped 21.9%. The trend toward greater numbers of Hispanic students continued. Despite this shift, the percentage of students with limited proficiency in English remained very low (1% to 3%) except in Middletown, Newburgh and Kiryas Joel. The percent of students who access the free lunch and reduced-price lunch programs increased. Free lunches were provided to 25% of Orange County students in the 2012–2013 year. The percent of students diagnosed with at least one disability grew, from 11.9% in the 2008–2009 year to 13% in 2012–2013. While the availability of computers for student use has increased, the average ratio of all Orange County schools at the end of the 2013–2014 year stood at 0.67 computers per student.

In this report, we have tried to include statistics about Orange-Ulster BOCES when available. BOCES provides education services to children with severe disabilities, Career & Technical Education programs (CTE) focusing on automotive, engineering, healthcare, culinary, fashion, environmental, graphic design, construction, cosmetology, education and business curricula, and adult education classes. Students who attend BOCES are counted by their home school districts in total enrollments. In the 2012–2013 year, BOCES served 2,713 students in its special education and CTE programs.

Overall, school attendance and dropout rates improved. Of Orange County's 17 school districts, 11 reported improved attendance between the 2010 and 2012. All schools had attendance rates of 93% and above in the 2010–2011 school year, four at 96%, the county's highest rate. The dropout rate for Orange County's schools averaged 1.9% in the same year, a reduction from prior years. Class sizes for 8th graders were reduced a bit while the class sizes of 10th graders increased.

The introduction of the Common Core Curriculum (CCC) created controversy among teachers, students and parents. As a result, CCC consistent testing of all appropriate students was not accomplished and an assessment of student performance against this common standard was not available to be included here. On average, Orange County schools' students improved their average SAT scores by 5.3% between 2010 and 2013. Six of the 13 school districts in Orange County reported improvements and four reported deteriorated scores. Regarding ACT, the Orange County average was 23 in the 2012–2013 year, which is 63.9% of the maximum score attainable. Six of the 12 schools reporting ACT results showed scores of 65% of the maximum or better.

The rates of high schoolers who entered in 9th grade and graduated in four years improved overall for Orange County schools to 86.4% in the 2011–2012 year. Graduating students who planned to attend college remained steady at 83% while the percentage intending to seek employment or enter military service increased a bit.

On the higher education level, Touro College of Osteopathy was a new entrant in Orange County. While the percentage of Orange County residents comprised of Mount Saint Mary students remained at around 30%, at SUNY Orange, the percent of Orange County residents has dropped, to 80%, in the fall of 2013. The number of degrees conferred increased at both Mount Saint Mary and SUNY Orange. The adult education courses at BOCES, Mount Saint Mary and SUNY Orange continued to attract more and more students.

The median salary of public school teachers increased by an average of 10.9% in Orange County between the school years ending in 2010 and 2013, in the mid-range of Hudson Valley counties. In the 2012–2013 school year, the median salary was \$81,013.



In 2013, New York State initiated a Fiscal Stress Monitoring System to identify school districts with financial vulnerabilities. One districts was determined to be in severe fiscal stress and another two to be susceptible to fiscal problems. Per pupil expenditures increased by an average of 5.6% between 2010 and 2012 vs. an average 8.2% increase in school tax levies. The local tax levies for schools moderated slightly, an apparent result of the 2% tax cap between 2012 and 2013; local tax dollars to schools increased by an average of 2.6% during this period.

Source for Tax Cap Information:

New York State Department of Education, http://www.p12.nysed.gov/ciai/common_core_standards/ccsbackground.html



**Public School Total Enrollment (Total K–12)**

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley: N/A

New York State: N/A

2007 Report: 

What does this measure? The data here considers the changes in enrollments in Orange County’s public K–12 schools over the ten year period from 2002–2003 through 2012–2013. Kindergarten enrollments include students in both full- and half-day programs. Students who attend BOCES programs are enrolled in home school districts; they are separately identified but not included in totals to avoid double counting. BOCES students who are placed by the district in an out-of-district placement are not included.

Note: Throughout this section, school years will be identified by their year-end (i.e., the 2012–2013 school year will be referred to as 2013).

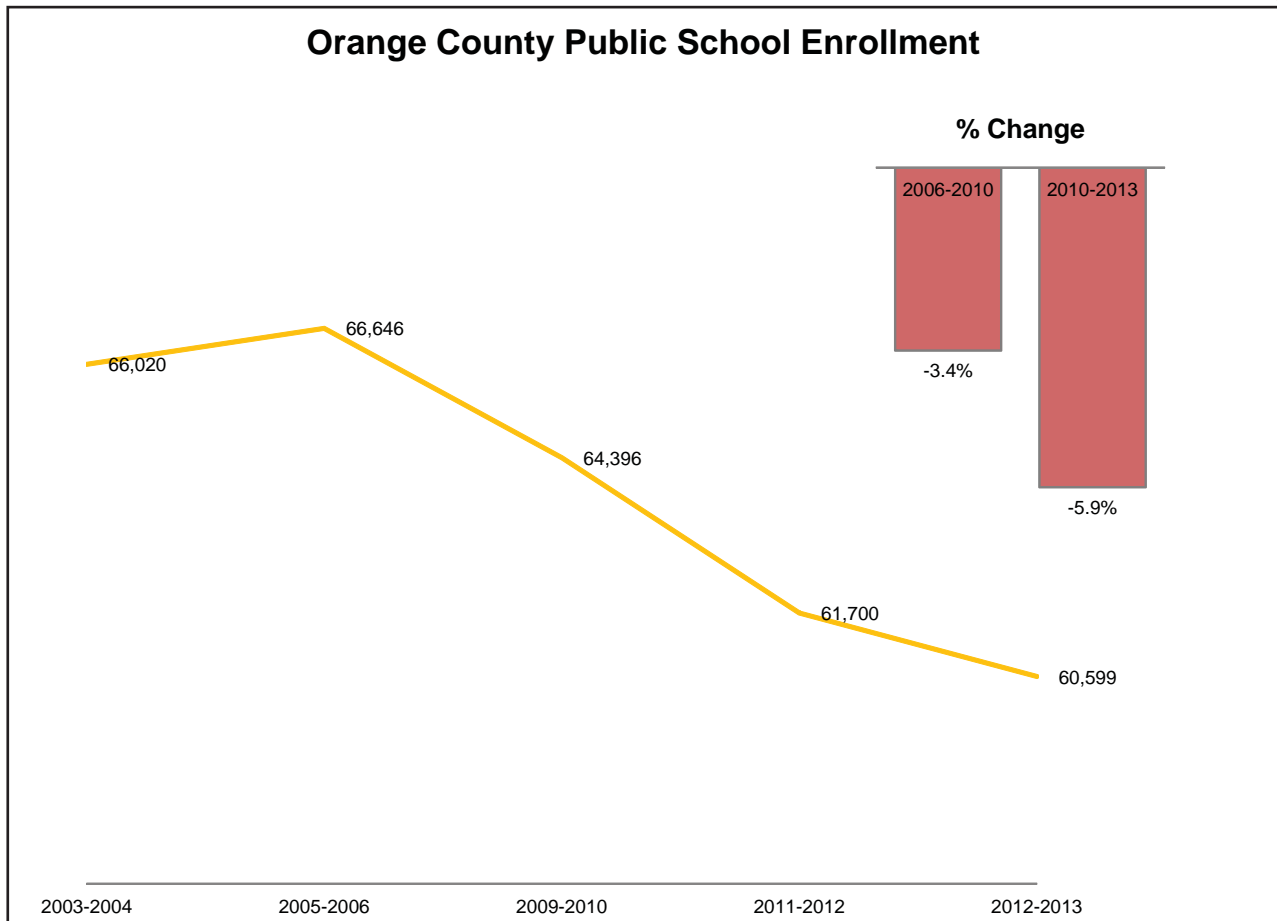
Summary Statement: There were 60,599 students enrolled in Orange County public schools in 2013. The decline in enrollments since the 2006 has persisted. Following a 3.4% decrease between 2006 and 2010, another 5.9% drop in student numbers occurred between 2010 and 2013. During this later period, Kiryas Joel and Middletown were the only school districts to report an increase. In a generally declining school population environment, BOCES enrollments more than doubled between 2006 and 2013.

Orange County Public School Enrollment

	<i>2007 Report</i>		<i>2012 Report</i>		<i>2015 Report</i>		<i>% Change 2006–2010</i>	<i>% Change 2010–2013</i>
	<i>2003– 2004</i>	<i>2005– 2006</i>	<i>2009– 2010</i>	<i>2011– 2012</i>	<i>2012– 2013</i>			
Chester Union Free SD	979	1,019	1,036	1,023	993	1.7%	–4.15%	
Cornwall Central SD	3,093	3,231	3,434	3,440	3,368	6.3%	–1.92%	
Florida Union Free SD	903	861	844	836	832	(2.0%)	–1.42%	
Goshen Central School District	2,833	2,885	2,973	2,883	2,853	3.1%	–4.04%	
Greenwood Lake Union Free SD	694	639	596	541	529	(6.7%)	–11.24%	
Highland Falls Central SD	1,209	1,243	1,111	983	974	(10.6%)	–12.33%	
Kiryas Joel Vill Union Free SD	220	281	159	150	165	(43.4%)	3.77%	
Middletown City SD	6,412	6,960	6,767	7,022	6,991	(2.8%)	3.31%	
Minisink Valley Central SD	4,543	4,680	4,543	4,281	4,100	(2.9%)	–9.75%	
Monroe-Woodbury Central SD	7,255	7,382	7,400	7,156	7,034	0.2%	–4.95%	
Newburgh City SD	12,716	12,684	12,094	11,167	11,028	(4.7%)	–8.81%	
Pine Bush Central SD	6,118	6,242	5,991	5,649	5,589	(4.0%)	–6.71%	
Port Jervis City SD	3,444	3,212	3,064	2,888	2,836	(4.6%)	–7.44%	
Tuxedo Union Free SD	614	653	618	591	552	(5.4%)	–10.68%	
Valley Central SD	5,236	5,176	4,853	4,683	4,566	(6.2%)	–5.91%	
Warwick Valley Central SD	4,681	4,525	4,283	4,010	3,860	(5.3%)	–9.88%	
Washingtonville Central SD	5,070	4,973	4,630	4,397	4,329	(6.9%)	–6.50%	
BOCES *		1,007		2,758	2,713			
Orange County *	66,020	66,646	64,396	61,700	60,599	(3.4%)	–5.90%	

* BOCES enrollments are included in school district totals

Source: 2003–10 NYS Education Department [https://www.nystart.gov/publicweb/NYS Education Department District Level Data K–12 Totals—1994–95 to 2012–13](https://www.nystart.gov/publicweb/NYS_Education_Department_District_Level_Data_K-12_Totals-1994-95_to_2012-13)
2012& 2013 Data: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/irs/statistics/enroll-n-staff/home.html>



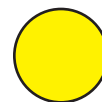
Private School Enrollments

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? Private school enrollments augment those in the public schools and demonstrate the extent of education alternatives that exist in Orange County. Enrollments for some private school include children at the pre-K level and some of these schools may have boarding facilities for children who do not reside in Orange County. Those children are included in the total school count. A rating of “yellow” for comparison to the 2012 *Quality of Life Report Card* is due to the fact that data is too incomplete to make an evaluation.

Summary Statement: In the 2012–2013 school year, there were 7,696 students in Orange county private schools that reported enrollments in grades Pre-K through 12. More than half of private school enrollments were in Yeshivas in the Town of Monroe. Incomplete year-to-year data prevents an accurate reporting of county-wide trends.

NOTE: Four pages of data follow, starting on page 18.



**Private School Enrollment
Orange County**

(Note: Percentage changes are valuable only for individual schools)

Private School Name	Municipality	2007 Report			2012 Report		
		2003–2004 Year			2009–2010 Year		
		Total Students (PK–12) *	Lowest Grade	Highest Grade	Total Students (PK–12)	Lowest Grade	Highest Grade
NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY	Cornwall-on-Hudson	175	PK	8	144	1	12
ST THOMAS OF CANTERBURY SCHOOL	Cornwall-on-Hudson	194	1	8	93	PK	8
THE STORM KING SCHOOL	Cornwall-on-Hudson	93	9	12	128	PK	12
FEI TIAN ACADEMY OF THE ARTS	Cuddebackville	46	PK	8	102	1	12
ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL	Florida	152	PK	8			
GOSHEN CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	Goshen	121	K	8	113	PK	12
DAY SPRING COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Goshen	20	PK	K			
JOHN 'S BURKE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Goshen	600	9	12	566	9	12
ST JOHN SCHOOL	Goshen	214	1	8	191	1	8
SACRED HEART SCHOOL	Highland Falls	179	PK	8	157	PK	8
THE VENET MONTESSORI SCHOOL	Highland Mills	125	PK	1	120	PK	8
HARMONY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	Middletown	282	PK	12	216	PK	12
MIDDLETOWN CHRISTIAN SCHOOL-SDA	Middletown	40	PK	8	43	PK	8
NEW BEGINNINGS MONTESSORI	Middletown	145	PK	2	57	PK	8
NYSARC-Orange Inc.	Middletown	42	1	12			
OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL SCHOOL	Middletown	233	PK	8	178	PK	8
ST JOSEPH SCHOOL	Middletown	254	PK	8	175	PK	8
BAIS ROCHEL SCHOOL	Monroe	1,849	K	12	3,207	PK	12
BNEI YOEL SCHOOL	Monroe	N/A	K	12			
Monroe Day School	Monroe	24	PK	2			
SACRED HEART SCHOOL	Monroe	200	PK	8	128	PK	8
SHERI TORAH INC V'YOEL MOSHE	Monroe	234	1	8	1,698	PK	12
ST. PAUL CHRISTIAN EDUCATION CE	Monroe	293	PK	1	197	PK	8
BUTTERHILL DAY SCHOOL	New Windsor	82	K	K			
CHILDREN'S COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL	New Windsor	45	PK	4	34	PK	8

The data in this table continues on the facing page



Private School Enrollment Orange County

(Note: Percentage changes are valuable only for individual schools)

Private School Name	2015 Report							
	2011–2012 Year			2012–2013 Year			% Change 2003–10	% Change 2010–13
	Total Students (PK–12)	Lowest Grade	Highest Grade	Total Students (PK–12)	Lowest Grade	Highest Grade		
NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY	110	1	12	122	1	12	-17.7%	-15%
ST THOMAS OF CANTERBURY SCHOOL		PK	8		PK	8	-52.1%	
THE STORM KING SCHOOL	132	PK	12	127	PK	12	37.6%	-1%
FEI TIAN ACADEMY OF THE ARTS	138	1	12	118	1	12	121.7%	16%
ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL								
GOSHEN CHRISTIAN SCHOOL		PK	12		PK	12	-6.6%	
DAY SPRING COMMUNITY SCHOOL								
JOHN 'S BURKE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	439	9	12	433	9	12	-5.7%	-23%
ST JOHN SCHOOL	239	1	8	226	1	8	-10.7%	18%
SACRED HEART SCHOOL		PK	8		PK	8	-12.3%	
THE VENET MONTESSORI SCHOOL	104	PK	8	112	PK	8	-4.0%	-7%
HARMONY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	238	PK	12	218	PK	12	-23.4%	1%
MIDDLETOWN CHRISTIAN SCHOOL-SDA	38	PK	8	42	PK	8	7.5%	-2%
NEW BEGINNINGS MONTESSORI	130	PK	8	81	PK	8	-60.7%	42%
NYSARC-Orange Inc.	288			218				
OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL SCHOOL	216	PK	8	197	PK	8	-23.6%	11%
ST JOSEPH SCHOOL		PK	8		PK	8	-31.1%	
BAIS ROCHEL SCHOOL		PK	12		PK	12	73.4%	
BNEI YOEL SCHOOL	1,629			1,702				
Monroe Day School								
SACRED HEART SCHOOL		PK	8		PK	8	-36.0%	
SHERI TORAH INC V'YOEL MOSHE	2,285	PK	12	2,603	PK	12	625.6%	53%
ST. PAUL CHRISTIAN EDUCATION CE	122	PK	8	129	PK	8	-32.8%	-35%
BUTTERHILL DAY SCHOOL								
CHILDREN'S COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL		PK	8		PK	8	-24.4%	
LITTLE HARVARD		PK	K		PK	K	-70.9%	

Continued on next page



**Private School Enrollment
Orange County**

(Note: Percentage changes are valuable only for individual schools)

<i>Private School Name</i>	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>2007 Report</i>			<i>2012 Report</i>		
		<i>2003–2004 Year</i>			<i>2009–2010 Year</i>		
		<i>Total Students (PK–12) *</i>	<i>Lowest Grade</i>	<i>Highest Grade</i>	<i>Total Students (PK–12)</i>	<i>Lowest Grade</i>	<i>Highest Grade</i>
LITTLE HARVARD	New Windsor	103	PK	K	30	PK	K
MCQUADE CHILDREN'S SERVICES	New Windsor	144	4	10	61	1	12
ST JOSEPH SCHOOL	New Windsor	210	K	8	117	PK	8
WINDSOR ACADEMY	New Windsor	100	PK	3	94	PK	8
WOODLAND MONTESSORI SCHOOL	New Windsor	83	PK	8	57	PK	8
ARC ORANGE COUNTY CHAPTER	Newburgh	42	1	12	242	PK	K
BISHOP DUNN MEMORIAL	Newburgh	260	PK	8	288	PK	8
LEPTONDALE CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	Newburgh	167	PK	8	148	PK	8
NORA CRONIN PRESENTATION ACADEMY	Newburgh	135	PK	8	51	1	8
SACRED HEART SCHOOL	Newburgh	123	K	8	205	PK	8
SAN MIGUEL ACADEMY OF NEWBURGH	Newburgh	241	PK	8	56	1	8
AEF Chapel Field School	Pine Bush	235	6	12			
CHAPEL FIELD CHRISTIAN HIGH SCHOOL	Pine Bush	224	6	12	213	1	12
CALVARY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	Port Jervis	22	2	12	8	9	12
Trinity Catholic School	Port Jervis	64	K	6			
TUXEDO PARK SCHOOL	Tuxedo Park	212	PK	9	223	PK	12
MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD SCHOOL	Walden	175	K	8	114	PK	8
CALVARY CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	Warwick	107	PK	7	76	PK	8
ST STEPHEN ST EDWARD SCHOOL	Warwick	293	PK	8	272	PK	8
ENGLISH ROSE DAY SCHOOL	Washingtonville	224	1	12	55	PK	K
HV CIRCLE OF LEARNING SCHOOL	Washingtonville	12	PK	5			
Total		8,818 **			9,857		

* Some totals are estimates

** Total differs from that in 2007 report due to addition of schools not included in that report.

The data in this table continues on the facing page



Private School Enrollment Orange County

Private School Name	2015 Report							
	2011–2012 Year			2012–2013 Year			% Change 2003–10	% Change 2010–13
	Total Students (PK–12)	Lowest Grade	Highest Grade	Total Students (PK–12)	Lowest Grade	Highest Grade		
MCQUADE CHILDREN'S SERVICES		1	12		1	12	-57.6%	
ST JOSEPH SCHOOL		PK	8		PK	8	-44.3%	
WINDSOR ACADEMY		PK	8		PK	8	-6.0%	
WOODLAND MONTESSORI SCHOOL		PK	8		PK	8	-31.3%	
ARC ORANGE COUNTY CHAPTER		PK	K		PK	K	476.2%	
BISHOP DUNN MEMORIAL	284	PK	8	254	PK	8	10.8%	(0.12)
LEPTONDALE CHRISTIAN ACADEMY		PK	8		PK	8	-11.4%	
NORA CRONIN PRESENTATION ACADEMY	53	1	8	54	1	8	-62.2%	6%
SACRED HEART SCHOOL		PK	8		PK	8	66.7%	
SAN MIGUEL ACADEMY OF NEWBURGH	55	1	8	61	1	8	-76.8%	9%
AEF Chapel Field School	237			270				
CHAPEL FIELD CHRISTIAN HIGH SCHOOL		1	12		1	12	-4.9%	
CALVARY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	9	9	12	11	9	12	-63.6%	38%
Trinity Catholic School								
TUXEDO PARK SCHOOL	237	PK	12	243	PK	12	5.2%	9%
MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD SCHOOL	162	PK	8	173	PK	8	-34.9%	52%
CALVARY CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	56	PK	8	56	PK	8	-29.0%	-26%
ST STEPHEN ST EDWARD SCHOOL	242	PK	8	246	PK	8	-7.2%	(0.10)
ENGLISH ROSE DAY SCHOOL		PK	K		PK	K	-75.4%	
HV CIRCLE OF LEARNING SCHOOL								
Total	7,443			7,696			11.8%	-21.9%

Source:

2003–2004 Data: National Center for Education Statistics and Individual Schools; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 2003–04

2009–2010 Data: National Center for Education Statistics; ELSI Export - <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/>

2011–2012 Data: National Center for Education Statistics; ELSI Export - <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/>

2012–2013 Data: NYS Education Department Information and Reporting Services; Non-public Enrollment by Grade
<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/irs/statistics/nonpublic/home.html>

2012–2013 Data: NYS Education Department Information and Reporting Services; Non-public Enrollment by Grade
<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/irs/statistics/nonpublic/home.html>



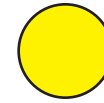
Public School Student Racial/Student Origin (K–12)

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at the racial make-up of Orange County's public school population and how it has changed from 2005–2006 through 2012–2013.

Summary Statement: Between 2006 and 2013 the proportion of white students in county schools dropped from just over three quarters to just over two thirds. Middletown and Newburgh have been “majority minority” school districts for this whole period. Overall, African American enrollment remained steady, while Hispanic enrollment increased by over 50%. Currently, slightly more than one in five students in the county’s schools is of Hispanic origin.

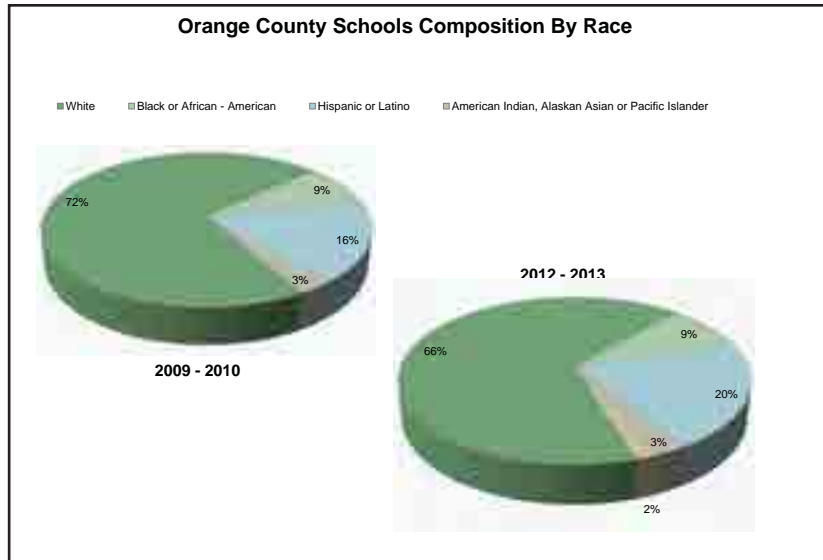
Note: The rows in this table run as a continuum across pages 22 and 23.

**Public School Student Racial/Student Origin (K–12)
Orange County**

	2007 Report 2005–2006				2012 Report 2009–2010			
	White	Black or African - American	Hispanic or Latino	AmerInd Alaskan Asian or Pac Island	White	Black or African - American	Hispanic or Latino	AmerInd Alaskan Asian or Pac Island
Chester Union Free SD	82%	8%	8%	2%	61%	13%	21%	4%
Cornwall Central SD	85%	4%	8%	3%	78%	6%	11%	5%
Florida Union Free SD	81%	4%	13%	2%	77%	5%	15%	2%
Goshen Central SD	84%	4%	9%	2%	79%	5%	12%	3%
Greenwood Lake Free SD	85%	2%	11%	2%	81%	3%	14%	3%
Highland Falls Centrl SD	67%	13%	17%	3%	65%	12%	20%	3%
Kiryas Joel Village SD	93%	0%	7%	0%	96%	0%	4%	0%
Middletown City SD	32%	27%	38%	3%	24%	27%	46%	2%
Minisink Valley Cntrl SD	85%	5%	9%	2%	80%	5%	12%	2%
Monroe-Woodbury SD	77%	5%	13%	5%	71%	6%	16%	7%
Newburgh City SD	32%	31%	35%	2%	28%	29%	41%	2%
Pine Bush Central SD	78%	10%	9%	3%	72%	11%	12%	2%
Port Jervis City SD	85%	7%	6%	2%	82%	9%	7%	2%
Tuxedo Union Free SD	84%	2%	9%	4%	82%	2%	11%	4%
Valley Central SD	77%	8%	12%	3%	72%	10%	15%	2%
Warwick Valley Cntrl SD	88%	4%	6%	2%	84%	6%	8%	2%
Washingtonville Cntrl SD	79%	6%	12%	2%	78%	6%	14%	3%
Orange-Ulster BOCES *	29%	4%	4%	>1%	27%	5%	5%	>1%
Orange County Average	76%	8%	13%	3%	71%	9%	16%	3%

Note: BOCES percentages do not add to 100%

The data in this table continues on the facing page



**Public School Student Racial/Student Origin (K–12)
Orange County**

2015 Report

	<i>2011–2012</i>				<i>2012–2013</i>				
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	AmerInd Alaskan Asian or Pac Island	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	AmerInd Alaskan Asian or Pac Island	Multi-Racial
Chester Union Free SD	55%	10%	28%	5%	53%	10%	29%	5%	2%
Cornwall Central SD	75%	6%	12%	5%	74%	6%	13%	5%	1%
Florida Union Free SD	74%	6%	17%	3%	71%	6%	19%	3%	1%
Goshen Central SD	77%	5%	14%	4%	75%	5%	16%	4%	1%
Greenwood Lake SD	77%	2%	18%	1%	77%	1%	18%	2%	2%
Highland Falls Cntr SD	58%	12%	23%	3%	57%	14%	23%	3%	6%
Kiryas Joel Village SD	97%	0%	3%	0%	98%	2%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Middletown City SD	22%	26%	48%	2%	21%	25%	50%	2%	2%
Minisink Valley SD	80%	5%	13%	2%	82%	5%	13%	2%	0%
Monroe-Woodbury SD	69%	7%	17%	7%	67%	7%	19%	7%	1%
Newburgh City SD	26%	27%	44%	2%	24%	26%	45%	2%	1%
Pine Push Central SD	69%	11%	16%	2%	70%	11%	16%	3%	2%
Port Jervis City SD	77%	10%	10%	1%	75%	9%	12%	2%	2%
Tuxedo Union Free SD	81%	4%	11%	3%	82%	3%	12%	N/A	N/A
Valley Central SD	70%	10%	17%	2%	69%	10%	18%	2%	1%
Warwick Valley SD	84%	5%	9%	2%	83%	5%	9%	2%	1%
Washingtonville CSD	74%	6%	16%	3%	72%	7%	17%	3%	1%
Orange-Ulster BOCES*									
Orange County Average	69%	9%	19%	3%	68%	9%	21%	3%	2%

Source:

2009–2010 Data: NYS Department of Education School District Report Card
<https://www.nystart.gov/publicweb/County.do?year=2010&county=Orange>
 NYS Education Department School District Report Card
 2011–2012 Data <https://reportcards.nysed.gov/view.php?schedist=district&county=44&year=2012>
 2012–2013 Data: NYS Education Department Information and Reporting Services
<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/irs/statistics/enroll-n-staff/home.html>

Continued on next page

**Limited English-Proficient Students (also known as English Language Learners)**

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? Each Orange County school district's percentage of students who have limited proficiency in English is detailed below for the academic years beginning 2003–2004 through 2012–2013.

Summary Statement: More than 9 in 10 students in the Kiryas Joel School District, which serves only children with special needs, lack English proficiency. Apart from in Middletown and Newburgh, where 11% and 14% speak limited English, virtually all children in other county school districts are proficient.

**Percentage of Students with Limited Proficiency in English
Orange County**

	<i>2007 Report</i>		<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>		
	<i>2003– 2004</i>	<i>2005– 2006</i>	<i>2009–2010</i>	<i>2010– 2011</i>	<i>2011– 2012</i>	<i>2012– 2013</i>
Chester Union Free School District	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Cornwall Central School District	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Florida Union Free School District	5%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Goshen Central School District	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Greenwood Lake Union Free School District	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Highland Falls Central School District	3%	6%	6%	7%	6%	5%
Kiryas Joel Village Union Free School District	12%	31%	67%	65%	83%	92%
Middletown City School District	8%	10%	12%	11%	11%	11%
Minisink Valley Central School District	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Monroe-Woodbury Central School District	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Newburgh City School District	11%	13%	14%	15%	14%	14%
Pine Bush Central School District	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Port Jervis City School District	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Tuxedo Union Free School District	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Valley Central School District	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Warwick Valley Central School District	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Washingtonville Central School District	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Source:

2003–2004, 2005–2006 Data: Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts & the NYS Education Department School Report Card

2009–2010 Data: NYS Department of Education School District Report Card

<https://www.nystart.gov/publicweb/County.do?year=2010&county=Orange>

2011–2012 Data: NYS Department of Education School District Report Card

<https://reportcards.nysed.gov/view.php?schedist=district&county=44&year=2012>

2012–2013 Data: NYS Department of Education Information and Reporting Services; School Enrollment - Limited English Proficiency

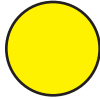
<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/irs/statistics/enroll-n-staff/home.html>



Students Classified as Having Disabilities

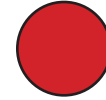
Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The table here compares the percentage of students in Orange County public schools ages 6–12 that were classified as having one or more disability. Disabilities can include deafness, autism, emotional disturbance, hearing impairment, intellectual disability, learning disability, orthopedic impairment, speech or language impairment, traumatic brain injury, blindness, and other health impairments.

Summary Statement: In Orange County and the other Hudson Valley counties, the percent of students classified as disabled has slowly grown since 2004. The proportion has been consistently highest in Ulster County. Between 2009 and 2013, 13 of Orange County's school districts reported an increase in the percentage of their students with disabilities.

**Computers per Student
Orange County School Districts**

	2007 Report	2012 Report	2015 Report
	2007 *	2011 *	2014 *
Chester	0.27	0.29	0.78
Cornwall	0.18	0.33	0.46
Florida	0.22	0.25	0.60
Goshen	0.27	0.31	0.97
Greenwood Lake	0.28	0.69	1.08
Highland Falls	0.29	0.36	1.42
Kiryas Joel**	0.28	0.31	N/A
Middletown	0.29	0.52	1.26
Minisink Valley	N/A	0.23	0.28
Monroe-Woodbury	0.50	0.52	0.50
Newburgh	0.27	0.26	0.51
Pine Bush	0.25	0.31	0.60
Port Jervis	0.71	0.34	0.42
Tuxedo	N/A	0.40	0.78
Valley Central	0.25	0.29	0.30
Warwick Valley	0.33	0.23	0.56
Washingtonville	0.17	0.33	0.27
Orange-Ulster BOCES ***	.20 **	0.66	0.27
Average	0.30	0.35	0.67

* Computers were counted at the end of each academic year and divided into the schools' enrollment

** Statistics for 2005–2006 year

*** This ratio represents the # of computers available to students enrolled in BOCES Career & Technical Education and Special Education programs.

Source:

2007–11 Data: Individual School Districts

2014 Data: From School Districts through Orange-Ulster BOCES (Board of Cooperative Educational Services)



Percentage of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced-Price Lunch

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? Data show the percentage of students in each school district in Orange County who are eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunches, a standard measure of poverty. Eligibility is determined by dividing the number of approved lunch applicants by the Basic Educational Data System (BEDS) enrollment in full-day Kindergarten through Grade 12.

Summary Statement: One in four Orange County students was eligible for a free lunch in 2013, up from one in five in 2007. The percentage eligible in 2013 ranged from 69% (Kiryas Joel) and 59% (Middletown) to 7% (Warwick Valley). Seven school districts reported that 20% or more of their student enrollments were eligible for a free lunch in that year. Between 2009–2010 and 2012–2013, 15 of the county’s 17 school districts had increases in the percentage of students eligible for free lunch. The average percentage eligible for reduced-price lunch remained consistently between 7% and 8%. Middletown (16%) was at the high end; Tuxedo (3%) and Goshen (3%) at the low end.

**Percentage of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced-Price Lunch
Orange County**

	<i>Eligible for Free Lunch</i>				<i>Eligible for Reduced-Price Lunch</i>			
	<i>2012 Report</i>		<i>2015 Report</i>		<i>2012 Report</i>		<i>2015 Report</i>	
	<i>2007–08</i>	<i>2009–10</i>	<i>2011–12</i>	<i>2012–13</i>	<i>2007–08</i>	<i>2009–10</i>	<i>2011–12</i>	<i>2012–13</i>
	Chester	10%	14%	20%	18%	9%	10%	12%
Cornwall	4%	6%	8%	8%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Florida	7%	6%	11%	12%	7%	6%	5%	5%
Goshen	8%	11%	14%	12%	3%	5%	3%	3%
Greenwood	7%	15%	43%	25%	8%	6%	13%	9%
Highland	15%	14%	21%	21%	7%	7%	7%	9%
Kiryas Joel	93%	89%	85%	69%	2%	6%	7%	5%
Middletown	49%	54%	56%	59%	18%	17%	16%	16%
Minisink Valley	9%	11%	15%	14%	8%	7%	7%	7%
Monroe-Woodbury	7%	8%	11%	12%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Newburgh	48%	52%	56%	58%	11%	11%	10%	10%
Pine Bush	15%	20%	24%	26%	8%	11%	10%	13%
Port Jervis	29%	42%	45%	44%	9%	12%	10%	9%
Tuxedo	6%	8%	9%	8%	3%	5%	3%	3%
Valley Central	17%	17%	18%	22%	10%	8%	8%	10%
Warwick Valley	5%	4%	7%	7%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Washingtonville	7%	13%	15%	15%	5%	7%	8%	7%
Average	20%	23%	27%	25%	7%	8%	8%	7%

Source:
 2007–2010 Data: NYS Education Department School Report Card
<https://www.nystart.gov/publicweb/County.do?year=2010&county=Orange>
 2011–2013 Data: NYS Education Department School Report Card
<https://reportcards.nysed.gov/view.php?schedist=district&county=44&year=2012>



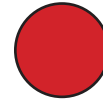
Availability of Child Care Facilities

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at the availability of day care programs for children in Orange County in 2006, 2011, 2012 and 2013. There are several types of programs, most of which are licensed or registered by the New York State Office of Children and Family Services. Family Child Care Providers are licensed to care for children in a home setting. Maximum capacity is up to 8 children. These may be day or extended care providers. Group Child Care Providers are also licensed to care for children in a home setting but, depending on the ages of the children, can care for up to 16 children. Child Care Centers are almost exclusively day programs in a facility outside a home. The allowed number of children is dependent on the size of the facility. They are required to maintain at least a minimum child: teacher ratio for each age group. School-Age Child Care Programs (SACC) typically care for school-age children in a school setting and normally operate on a school calendar year. Friends and family members provide care through the Legally Exempt program, which is not licensed or registered by New York State; no information is available on the number of programs or the number of children served.

Summary Statement: The total number of child care facilities gradually dropped after 2006 until, in 2013, there were 280 facilities, an 11.7% reduction. Family Child Care reported the greatest decline in the number of facilities. At the same time, Group Child Care Providers saw an increase through 2012 followed by a 9.8% decrease. The total number of children able to be accommodated by child care facilities has grown, primarily in the Family Child Care program. School Age programs saw a 4.8% decrease in capacity between 2011 and 2013.

Child Care Number of Facilities Orange County

Number of Day Care Facilities	2007	2012	2015 Report		%	%	2012	2015 Report		%
	Report 2006	Report 2011	2012	2013	Change 2006– 2013	Change 2011– 2013	Report Capacity 2011	Capacity 2012	Capacity 2013	Change 2011– 2013
Group Child Care Providers	97	123	121	111	14.4%	–9.8%	1,795	1,874	1,732	–3.5%
School Age Programs	43	52	51	45	4.7%	–13.5%	3,117	3,237	2,967	–4.8%
Child Care Centers	49	62	58	59	20.4%	–4.8%	4,235	4,661	4,966	17.3%
Family Child Care	128	69	66	65	–49.2%	–5.8%	140	518	511	265.0%
Legally Exempt										
Total	317	306	296	280	–11.7%	–8.5%	9,287	10,290	10,176	9.6%

Source: The Child Care Council of Orange County, Inc.



Availability of Pre-K and Universal Pre-K Programs

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? “Regular” Pre-Kindergarten (Pre-K) programs are not mandatory. They are intended to help children become oriented to the regularity of school and to focus so they are more successful in Kindergarten. The regular Pre-K programs in Orange County are identified in the first table below.

Universal Pre-K is a movement within the American education system to make access to preschool education available to 4 year olds, similar to the way kindergarten is available to all 5- and 6-year-olds. Like kindergarten, the Pre-K idea is to provide voluntary education programs that include homeschooling and alternative education. The term universal Pre-K means that these programs are available for any child in any state, regardless of the child’s abilities, income or family risk factors. Funding accompanies the establishment of a Universal Pre-K program. The schools identified below as operating Universal Pre-K programs have received approval to do so. Local school districts administer the programs and must sub-contract at least 10 percent of funds to community-based providers. It is a state-funded program as opposed to federally-funded programs like Head Start. Each state has individual legislation that sets its mandates for the program.

Summary Statement: In 2013, two fewer school districts offered regular Pre-K programs than in 2010. Aggregate enrollment also dropped, by 7.2%, in Orange County. Washingtonville was the only school to report an increase in enrollment.

Middletown led in establishing the Universal Pre-K program in Orange County in 2011. In the 2014 school year, 28 programs were active in five school districts serving 1,193 children, up from 12 programs in five locations three years earlier. Several school districts are in the process of application to establish Universal Pre-K programs.

School Districts Where Pre-K Programs Offered and Number of Children Enrolled Orange County

	2005–2006	2009–2010	2011–2012	2012–2013	% Change 2010–2013
Chester					
Cornwall					
Florida					
Goshen					
Greenwood Lake					
Highland Falls	24	29			
Kiryas Joel	48	513	521	479	–6.6%
Middletown	146	269	320	269	0.0%
Minisink Valley		104	104	104	0.0%
Monroe-Woodbury		44			
Newburgh	417	593	677	582	–1.9%
Pine Bush	68	141	108	108	–23.4%
Port Jervis		46	40	38	–17.4%
Tuxedo					
Valley Central		86	86	86	0.0%
Warwick Valley					
Washingtonville	36	114	127	133	16.7%
Total	739	1,939	1,983	1,799	–7.2%

Source Material for this table is on Page 30.



Universal Pre-K Programs, Orange County

<i>School District</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>		<i>2015 Report</i>	
		<i>2010–2011</i>		<i>2013–2014</i>	
		<i># of UPK Sites</i>	<i># of UPK Sites</i>	<i># of UPK Sites</i>	<i># of Students Enrolled</i>
Middletown City School District	Middletown	8	10	10	269
Newburgh Enlarged City School District	Newburgh		4	4	633
Minisink Valley School District	Slate Hill		6	6	104
Pine Bush Central School District	Pine Bush		3	3	97
Valley Central School District	Montgomery		5	5	90
Uncertain of Locations		4			
	Total	12	28	28	1,193

Note for School Districts Where Pre-K Programs Offered and Number of Children Enrolled, Page 29: Data for Universal Pre-K for 2010–2011 in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card was not accurate for the 4 sites not in Middletown City School District; therefore, this report has identified them as “Uncertain of Locations” in that year.

Source for School Districts Where Pre-K Programs Offered and Number of Children Enrolled, Page 29:

Rasmussen College, <http://www.rasmussen.edu/degrees/education/blog/universal-pre-k-what-is-it-why-affect-me/>; New York State Education Department, http://portal.nysed.gov/portal/page/pref/CNKC/Eligibility_pp/UniversalPre-K.htm.
 2005–2006 Data: NYS Education Department
<https://reportcards.nysed.gov/view.php?schedist=district&county=44&year=2006>
 2009–2010 Data: NYS Education Department
<https://reportcards.nysed.gov/view.php?schedist=district&county=44&year=2010>
 2011–2012 Data: NYS Education Department
<https://reportcards.nysed.gov/view.php?schedist=district&county=44&year=2012>
 2012–2013 Data: NYS Education Department Information and Reporting Services
 District Enrollment - Pre-k Students by Program Setting
<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/irs/statistics/enroll-n-staff/home.html>

Source for Universal Pre-K Programs, Orange County (above):

2010–2011 Data: Child Care Council of Orange County, Inc.
 Newburgh City School District, Schools: Pre-K Program Information
<http://www.newburghschools.org/contactinformation.php#prek>
 Middletown City School District, Pre-K Office
 Minisink Vally Central School District Universal Pre-Kindergarten Program
 Number of Students Enrolled Data: UPK Coordinator
<http://www.minisink.com/index.php?id=387>
 Pine Bush Central School District, Pakanasink Elementary School
 Valley Central School District, "UPK Providers for the Current School Year (2013–2014)"
<http://www.vcsd.k12.ny.us/Page/10781>
 2013–2014 Data: Valley Central School District, "2014–2015 Anticipated VCSd Universal Pre-kindergarten Frequently Asked Questions"
<http://www.vcsd.k12.ny.us/cms/lib/NY24000141/Centricity/Domain/926/UPK%20FAQs%202014%202015.pdf>
<http://www.clasp.org/resources-and-publications/states/0245.pdf>



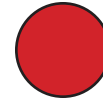
Children Enrolled in Kindergarten Programs

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The data below considers the enrollments in kindergarten in Orange County in 2006, 2010 and 2013. Data include both full-day and half-day programs.

Summary Statement: All Orange County school districts continued to offer kindergarten programs in 2013. Enrollment, however, decreased for all school districts but Middletown and Florida. For Orange County, kindergarten enrollments dropped by 11.6% between 2010 and 2013. For New York State, the decline was just 1.5% during the same period.

Children Enrolled in Kindergarten Orange County

	2005–2006	2009–2010	2012–2013	% Change 2010–2013
Chester	86	76	75	-1.3%
Cornwall	167	232	194	-16.4%
Florida	55	61	61	0.0%
Goshen	221	231	205	-11.3%
Greenwood Lake	60	78	61	-21.8%
Highland Falls	72	65	44	-32.3%
Kiryas Joel	34	14	5	-64.3%
Middletown	471	531	593	11.7%
Minisink Valley	331	266	264	-0.8%
Monroe-Woodbury	525	514	439	-14.6%
Newburgh	923	941	906	-3.7%
Pine Bush	406	398	372	-6.5%
Port Jervis	231	226	218	-3.5%
Tuxedo	34	26	18	-30.8%
Valley Central	345	327	310	-5.2%
Warwick Valley	251	247	210	-15.0%
Washingtonville	266	282	16	-94.3%
Orange County	4,478	4,515	3,991	-11.6%
New York State	190,698	195,500	192,502	-1.5%

Source:

2006 Data: NYS Education Department

<https://reportcards.nysed.gov/view.php?schedist=district&county=44&year=2006>

2010 Data: NYS Education Department

<https://reportcards.nysed.gov/view.php?schedist=district&county=44&year=2010>

2013 Data: NYS Education Department Report Cards

<http://data.nysed.gov/profile.php?county=44>



Safe Routes to School

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? In July 2005, Congress passed federal legislation that established a National Safe Routes to School (SRTS) program to improve safety on walking and bicycling routes to school and to encourage children and families to travel between home and school using these modes. SRTS funds can be used for both infrastructure projects and non-infrastructure activities. The SRTS program is federally funded, managed and administered by each state Department of Transportation, and affected through grants to municipalities.

Two Orange County municipalities have been awarded SRTS funds:

- The Town of Crawford was awarded \$350,788 for construction and infrastructure projects.
- The Village of Warwick was awarded \$498,623 for infrastructure improvements.

Source:

New York State Coordinator, National Center for Safe Routes to School
 Federal Highway Administration, Safe Routes to School, <http://www.saferoutesinfo.org/about-us/mission-and-history>.
 Safe Routes to School, Federal Funding 101
<http://www.saferoutesinfo.org/funding-portal/federal-funding-101>
 Federal Highway Administration
<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/resourcecenter/tea>



Average Class Size (Grade 8)

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The average class size for Grade 8 in Orange County public schools in four major subject areas for 2005–2006, 2009–2010, 2011–2012 and 2012–2013 is provided here. Smaller class sizes are generally regarded as desirable for creating a better educational environment. Orange County average is total average size for each school district divided by the number of school districts reporting data.

Summary Statement: Average class sizes were generally highest in Valley Central and lowest in Tuxedo, Chester and Florida. Average Orange County class sizes for Grade 8 generally declined between 2006 and 2013, except for science classes. Increases were substantial across disciplines, however, in Valley Central, Port Jervis, Minisink and Greenwood Lake.

**Average Class Size for 8th Grade
Orange County Public Schools**

	2007 Report				2012 Report			
	2005–2006				2009–2010			
	Engl	Math	Sci	Soc Stud	Engl	Math	Sci	Soc Stud
Chester Union Free SD	23	23	23	23	19	20	20	20
Cornwall Central SD	25	26	27	27	26	27	26	27
Florida Union Free SD	21	N/A	24	N/A	21	16	16	17
Goshen Central SD	21	21	22	22	22	20	22	22
Greenwood Lake Union Free SD	22	22	23	23	16	17	16	17
Highland Falls Cntl SD	N/A	20	19	N/A	24	26	13	26
Kiryas Joel Village Union Free SD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Middletown City SD	22	25	25	25	24	22	21	24
Minisink Val Cntrl SD	21	25	27	27	21	20	23	23
MonroeWoodbury SD	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Newburgh City SD	21	22	27	22	21	22	21	22
Pine Bush Central SD	26	26	26	26	25	24	25	24
Port Jervis City SD	18	19	19	19	18	18	18	18
Tuxedo Union Free SD	25	22	19	23	24	19	18	24
Valley Central SD	25	25	21	24	23	23	20	23
Warwick Valley CSD	23	23	25	25	22	21	23	23
Washingtonville CSD	22	23	22	23	21	21	21	21
Orange County Avg	23	23	23	24	22	21	20	22

The data in this table continues on the facing page



**Average Class Size for 8th Grade
Orange County Public Schools**

	2015 Report								% Change			
	2011–2012				2012–2013				2009–2010 & 2012–2013			
	Engl	Math	Sci	Soc Stud	Engl	Math	Sci	Soc Stud	Engl	Math	Sci	Soc Stud
Chester Union SD	19	19	19	20	16	16	16	16	-15.8%	-20.0%	-20.0%	-20.0%
Cornwall CSD	25	25	26	26	25	25	25	25	-3.8%	-7.4%	-3.8%	-7.4%
Florida Union SD	18	19	18	18	16	16	17	17	-23.8%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%
Goshen CSD	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-4.5%	5.0%	-4.5%	-4.5%
Greenwood Lake Union Free SD	19	19	19	19	19	19	N/A	19	18.8%	11.8%	N/A	11.8%
Highland Falls SD	26	18	18	26	20	20	20	21	-16.7%	-23.1%	53.8%	-19.2%
Kiryas Joel Vill Union Free SD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Middletown CSD	18	22	24	23	20	21	23	23	-16.7%	-4.5%	9.5%	-4.2%
Minisink Val CSD	21	20	23	21	24	23	27	27	14.3%	15.0%	17.4%	17.4%
MonroeWoodbury	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Newburgh City SD	22	20	24	21	21	22	23	22	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%
Pine Bush CSD	24	24	24	24	23	25	24	24	-8.0%	4.2%	-4.0%	0.0%
Port Jervis SD	19	19	22	21	19	18	21	21	5.6%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%
Tuxedo Union SD	14	28	N/A	14	14	15	18	16	-41.7%	-21.1%	0.0%	-33.3%
Valley Central SD	24	24	24	24	28	29	27	28	21.7%	26.1%	35.0%	21.7%
Warwick Valley SD	20	18	21	21	24	20	25	25	9.1%	-4.8%	8.7%	8.7%
Washingtonville SD	24	24	24	25	26	19	25	25	23.8%	-9.5%	19.0%	19.0%
Orange County Avg	21	21	21	22	21	21	21	22	-3.1%	-2.1%	2.8%	0.3%

Source:
 2005–2006 Data: Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts of the NYS Education Department
 2009–2010 Data: NYS Department of Education School District Report Card
<https://www.nystart.gov/publicweb/County.do?year=2010&county=Orange>
 2011–2012 & 2012–2013 Data: NYS Department of Education School District Report Card
<https://reportcards.nysed.gov/view.php?schedist=district&county=44&year=2012>



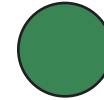
Average Class Size (Grade 10)

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The average class size for Grade 10 in Orange County public schools for four major subject areas in 2005–2006, 2009–2010, 2011–2012 and 2012–2013 is provided here. Smaller class sizes are generally regarded as fostering a better educational environment. The Orange County average is total average size for each school district divided by the number of school districts reporting data.

Summary Statement: Average 10th grade class size declined or remained steady through 2012 but then jumped significantly in 2013 in most districts in all major subject areas. But tendencies differed by district and subject. Particular exceptions to class size growth were Highland Falls and Goshen.

**Average Class Size for 10th Grade
Orange County Public Schools**

	<i>2007 Report</i>				<i>2012 Report</i>			
	<i>2005–2006</i>				<i>2009–2010</i>			
	<i>Engl</i>	<i>Math</i>	<i>Sci</i>	<i>Soc Stud</i>	<i>Engl</i>	<i>Math</i>	<i>Sci</i>	<i>Soc Stud</i>
Chester Union Free SD	19	23	24	21	32	32	N/A	N/A
Cornwall Central SD	25	20	21	25	26	25	26	28
Florida Union Free SD	N/A	N/A	23	19	N/A	18	19	N/A
Goshen Central SD	21	19	22	21	24	21	19	22
Greenwood Lake Union SD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highland Falls Central SD	23	20	22	20	15	18	19	21
Kiryas Joel Village SD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Middletown City SD	27	22	23	26	20	21	N/A	20
Minisink Valley Central SD	23	20	21	21	23	21	22	24
MonroeWoodbury Central SD	26	25	24	25	26	25	24	24
Newburgh City SD	22	22	23	25	19	24	23	25
Pine Bush Central SD	22	22	27	24	23	23	25	23
Port Jervis City SD	24	20	23	23	21	20	24	20
Tuxedo Union Free SD	20	16	18	21	19	16	18	18
Valley Central SD	25	22	21	24	22	22	22	26
Warwick Valley Central SD	21	22	22	23	22	24	23	26
Washingtonville Central SD	26	28	28	26	23	23	27	24
Orange County Average	23	22	23	23	23	22	22	23

The data in this table continues on the facing page



**Average Class Size for 10th Grade
Orange County Public Schools**

	2015 Report								% Change			
	2011–2012				2012–2013				2009–2010 & 2012–2013			
	Engl	Math	Sci	Soc Stud	Engl	Math	Sci	Soc Stud	Engl	Math	Sci	Soc Stud
Chester Union SD	17	27	N/A	18	16	22	37	19	-50.0%	-31.3%	N/A	N/A
Cornwall CSD	26	22	27	24	22	20	28	24	-15.4%	-20.0%	7.7%	-14.3%
Florida Union SD	20	19	21	21	20	21	22	21	N/A	16.7%	15.8%	N/A
Goshen CSD	22	20	21	22	20	20	20	19	-16.7%	-4.8%	5.3%	-13.6%
Greenwood Lake	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highland Falls SD	21	18	20	22	19	13	15	14	26.7%	-27.8%	-21.1%	-33.3%
Kiryas Joel Village	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Middletown City	24	23	18	23	24	24	19	25	20.0%	14.3%	N/A	25.0%
Minisink Val CSD	22	17	19	21	27	23	20	25	17.4%	9.5%	-9.1%	4.2%
MonroeWoodbury	26	26	27	26	28	24	29	26	7.7%	-4.0%	20.8%	8.3%
Newburgh CitySD	22	23	25	26	23	18	20	27	21.1%	-25.0%	-13.0%	8.0%
Pine Bush CSD	23	18	18	22	27	23	20	25	17.4%	0.0%	-20.0%	8.7%
Port Jervis CitySD	22	19	N/A	19	24	21	21	23	14.3%	5.0%	-12.5%	15.0%
Tuxedo Union SD	21	17	21	19	24	19	N/A	22	26.3%	18.8%	N/A	22.2%
Valley Central SD	25	23	23	25	26	26	24	26	18.2%	18.2%	9.1%	0.0%
Warwick ValleySD	24	22	23	22	26	23	27	26	18.2%	-4.2%	17.4%	0.0%
Washingtonville	22	23	24	22	20	23	26	21	-13.0%	0.0%	-3.7%	-12.5%
Orange Cty Avg	22	21	21	22	27	25	25	26	18.3%	10.9%	12.7%	14.0%

Source:

2005–2006 Data: Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts of the NYS Education Department

2009–2010 Data: NYS Department of Education School District Report Card

<https://www.nystart.gov/publicweb/County.do?year=2010&county=Orange>

2011–2012 & 2012–2013 Data: NYS Department of Education School District Report Card

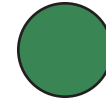
<https://reportcards.nysed.gov/view.php?schedist=district&county=44&year=2012>



Public School Annual Attendance Rates

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The data here reflect the attendance rates of each of Orange County's public school districts in the selected years beginning in 2004–2005 through 2011–2012.

Summary Statement: Of Orange County's 17 school districts, 11 reported improved attendance between the 2010 and 2012. Between 2005 and 2010, 10 schools reported improvements. All schools had attendance rates of 93% and above in the most recent year, four at 96%, the county's highest rate.

**Public School Annual Attendance Rates
Orange County**

	<i>2007</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>			<i>Improved?</i>	<i>Improved?</i>
	<i>Report</i>	<i>Report</i>				<i>2004–05 vs.</i>	<i>2009–10 vs.</i>
	<i>2004–05</i>	<i>2007–08</i>	<i>2009–10</i>	<i>2010–11</i>	<i>2011–12</i>	<i>2009–10</i>	<i>2011–2012</i>
Chester Union Free School District	95%	95%	95%	95%	96%	No	Yes
Cornwall Central School District	93%	95%	95%	95%	95%	Yes	No
Florida Union Free School District	95%	96%	96%	96%	96%	Yes	No
Highland Falls Central School District	93%	94%	95%	94%	96%	Yes	Yes
Kiryas Joel Village Union Free School District	90%	91%	93%	93%	95%	Yes	Yes
Middletown City School District	92%	94%	94%	94%	95%	Yes	Yes
Minisink Valley Central School District	94%	94%	95%	95%	94%	Yes	No
Monroe-Woodbury Central School District	96%	96%	93%	96%	95%	No	Yes
Newburgh City School District	93%	93%	94%	94%	95%	Yes	Yes
Pine Bush Central School District	94%	94%	94%	94%	95%	No	Yes
Port Jervis City School District	92%	92%	90%	93%	93%	No	Yes
Tuxedo Union Free School District	96%	97%	97%	95%	96%	Yes	No
Valley Central School District	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	No	No
Warwick Valley Central School District	95%	96%	95%	95%	95%	No	No
Washingtonville Central School District	96%	95%	94%	95%	95%	No	Yes

Source:

2004–05 Data: Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts of the NYS Education Department

2009–10 Data: NYS Department of Education School District Report Card

<https://www.nystart.gov/publicweb/County.do?year=2010&county=Orange>

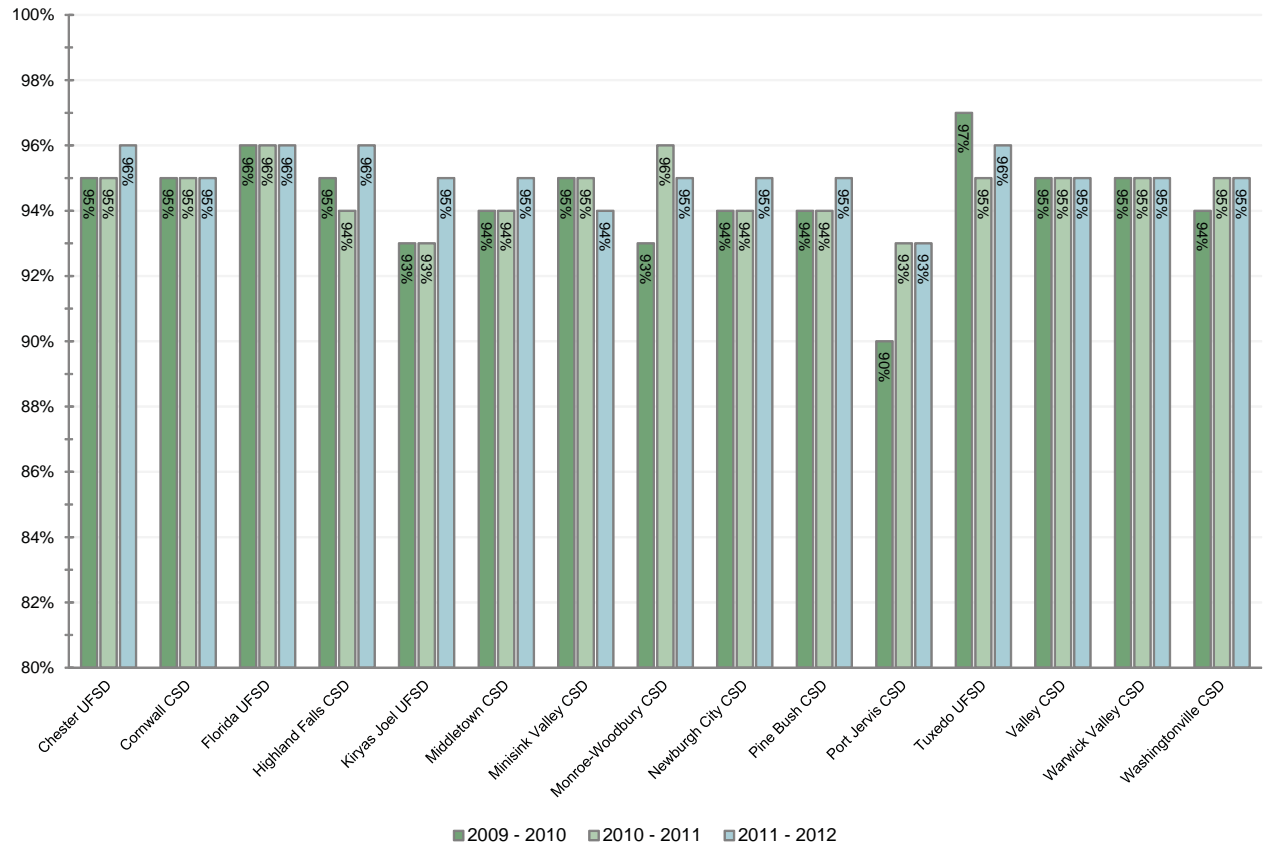
2010–11 & 2011–12 Data: NYS Department of Education School District Report Card

<https://reportcards.nysed.gov/view.php?schedist=district&county=44&year=2012>

<http://data.nysed.gov/reportcard.php?instid=800000040145&year=2013&createreport=1&attendance=1>



Orange County Public School Attendance Rates





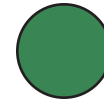
Public School Dropout Rate

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The data below detail the percentage of public high school students in Hudson Valley counties who dropped out of school during grades 9–12 in the 2005–2006, 2009–2010 and 2010–2011 school years. A dropout is any student who left school before graduation for any reason, except death, and did not enter another school or high school equivalency program.

Note: more recent data is not available.

Summary Statement: Orange County school's dropout rate decreased from 2.2% in 2010 to 1.9% in 2011. Two other counties in the Hudson Valley reported rate declines, while one remained unchanged and three increased.

**Public School Dropout Rates
Improved in Orange County vs Other Hudson Valley Counties**

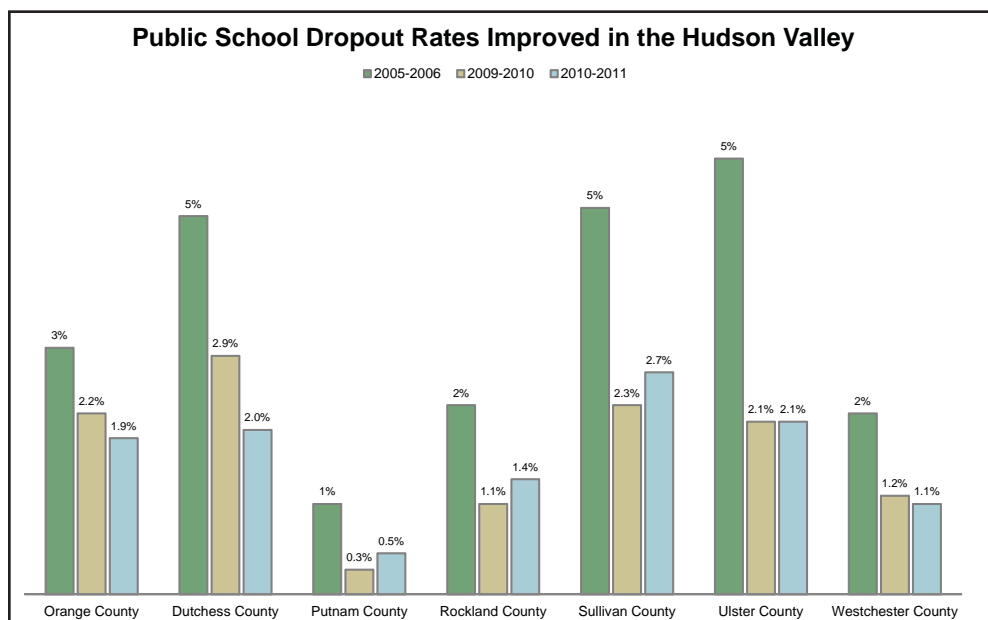
	2007 Report 2005–2006	2012 Report 2009–2010	2015 Report 2010–2011
Orange County	3%	2.2%	1.9%
Dutchess County	5%	2.9%	2.0%
Putnam County	1%	0.3%	0.5%
Rockland County	2%	1.1%	1.4%
Sullivan County	5%	2.3%	2.7%
Ulster County	5%	2.1%	2.1%
Westchester County	2%	1.2%	1.1%

Source:

2005–2006 & 2009–2012 Data: Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts of the NYS Education Department

2011 Data ; KWIC Indicator Report, Annual Dropouts - Public Schools, Number and Percent Students Enrolled Grades 9–12

http://www.nyskwic.org/get_data/indicator_profile.cfm?subIndicatorID=25&indYear1=2010&go.x=17&go.y=14&indYear2=2011

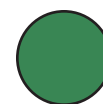




College Entrance Exams

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The SAT Reasoning Test (SAT) is a measure of the critical thinking skills needed for academic success in college. It is typically taken by high school juniors and seniors and includes three sections: Critical Reading, Mathematics, and Writing. The test is scored on a scale of 200–800 for each section for a maximum score of 2,400. The scores reported here are aggregates of scores for all sections. The data below for each school district in Orange County is for the academic years 2006, 2010 and 2013. The ACT (American College Test) is an alternative college entrance exam and includes four sections: English, Mathematics, Reading, and Science. Each section is graded on a scale from 0 to 36, and then an average is taken to provide a composite score, also on a scale of 0 to 36.

Note: Data is incomplete for 2013.

Summary Statement: On average, Orange County schools' students improved their SAT scores by 5.3% between 2010 and 2013. However, this average masked that six of the 13 school districts in Orange County reported improvements and four reported lower scores. In 2013, the Orange County average SAT score was 62.7% of the maximum; four of the 13 schools had SAT scores of 1560 (65% of maximum) or better. Regarding ACT, the Orange County average was 23, which is 63.9% of the maximum score attainable. Six of the 12 schools reporting ACT results showed scores of 65% (23.4) or better.

College Entrance Exam Scores, Orange County School Districts

School Districts	SAT Scores						ACT Scores	
	2007 Report	2011 Report	2015 Report	% change	% change	% of Max.	2015 Report	% of Max
	2006	2010	2013	2006–10	2010–13	2013	2013	2013
Chester	920	1,463	1,544	59.0%	5.5%	64.3%	21.0	58.3%
Cornwall	1,527	1,578	1,581	3.3%	0.2%	65.9%		
Florida	1,015	1,457	1,590	43.5%	9.1%	66.3%	26.5	73.6%
Goshen	1,556	1,541	1,511	-1.0%	-1.9%	63.0%	23.8	66.1%
Greenwood Lake *								
Highland	1,077	1,509	1,624	40.1%	7.6%	67.7%	25.1	69.6%
Kiryas Joel **								
Middletown	***	1,294	1,305		0.9%	54.4%	20.1	55.8%
Minisink Valley	1,070	998	1,489	-6.7%	49.2%	62.0%	23.0	63.9%
Monroe-Woodbury	965	1,532	1,540	58.8%	0.5%	64.2%	23.0	63.9%
Newburgh	1,421	1,346		-5.3%				
Pine Bush	1,026	1,489		45.1%				
Port Jervis	1,004	1,425	1,420	41.9%	-0.4%	59.2%	26.0	72.2%
Tuxedo	1,018	1,477	1,480	45.1%	0.2%	61.7%	22.5	62.5%
Valley Central	1,715	1,451	1,448	-15.4%	-0.2%	60.3%	25.0	69.4%
Warwick Valley	1,089	1,560	1,567	43.3%	0.4%	65.3%	24.0	66.7%
Washingtonville	1,488	1,491	1,466	0.2%	-1.7%	61.1%	21.8	60.6%
Average	1,207	1,441	1,505	25.1%	5.3%	62.7%	23	63.9%

Note: blanks in table = data not available

* Greenwood Lake and Kiryas Joel do not have high schools *** Middletown did not purchase this info in 2006.

Source:

2006–10 Data: Individual School Districts

2014 Data: Individual School Districts through Orange Ulster BOCES (Board of Cooperative Educational Services)



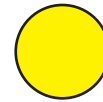
Graduation Rate of Students Who Attended High School in Four Consecutive Years

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator compares the graduation rates of students who entered 9th grade in 2002, 2006 and 2008, completed high school in four years and received Local Diplomas, Regents-and Regents with Designation.

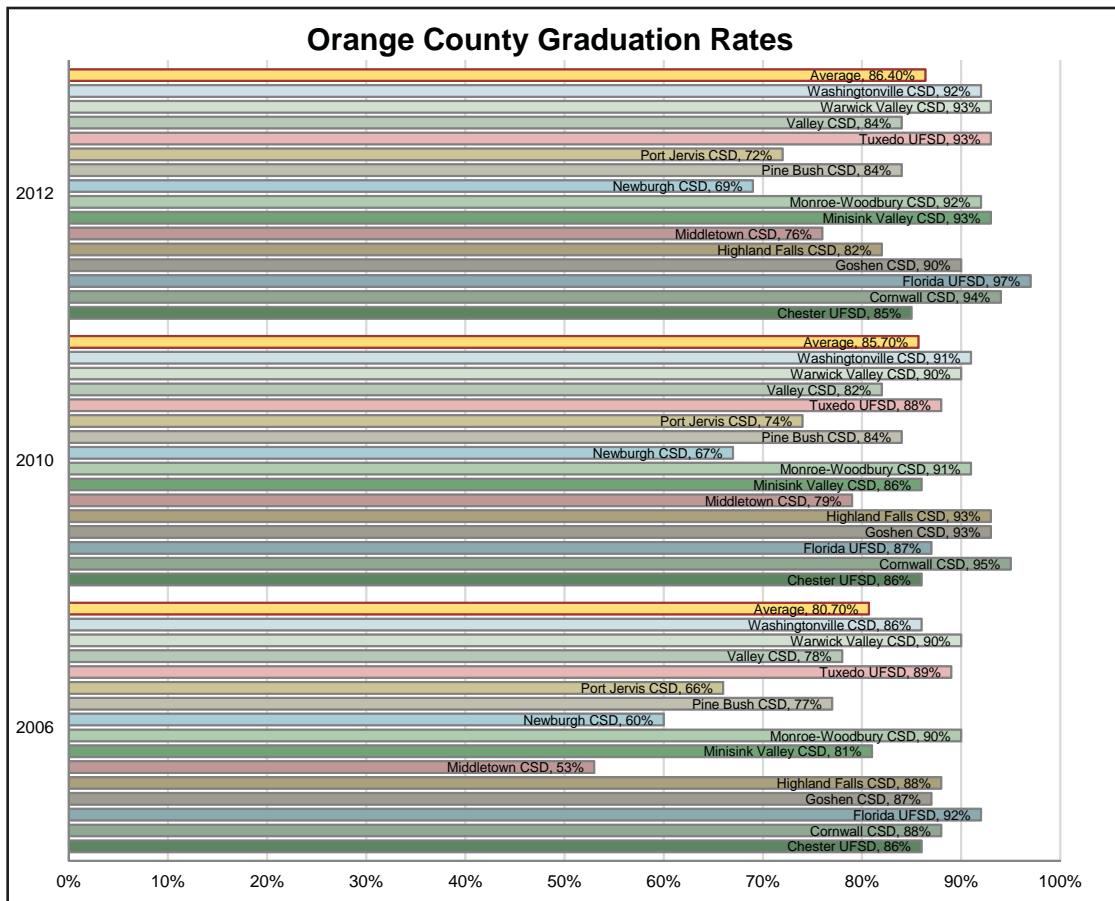
Summary Statement: On average, 86.4% of high schoolers in Orange County graduated in a timely manner in 2012. Graduation rates ranged from 97% in Florida to 69% in Newburgh. An earlier dramatic improvement in Middletown was largely sustained between 2010 and 2012. Of Orange County's 15 school districts reporting, eight had improved in the graduation rate between 2010 and 2013; between 2006 and 2010, 11 districts improved. For the 2010–2013 period, Highland Falls was singular in its significant (12%) rate decline. In 2013, eight school districts graduated 90% or more of their students in 4 years, compared to just six in 2010 and three in 2006.

Graduation Rates of Students With Regents, Regents With Advanced Designation and Local Diplomas Orange County

	2007 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change in Rates	
	2006 (Entered Grade 9 in 2002)		2010 (Entered Grade 9 in 2006)		2012 (Entered Grade 9 in 2008)		2006–2010	2010–2012
	Total	Grad. Rate	Total	Grad. Rate	Total	Grad. Rate		
Chester Union Free SD	80	86%	80	86%	80	85%	0%	-1%
Cornwall Central SD	267	88%	290	95%	322	94%	7%	-1%
Florida Union Free SD	63	92%	61	87%	78	97%	-5%	10%
Goshen Central SD	220	87%	250	93%	270	90%	6%	-3%
Greenwood Lake Free SD								
Highland Falls Central SD	160	88%	132	93%	146	82%	5%	-12%
Kiryas Joel Village SD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Middletown City SD	475	53%	547	79%	568	76%	26%	-3%
Minisink Valley CSD	364	81%	378	86%	372	93%	5%	7%
Monroe-Woodbury CSD	566	90%	629	91%	620	92%	1%	1%
Newburgh City SD	822	60%	1021	67%	886	69%	7%	2%
Pine Bush Central SD	483	77%	500	84%	495	84%	7%	0%
Port Jervis City SD	280	66%	287	74%	273	72%	8%	-2%
Tuxedo Union Free SD	87	89%	120	88%	113	93%	-1%	5%
Valley Central SD	456	78%	420	82%	400	84%	4%	2%
Warwick Valley CD	378	90%	387	90%	380	93%	0%	3%
Washingtonville CSD	418	86%	435	91%	408	92%	5%	1%
Orange-Ulster BOCES		89%		77%				-12%
Total Graduates and Average Graduation Rate	5119	80.7%	5537	85.7%	5411	86.4%	5.0%	0.7%

Note: Greenwood Lake does not have a High School; Kiryas Joel's public school students are primarily special education students

Continued on next page



Source:

2007 Data: NYS Department of Education School District Report Card

2011 Data: NYS Department of Education School District Report Card

<https://www.nystart.gov/publicweb/County.do?year=2010&county=Orange>

2012 Data: NYS Department of Education, Information and Reporting Services, Graduation Rate Data; Public School District Total Cohort Graduation Rate and Enrollment Outcome Summary, 2011–12 School Year

<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/irs/pressRelease/20130617/District-enroll-outcomes-and-diplomas-June172013.pdf>

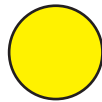




Public High School Graduates: College Rates

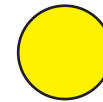
Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? Hudson Valley counties' public high school graduates' college rates are reported for 2004–2005, 2009–2010 and 2012–2013, and—where possible—compared to those for all of New York State.

Note: Current year data for NYS is not available.

Summary Statement: Orange County's rate of high school graduates who planned to attend college remained stable at 83% in 2013. The percentage planning to attend each of four-year, two-year and other post secondary education programs also remained fairly stable. Orange County's rate of students planning to attend college was in the mid-range of all Hudson Valley counties in 2013 and exceeded that for the entire state in earlier years.

Rates of High School Graduates Going to College, Hudson Valley

	2007	2012	2015	2012 Report			
	Report	Report	Report	2009–2010			
	% Graduates Going To College			Total Graduates	4 Year	2 Year	Other Post
	2004–	2009–	2012–	Going to College	College	College	Secondary
	2005	2010	2013				
Orange County	88%	83%	83%	4,864	43%	39%	1%
Dutchess County	91%	89%	87%	3,439	43%	45%	1%
Putnam County	93%	88%	90%	1,316	61%	26%	2%
Rockland County	96%	93%	92%	3,114	61%	31%	1%
Sullivan County	86%	79%	75%	746	33%	42%	4%
Ulster County	91%	81%	81%	2,003	36%	42%	4%
Westchester County	92%	90%	89%	10,137	68%	22%	1%
New York State	81%	81%		189,178	47%	33%	2%

2015 Report

	2012–2013			
	Total Graduates	4 Year	2 Year	Other Post
	Going to College	College	College	Secondary
Orange County	4,856	43%	38%	2%
Dutchess County	3,317	43%	43%	1%
Putnam County	1,315	62%	27%	1%
Rockland County	3,029	63%	28%	1%
Sullivan County	678	32%	42%	1%
Ulster County	1,846	36%	44%	1%
Westchester County	10,248	68%	21%	0%
New York State				

Source:

2004–2005 Data: Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts of the NYS Education Department

2009–2010 Data: New York State Department of Education "Distribution of High School Graduates and College Going Rate—New York State—2010" <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/irs/statistics/hs-grads/2010/table3.pdf>

2012–13 Data: NYSED Report Card; Statewide 2012–13 Report Card Database, High School Post Graduate Plans of Completers

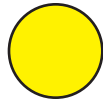
<http://data.nysed.gov/downloads.php>



Distribution of Public High School Graduates to Work, Military and Other Plans

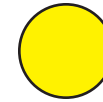
Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report

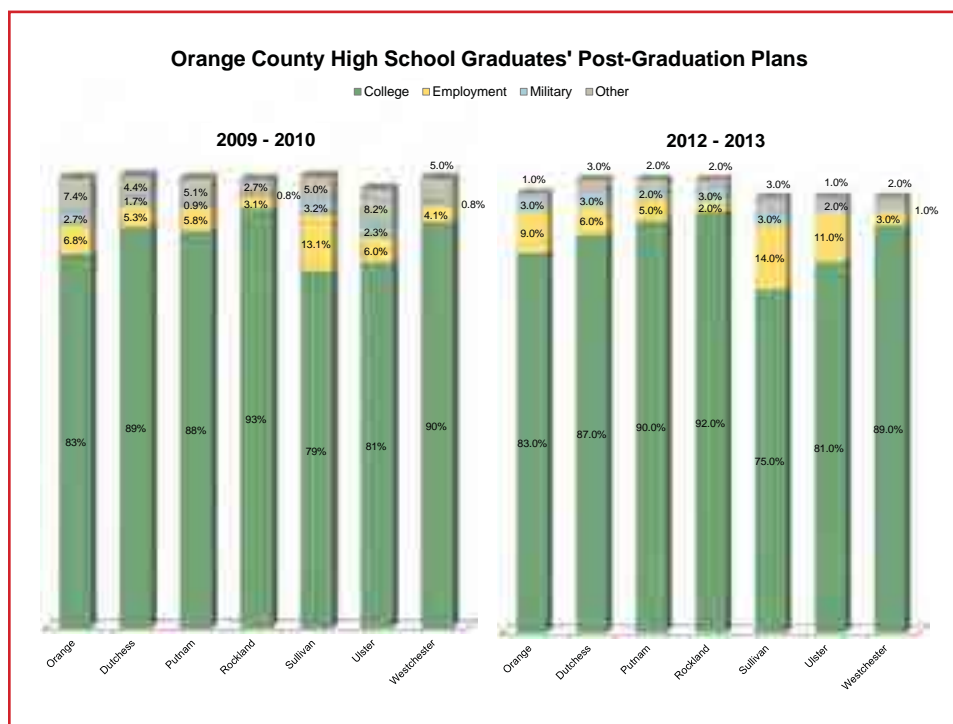


What does this measure? The data below describe the percentage of public high school graduates in the Hudson Valley counties that went directly from school to work, military service or something other than college. Similar information was not available for New York State.

Summary Statement: In Orange County in 2010 and 2013, 16%–17% of all graduates chose not to pursue education. Of those not going to college, the percentage choosing employment and military service grew, especially employment. Several other Hudson Valley counties followed a similar trend.

High School Graduates to Work, Military, and Other Plans, Hudson Valley

	2012 Report			2015 Report			
	2009–2010			2012–2013			
	Employment	Military Service	Other	Employment	Military Service	Other	Unknown
Orange County	6.8%	2.7%	7.4%	9.0%	3.0%	1.0%	3.0%
Dutchess County	5.3%	1.7%	4.4%	6.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.0%
Putnam County	5.8%	0.9%	5.1%	5.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Rockland County	3.1%	0.8%	2.7%	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Sullivan County	13.1%	3.2%	5.0%	14.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%
Ulster County	6.0%	2.3%	8.2%	11.0%	2.0%	1.0%	5.0%
Westchester County	4.1%	0.8%	5.0%	3.0%	1.0%	2.0%	4.0%
New York State	5.8%	1.6%	11.7%				



Source:
 2009–10 Data: NYS Education Department School Report Card; NYS Education Department, "Distribution of High School Graduates and College Going Rate - New York State - 2010" <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/irs/statistics/hsgrads/2010/table3.pdf>
 2012–13 Data: NYSED Report Card; Statewide 2012–13 Report Card Database, High School Post Graduate Plans of Completers <http://data.nysed.gov/downloads.php>

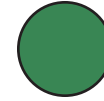
**Higher Education Degrees and Certifications Conferred**

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at the number of degrees given by two- and four-year institutions in Orange County in four of their academic years. The data for Mt. St. Mary College for the 2009–2010 academic year has been updated since the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card. Empire State College does not maintain its records by county.

Summary Statement: The number of degrees awarded by Orange County's two primary higher education institutions increased steadily since the 2003–2004 academic year. The jump at Mount Saint Mary to 663 in 2012–2013 from 617 in 2009–2010 represents an 8% increase. SUNY Orange saw an increase of 9% during the same period.

**Number of Higher Education Degrees and Certificates
Orange County**

	2007 Report		2012 Report	2015 Report	
	2003–04	2005–06	2009–2010	2012–2013	
Mount Saint Mary College	607	605	617*	663	***
SUNY Orange	658	703	721	784	
Marist College	1,494	1,428	1482**	N/A	****
SUNY Empire State College	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

* 2009–2010, 426 Bachelor's, 189 Master's degrees, 2 Post-Master's certificate awarded

** 2009–2010, 1,203 Bachelor's, 279 Master's degrees awarded. In all years, totals represent all college degrees and certificates granted, not just to students taking classes in OC

*** 2012–2013, 550 Bachelor's, 4 Bachelor's/Master's, 106 Master's degrees, 3 Post-Master's certificates awarded

**** Marist closed its Orange County campus prior to the 2012–2013 school year

Source:

2003–04, 2005–06 Data: Colleges' Departments of Institutional Research

2009–10, 2012–13 Data: Mount Saint Mary College, Office of Planning Assessment and Research

SUNY Orange, Office of Planning, Assessment and Research; Marist College



Public School Teacher Median Salary

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? This indicator presents the median salary of Orange County's full-time public school teachers including those at Orange-Ulster BOCES in the school years 2004–2005, 2009–2010 and 2012–2013. In addition, the median teacher salary for all counties in the Hudson Valley is reported here for the same school years. Median salary refers to the salary at the 50th percentile of classroom teachers in their respective school districts or counties.

Summary Statement: Median teachers' salaries are settled through collective bargaining by district; those in counties further downstate are higher. Reflecting this, Orange County's median teacher salary, at \$81,013, was in the mid-range among its Hudson Valley peers for the 2013 school year. In 2013 school district medians within Orange County ranged from a high of \$98,129 in Monroe-Woodbury to lows of \$63,987 in Kiryas Joel and \$67,637 in Chester. Orange County school districts generally saw a slowing of the pace of salary increases between 2010 and 2013 as compared to the period 2005–2010.

**Public School Teacher Median Salary
Orange County**

	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>% Change</i>	
	<i>2004–2005</i>	<i>2009–2010</i>	<i>2012–2013</i>	<i>2005–2010</i>	<i>2010–2013</i>
Chester Union Free School District	\$50,530	\$64,062	\$67,637	26.8%	5.6%
Cornwall Central School District	\$61,530	\$75,000	\$79,853	21.9%	6.5%
Florida Union Free School District	\$55,150	\$70,799	\$75,410	28.4%	6.5%
Goshen Central School District	\$57,393	\$72,800	\$78,557	26.8%	7.9%
Greenwood Lake Union Free School District	\$62,682	\$78,026	N/A	24.5%	
Highland Falls Central School District	\$52,497	\$65,509	\$69,856	24.8%	6.6%
Kiryas Joel Village Union Free School District	\$60,006	\$65,000	\$63,987	8.3%	–1.6%
Middletown City School District	\$55,142	\$65,494	\$74,998	18.8%	14.5%
Minisink Valley Central School District	\$58,892	\$69,885	\$86,255	18.7%	23.4%
Monroe-Woodbury Central School District	N/A	\$77,690	\$98,129		26.3%
Newburgh City School District	\$60,440	\$79,000	\$83,514	30.7%	5.7%
Pine Bush Central School District	\$58,000	\$66,824	\$74,690	15.2%	11.8%
Port Jervis City School District	N/A	\$72,427	\$80,697		11.4%
Tuxedo Union Free School District	\$68,000	N/A	\$81,474		
Valley Central School District	\$55,449	\$72,520	\$92,184	30.8%	27.1%
Warwick Valley Central School District	\$60,868	\$77,582	\$89,046	27.5%	14.8%
Washingtonville Central School District	\$55,300	N/A	N/A		
Orange-Ulster BOCES	\$55,000	\$73,014	\$79,127	32.8%	8.4%

Continued on next page



**Public School Teacher Median Salary
Hudson Valley**

	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>% Change</i>	
	<i>2004–2005</i>	<i>2009–2010</i>	<i>2012–2013</i>	<i>2005–2010</i>	<i>2010–2013</i>
Orange County	\$57,916	\$73,056	\$81,013	26.1%	10.9%
Dutchess County	\$56,281	\$70,242	\$78,404	24.8%	11.6%
Putnam County	\$73,690	\$97,419	\$108,249	32.2%	11.1%
Rockland County	\$69,574	\$91,384	\$101,290	31.3%	10.8%
Sullivan County	\$54,772	\$64,710	\$70,739	18.1%	9.3%
Ulster County	\$60,985	\$70,887	\$82,690	16.2%	16.7%
Westchester County	\$77,586	\$99,721	\$109,343	28.5%	9.6%
New York State	\$55,665	\$69,901	\$64,955	*	25.6%

*This average was manually calculated based on regional averages

Source:

2004–2005, 2009–2010 Data: Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts & the NYS Education Department School Report Card

<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/irs/pmf/2009–10/Salaries–2009–2010-STAT-RUN-14-REDACTED-FINAL.pdf>

2012–2013 Data: NYS Education Department Information and Reporting Services "Salary Percentiles for Classroom Teachers 2012–2013"

http://www.p12.nysed.gov/irs/pmf/2013/2013_Stat-14.pdf

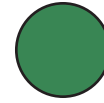




School Tax Levy by School District

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at the change in taxes levied by each Orange County school district between 2006–2007, 2011–2012 and 2012–2013 school years. A discrepancy was noted in the levy total for Orange County schools in the 2006–2007 and 2011–2012 years in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card and was corrected here. The second table looks at school taxes and tax rates from a different perspective. It identifies the tax levy and associated tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed property value for each of the municipal segments in each of Orange County’s school districts for the 2010–2011 and 2011–2012 school years.

Effective in local fiscal years starting on or after Jan. 1, 2012, a new New York State law limits the annual growth of property taxes levied by local governments and school districts to two percent or the rate of inflation, whichever is less. If a "tax base growth factor" has been reported to the school district by the Commissioner of Tax and Finance, the total amount of taxes levied for the prior year is to be multiplied by the growth factor.

For schools, the limit stays in place unless 60% of voters approve additional spending over the cap. See more at: <http://governor.ny.gov/citizenconnects/reforminggovernment/guide-to-the-property-tax#sthash.bPHCc13h.dpuf>

Summary Statement: As the first table illustrates, between 2007 and 2013, Orange County school districts increased their requirements from the property tax levy by almost \$125 million, a 21.6% increase. Variations among school districts reflected the differences in each district’s formula-driven state aid. Between 2007 and 2013, the average property tax levy grew by 24.6%, or an average of 4.4% per year; between 2012 and 2013, the average increase was just 2.6%.

Each community may assess at a different percentage of full value, and may change that basis at local discretion. Equalization rates must be applied to assure equity within school districts across assessing jurisdictions. Additionally, tax bases change from year to year. The second table may therefore be used only to compare a community with itself in a previous year; percentage changes in rates from year to year are shown to compare communities to each other (if bases of assessment have not changed). Between the 2011 and 2012 school years, just three municipal segments of a total of 62 reported a decrease in their tax rates.

**School Tax Levy
Orange County School Districts**

School District	2012 Report				2015 Report 2012–2013	% Change		
	2006–2007	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012		2007–2010 Total Levy	2010–2012	2012–2013
Chester Union Free	\$12,675,527	\$13,712,024	\$14,005,393	\$14,550,902	\$14,796,418	8.2%	6.1%	1.7%
Cornwall Central	\$33,852,455	\$37,478,492	\$38,884,105	\$40,949,076	\$42,116,127	10.7%	9.3%	2.9%
Florida Union Free	\$11,567,846	\$12,278,435	\$12,734,760	\$13,202,110	\$13,412,115	6.1%	7.5%	1.6%
Goshen Central	\$36,321,798	\$37,493,260	\$39,134,290	\$40,683,341	\$41,581,628	3.2%	8.5%	2.2%
Greenwood Lake Union Free	\$14,304,063	\$15,186,681	\$15,273,463	\$15,393,247	\$15,610,076	6.2%	1.4%	1.4%

Continued on next page



**School Tax Levy
Orange County School Districts**

School District	2012 Report				2015 Report		% Change	
	2006–2007	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2007–2010	2010–2012	2012–2013
Highland Falls	\$9,311,483	\$7,980,721	\$9,059,478	\$9,311,483	\$9,421,319	-14.3%	16.7%	1.2%
Kiryas Joel UFSD	\$4,172,030	\$6,807,389	\$6,607,478	\$7,455,980	\$8,073,675	63.2%	9.5%	8.3%
Middletown City Schools	\$49,559,292	\$52,793,705	\$56,439,845	\$60,948,197	\$63,818,510	6.5%	15.4%	4.7%
Minisink Valley Central	\$32,251,852	\$35,766,807	\$36,552,367	\$39,999,162	\$41,136,475	10.9%	11.8%	2.8%
Monroe Woodbury	\$86,967,481	\$98,045,946	\$100,948,664	\$104,314,575	\$105,245,694	12.7%	6.4%	0.9%
Newburgh Enlarged City	\$86,427,896	\$94,726,618	\$94,011,215	\$97,564,272	\$100,132,822	9.6%	3.0%	2.6%
Pine Bush Central	\$40,057,294	\$45,868,265	\$47,698,409	\$50,555,544	\$51,754,416	14.5%	10.2%	2.4%
Port Jervis City Schools	\$22,126,475	\$24,481,586	\$25,104,780	\$26,108,094	\$26,108,094	10.6%	6.6%	0.0%
Tuxedo Union Free	\$8,467,164	\$9,869,136	\$9,965,047	\$10,162,886	\$10,495,565	16.6%	3.0%	3.3%
Valley Central	\$48,485,216	\$44,875,652	\$47,218,161	\$50,260,000	\$52,119,582	-7.4%	12.0%	3.7%
Warwick Valley	\$39,393,965	\$49,163,777	\$50,979,628	\$52,868,683	\$54,330,073	24.8%	7.5%	2.8%
Washingtonville Central	\$44,709,298	\$48,171,858	\$49,122,469	\$49,978,833	\$50,904,469	7.7%	3.8%	1.9%
Total	\$580,651,135	\$634,700,352	\$653,739,552	\$684,306,385	\$701,057,058	9.3%	7.8%	2.4%
Average for All School Districts	\$34,155,949	\$37,335,315	\$38,455,268	\$40,253,317	\$41,238,650	11.2%	8.2%	2.6%

Note: Figures do not include Library Levies

Source:

NYS Department of Taxation and Finance, <http://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/publications/orpts/capguidelines.pdf>, NYS CitizenConnects, <http://governor.ny.gov/citizenconnects/reforminggovernment/guide-to-the-property-tax>.

Orange County Real Property, 2011 Orange County Real Property Tax Service Agency, Data and Information Book http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1368/1468/School_Tax_Levy_History.pdf

Orange County Real Property, 2013 Orange County Real Property Tax Service Agency, Data and Information Book <http://governor.ny.gov/citizenconnects/reforminggovernment/guide-to-the-property-tax>



Tax and Levy Rate by Municipal Segment Within School Districts in Orange County

<i>Municipalities Within School District</i>	<i>2010–2011*</i>		<i>2011–2012*</i>		<i>% Change in Tax Rate Per \$1000 AV</i>
	<i>School Tax Levy</i>	<i>School Tax Rate Per \$1000 AV</i>	<i>School Tax Levy</i>	<i>School Tax Rate Per \$1000 AV</i>	
Chester					
Town of Blooming Grove	\$123,449	123.38	\$125,002	125.38	1.6%
Town of Chester	\$12,444,027	33.33	\$12,915,208	34.72	4.2%
Town of Goshen	\$1,437,916	31.93	\$1,510,692	33.46	4.8%
School District Totals:	\$14,005,392		\$14,550,902		
Cornwall					
Town of Cornwall	\$31,039,105	32.98	\$32,302,219	34.1	3.4%
Town of New Windsor	\$6,502,987	116.86	\$7,209,710	129.17	10.5%
Town of Woodbury	\$2,249,413	51.64	\$2,418,296	55.35	7.2%
School District Totals:	\$39,791,505		\$41,930,225		
Goshen					
Town of Chester	\$150,460	32.4	\$155,054	33.39	3.1%
Town of Goshen	\$26,840,242	31.04	\$27,541,123	32.18	3.7%
Town of Hamptonburgh	\$4,896,203	18.58	\$5,271,824	20.03	7.8%
Town of Wallkill	\$5,653,095	97.19	\$6,053,445	105.43	8.5%
Town of Wawayanda	\$2,746,058	30.27	\$2,799,016	30.42	0.5%
School District Totals:	\$40,286,058		\$41,820,462		
Florida					
Town of Goshen	\$1,479,222	36.45	\$1,577,012	38.4	5.3%
Town of Warwick	\$11,561,763	166.82	\$11,943,088	170.76	2.4%
School District Totals:	\$13,040,985		\$13,520,100		
Greenwood Lake					
Town of Warwick	\$15,929,072	154.81	\$16,052,356	156.36	1.0%
School District Totals:	\$15,929,072		\$16,052,356		
Highland Falls					
Town of Highlands	\$9,059,478	30.57	\$9,311,483	31.32	2.5%
School District Totals:	\$9,059,478		\$9,311,483		
Kiryas Joel Village					
Town of Monroe	\$6,260,331	57.54	\$7,035,980	63.18	9.8%
School District Totals:	\$6,260,331		\$7,035,980		
Middletown					
Town of Goshen	\$15,451	30.4	\$13,282	30.44	0.1%
City of Middletown	\$27,845,157	122.72	\$30,323,512	134.43	9.5%
Town of Wallkill	\$27,144,755	97.27	\$29,110,699	107.02	10.0%
Town of Wawayanda	\$1,434,482	29.73	\$1,500,705	30.44	2.4%
School District Totals:	\$56,439,845		\$60,948,198		
Minisink Valley					
Town of Greenville	\$7,805,046	31.14	\$8,295,923	32.91	5.7%
Town of Mamakating	\$916,462	32.03	\$965,220	33.52	4.7%

Continued on next page



Tax and Levy Rate by Municipal Segment Within School Districts in Orange County

<i>Municipalities Within School District</i>	<i>2010-2011*</i>		<i>2011-2012*</i>		<i>% Change in Tax Rate Per \$1000 AV</i>
	<i>School Tax Levy</i>	<i>School Tax Rate Per \$1000 AV</i>	<i>School Tax Levy</i>	<i>School Tax Rate Per \$1000 AV</i>	
Town of Minisink	\$7,847,222	40.31	\$9,433,326	43.21	7.2%
Town of Mount Hope	\$8,625,981	33.86	\$9,650,465	37.86	11.8%
Town of Wallkill	\$1,763,069	89.11	\$2,068,187	104.62	17.4%
Town of Wawayanda	\$9,594,587	27.75	\$10,586,040	30.18	8.8%
School District Totals:	\$36,552,367		\$36,552,367		
Monroe-Woodbury					
Town of Blooming Grove	\$5,896,365	140.6	\$5,810,986	139.21	-1.0%
Town of Chester	\$8,664,030	37.98	\$8,938,743	38.86	2.3%
Town of Monroe	\$47,559,142	120.29	\$49,549,375	126.04	4.8%
Town of Tuxedo	\$7,166,410	149.32	\$7,314,294	153.41	2.7%
Town of Woodbury	\$31,662,718	55.27	\$32,701,177	57.19	3.5%
School District Totals:	\$100,948,665		\$100,948,665		
Newburgh					
Town of Cornwall	\$20,275	33.58	\$20,683	34.26	2.0%
Town of New Windsor	\$29,031,039	118.99	\$31,617,866	129.78	9.1%
Town of Newburgh	\$44,421,927	62.8	\$45,270,244	63.69	1.4%
City of Newburgh	\$24,243,835	20.3	\$24,509,572	22.67	11.7%
School District Totals:	\$97,717,076		\$101,418,365		
Pine Bush					
Town of Crawford	\$13,721,086	50.39	\$14,701,742	53.73	6.6%
Town of Gardiner	\$187,047	21.57	\$194,280	22.39	3.8%
Town of Mamakating	\$8,679,578	33.46	\$8,598,109	32.85	-1.8%
Town of Montgomery	\$770,367	29.48	\$797,881	30.44	3.3%
Town of Mount Hope	\$50,674	35.37	\$52,980	37.11	4.9%
Town of Shawangunk	\$8,384,194	93.1	\$8,789,947	97.42	4.6%
Town of Wallkill	\$15,905,463	93.1	\$17,420,604	102.54	10.1%
School District Totals:	\$47,698,409		\$50,555,543		
Port Jervis					
Town of Deerpark	\$12,929,034	46.29	\$13,494,442	48.97	5.8%
Town of Forestburgh	\$887,641	248.67	\$351,597	269.04	8.2%
Town of Mamakating	\$1,771,283	41.16	\$1,776,392	41.29	0.3%
Town of Mount Hope	\$96,836	43.52	\$105,943	46.63	7.1%
City of Port Jervis	\$10,279,487	62.17	\$10,656,570	64.44	3.7%
School District Totals:	\$25,964,281		\$26,984,944		
Tuxedo					
Town of Tuxedo	\$9,473,061	65.82	\$9,663,634	68.64	4.3%
Town of Warwick	\$491,986	73.41	\$499,253	74.53	1.5%
School District Totals:	\$9,965,047		\$10,162,887		

Continued on next page



Tax and Levy Rate by Municipal Segment Within School Districts in Orange County

<i>Municipalities Within School District</i>	<i>2010–2011*</i>		<i>2011–2012*</i>		<i>% Change in Tax Rate Per \$1000 AV</i>
	<i>School Tax Levy</i>	<i>School Tax Rate Per \$1000 AV</i>	<i>School Tax Levy</i>	<i>School Tax Rate Per \$1000 AV</i>	
Valley					
Town of Crawford	\$2,569,705	50.62	\$2,797,139	55.01	8.7%
Town of Hamptonburgh	\$1,017,348	17.87	\$1,146,564	19.94	11.6%
Town of Montgomery	\$37,278,583	29.61	\$39,531,132	31.16	5.2%
Town of New Windsor	\$286,017	102.66	\$317,686	114.17	11.2%
Town of Newburgh	\$3,888,395	54.18	\$4,062,756	56.03	3.4%
Town of Shawangunk	\$267,721	93.53	\$282,927	99.73	6.6%
Town of Wallkill	\$1,910,392	93.53	\$2,121,796	104.98	12.2%
School District Totals:	\$47,218,161		\$50,260,000		
Warwick Valley					
Town of Chester	\$5,856,845	31.1	\$6,205,089	33.07	6.3%
Town of Warwick	\$46,072,679	136.36	\$47,761,596	141.74	3.9%
School District Totals:	\$51,929,524		\$53,966,685		
Washingtonville					
Town of Blooming Grove	\$31,855,836	133.34	\$31,477,949	132.06	-1.0%
Town of Cornwall	\$334,113	33.48	\$334,780	33.42	-0.2%
Town of Hamptonburgh	\$789,315	20.66	\$8,473,455	22.12	7.1%
Town of New Windsor	\$9,699,426	118.63	\$10,371,310	126.62	6.7%
School District Totals:	\$49,785,690		\$50,657,494		

* Note: Data represents results of School Board votes in May 2010 and May 2011 for tax rates for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 school years respectively.

Source:

New York State Office of Real Property Tax Services
http://orpts.tax.ny.gov/cfapps/MuniPro/osc/oscMuniSchooltaxlevy.cfm?fiscalyr_ending=2012&distbegins=C



Total Expenditures Per Pupil

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? Total school expenditures per pupil are presented below for each Orange County school district for the school years 2006–2007, 2009–2010, 2011–2012 and 2011–2012. Expenditures are met by revenue from federal and state taxes and property taxes paid by residents in the school district.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2013, all schools reported an increase in expenditures per student but Pine Bush, Port Jervis and Washingtonville, which had decreases in these expenditures. Ten schools had increases greater than 5%; three schools had increases of 13% and more. The average increase was 5.6% for all schools vs. an 11.1% increase between 2007 and 2010.

Public School Expenditure Per Pupil Orange County

	2006–2007	2009–2010	2015 Report		% Change	
			2010–2011	2011–2012	2007–2010	2010–2012
Chester Union Free School District	\$18,131	\$19,968	\$20,216	\$20,791	10.1%	4.1%
Cornwall Central School District	\$15,035	\$15,832	\$16,458	\$16,791	5.3%	6.1%
Florida Union Free School District	\$17,425	\$21,001	\$20,959	\$21,574	20.5%	2.7%
Goshen Central School District	\$17,304	\$17,144	\$19,072	\$19,648	–0.9%	14.6%
Greenwood Lake Union Free School District	\$19,396	\$23,188	\$24,164	\$24,466	19.6%	5.5%
Highland Falls Central School District	\$17,484	\$21,851	\$23,376	\$25,206	25.0%	15.4%
Kiryas Joel Village Union Free School District	\$73,276	\$64,662	\$73,476	\$73,134	–11.8%	13.1%
Middletown City School District	\$16,307	\$18,298	\$19,190	\$19,696	12.2%	7.6%
Minisink Valley Central School District	\$14,152	\$16,917	\$17,022	\$17,500	19.5%	3.4%
Monroe-Woodbury Central School District	\$17,144	\$20,026	\$20,681	\$21,387	16.8%	6.8%
Newburgh City School District	\$16,058	\$20,186	\$21,163	\$20,806	25.7%	3.1%
Pine Bush Central School District	\$14,523	\$17,144	\$16,816	\$16,952	18.0%	–1.1%
Port Jervis City School District	\$15,728	\$21,266	\$20,080	\$19,824	35.2%	–6.8%
Tuxedo Union Free School District	\$22,218	\$25,094	\$25,715	\$26,771	12.9%	6.7%
Valley Central School District	\$13,557	\$17,292	\$17,810	\$18,553	27.6%	7.3%
Warwick Valley Central School District	\$15,607	\$17,736	\$18,162	\$18,936	13.6%	6.8%
Washingtonville Central School District	\$15,233	\$18,531	\$18,309	\$18,487	21.7%	–0.2%
Average Expenditure Per Pupil	\$19,916	\$22,126	\$23,098	\$23,560	11.1%	5.6%

Source:

2005–2006 & 2009–2010 Data

New York State Education Department School District Fiscal Profiles

http://www.oms.nysed.gov/faru/Profiles/18th/guide_to_the_statistical_tables.htm

2011, 2012 Data: New York State Education Department Master File for 2011–12

http://www.oms.nysed.gov/faru/Profiles/profiles_cover.html

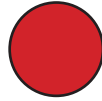


Fiscal Stress Rating

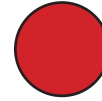
Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley red

New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? Fiscal stress of a school district is a judgment of the New York State Comptroller’s office about its financial condition and its ability to generate enough revenues within its current fiscal period to meet its expenditures (budget solvency). The Fiscal Stress Monitoring System creates a measure by assigning points to seven financial indicators within four categories to evaluate school districts: Unassigned Fund Balance, Total Fund Balance, Operating Deficit, Cash Ratio, Cash % of Monthly Expenditures, Short-Term Debt Issuance, and Short-Term Debt Issuance Trend. In addition, six environmental indicators within five categories are used for evaluating broad factors affecting school district finances: Change in Property Value, Change in Enrollment, Trend in First Budget Vote, Change In Approval % First Budget Vote, Graduation Rate %, and Free or Reduced Prices Lunch %.

The Fiscal Stress Monitoring System was instituted in 2013. Its fiscal stress designations rely on data culled from annual financial reports (ST–3) submitted by school districts to the New York State Education Department. If a school district is not shown on this list, it may not have filed its ST–3 report, may have data that is inconclusive for FSMS or may have no designation.

Jurisdictions that receive greater than or equal to 65% of the assigned points under the fiscal stress analysis are regarded to be in Significant Stress; Greater than or equal to 45% of possible points indicates Moderate Stress; and Greater than or equal to 25% indicates susceptibility to fiscal stress.

Summary Statement: Statewide, 12.9% of 674 school districts were determined to be in significant stress, under moderate stress or susceptible to stress in 2013. In the Hudson Valley 10.1% (10 school districts) were considered to be in fiscal stress. In Orange County, 17.6% of all school districts were regarded as in fiscal stress; one school district was determined to be in significant fiscal stress and two were considered susceptible to fiscal stress as of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013.

**School Districts in Fiscal Stress
Orange County
As of Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2013**

<i>School District</i>	<i>Fiscal Score</i>	<i>Type of Stress</i>
Chester Union Free	6.7%	
Cornwall Central	6.7%	
Florida Union Free	20.0%	
Goshen Central	0.0%	
Greenwood Lake Union Free	20.0%	
Highland Falls	67.0%	
Kiryas Joel UFSD	75.0%	Significant Stress
Middletown City Schools	0.0%	
Minisink Valley Central	0.0%	
Monroe Woodbury	15.0%	
Newburgh Enlarged City	33.3%	Susceptible to Fiscal Stress
Pine Bush Central	6.7%	
Port Jervis City Schools	6.7%	
Tuxedo Union Free	38.3%	Susceptible to Fiscal Stress

Continued on next page



**School Districts in Fiscal Stress
Orange County
As of Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2013**

<i>School District</i>	<i>Fiscal Score</i>	<i>Type of Stress</i>
Valley Central CSD	20.0%	
Warwick Valley CSD	0.0%	
Washingtonville Central	6.7%	

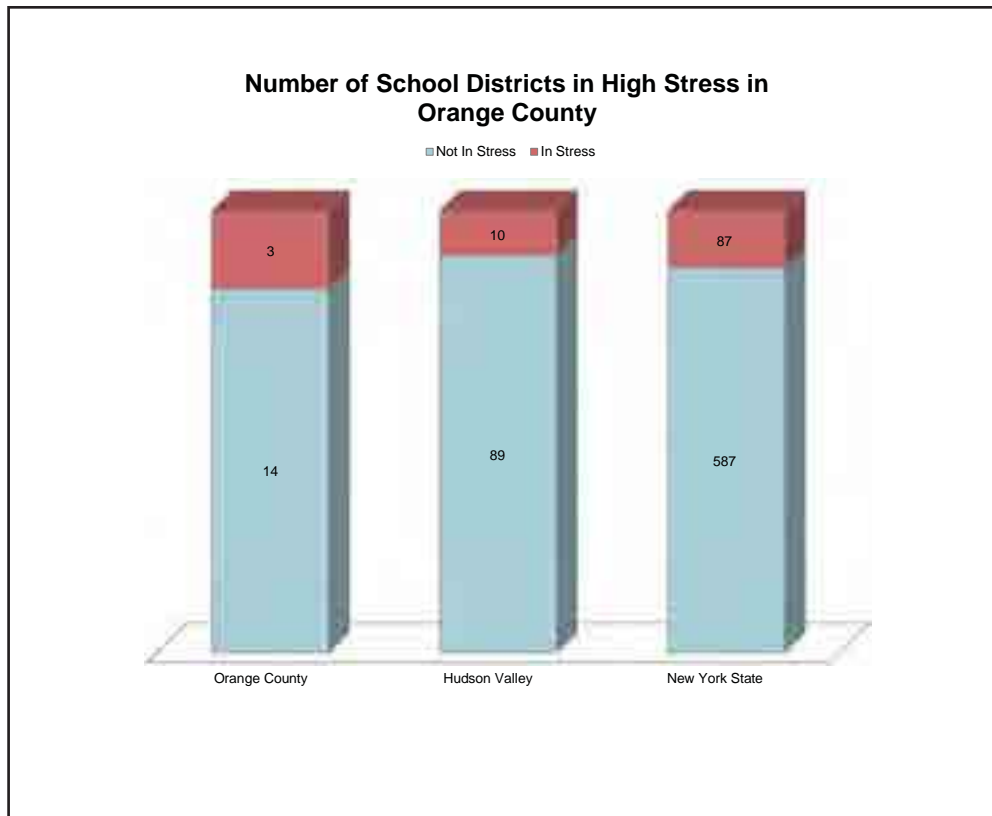
Source:

New York State Office of the State Comptroller, "Fiscal Stress Monitoring System: Municipalities in Stress, Fiscal Years Ending 2013"

<http://osc.state.ny.us/localgov/fiscalmonitoring/index.htm>

<http://www.recordonline.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20130620/NEWS/306200344>

http://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/fiscalmonitoring/pdf/schools/schools_summary_lists.pdf





Participation in Adult/Continuing Education

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at the number of individuals who were enrolled in non-matriculating programs, i.e., adult education or continuing education, at Orange County's major educational institutions. Mt. St. Mary College data was not included in the 2007 report.

Summary Statement: Enrollment in these non-matriculating programs increased substantially between the 2010 and 2013, especially at BOCES and Mt. St. Mary College. SUNY Orange has historically served many students in these programs.

**Participation in Adult/Continuing Education
Orange County**

	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2011 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>% Change</i>	
	<i>2005–2006</i>	<i>2009–2010</i>	<i>2012–2013</i>	<i>2006–2010</i>	<i>2010–2013</i>
Orange-Ulster BOCES	2,179	1,008	2,665	-53.7%	164%
SUNY Orange	7,933	5,751	6,017	-27.5%	5%
Mt. St. Mary College	N/A	413	1,300	N/A	215%

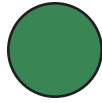
Source:
 Orange-Ulster BOCES Adult and Continuing Education
 SUNY Orange, Continuing Education
 Mt. St. Mary College, Admissions for Graduate Programs and Adult Degree Completion Office



**Availability of Higher Education Institutions**

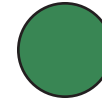
Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The number of higher education institutions in each of the Hudson Valley counties is provided here for the years 2007, 2011 and 2015.

Summary Statement: Between 2011 and 2015, Orange County gained a medical school, Touro College of Osteopathic Medicine located in Middletown, to return the total to five higher education institutions in the county (the Goshen campus of Marist College was closed in 2010). Putnam has no college or university.

**Higher Education Institutions
Orange County**

	2007 Report	2012 Report	2015 Report
	2007	2011	2014
Orange County	5	4	5
Marist College	x		
Mount Saint Mary College	x	x	x
US Military Academy at West Point	x	x	x
SUNY Orange	x	x	x
SUNY Empire State College	x	x	x
Truro College			x
Dutchess County	6	6	8
Putnam County	0	0	0
Rockland County	9	9	6
Sullivan County	1	1	2
Ulster County	2	2	2
Westchester County	25	25	23
Total Hudson Valley	48	47	46

Source:

2007 & 2011 Data

2014 Data: Individual Educational Institutions

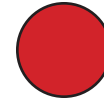
<http://www.homefacts.com/collegesanduniversities/New-York/Dutchess-County.html><http://www.homefacts.com/collegesanduniversities/New-York/Putnam-County.html?err0=x78tk3h2><https://rocklandgov.com/our-community/#colleges><http://www.homefacts.com/collegesanduniversities/New-York/Sullivan-County.html><http://www.homefacts.com/collegesanduniversities/New-York/Ulster-County.html><http://www3.westchestergov.com/colleges>



Number of Students Who Stay Locally for Higher Education

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator examines the percentage Orange county residents comprise of enrollment at local colleges. Data is for the fall of the 2006, 2011, 2012 and 2013 school years. No data was available for Empire State for 2006 or 2013.

Summary Statement: Community colleges were created to provide county residents access to higher education to residents, and are partly supported by funds from sponsoring county governments. Orange County residents made up about four-fifths (80.1%) of the total enrollments at SUNY Orange in 2013, which, while significant, represented a modest decline over the prior years presented. Mount Saint Mary's Orange County student population remained steady at around 30% for all years. The total enrollments of all colleges declined in 2012 and again in 2013 from 2011 totals.

Orange County Residents Who Attend Local Colleges

	<i>Mt St Mary College</i>	<i>SUNY Orange</i>	<i>Marist College</i>	<i>SUNY Empire State College</i>
Fall 2006				
Total Enrollment	2,601	6,063	5,912	
# OC Students	749	5,131	365	
% OC Students	29.0%	85%	6%	
Fall 2011				
Total Enrollment	2,710	7,223	5,875	19,783
# OC Students	910	5,905		424
% OC Students	33.6%	82%		2%
Fall 2012				
Total Enrollment	2,581	6,716	6,377	19,791
# OC Students	816	5,463	189	466
% OC Students	31.6%	81.3%	3.0%	2.4%
Fall 2013				
Total Enrollment	2,556	6,162	6,365	
# OC Students	784	4,937	230	
% OC Students	30.7%	80.1%	3.6%	

* Data for Fall 2011 has been updated since the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card

Source:

2006 & 2011 Data: Mount St. Mary College, Office of Institutional Research
 SUNY Orange, Office of Institutional Research
 Marist College, Office of Admissions
 SUNY Empire State College, Office of Admissions
 2012 & 2013 Data: Empire State College, Center for Enrollment Management and Decision Support
 Marist College, Office of Institutional Research
 Mount Saint Mary College, Planning, Assessment, and Research
 SUNY Orange, Office of Institutional Research, Enrollment Activity Reports Fall 2012 and 2013
<http://www.sunyorange.edu/ir/reports/banner.shtml>





HEALTH & WELL-BEING

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ORANGE COUNTY

CITIZENS FOUNDATION

Quality of Life • 2015 Report



Health & Well-Being Summary

Health and well-being are integral to one's quality of life. The World Health Organization defines "well-being" as a state in which an individual's abilities are realized and the normal stresses of life can be handled. Individuals can work productively and fruitfully and make contributions to the community. Health factors can enhance or threaten an individual's or a community's health. Factors impacting health can be matters of individual choice, such as whether to smoke or not, or may be beyond an individual's control as they relate to social, economic and environmental determinants."

Orange County's health status improved since the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card. Not only has the number of deaths declined but the rate of diagnosed heart disease has as well. Sexually-transmitted diseases challenge medical professionals; while syphilis and gonorrhea have declined, chlamydia cases are exploding, especially among late teens and those in their twenties. The number of HIV reported cases decreased.

While more women are accessing pre-natal care and the incidence of births among teenagers is showing a decline in many municipalities, teen pregnancy rates in our cities continue to plague the county. Infant deaths have climbed among the Black and Hispanic populations. More children are being tested for lead levels, and the tests are revealing fewer incidences of elevated lead levels in children ages 0 – 3. Lyme Disease is on the rise, and other tick-borne diseases continue to have an impact on the Hudson Valley population.

Diabetes, a controllable disease, is causing more deaths of Orange County residents than any other Hudson Valley county but Westchester; however, Orange's rate of deaths, at 14.2 per 100,000 people, is only 4th highest in the Hudson Valley. Obesity is on the rise in Orange, as in other Hudson Valley counties.

The county's health services have strengthened with additional physicians. Health facilities for older adults (assisted living and nursing homes), however, have reduced in number. Regarding unhealthy behaviors, the use of cigarettes declined substantially while drug hospitalizations increased by 6% between 2009 and 2011. The rate of suicides per 100,000 residents in Orange declined from 9.0 between 2006–2008 to 7.3 between 2009–2011.

The number of people in Orange County without health insurance continued to decline. Note that healthcare data here is for periods prior to the introduction of the Affordable Care Act in January 2014. Medicaid enrollments continued to rise between 2010 and 2012. Orange County offers more hospital choices than any other county in the Hudson Valley besides Westchester. Approximately 70% of Orange residents continue to opt to receive hospital services within Orange County.

Orange County residents enjoy many community amenities that enhance their leisure time. Virtually every municipality has at least one park and ball field. Playgrounds and picnic locations abound. Some municipalities offer ice skating and swimming for their residents. In addition, Orange County and NYS provide vast acres of parks and open space for hiking, biking, cross-country skiing, etc. Access to water for boating is a strength of Orange County. It is the only Hudson Valley county to have boat ramps on the two major rivers, the Hudson and Delaware. Golf is another sport that Orange County is avid about. Despite the drop in the number of golf courses in the county, 12 of the 13 are available to the public.

Online and print publications are alive and well. Local weekly newspapers continue to be purchased. Online magazines and newspapers are numerous. Library use remained active, but the number of registered borrowers and the number of items borrowed declined.

The economic downturn which began in 2008, has had a mixed affect on Orange County's social well-being, in line with the slow recovery. While the number of people living below poverty has stabilized at around 12% of all residents, children and youth living below poverty grew from 18% in 2009 to 21% in 2011. The number of people eligible for the Earned Income Tax Credit and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) increased. The homeless requiring temporary housing showed a substantial decline in 2012 after peaking in 2010. In 2012, 6% of Orange County's military veterans lived below the poverty line. In the 2012–2013 academic year, 7 school districts reported that 20% or more of their student body were eligible for free lunches as compared to 8 school districts in the prior year.



Real estate was also affected. While the number of housing units remained static between 2010 and 2012, vacancies increased and the number of occupied units shrank, especially rental units. The cost of housing changed little but the increases impacted renters more than homeowners. The percentage of renters paying more than 30% of their incomes on housing, an indicator of poverty, increased almost 5% between 2010 and 2012.

Philanthropy is alive and well in Orange County. In 2012, its charities reported a total of more than \$1.8 billion in assets and distributed almost \$143 million as grants and contributions. The Community Foundation's donor assets continue to grow as does its grants and awards. In 2011 and 2012, the Foundation's predominant grant category was human services whereas, previously, it had been education and libraries. In 2011, the United Way of Orange County merged with its Dutchess counterpart to form the United Way of the Dutchess-Orange Region. Despite a 6.9% reduction in campaign contributions between 2012 and 2013, the United Way disbursed 13.2% more of its funds to member agencies.

Despite these reflections of the general economic situation, Orange County's 40 municipalities exhibited strong vitality as measured by the number and diversity of community and arts events and activities. Similarly, a vast array of health and human services resources exist for Orange County residents.

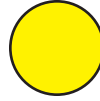


Top 10 Leading Causes of Death

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? The 10 leading causes of death are identified here for the period 2005–2007 and for 2012. Causes as a percentage of the total for each period are provided for comparison for Orange County and New York State

Summary Statement: In Orange, heart disease (cardiovascular disease) remained the number one cause of death in 2012 and cancer remained the second highest cause. However, compared to the 2005–2007 period, these two causes represented a slightly lower percentage of all deaths. In New York State, heart disease and cancer were also the top 2 causes of death. In Orange, the top 10 causes of death accounted for around 70% of all deaths reported in 2012 and in New York State, they accounted for 75%.

Top Ten Causes of Death Orange County

2012 Report 2005–2007 (total for 3 years)			2015 Report 2012 (one year)		
Rank	Causes of Death	% Deaths	Rank	Causes of Death	% Deaths
1	Diseases of the Heart	28.1%	1	Diseases of the Heart	25.5%
2	Cancer	24.9%	2	Cancer	24.1%
3	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)	6.0%	3	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)	5.3%
4	Stroke	4.7%	4	Total Accidents	4.0%
5	Total Accidents	4.0%	5	Stroke	3.8%
6	Pneumonia/Influenza	3.2%	6	Pneumonia	3.0%
7	Diabetes	2.5%	7	Diabetes Mellitus	2.2%
8	Cirrhosis of the Liver	1.1%	8	Suicide	1.1%
9	AIDS	0.4%	9	Cirrhosis of the Liver	1.1%
10	Homicide and Legal Intervention	0.3%	10	Homicide and Legal Intervention	0.7%
All other causes of death		24.8%	All other causes		29.2%
Total Deaths		7,337	Total Deaths		2,470

Source:

2005–2007 Data: Orange County Department of Health, Orange County Community Health Assessment 2010–2013

http://www.co.orange.ny.us/filestorage/124/1334/OC_CHA_2010–2013.pdf

2012 Data: New York State Department of Health, "Table 38: Selected Causes of Death by Resident County New York State–2012"

http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/2012/table38.htm



**Top Ten Causes of Death
New York State**

2012 Report			2015 Report		
2005–2007 (total for 3 years)			2012 (one year)		
Rank	Causes of Death	% Deaths	Rank	Causes of Death	% Deaths
1	Diseases of the Heart (Cardiovascular Diseases)	34.1%	1	Diseases of the Heart	29.4%
2	Cancer	23.7%	2	Cancer	24.2%
3	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)	4.4%	3	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)	4.7%
4	Stroke	4.2%	4	Cerebrovascular Disease	4.1%
6	Total Accidents	3.1%	5	Total Accidents	3.7%
5	Pneumonia/Influenza	3.4%	6	Pneumonia	2.9%
7	Diabetes	2.6%	7	Diabetes Mellitus	3.0%
9	Cirrhosis of the Liver	0.8%	8	Suicide	1.1%
8	AIDS	1.0%	9	Cirrhosis of the Liver	1.0%
10	Homicide and Legal Intervention	0.6%	10	AIDS	0.5%
All other causes of death		22.1%	All Other Causes		28.1%
Total Deaths		444,868	Total Deaths		147,390

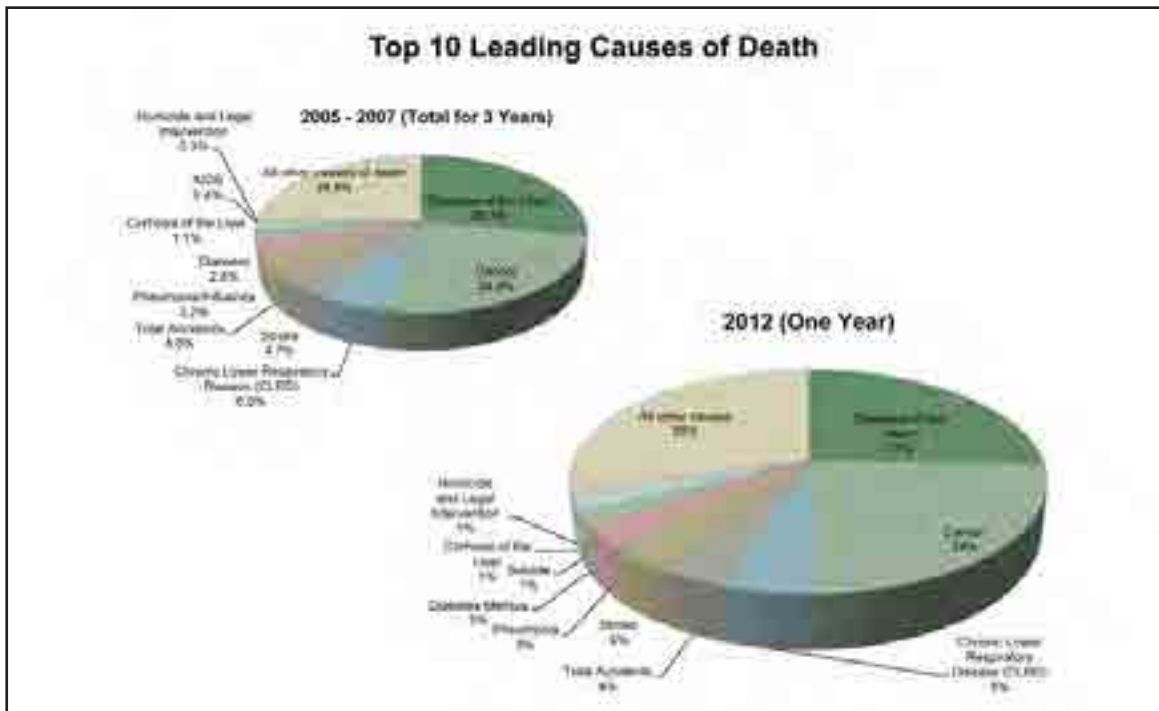
Source:

2005-2007 Data: Orange County Department of Health, Orange County Community Health Assessment 2010-2013

http://www.co.orange.ny.us/filestorage/124/1334/OC_CHA_2010-2013.pdf

2012 Data: New York State Department of Health, "Table 38: Selected Causes of Death by Resident County New York State–2012"

http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/2012/table38.htm





Deaths Due to Diseases of the Heart

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley 

New York State 

2012 Report 

What does this measure? The data here examine the number of deaths attributed to heart (cardiovascular) disease in 2004, 2008 and 2011 (the most recent information available) and the change in the rates of death due to heart disease between 2004 and 2011. Data is measured by the number of deaths per 100,000 people.

Summary Statement: The number of deaths due to cardiovascular disease in 2012 declined from those in 2008 by 12.3%. While Orange County did not have the lowest number of deaths, its rate per 100,000 was the lowest (best) in the Hudson Valley and compared favorably to New York State's rate.

Deaths Due to Diseases of the Heart are Dropping Hudson Valley Per 100,000 Persons

	<i>2007 Report</i>		<i>2012 Report</i>		<i>2015 Report</i>		<i>% Change</i>	
	<i>2004</i>		<i>2008</i>		<i>2012</i>		<i>Number Deaths</i>	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	2004–2008	2008–2012
Orange County	706	190.6	717	188.9	629	168.0	1.6%	-12.3%
Dutchess County	619	211.0	622	212.4	621	208.9	0.5%	-0.2%
Putnam County	208	206.8	219	220.7	202	202.8	5.3%	-7.8%
Rockland County	660	224.8	637	213.4	630	198.3	-3.5%	-1.1%
Sullivan County	228	299.6	178	233.6	207	269.6	-21.9%	16.3%
Ulster County	457	251.4	419	230.6	411	226.1	-8.3%	-1.9%
Westchester County	2369	251.4	2150	225.4	2,113	219.7	-9.2%	-1.7%
NY State	52,131	271.1	49,133	252.1	43,262	221.1	-5.8%	-11.9%

Rate = Per 100,000 Persons

Source:

2004 & 2008 Data: New York State Department of Health

2012 Data: New York State Dept of Health, "Selected Causes of Death by Resident County New York State–2012"

http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/2012/table38.htm

Cancer Deaths of All Malignant Tumors

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? Data is presented concerning the number of deaths from all types of cancers in Orange County and the other Hudson Valley counties for the periods 2000–2004, 2004–2008 and 2008–2010. Data is provided per 100,000 population. A breakdown of deaths related to cancer among men and women is also provided here.

Summary Statement: All counties in the Hudson Valley as well as New York State reported a substantial drop in the number of reported cancer deaths per 100,000 people between 2004–2008 and 2008–2010. Orange County's reduction in the rate of deaths ranks highest among its county peers. For the 2007–2011 period, Orange's cancer rates among men and women ranked neither highest nor lowest among Hudson Valley counties.

**Cancer Deaths are Dropping
Hudson Valley (Per 100,000 Persons)**

	<i>2008 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>% Change</i>
	<i>2000–2004</i>	<i>2004–2008</i>	<i>2008–2010</i>	<i>2000–2004 & 2008–2010</i>
Orange County	415.6	390.0	176.2	–54.8%
Dutchess County	405.4	360.8	165.5	–54.1%
Putnam County	417.8	337.9	155.2	–54.1%
Rockland County	361.2	305.3	140.7	–53.9%
Sullivan County	443.8	406.9	193.4	–52.5%
Ulster County	422.7	381.5	179.2	–53.0%
Westchester County	363.4	323.7	151.2	–53.3%
NYS Total	379.4	348.9	159.3	–54.3%

Source:
New York State Department of Health
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g2.htm>

**Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Males/Females
Hudson Valley**

	<i>2007 Report</i>		<i>2012 Report</i>		<i>2015 Report</i>		<i>% Change</i>	
	<i>2000–2004</i>		<i>2004–2008</i>		<i>2007–2011</i>		<i>2000–2004 & 2007–2011</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Orange County	233.8	181.8	221.3	168.7	205.1	161.4	–12%	–11%
Dutchess County	236.6	168.8	206.4	154.4	196.5	146.9	–17%	–13%
Putnam County	241.8	176.0	193.1	144.8	171.8	140.9	–29%	–20%
Rockland County	206.1	155.1	172.7	132.6	156.1	127.1	–24%	–18%
Sullivan County	259.7	184.1	234.0	172.9	214.9	164.2	–17%	–11%
Ulster County	236.9	185.8	215.2	166.3	206.7	162.4	–13%	–13%
Westchester County	207.6	155.8	181.1	142.6	176.2	134.3	–15%	–14%
NYS Total	221.2	158.2	202.7	146.2	194.9	141.9	–12%	–10%

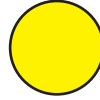
Source:
2000–2008 Data: New York State Department of Health
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chip/index.htm>
2007–2011 Data: New York State Department of Health, Cancer Registry
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/vol1/v1corange.htm>

**Cancers of Highest Incidence**

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State



2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? These tables look at the 5 types of cancer with the highest reported incidence for males and females during the period 2007–2011 in Orange County and New York State.

Summary Statement: In Orange County and New State, the leading cause of cancer among men is prostate cancer and among women it is breast cancer. Colorectal and lung cancers rank second and third, respectively, in Orange and New York. Thyroid and uterine cancers are among the top five cancers for women; lymphomas and urinary bladder cancers are among the top five for men.

**Cancers of Highest Incidence
2007–2011
(Rates per 100,000 Persons)**

	<i>Orange County</i>				<i>New York State</i>			
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Breast	N/A		125.4	1	Breast	N/A	128.6	1
Colorectal	51.2	3	43.1	3	Colorectal	51.6	39.8	3
Lung	76.2	2	65.6	2	Lung	75.5	55.7	2
Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas	25.1	5	17.9		Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas	26.4	18.1	
Prostate	155.2	1	N/A		Prostate	163.4	N/A	
Thyroid	11.8		33.6	4	Thyroid	8.7	25.2	5
Urinary Bladder	45.9	4	13.1		Urinary Bladder	41.9	10.6	
Uterine	N/A		31.0	5	Uterine	N/A	30.2	4

Source:

New York State Dept of Health, Cancer Registry “Cancer Incidence and Mortality for Orange County, 2007–2011”

<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/vol1/v1corange.htm>

New York State Dept of Health, Cancer Registry, “Cancer Incidence and Mortality for New York State, 2007–2011”

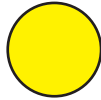
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/vol1/v1rnys.htm>



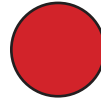
Lung Cancer Deaths

Orange County comparison to:

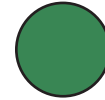
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? The data here report deaths due to lung cancer in 2000, 2004, 2008 and 2012 in Orange County and the other counties in the Hudson Valley. Statistics are maintained as lung cancers deaths per 100,000 persons.

Summary Statement: In Orange County, lung cancer has the highest rate of mortality of all types of cancer (Source: <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/vol1/v1corange.htm>). In 2010, Orange County's rate of 48.7 deaths per 100,000 people was in the middle range among all Hudson Valley counties. Sullivan reported the greatest number of deaths and Rockland the fewest in 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, Orange County's rate declined a modest 3% while Westchester experienced a 25% decrease and Dutchess and Putnam reported 22% reductions.

Lung Cancer Deaths Per 100,000 Persons Hudson Valley

	2007 Report		2012	2015	% Change 2000–2010
	2000	2004	Report	Report	
			2008	2010	
Orange County	50.1	50.2	46.1	48.7	-3%
Dutchess County	56.4	56.9	45.4	43.9	-22%
Putnam County	56.4	53.7	40.3	43.8	-22%
Rockland County	41.5	39.5	39.2	34.8	-16%
Sullivan County	64.9	85.4	84.0	57.1	-12%
Ulster County	60.8	51.2	55.0	50.4	-17%
Westchester County	48.5	45.8	45.7	36.3	-25%
NY State	50.8	48.7	47.1	42.3	-17%

Source:

2007 Data: New York State Health Department, County Health Indicator Profiles

2008 Data: New York State Health Department, County Health Indicator Profiles (2004–2008)
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chip/index.htm>

2010 Data: New York State Health Department, County Health Indicator Reports (2008–2010)
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g8.htm>

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? Data reflects the number of individuals per 100,000 persons in the Hudson Valley and New York State who have been diagnosed with the sexually transmitted diseases (STD's) of Gonorrhea, Syphilis or Chlamydia in 2004, 2008 and 2012.

Summary Statement: Between 2004 and 2012, the incidence of Chlamydia increased significantly in all Hudson Valley counties. And the rate per 100,000 was considerably greater than for Syphilis or Gonorrhea. In Orange, reported cases of Chlamydia jumped by 69%. The incidence of Syphilis and Gonorrhea also jumped by double-digits. Among other Hudson Valley counties, some reported increases and others declines in the incidence of Syphilis and Gonorrhea but all changes were greater than 20%.

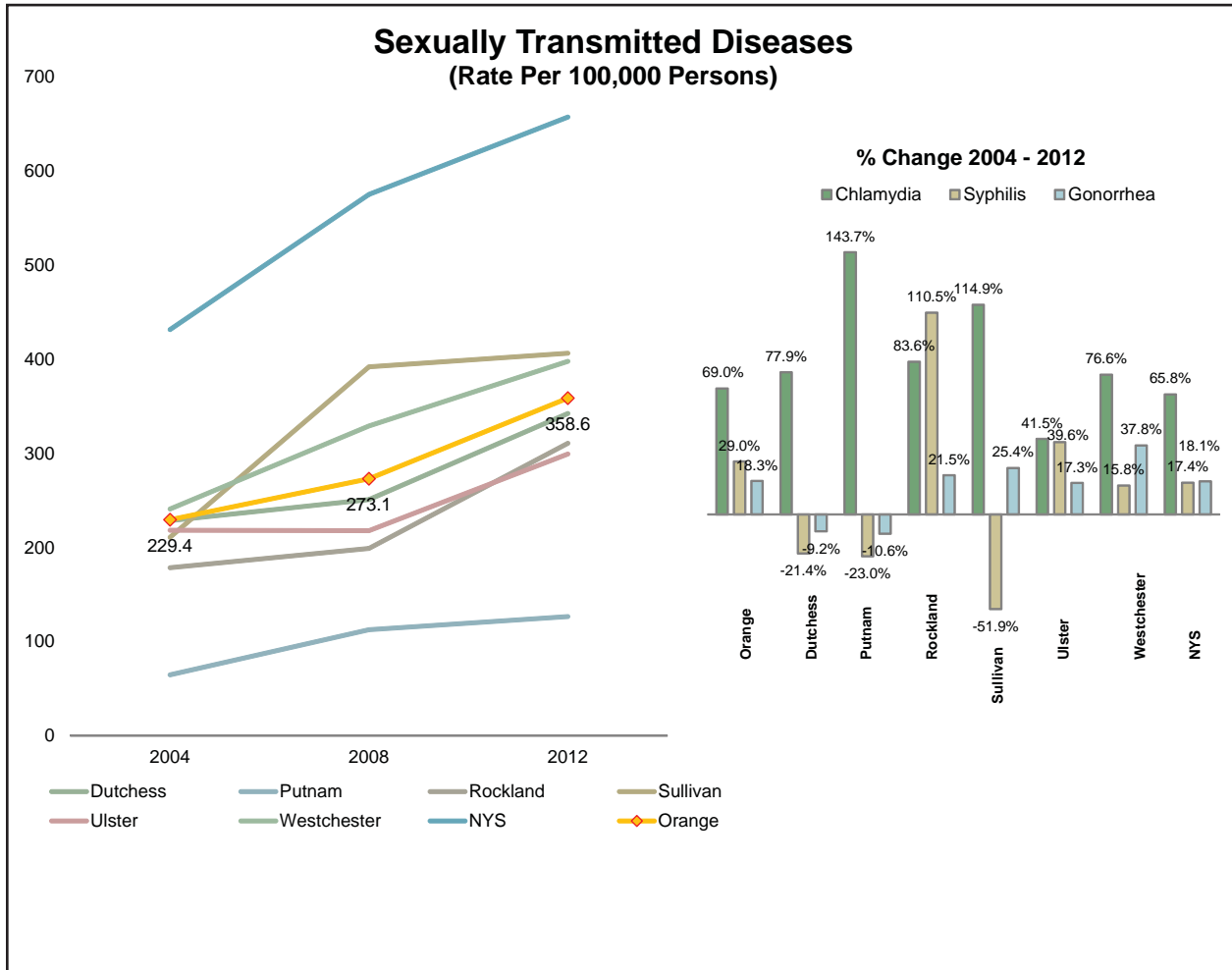
**Sexually Transmitted Diseases
Hudson Valley
(Rate per 100,000 Persons)**

	2007 Report 2004			2012 Report 2008			2015 Report 2012			% Change 2004–2012		
	Chla- mydia	Syph- ilis	Gonor- rhea	Chla- mydia	Syph- ilis	Gon- orrhoea	Chla- mydia	Syph- ilis	Gonor- rhea	Chla- mydia	Syph- ilis	Gonor- rhea
Orange	170.5	7.0	51.9	220.6	5.3	47.2	288.1	9.1	61.4	69.0%	29.0%	18.3%
Dutchess	156.7	12.9	58.9	216.6	4.5	29.7	278.8	10.1	53.5	77.9%	(21.4%)	(9.2%)
Putnam	44.9	5.2	14.6	96.5	4.0	12.1	109.4	4.0	13.1	143.7%	(23.0%)	(10.6%)
Rockland	141.9	6.3	30.3	175.7	5.8	17.5	260.6	13.2	36.8	83.6%	110.5%	21.5%
Sullivan	170.3	13.5	27.0	304.1	10.5	77.3	365.9	6.5	33.9	114.9%	(51.9%)	25.4%
Ulster	175.0	3.9	39.4	185.9	5.5	26.4	247.5	5.5	46.2	41.5%	39.6%	17.3%
Westchester	178.6	15.3	47.0	269.7	19.8	39.6	315.4	17.7	64.8	76.6%	15.8%	37.8%
NY State	310.4	23.3	97.9	458.4	28.2	88.7	514.5	27.4	115.6	65.8%	17.4%	18.1%

Source:

2004 & 2008 Data: New York State Department of Health; Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program Statistical Abstract
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chip/index.htm>

2012 Data: NYS Department of Health, Communicable Diseases Annual Report
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/2012/cases/3.htm>
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/2012/cases/1.htm>
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/2012/cases/7.htm>





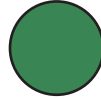
Sexually-Transmitted Diseases By Age

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? The tables below compare the rates, per 100,000 people, of incidence of Gonorrhea and Chlamydia by age in Orange County, the Hudson Valley and New York State for the period 2007–2011 and the total number of cases during that time. There was no similar data available on the incidence of Syphilis by age.

Summary Statement: Regarding Gonorrhea, the greatest vulnerability exists between the ages of 15 and 29 in all geographies. For adults 30 and older, reported cases dropped significantly. Orange County's rate in other age categories was generally lower than that of the Hudson Valley and New York State. Orange County's cases represent 15% of the total for the Hudson Valley; the Hudson Valley had just 5% of all cases reported in New York State.

Chlamydia statistics in Orange County reflect the region's and state's experience of a marked increase in cases of Chlamydia among youth and young adults (ages 15–29). Unlike Gonorrhea, Chlamydia cases were reported among children ages 10–14 as well as ages 9 and younger. In the 15–24 age group, New York State's rates were virtually double those of the Hudson Valley and Orange County.

Gonorrhea 2007–2011 Rates per 100,000 Persons by Age			
Age	Orange County	Hudson Valley	New York State
15–19	104.5	132.0	347.4
20–24	197.4	215.5	391.2
25–29	120.4	132.7	228.2
30–34	45.6	61.2	135.4
35–39	33.2	31.7	81.5
40–44	19.8	22.6	57.5
45–49	17.9	13.4	34.0
50–54	10.0	5.4	15.9
55+	4.6	2.2	3.7
Total Number of Cases	702	4,556	90,741

Chlamydia 2007–2011 Rates Per 100,000 Persons By Age			
Age	Orange County	Hudson Valley	New York State
0–9	2.9	1.5	3.4
10–14	31.7	35.6	102.3
15–19	1031.0	1091.0	2239.4
20–24	1417.2	1500.0	2227.2
25–29	672.0	696.9	1051.0
30–34	241.0	289.5	516.8
35–39	121.2	131.1	269.0
40–44	51.7	58.7	145.4
45–49	30.5	31.9	79.7
50–54	11.5	16.5	43.5
55+	5.8	4.7	10.8
Total Number of Cases	4,576	28,324	463,549

Data for Syphilis by Age is unavailable

Source:

NYS Department of Health, Bureau of STD Prevention and Epidemiology and U.S. Census 2010

http://www.co.orange.ny.us/filestorage/124/1334/CHA_2014_2017_Final_PDF.pdf



Newly-Diagnosed HIV Cases in OC

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley  New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? “HIV,” or Human Immunodeficiency Virus, may lead to AIDS. It weakens the immune system by severely diminishing the body's ability to fight infection and disease. HIV is much like other viruses, including those that cause the “flu” or the common cold, except that over time, the immune system is not able to clear the viruses out of the body. This means that once you have HIV, you have it for life. Data reports the number of cases as well as the rate per 100,000 persons.

Summary Statement: HIV cases and the rate per 100,000 people steadily declined in Orange County and the Hudson Valley Region between 2008 and 2012. Orange County’s rate of new cases was consistently lower than for the Hudson Valley as a whole (lower by more than 50% in 2012).

Newly-Diagnosed HIV Cases Orange County and Hudson Valley Region

	2008	2010	2011	2012
Orange County				
Number of Cases	28	24	21	17
Rate per 100,000	7.5	6.4	5.6	4.5
Hudson Valley Region				
Number of Cases	214	191	185	189
Rate per 100,000	9.3	8.3	8.1	9.8

Note: Data includes prison inmates. Except 2012

Sources: Orange County Department of Health
<http://www.orangecountygov.com/content/124/1334/15295.aspx>
http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1334/CHA_2014_2017_Final_PDF.pdf
 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
<http://aids.gov/hiv-aids-basics/hiv-aids-101/what-is-hiv-aids/>
 New York State Department of Health, Communicable Disease Annual Report
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/2012/cases/4.htm>



HIV Racial Disparity

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator reflects the racial/ethnic diversity of newly-diagnosed HIV cases in 2004, 2008, 2010 and 2011 in the Mid-Hudson Region, which includes Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan and Ulster counties. Data by county is not available. Data for the Mid-Hudson is compared not only chronologically but against similar information for New York State.

Summary Statement: Between 2004 and 2010, the data show an increase in cases among White and Black ethnicities/races in the Mid-Hudson and a drop among Hispanics and those who were identified as multi-racial. New York reported increases in all ethnicities/races but Native Americans. The greatest concentration of new cases in the Mid-Hudson and New York State was among Whites, Blacks and Hispanics. Between 2010 and 2011 in the Mid-Hudson, the number of newly-diagnosed cases of HIV among Whites and multi-racial people declined but increased among Blacks, and significantly among Hispanics and Asian populations.

**Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV by Race and Ethnicity
Hudson Valley Region**

	2007 Report				2012 Report			
	2004				2008			
	Mid-Hudson Region		NY Statewide		Mid-Hudson Region		NY Statewide	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	16	37.2%	535	18.5%	26	37.7%	634	16.2%
Black	9	20.9%	1,439	49.7%	29	42.0%	1,920	49.1%
Hispanic	12	27.9%	761	26.3%	8	1.6%	1,191	30.5%
Asian/PI	0	0.0%	62	2.1%	1	1.4%	71	1.8%
Native American	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
Multi Race*	6	14.0%	91	3.1%	5	7.2%	90	2.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	6	0.2%	0	0.0%	—	
Total	43		2,897		69		3,911	

Table is continued on the facing page

Source:

2004 Data: Unknown

2008 Data: NYS HIV/AIDS Surveillance Annual Report 2008

<http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/aids/statistics/annual/index.htm>

2010 Data: New York State Department of Health, New York State AIDS/HIV Surveillance Annual Report, For Cases Diagnosed Through December 2010

http://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/aids/general/statistics/annual/2010/2010-12_annual_surveillance_report.pdf

2011 Data: NYS Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, AIDS Institute

"New York State HIV/AIDS Surveillance Annual Report For Cases Diagnosed Through December 2011"

Table 14B New York State Ryan White Region: Mid-Hudson—HIV Cases, Newly Diagnosed and Cumulative by Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Risk

Table 2B New York State: Includes all 62 Counties—HIV Cases, Newly Diagnosed, by Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Risk

http://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/aids/general/statistics/annual/2011/2011-12_annual_surveillance_report.pdf



**Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV by Race and Ethnicity
Hudson Valley Region**

	2015 Report								% Change Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases			
	2010				2011				2004–2010		2010–2011	
	Mid-Hudson Region		NY Statewide		Mid-Hudson Region		NY Statewide		Mid- Hudson Region	NY State	Mid- Hudson Region	NY State
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%				
White	20	37.0%	780	20.3%	17	29.8%	760	20.4%	25.0%	45.8%	-15.0%	-2.6%
Black	17	31.5%	1,769	46.0%	18	31.6%	1,632	43.7%	88.9%	22.9%	5.9%	-7.7%
Hispanic	11	20.4%	1,108	28.8%	16	28.1%	1,139	30.5%	-8.3%	45.6%	45.5%	2.8%
Asian/PI	2	3.7%	86	2.2%	3	5.3%	90	2.4%		38.7%	50.0%	4.7%
Native American		0.1%	1	0.0%			3	0.1%		-66.7%		200.0%
Multi Race*	4	7.4%	105	2.7%	3	5.3%	108	2.9%	-33.3%	15.4%	-25.0%	2.9%
Unknown				0.7%								
Total	54		3,849		57		3,732		25.6%	32.9%	5.6%	-3.0%

Cases reported and confirmed excludes prisoners. Includes counties of Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan, Ulster Counties

* The completeness and uniformity of reporting of the "multi race" category is uncertain and, therefore, rates are not shown.



Current and New HIV Cases

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? This indicator considers how many cases of HIV were outstanding in each of 2009, 2010 and 2011 and the rate per 100,000 persons. It counts those just diagnosed and those who have been living with HIV. HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is the virus that causes AIDS. It is passed from one person to another through blood-to-blood and sexual contact.

Summary Statement: Between 2009 and 2011, the number of current and newly-diagnosed HIV cases declined, most notably between 2009 and 2010. Orange County’s HIV rate from 2009–2011 (6.8 cases per 100,000 persons) is third-highest among Hudson Valley counties and compares favorably with New York State’s rate of 20.0 cases per 100,000 persons.

**Current and Newly-Diagnosed HIV Cases
Orange County and Hudson Valley Region**

	<i>(Per 100,000 person)</i>			
	2009	2010	2011	2011
Orange	32	24	21	6.8
Dutchess	18	14	20	5.8
Putnam	9	6	4	6.3
Rockland	21	20	25	7.6
Sullivan	1	3	4	* 3.8
Ulster	11	9	12	5.9
Westchester	109	115	99	11.6
New York State	4,155	3,807	3,686	20.0

* Fewer than 10 events in the numerator, therefore the rate is unstable

Source:
New York State Department of Health, Community Indicator Reports HIV/AIDS and STDs Indicators
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g43.htm>



Suicide Deaths

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? The table reflects the number of deaths by suicide in Orange County and the Hudson Valley from 2006 through 2011. It reports the average suicide rate for each 3-year period as the average number of number of deaths per 100,000 residents.

Summary Statement: Orange County's total of 85 suicides in the 3 years, 2009–2011, remained static, as compared to the prior period total. The average rate of suicide deaths, however, reduced, from 9.0 per 100,000 residents between 2006 and 2008, to 7.3 in the current data period. Orange County's suicide death rates in both periods sit in the middle among its Hudson Valley peers. Its suicide total for the recent 3 years was 3rd highest of all Hudson Valley counties; in the prior period, its rate was 4th highest.

**Deaths by Suicide
Hudson Valley
Annual Numbers and 3-Year Average Rates**

	2008 Report					2012 Report				
	2006	2007	2008	Total	Avg. Rate *	2009	2010	2011	Total	Avg. Rate*
Orange	17	35	34	86	9.0	28	23	34	85	7.3
Dutchess	20	26	28	74	9.6	23	38	25	86	8.9
Putnam	8	6	5	19	5.0	5	9	9	23	7.5
Rockland	16	9	21	46	7.0	9	19	18	46	4.9
Sullivan	9	14	12	35	15.8	8	13	11	32	12.8
Ulster	10	17	19	46	10.5	25	22	24	71	11.7
Westchester	46	50	60	156	6.3	50	76	59	185	6.1
New York State	1,302	1,375	1,391	4,068	7.1	1,257	1,513	1,625	4,395	7.2

* Rate is per 100,000 residents

Source:

2006–2008 Data: New York State Health Department
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/suicid.htm>
 2009–2011 Data: New York State Health Department
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d24.htm>



Suicides by Age

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? The number of suicides by age group in 2004–2006 and 2008–2011. Note that in 2008–2011, the number of suicides does not equal total suicides for that period; fewer than 5 reported suicides in each age group are not reported.

Summary Statement: The number of suicides increased between the periods presented. The greatest increase was for females. Among the age categories, those with the highest prevalence of suicides were the middle years, ages 25 to 44 and 45 to 55. There were no reported suicides in the 0–19 age group in 2008–2011.

Suicides by Age Orange County

	2004–2006			2008–2011		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0–19	6	1	7	0	0	0
20–24	6	0	6	9	0	9
25–44	24	4	28	22	8	30
45–54	14	1	15	17	11	28
55–64	5	0	5	0	0	0
65–74	1	0	1	10	0	10
75–84	*	*		6	2	8
85+	*	*		*	*	
Total	56	6	62	64	21	85 **

** Actual total is 119 (91 males and 28 females). When total for an age group is less than 5, it is not reported.

Source:

Orange County Department of Health

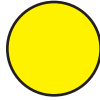
http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1334/CHA_2014_2017_Final_PDF.pdf



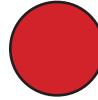
Early Prenatal Care

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? The table below looks at the percentage of all mothers who received prenatal care during their pregnancies in 2004, 2008 and 2011. The measure is the percentage of births to women with known prenatal care who began prenatal care within the first 3 months of pregnancy.

Summary Statement: In Orange County, the percentage of women who had prenatal care increased slightly since 2008 to 68.2% but was still below the 2004 level of 71.5%. In 2011, Orange County's rate of care was 3rd lowest of all Hudson Valley counties and below New York State's rate of 72.4%.

**Percentage of Women Who Received Early Prenatal Care
Hudson Valley**

	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>% Change</i>
	<i>2004</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2004–2011</i>
Orange County	71.5%	64.8%	68.2%	–4.6%
Dutchess County	84.1%	81.6%	81.9%	–2.6%
Putnam County	84.8%	82.0%	79.9%	–5.8%
Rockland County	66.6%	64.8%	66.7%	0.2%
Sullivan County	66.8%	59.1%	65.8%	–1.5%
Ulster County	78.0%	76.8%	74.2%	–4.9%
Westchester County	74.0%	71.7%	69.1%	–6.6%
NYS Total	75.0%	72.0%	72.4%	–3.5%

Source:

2004 Data: New York State Department of Health

<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chip/index.htm>

2008, 2011 Data: New York State Department of Health, Community Health Indicator Reports

<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b21.htm>



Low Birthweight Births

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? The data here reflects the percentage of low birthweight births in Orange County and the other Hudson Valley counties in 2000, 2004, 2008 and 2011 as well as the percentage change in the percentage of births between 2004 and 2011. Low birthweight is measured by dividing the number of infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams by the total births in each year.

Summary Statement: While low birthweight births in Orange County increased between 2004 and 2008, by 2011 the percentage reported had returned to the 7% level. Orange County's percentage is in the mid-range when compared the other Hudson Valley counties; 4 counties reported increases in low birthweight births while 2 reported declines. In relation to New York State, Orange County's rate was lower by 1.2%.

**Low Birthweight Births
Hudson Valley**

	<i>2012 Report</i>		<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>% Change</i>
	<i>2004</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2004–2011</i>
Orange County	7.0%	7.5%	7.0%	0.0%
Dutchess County	6.1%	7.2%	7.1%	16.4%
Putnam County	7.0%	9.3%	7.4%	5.7%
Rockland County	6.8%	6.9%	6.3%	-7.4%
Sullivan County	7.3%	9.3%	9.4%	28.8%
Ulster County	8.5%	7.8%	6.7%	-21.2%
Westchester County	8.1%	8.9%	8.4%	3.7%
NYS Total	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	0.0%

Source:
 2004 & 2008 Data: New York State Department of Health
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chip/index.htm>
 2011 Data: New York State Department of Health
 2009–2011 Vital Statistics Data as of February, 2013
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b36.htm>



Births to Teen Mothers Ages 10 To 14

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? Data reflects the annual rate of births to mothers ages 10 to 14 per 1,000 females in that age group in 2001, 2004, 2008 and 2010. For all Hudson Valley counties, the rate is so low (fewer than 20 births for these mothers) that it is considered unreliable.

Summary Statement: Based upon the data, Orange County's rate remains stable since 2008 at 0.3 per 1000 births in this age group. The rate of 0.3, however, compares favorably with rates of 0.6 in 2001 and 0.4 in 2004. Its rate is the highest in the Hudson Valley and ranks on a par with New York State's rate.

Births to Teen Mothers Ages 10–14 Hudson Valley

	2012 Report			2015 Report
	2001	2004	2008	2010
Orange County	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Dutchess County	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Putnam County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rockland County	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sullivan County	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ulster County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Westchester County	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
New York State	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3

* Rates are not stable for all counties in all years because the number of births is less than 20. Rates are per 1,000 females in the appropriate age group.

Source:

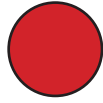
2001, 2004, 2008 Data: NYS Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse
http://www.nyskwic.org/data_tools/custom_query_result_1.cfm?chosenIndicators=56&chosenCounties=36000%2C36027%2C36071%2C36079%2C36087%2C36105%2C36111%2C36119&chosenCountiesCustom=&chosenYears=2001%2C2002%2C2003%2C2004%2C2005%2C2006%2C2007%2C2008&Submit.x=89&Submit.y=19&Submit=Get+Custom+Query+Result

2010 Data: NYS Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse
http://www.nyskwic.org/data_tools/custom_query_result_1.cfm?chosenIndicators=356&chosenCounties=36000%2C51000%2C36005%2C36047%2C36061%2C36081%2C36085%2C36999%2C36001%2C36003%2C36007%2C36009%2C36011%2C36013%2C36015%2C36017%2C36019%2C36021%2C36023%2C36025%2C36027%2C36029%2C36031%2C36033%2C36035%2C36037%2C36039%2C36041%2C36043%2C36045%2C36049%2C36051%2C36053%2C36055%2C36057%2C36059%2C36063%2C36065%2C36067%2C36069%2C36071%2C36073%2C36075%2C36077%2C36079%2C36083%2C36087%2C36089%2C36091%2C36093%2C36095%2C36097%2C36099%2C36101%2C36103%2C36105%2C36107%2C36109%2C36111%2C36113%2C36115%2C36117%2C36119&chosenCountiesCustom=&chosenYears=2010&Submit.x=122&Submit.y=13&Submit=Get+Custom+Query+Result

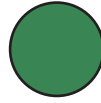
**Births to Teen Mothers Ages 15 to 19**

Orange County comparison to:

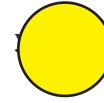
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator presents the measure of births to teenage mothers age 15 to 19 among Orange County, the other 6 Hudson Valley counties and New York State. It is calculated per 1,000 females who gave birth in the same time periods. The data available for this report was not comparable to data presented in the 2008 and 2012 Quality of Life Report Cards; therefore, we have presented different historical information that compares to the newest data available.

Summary Statement: Orange County's teen births in the 15–19 age group declined since the 2007–2009 period. Nevertheless, the rate of 21.3 per 1000 females was 2nd only to Sullivan County between 2009 and 2011. All other Hudson Valley counties were substantially lower than Orange. Orange County's rate is below that of New York State's 22.7.

Adolescent Births to Teen Mothers Aged 15 to 19
Rates per 1,000 Females

	2007 Report	2011 Report	2015 Report
	2005–2007	2007–2009	2009–2011
Orange County	23.3	23.4	21.3
Dutchess County	14.1	13.3	12.9
Putnam County	5.7 *	5.9	4.9 *
Rockland County	18	17.3	14.3
Sullivan County	35.3	32.3	27.7
Ulster County	19	19.5	16.7
Westchester County	17.8	16.3	14.6
New York State	26	25.1	22.7

* Rates are not stable when the number of births in this category are less than 20.

Source:

NYS Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse

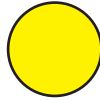
http://www.nyskwic.org/data_tools/custom_query_result_1.cfm?chosenIndicators=358&chosenCounties=36000%2C36027%2C36071%2C36079%2C36087%2C36105%2C36111%2C36119&chosenCountiesCustom=&chosenYears=2006%2C2008%2C2010&Submit.x=66&Submit.y=11&Submit=Get+Custom+Query+Result



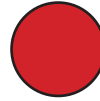
Births to Women 25+ Years Without High School Educations

Orange County comparison to:

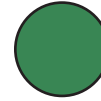
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? Data below shows the percentage of all births that were reported as births to women age 25 and over who did not complete high school. Each total number is for the 3-year period identified.

Summary Statement: Between the 2002–2004 and 2009–2011 periods, all counties in the Hudson Valley and New York State reported increases in births to women 25 years and older without a high school education. At 10.4% above its 2002–2004 rate, Orange County's rate in 2009–2011 was significantly higher. Between the 2006–2008 and 2009–2011 periods, Orange County's rate improved somewhat, as did the rate of several other counties.

Percent of Births to Women Age 25 and Older and Without High School Educations

Hudson Valley

	2007 Report		2011 Report		2015 Report		% Change 2002–2004 & 2009–2011
	2002–2004		2006–2008		2009–2011		
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
Orange County	522	4.7%	2,224	16.9%	3,602	15.1%	10.4%
Dutchess County	279	3.7%	718	9.6%	2,190	8.0%	4.3%
Putnam County	103	3.2%	219	7.7%	800	7.8%	4.6%
Rockland County	519	5.1%	1,919	16.5%	3,364	19.3%	14.2%
Sullivan County	76	4.9%	395	18.4%	545	16.8%	11.9%
Ulster County	133	3.5%	494	11.0%	1,247	8.3%	4.8%
Westchester County	2,496	8.0%	4,715	15.2%	9,078	13.4%	5.4%
New York State	n/a	8.3%	n/a	n/a	179,781	14.6%	6.3%

Source:

2002–2004 Data: NYS Department of Health, Maternal and Infant Indicators

2006–2008 Data: NYS Department of Health, Maternal and Infant Indicators

<http://www.health.state.ny.us/statistics/chac/chai/index.htm>

2009–2011 Data: NYS Department of Health, Maternal and Infant Indicators

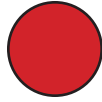
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b17.htm>



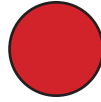
Infant Deaths

Orange County comparison to:

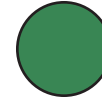
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at the number of infant deaths in Orange County and the other Hudson Valley counties in 2004, 2008, 2010 and 2012. Infant death statistics represent the number of deaths of infants less than 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

Summary Statement: Orange County's infant deaths decreased from 6.5 per 1000 live births in 2004 to 4.7 in 2012. It is noteworthy that in 2010, the rate climbed to 8.0, and dropped considerably by 2012. At 4.7, Orange County's rate was 2nd highest among Hudson Valley counties and above the rate of New York State as a whole.

Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
Hudson Valley

	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>		<i>Change</i>
	<i>2004</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2004–2012</i>
Orange County	6.5	5.4	8.0	4.7	-1.8
Dutchess County	6.0	4.8	7.3	5.9	-0.1
Putnam County	10.3	4.1	4.3	1.2	-9.1
Rockland County	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.3	-0.9
Sullivan County	6.0	5.2	8.4	2.1	-3.9
Ulster County	7.1	7.2	4.1	4.4	-2.7
Westchester County	4.4	5.4	4.2	4.1	-0.3
NYS Total	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	-1.0

Source:

2004 & 2008 Data: New York State Health Department County Health Indicator Profiles Report

<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chip/index.htm>

2010 Data: New York State Department of Health, "Table 45: Infant Deaths, Neonatal Deaths, Post Neonatal Deaths and Perinatal Mortality By Resident County New York State–2010"

http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/2010/table45.htm

2012 Data: New York State Department of Health, "Table 45: Infant Deaths, Neonatal Deaths, Post Neonatal Deaths and Perinatal Mortality By Resident County New York State–2012"

http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/2012/table45.htm



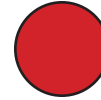
Infant Mortality Rates by Race and Ethnicity

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The information here reports on infant mortality by race and ethnicity in Orange County in 2004, 2006–2008 and 2009–2011. The rate is equal to the number of infant deaths in each category per 1,000 live births.

Summary Statement: Orange County's rate of infant mortality for whites declined steadily from 2004 to 2006–2008 and to 2009–2011. Among blacks, however, the rate has climbed to 16.6 infant deaths per 1000 live births. Similarly, infant mortality among Hispanics increased from 3.4 per 1000 live births in 2004 to 7.5 in the 2009–2011 period. Among all other races and ethnicities, infant deaths reported were too few to be statistically reliable.

Infant Mortality Rates by Race and Ethnicity
Per 1,000 Live Births
Hudson Valley

	<i>2007 Report</i> <i>2004</i>	<i>2012 Report</i> <i>2006–2008</i>	<i>2015 Report</i> <i>2009–2011</i>
White	4.6	4.3	4.1
Black	11.1	^ 14.2	16.6
Hispanic	3.4	^ 0	7.5
Other	4.5	^ 4.5	s

Births to Orange County residents recorded in NYC are not included in this analysis.

s/n= data unreliable due to small number of cases

^ Data is unreliable due to fewer than 20 events in the numerator

Source:

2000 & 2004 Data: New York State Department of Health, Vital Statistics

http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/community/minority/docs/surveillance_report_2007.pdf

2006–2008 Data: New York State Department of Health, Vital Statistics, County Health Indicators

<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chip/index.htm>

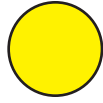
2009–2011 Data: New York State Department of Health, Health Data NY, County Health Indicators

<https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/community/minority/county/orange.htm>

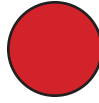
Incidence of Elevated Lead Levels in Children from Birth to Age 6

Orange County comparison to:

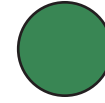
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? The data report the number and proportion of young children to have elevated levels of lead in their blood in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2011. Incidence data is reported as the rate per 1,000 children tested.

Summary Statement: Between the periods 2006–2008 and 2009–2011, the number of children tested in Orange County increased, as has the reported incidence of elevated lead levels. Despite the reduction in incidence from 12.7 in the prior period, at 9.1 per 1,000 tested children, Orange County's rate is higher than most of the other Hudson Valley counties. All counties but Putnam have greatly increased the number of newly-identified cases, although the numbers tested did not change significantly for many counties. Orange County increased its number tested by 8.6%.

Falling Incidence of Elevated Lead Levels in Children Ages 0–6 Years Hudson Valley (Rate per 1,000 Children Tested)

	2012 Report			2015 Report		
	Average 2006–2008			Average 2009–2011		
	Newly Identified	Tested	Incidence Rate	Newly Identified	Tested	Incidence Rate
Orange	104	8,196	12.7	242	8,899	9.1
Dutchess	35	5,230	6.8	112	5,455	6.8
Putnam	4	1,780	2.1	4	1,786	0.7
Rockland	30	7,536	4.0	102	8,918	3.8
Sullivan	7	1,195	5.9	37	1,329	9.3
Ulster	30	2,853	10.6	58	2,715	7.1
Westchester	131	26,610	4.9	313	26,465	3.9
New York State	3,530	528,937	6.7	8,243	557,035	4.9

Definitions:

Elevated Blood Lead Level (EBLL): Blood lead concentrations 10 mcg/dL or higher. This is the blood lead level currently defined by the CDC as the level requiring public health interventions.

Incidence Rate: The total number of children identified for the first time with confirmed EBLLs in a specified time period, divided by the total number of children less than 6 years old who had blood lead screening tests in that same time period, multiplied by 1,000.

Source:

2006–2008 Data: New York State Department of Health

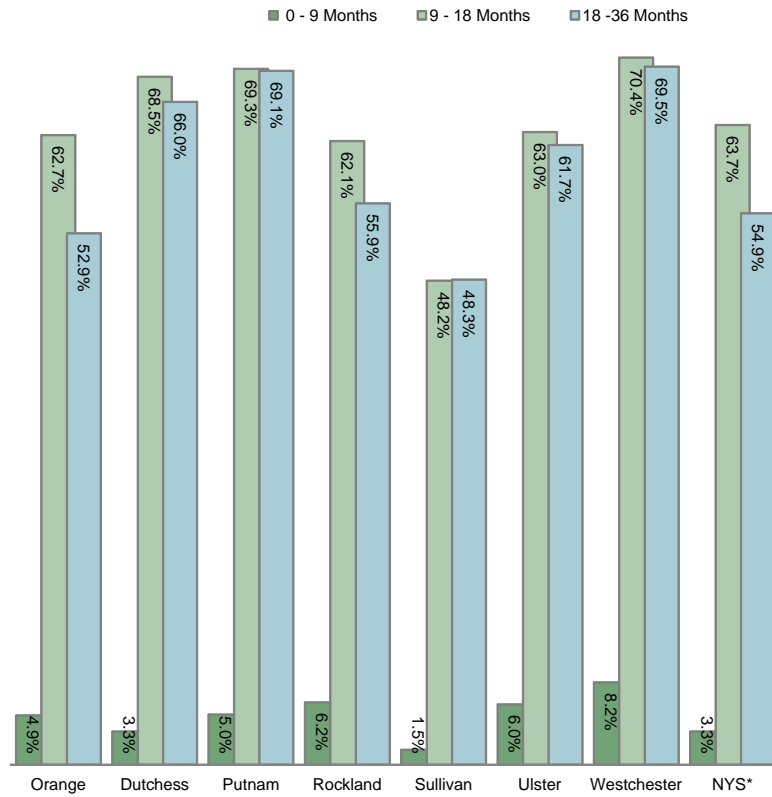
http://www.health.state.ny.us/environmental/lead/exposure/childhood/surveillance_report/docs/2008_reducing_lead_exposure_children.pdf

2009–2011 Data: New York State Department of Health, Community Health Indicator Reports

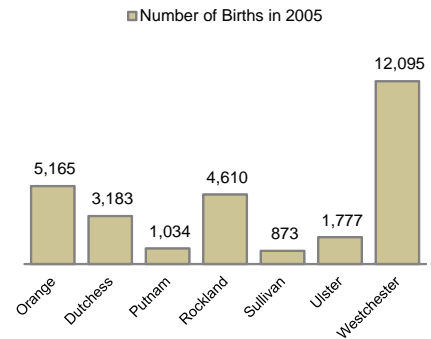
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g28.htm>



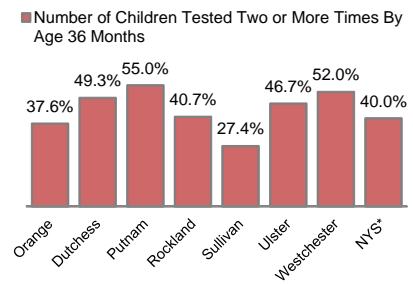
Number and Percent of Children Tested for Lead By Age and County of Residence (2005-2008 Blood Lead Test Data for 2005 Birth)



Number of Births in 2005



Number of Children Tested Two or More Times By Age 36 Months



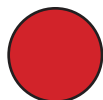
* Excluding NYC



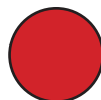
Number of Infants that Received the Required Testing for Lead Levels

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? Lead can harm a young child's growth, behavior, and ability to learn. Children under six years old are more likely to get lead poisoning than any other age group. NYS Public Health Law and regulations require health care providers to test all children for lead at or around ages one and two years. The table displays the results of a new, expanded set of measures to more fully assess testing patterns for children under age three years (36 months). Here is reported the number and percent of children born in 2005 who received blood lead screening tests through 2008, by age and county of residence. In addition, the number and percent of children receiving two or more blood lead tests by age three years are shown.

Summary Statement: As shown in the prior indicator, Orange County's ranking for elevated lead levels in children is among the highest in the Hudson Valley and almost double that of NYS. In all Hudson Valley counties, few children are tested from ages 0–9 months. Of children between the ages of 9 and 36 months, Orange County tested fewer than most of the other counties and New York State. And Orange tested a smaller percentage of children ages 0–36 months twice or more than did all other Hudson Valley counties but one.

**Number and Percent of Children Tested for Lead by Age and County of Residence
2005 to 2008 Blood Lead Test Data for 2005 Births¹
Orange County**

	No. Births in 2005	Ages of Children When Tested						Number of Children Tested Two or More Times By Age 36 Months	
		0 - >9 Months		9 - >18 Months		18 - >36 Months		#	% of All Children Born in 2005
		#	%	#	%	#	%		
Orange	5,165	252	4.9%	3,237	62.7%	2,734	52.9%	1,941	37.6%
Dutchess	3,183	104	3.3%	2,181	68.5%	2,101	66.0%	1,569	49.3%
Putnam	1,034	52	5.0%	717	69.3%	714	69.1%	569	55.0%
Rockland	4,610	285	6.2%	2,861	62.1%	2,575	55.9%	1,874	40.7%
Sullivan	873	13	1.5%	421	48.2%	422	48.3%	239	27.4%
Ulster	1,777	106	6.0%	1,120	63.0%	1,097	61.7%	830	46.7%
Westchester	12,095	995	8.2%	8,509	70.4%	8,410	69.5%	6,289	52.0%
NY State*	128,316	4,272	3.3%	81,720	63.7%	70,421	54.9%	51,372	40.0%

* excludes NYC

¹ Includes only screening test. Confirmatory and follow-up tests are not counted.

Source:

New York State Department of Health, "Reducing Lead Exposure in Children, Lead Testing and Lead Poisoning Among New York State Children 2008 Report"

https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/lead/exposure/childhood/surveillance_report/docs/2008_reducing_lead_exposure_children.pdf



Cigarette Use by Adults Age 18 or Older

Orange county comparison to:



What does this measure? This indicator looks at cigarette use by adults. The 2003 information is the percent of adults who reported being current smokers to the Orange County Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System survey. The survey has not received a full update since 2003. Data in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card was for just 6 months in 2008; we opted to remove it from this report. The most current data on cigarette use is available from the New York State Department of Health.

Summary Statement: The use of cigarettes decreased in all Hudson Valley counties but Sullivan between 2003 and 2008–2009. Orange County reported a drop from 24.3% in 2003 to 19.6% in the most current period. New York State's percent of cigarette users is 2.6% points lower than Orange County's.

Cigarette Use by Adults Age 18 or Older Hudson Valley

	2007 Report	
	2003	2008–2009
Orange County	24.3%	19.6%
Dutchess, Putnam Counties	23.4%	
Dutchess		18.4%
Putnam		13.1%
Rockland County	16.0%	9.7%
Sullivan, Ulster Counties	25.4%	
Sullivan		28.9%
Ulster		22.7%
Westchester County	19.0%	12.3%
New York State	20.3%	17.0%

Note: Information for 2003 represents responses to a survey;
2008–2009 data derives from NYS Dept. of Health statistics

Source:

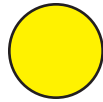
2003 Data: Orange County Department of Health, Orange County Community Health Assessment 2005–2010
2008–2009: New York State Department of Health, New York State Community Health Indicator Reports—Substance Abuse Indicators
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g108.htm>



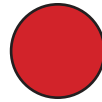
Lyme Disease Incidence

Orange County comparison to:

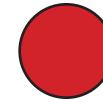
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? The data below reflects the incidence of Lyme Disease reported in Orange County in the years 2004, 2007 and 2012 and is calculated per 100,000 people.

Summary Statement: Between 2004 and 2012, the incidence of Lyme Disease increased by just 4% in Orange County as compared to significantly greater increases in some other counties, such as Sullivan (116%). Dutchess and Westchester were the only counties to report declines in incidence. The number of cases per 100,000 people in Orange County, at 145.5 in 2012, were in the mid-range of all Hudson Valley counties. Ulster County reported the highest rate of incidence in 2012, 203.5.

Incidence of Lyme Disease is Greatest East of the Hudson River Hudson Valleys Per 100,000 Persons

	2012 Report		2015 Report	% Change
	2004	2007	2012	2004 & 2012
Orange County	139.9	135.2	145.5	4.0%
Dutchess County	366.7	188.2	146.3	-60.1%
Putnam County	203.8	140.7	243.0	19.2%
Rockland County	56.9	67.5	75.8	33.3%
Sullivan County	51.2	90.4	110.7	116.2%
Ulster County	162.3	198.5	203.5	25.4%
Westchester County	79.2	37.8	21.9	-72.3%
NY State Total	26.5	23.9	30.1	13.5%

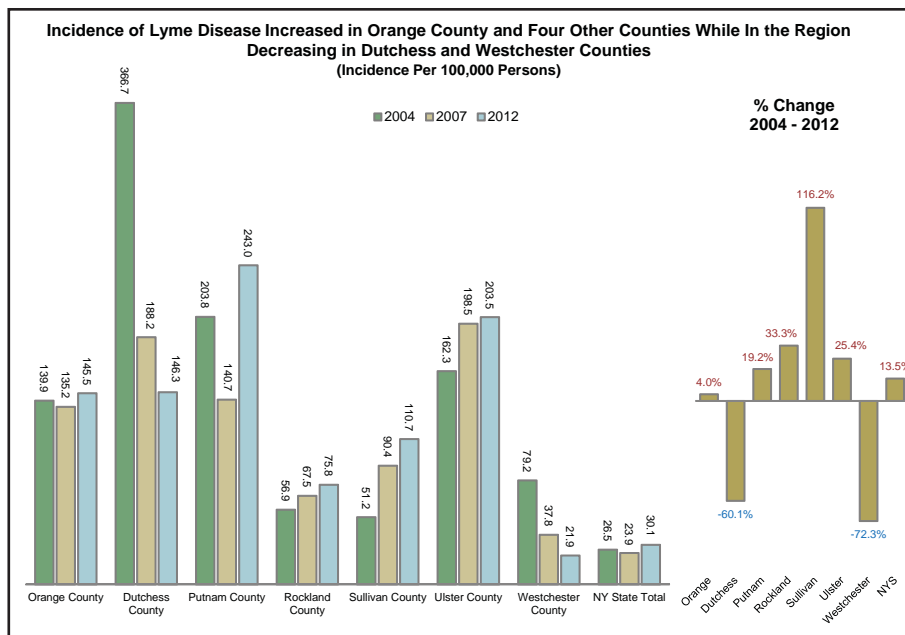
Source:

2004, 2007 Data: New York State Department of Health, County Health Indicator Profiles (2004–2008)

<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chip/index.htm>

2012 Data: New York State Department of Health, Communicable Disease Annual Report

<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/2012/cases/5.htm>

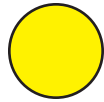




Incidence of Other Tick-Borne Diseases

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? One tick can give people more than one tick-borne disease. Research is identifying a startling array of tick-borne diseases in addition to Lyme Disease. Some of the more prevalent include Q Fever, Starli/Masters' Disease, Tick Paralysis, Tick-Borne Encephalitis, Colorado Tick Fever, Tularemia, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Bartonellosis (Bartonella), Babesiosis, Powassan Virus, Ehrlichiosis Chaffeensis, and Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis Undetermined. The latter 3 have been found in the Hudson Valley and are therefore included in the table below. While data for all counties was not available and/or inconsistent, sources were not comparable; and information is incomplete, what data is available is reported due to the increasing prevalence of these diseases.

Summary Statement: Data is most complete for Babesiosis. The greater prevalence of cases of this tick-borne disease occurs in the counties on the eastern side of the Hudson River.

Incidence of Other Tick-Borne Diseases Hudson Valley

	<i>Babesiosis</i>				<i>Ehrlichiosis/ Anaplasmosis Undetermined</i>		<i>Ehrlichiosis/ Anaplasmosis Undetermined</i>	<i>Powassan Virus</i>		
	2005	2007	2008	2012	2009- 2011	2012	2012	2005	2007	2015
Orange	1	5	7	9	4	3	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dutchess	23	44	62	21	n/a	1	4	n/a	n/a	2
Putnam	2	1	6	14	n/a	2	0	n/a	1	4
Rockland	0	0	3	1	n/a	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sullivan	1	0	1	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ulster	3	0	4	4	n/a	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Westchester	13	29	36	13	n/a	2	0	1	3	1
NY State	n/a	n/a	361	254	314	48	13			16 *

* This is total cases between 2005 and 2015 in NYS (annual data not available)

Sources:

NYS Department of Health, Communicable Diseases Annual Report

<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/2012/cases/2.htm>

Orange County Department of Health

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1334/CHA_2014_2017_Final_PDF.pdf, Exh. 83

New York State Department of Health

<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/2012/cases/2.htm>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Babesiosis in Lower Hudson Valley, New York, USA", May 2011

Julie Joseph, Sumith Roy, Navid Shams, Paul Visintainer, Robert Nadelman, Srilatha Hosur, John Nelson, and Gary Wormser

lohud.com, "Putnam sees 2 cases of tick-borne Powassan virus; illness can be fatal", Nov. 2, 2013

http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/17/5/10-1334_article.htm

Lyme Disease Association Inc.

<http://www.lymediseaseassociation.org/index.php/about-lyme/other-tick-borne-diseases>

<http://archive.lohud.com/article/20131102/NEWS04/311020078/Putnam-sees-2-cases-tick-borne-Powassan-virus-illness-can-fatal>

Columbia University Medical Center, Lyme and Tick-Borne Diseases Research Center

http://columbia-lyme.org/patients/tbd_bartonella.html

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

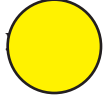
<http://www.niaid.nih.gov/topics/ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis/Pages/Default.aspx>



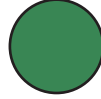
Diabetes Deaths and Mortality Rate

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? Diabetes is metabolic disease in which the body's inability to produce any or enough insulin causes elevated levels of glucose in the blood. High blood sugar levels eventually damage blood vessels, nerves, and organ systems in the body. Among the potential complications are cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, neuropathy, hypoglycemia, and retinopathy. The table displays the number of deaths in each Hudson Valley county in 2009, 2010 and 2012 as well as the rate per 100,000 people for the 3-year period.

Summary Statement: In each of the years presented, Orange County reported the greatest number of deaths from diabetes of all Hudson Valley counties but Westchester. Orange County's rate per 100,000 people, at 53.4, was 4th highest and lower than the rate for New York State.

**Diabetes Mortality Rate
Orange County**

	<i>Number of Deaths</i>					<i>Rate Per 100,000</i>
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2009–2012</i>
Orange	47	44	54	55	200	53.4
Dutchess	47	39	43	43	172	57.9
Putnam	12	15	17	17	61	61.2
Rockland	35	28	34	43	140	44.1
Sullivan	27	21	13	21	82	106.8
Ulster	30	38	43	37	148	81.4
Westchester	118	117	150	127	512	53.2
New York State	3,684	3,606	3,921	3,970	15,181	77.6

Definition: Diabetes is metabolic disease in which the body's inability to produce any or enough insulin causes elevated levels of glucose in the blood.

Source:

New York State Department of Health, Community Health Indicator Reports

<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d22.htm>

New York State Department of Health, Vital Statistics

http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/2012/table38.htm



Incidence of Obesity

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley  New York State  2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Body mass index (BMI) is a measure of body fat based on height and weight and is a measure of obesity. According to the New York State Department of Health, obesity and overweight are currently the second leading preventable cause of death in the United States and may soon overtake tobacco as the leading cause of preventable death. Obesity can lead to Type 2 diabetes, heart disease, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, several forms of cancer, and asthma. Data here denotes the percentage of adults and students in each of the Hudson Valley counties and New York State who have been diagnosed as obese and/or overweight.

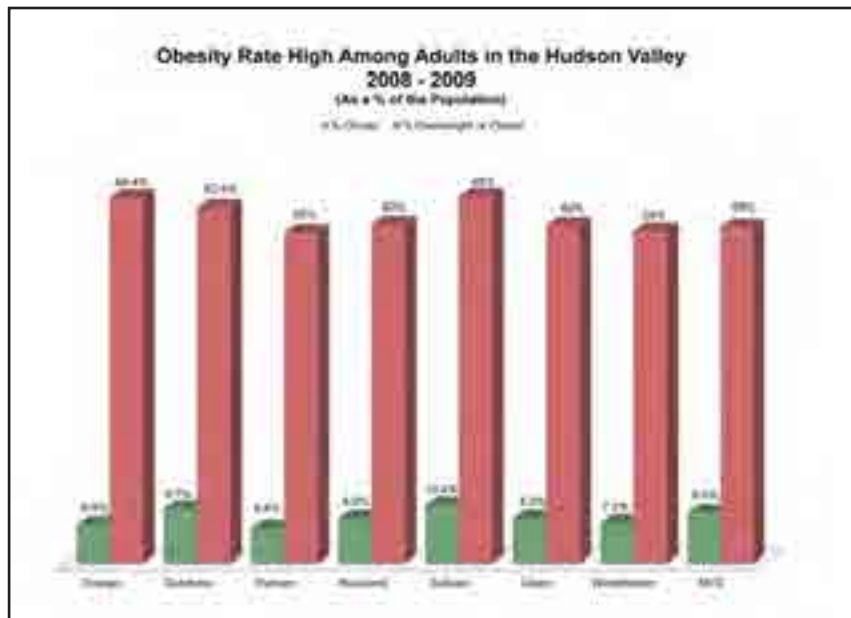
Summary Statement: Obesity has reached epidemic proportions in New York State and across the nation. Among adults, Orange County’s percentage of obese individuals is low but its rate of those obese or overweight ranks second only to Sullivan among Hudson Valley counties. Among students, Orange is in the mid-range of its peers regarding obesity and obese or overweight.

**Obesity Rate High Among Adults
Hudson Valley 2008–2009**

As Percent of Population

<i>County</i>	<i>% Obese</i>	<i>% Overweight or Obese</i>
Orange	6.9%	64.4%
Dutchess	9.7%	62.6%
Putnam	6.4%	58%
Rockland	8.0%	60%
Sullivan	10.4%	65%
Ulster	8.0%	60%
Westchester	7.2%	59%
NYS	9.0%	59%

BMI = Body Mass Index (measure of body fat based on height and weight).
Obesity = 30 or higher BMI. Overweight or Obese = 25 or higher BMI





Asthma Incidence and Mortality Rate

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley  New York State  2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Asthma is a respiratory condition marked by spasms in the bronchi of the lungs, causing difficulty in breathing. It usually results from an allergic reaction or other forms of hypersensitivity and can be fatal. Data here presents mortality rate per 100,000 persons in each of the Hudson Valley counties and New York State and the percentage of each county and New York State’s population diagnosed with asthma.

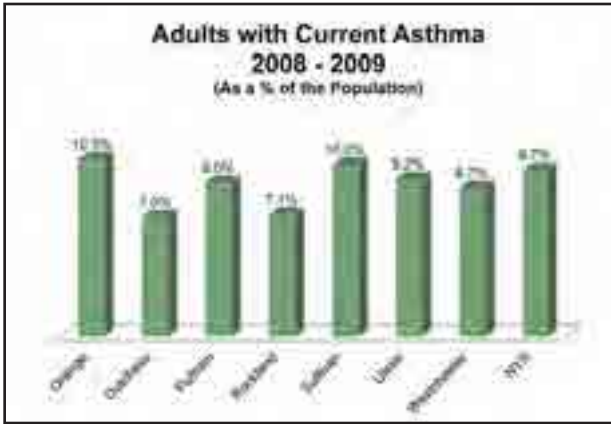
Summary Statement: The incidence of asthma in the Hudson Valley has increased substantially between the 2009–2011 and 2010–2012 periods. In Orange County, the rate per 100,000 residents was 3.7 in the most recent period, which was in the mid-range among its peers. New York State reported a rate of 4.2, higher than for any of the Hudson Valley counties. Among adults, the 2008–2009 information indicates that 10.3% of Orange County residents were reported to have asthma, a percentage higher than for any other Hudson Valley county.

**Asthma
Hudson Valley**

	<i>Asthma Mortality Rate Increasing (Per 100,000)</i>		<i>Adults with Current Asthma (As Percent of Population)</i>
	<i>2009–2011 Rate</i>	<i>2010–2012 Rate</i>	<i>2008–2009 Percent</i>
Orange	1.0	3.7	10.3%
Dutchess	0.8	*	7.0%
Putnam	0.8	*	9.0%
Rockland	1.2		7.1%
Sullivan	0.4	*	10.0%
Ulster	1.7		9.2%
Westchester	0.8		8.7%
NYS	1.2	4.2	9.7%

* Fewer than 10 events in the numerator, therefore the rate is unstable

Source:
 New York State Health Department, Community Health Indicator Reports
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d31.htm>
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g95.htm>
 New York State Department of Health, Information on Asthma
http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/ny_asthma/data/a21.htm





Incidence of Mental Illness Among Adolescents and Children

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley  New York State  2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Mental health is “a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community.”¹ It is estimated that only about 17% of U.S adults are considered to be in a state of optimal mental health. Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/mental-health/basics.htm>. The table provides the number of children and youth ages 0–17 who are consumers of mental health services and those identified as seriously emotionally disturbed (SED). In the table, SED numbers are a subset of mental health numbers. Mental health consumer information was obtained through a Patient Characteristics Survey in each of the years presented. Data may be skewed by the presence in a county of one or more institutions serving special needs children.

Summary Statement: The proportion of children and youth who were consumers of mental health services or were diagnosed with SED in 2009 and 2011 was low, under 1%, in all counties and New York State. Between 2009 and 2011, the number receiving mental health services increased for New York State and all but 2 counties. Those with SED decreased in Orange; in Sullivan, the number with SED jumped dramatically, by 79.4%.

Number of Children 0–17 Years Old Receiving Mental Health Services and Diagnosed with Serious Mental Emotional Disturbances (SED)
Hudson Valley

	2011	2009		2011		% Change	
	Total Youth 0–17 Years	MH Consumers	With SED *	MH Consumers	With SED *	MH Consumers	With SED *
Orange County	104,647	351	318	371	307	5.7%	-3.5%
Dutchess County	67,412	509	431	534	441	4.9%	2.3%
Putnam County	23,243	109	89	102	76	-6.4%	-14.6%
Rockland County	82,667	346	270	419	313	21.1%	15.9%
Sullivan County	17,053	91	63	130	113	42.9%	79.4%
Ulster County	37,134	377	321	303	283	-19.6%	-11.8%
Westchester County	229,128	2,270	1,870	2,465	1,901	8.6%	1.7%
New York State	4,453,127	33,945	27,281	36,739	29,287	8.2%	7.4%

* SED numbers are subset of MH Consumers

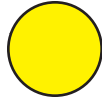
Source: New York State Office of Mental Health
<http://bi.omh.ny.gov/cmhp/dashboard#tab1%20%282014%29>



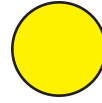
Drug-Related Hospitalizations

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? Orange County's experience with drug-related hospitalizations is compared to those in other Hudson Valley counties and New York State during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011. Hospitalization discharges is the measure employed by the New York State Department of Health. The rate of hospitalizations is presented as per 10,000 persons.

Summary Statement: Between 2009 and 2011, Orange County saw a 6% increase in hospitalizations due to drug use while four of the 7 counties in the Hudson Valley and New York State as a whole reported a decline in drug-related hospitalizations. For the 2009–2011 period, Orange County's rate per 10,000 people of hospitalizations due to drugs was in the mid-range among all Hudson Valley counties and slightly higher than that for New York State.

Drug Related Hospitalizations As Measured by Hospital Discharges Hudson Valley

County	Hospital Discharges				2009–2011	% change
	2009	2010	2011	Total	Rate *	2009–2011
Orange	983	958	1,043	2,984	27.8	6%
Dutchess	860	794	779	2,433	28.3	–9%
Putnam	246	181	158	585	20.9	–36%
Rockland	682	596	652	1,930	23.0	–4%
Sullivan	297	306	327	930	44.2	10%
Ulster	521	455	454	1,430	27.3	–13%
Westchester	2,154	2,215	2,251	6,620	23.6	5%
New York State	54,192	50,041	48,432	152,665	26.1	–11%

* Rate per 10,000 persons

Source:

New York State Department of Health, Community Health Indicator Reports
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h45.htm>



Drug Overdoses

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? The tables here present information concerning accidental drug overdoses and the drugs most frequently found to be their cause. Data for overdose cases includes the percentage of males and females.

Summary Statement: The number of accidental overdose cases reported has climbed from 38 in 2008 to as high as 57 in 2011 and 53 in 2012. While males were the majority reported as having overdosed in all years, the percentage of females jumped from 23.6% in 2008 to a high of 42.1% in 2011. Morphine was the most frequently reported drug leading to overdoses for the period 2008–2012.

Accidental Drug Overdoses Orange County

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Number	38	46	46	57	53	240
Average Age	38	42	42	41	43	41
Males (%)	76.4%	78.3%	58.7%	57.9%	66.0%	67.5%
Females (%)	23.6%	21.7%	41.3%	42.1%	34.0%	32.5%

Source:

Orange County Health Assessment 2014–2017

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1334/CHA_2014_2017_Final_PDF.pdf

Top Five Drugs Found in Accidental Overdoses Orange County 2008–2012

Drug	# of Positive Tests in OD's	% in Total Number of OD's
Morphine	59	24.6%
Alprazolam	55	22.9%
Oxycodone	53	22.1%
Heroin	44	18.3%
Cocaine	42	17.5%
Total	253	105.4%

OD = Overdose

Source:

Orange County Health Assessment 2014–2017

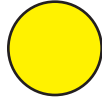
http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1334/CHA_2014_2017_Final_PDF.pdf



Hospitals

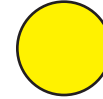
Orange County Comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator identifies the hospitals in Orange County and the number of hospitals in the Hudson Valley. In August 2011, Orange Regional Medical Center (ORMC) moved into its newly-constructed, state-of-the-art facility in Middletown, consolidating its two hospitals in Goshen (Arden Hill Campus) and Middletown (Horton Campus) into a single location. The 2010 data on beds at St. Luke's Cornwall Hospital's Cornwall location is not reliable.

Summary Statement: In all, the Hudson Valley had 38 hospitals in 2012, up from 34 in 2010 and 36 in 2007. The region's hospitals comprised 13% of the New York State total. Orange County was second in the Hudson Valley to Westchester in its number of hospitals. Westchester reported an increase of 3 hospitals between 2010 and 2012. The number of hospital facilities in Orange County reduced by 1 since 2007 as a result of the consolidation of ORMC from 2 hospitals into a single one. Between 2010 and 2015, the number of hospital beds in Orange County increased slightly.

Hospitals Hudson Valley

	2007	2011	2015	<i>Change</i> 2007–2011
Orange *	6	5	5	-1
Dutchess	4	3	4	0
Putnam	1	1	1	0
Rockland	4	4	4	0
Sullivan	2	2	2	0
Ulster	3	3	3	0
Westchester	16	16	19	3
Hudson Valley	36	34	38	2
New York State	N/A	228	289	

Hospitals Orange County

	<i>Location</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>
		<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
		<i># Beds</i>	<i># Beds</i>
Bon Secours	Port Jervis	141	137
Orange Regional Medical Center	Middletown *	450**	383
St. Anthony Community Hospital	Warwick	73	73
St. Luke's Cornwall Hospital	Newburgh	242	242
St. Luke's Cornwall Hospital ***	Cornwall	Outpatient only	103
	Totals	906	938

* In August 2011, the hospital consolidated its Goshen and Middletown hospitals at a new hospital in a single location in Middletown. ** This number is from 2010 and may be inaccurate, with the consolidation of the two ORMC campuses in 2011. *** Data as reported

Source:

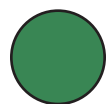
New York Department of Health, New York State Hospital Profile
<http://hospitals.nyhealth.gov/>



Number of Physicians

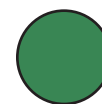
Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The table below enumerates the number of practicing physicians in Orange County and the Hudson Valley in 2007, 2010 and 2013, the number of physicians per 10,000 residents, and the number of physicians in selected specialties in 2015.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2013, Orange County reported a 12.3% increase in the number of physicians between 2007 and 2013. At 737 physicians in 2013, Orange County had the second greatest number, after Westchester, with 2,018. Orange County's rate of physicians per 10,000 residents stood at 19.6 in 2013, up from 15.6 in 2007 and 16.2 in 2010. Its rate per 10,000 residents is in the mid-range among its Hudson Valley peers. Regarding specialties in Orange, the greatest number of physicians was concentrated in internal medicine in 2015. Radiology was a distant second.

Number of Physicians and Rate Per 10,000 Population Hudson Valley

	2007 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change in Number	
	2007		2010		2013		2007–2010	2010–2013
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		
Orange	587	15.6	656	16.2	737	19.6	11.8%	12.3%
Dutchess	398	13.6	482	16.2	517	17.4	21.1%	7.3%
Putnam	193	19.4	208	20.9	211	21.2	7.8%	1.4%
Rockland	432	14.6	488	15.7	470	14.6	13.0%	-3.7%
Sullivan	311	40.8	344	44.4	391	51.0	10.6%	13.7%
Ulster	229	12.6	222	12.2	223	12.3	-3.1%	0.5%
Westchester	1,902	20.0	2,071	21.8	2,018	20.8	8.9%	-0.3%
New York State	5,599	2.9	6,454	3.3	N/A	N/A	15.3%	

Source:

New York State Department of Health, Physician Profile: <http://www.nydoctorprofile.com/>

Number of Medical Specialists* Orange County

Specialty	2014		2015	
	Number	Specialty	Number	Specialty
Internal Medicine	180	Surgery	31	
Pediatrics	65	Neurology	18	
Radiology	64	Ophthalmology	17	
Family Practice	50	Urology	14	
Obstetrics/Gynecology	47	Oncology	9	
Cardiology	42	Allergy & Immunology	7	

* Not all physicians in Orange County included in list

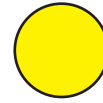
Source:

New York State Department of Health, Physician Profile ; <http://www.nydoctorprofile.com/>

Residents Going Out-of-County for Healthcare

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? Below is data about the prevalence of Orange County residents' use of hospitals outside of Orange County for their healthcare in 2006, 2009 and 2012. Hospitals are required to report discharges to the NYS Department of Health's SPARCS program. The data for 2009 and 2012 is for the full calendar year; 2006 data in the 2007 Quality of Life Report Card was for January–September 2006.

Summary Statement: From 2006 through 2012, the percentage of Orange County residents using out-of-county hospitals has slowly, though slightly, increased. It is notable that the number of hospital discharges during the same period declined from year-to-year.

Residents Going Out-of-County for Hospital Care Orange County

Number of Discharges	2007 Report 2006			2012 Report 2009			2015 Report 2012		
	From All Hospitals	From Out-of- County Hospitals	Out-of- County %	From All Hospitals	From Out-of- County Hospitals	Out-of- County %	From All Hospitals	From Out- of-County Hospitals	Out-of- County %
OC Residents Discharged From All Hospitals	47,595	13,733	28.9%	46,214	13,550	29.3%	43,661	12,839	29.4%
<i>From Orange County Hospitals</i>									
Orange Regional Medical Center	17,415			17,131			16,404		
St. Lukes/Cornwall Hospital	11,136			10,363			9,608		
St. Anthony Community Hospital	2,803			2,560			2,275		
Bon Secours Community Hospital	2,508			2,610			2,535		
Total O.C. Hospitals	33,862			32,664			30,822		

*Bon Secours Community Hospital was previously Mercy Community Hospital and was reported as such in 2012.

Source:

2006, 2009 Data: NYS Department of Health, SPARCS Database: <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/sparcs/>

2012 Data: NYS Department of Health, SPARCS Database Health Data Query System, "Patient County Report by Facility for 2012 Inpatient Data."
<https://apps.health.ny.gov/pubdoh/sparcsqry/>

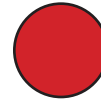
Note: to reach data, go to: "Patient County Report by Facility for 2012 Inpatient Data." Click on link that Attests agreement to NYS Dept. of Health Data Use Policy., Select: System Type: Inpatient; Select Inpatient Report Type: Patient County. Select Year: 2012; Select Area: Facility; Click Continue. Select Patient County: Orange; Select Report By: Total Patients; Select Facility: All; Click Display Listing



Type and Number of Eldercare Facilities

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? Below is information on several kinds of health care facilities for older adults. Data from 2007 regarding assisted living facilities is not available. Data for 2007 for nursing and adult homes was obtained from the NYS Department of Health. In 2011, the data was collected via phone calls with county offices for the aging, except in Orange County where www.orangeconnectsny.org provided resource information for adult homes as well as assisted living. Information for 2015 was obtained from New York State and each county. Because data was obtained from different sources the comparisons of data may not be reliable.

Summary Statement: In Orange County, the total number of facilities for the elderly decreased from 32 in 2011 to 25 in 2015, due to the loss of 2 adult homes and 5 assisted living facilities. In all other counties, the number of facilities either remained the same or increased.

**Type and Number of Eldercare Facilities
Hudson Valley**

	2008 Report 2007			2012 Report 2011				2015 Report 2014			
	Adult Homes	Nursing Home	Total Facilities	Adult Homes	Assisted Living	Nursing Home	Total Facilities	Adult Homes	Assisted Living	Nursing Home	Total Facilities
Orange	8	10	18	12	10	10	32	10	5	10	25
Dutchess	12	13	25	8	5	13	26	8	5	13	26
Putnam	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	5
Rockland	17	10	27	14	2	10	26	16	3	10	29
Sullivan	6	4	10	4	0	4	8	5	0	4	9
Ulster	5	6	11	7	2	7	16	7	2	7	16
Westchester	26	45	71	11	20	42	73	21	33	42	96
Hudson Valley	74	90	164	56	39	88	183	69	49	88	206
NY State	N/A					635				633	

Source:

2007 Data: New York State Health Department, New York State Nursing Home Profile; Nursing Homes

2011 Data Adult Care Facility Directory <http://nursinghomes.nyhealth.gov/>

Adult Homes and Assisted Living:

2011 Data

Orange County Connects, <http://www.orangecountynyconnects.org/site/371/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=371>

Dutchess County Office of the Aging, <http://www.co.dutchess.ny.us/countygov/departments/aging/agindexgen.htm>

Putnam County Office of the Aging

Rockland County Office for the Aging

Sullivan Office for the Aging

Ulster Office for the Aging

Westchester Department of Senior Programs & Services, <http://seniorcitizens.westchestergov.com/images/stories/pdfs/AtTheCrossroads.pdf>

2014 Data New York State Health Department, Nursing Home Profile, <http://nursinghomes.nyhealth.gov/>

Orange County, https://www.health.ny.gov/facilities/adult_care/county/orange.htm

Dutchess County, <http://www.co.dutchess.ny.us/CountyGov/Departments/Aging/AGnur.htm>

Putnam County, https://www.health.ny.gov/facilities/cons/adult_care/county/putnam.htm

Rockland County, http://www.health.ny.gov/facilities/adult_care/county/rockland.htm

Sullivan County, http://www.health.ny.gov/facilities/adult_care/county/sullivan.htm

Ulster County, http://www.health.ny.gov/facilities/adult_care/county/ulster.htm

Westchester County, http://www.health.ny.gov/facilities/adult_care/county/westchester.htm



Availability of Senior Rental Housing

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Rental housing provides an important option for seniors who are on fixed incomes. The table below identifies where housing is available and the number of units devoted to seniors. The number of Orange County residents age 65 and older was used in calculating the availability of units for seniors.

Summary Statement: In 2015, there were at least 52 facilities offering rental housing specifically for older adults. Note that there is no unit information for 7 facilities counted here. The concentration of facilities and units is in and around Orange County's 3 cities.

Senior Rental Housing Number of Facilities and Units By Municipality Orange County

	<i>Number Facilities</i>	<i>Number Units</i>
Cornwall	1	214
Highland Falls	1	
Goshen	3	112
Maybrook	2	124
Middletown	10	932
Monroe	1	35
Montgomery	2	110
Mount Hope	1	
New Windsor	2	178
Newburgh	10	1,007
Port Jervis	8	285
Tuxedo	1	40
Walden	1	89
Warwick	6	381
Washingtonville	3	108
Total	52	3,615

* These municipalities have at least 1 facility for which no unit data is available.

Source:

Orange County Department of Aging

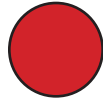
http://orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1350/1426/Orange_County_Affordable_Housing_For_Older_Adults.pdf



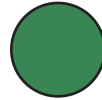
Number and Percent of Medically Uninsured Residents

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator provides information on the number and percentage of residents of Hudson Valley counties that had no medical insurance in 2010 and 2012. Data does not include institutionalized individuals. Data antecedes implementation of federal health insurance reform legislation.

Summary Statement: Most of the Hudson Valley counties reported a reduction in the number of uninsured individuals between 2010 and 2012. Orange County's decrease of 8.6% was in the mid-range. Despite the reduction, Orange had the greatest number of uninsured residents of all counties but Westchester in 2010 and 2012.

Medically Uninsured Residents Hudson Valley

	2010		2012		% Change 2010–2012
	Number	%	Number	%	
Orange County	37,317	10.3%	34,091	9.4%	-8.6%
Dutchess County	26,394	9.1%	27,370	9.5%	3.7%
Putnam County	10,618	10.8%	10,126	10.2%	-4.6%
Rockland County	33,413	10.8%	27,730	8.8%	-17.0%
Sullivan County	12,769	16.6%	8,803	11.8%	-31.1%
Ulster County	18,983	10.7%	21,037	11.9%	10.8%
Westchester County	107,332	11.5%	107,059	11.3%	-0.3%
New York State	2,277,382	11.9%	2,102,909	10.9%	-7.7%

Source:

2007 Data: US Census Bureau, Data Integration Division, Small Area Estimates Branch

2010 Data US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_S2701&prodType=table

2012 Data: US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_S2701&prodType=table



Medicaid Costs

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? Medicaid is a health care program funded entirely by governmental entities and is designed for people who cannot afford private insurance. These data do not reflect the changes in healthcare insurance occasioned by the Affordable Care Act which was initiated as of January 1, 2014.

The first 2 tables below show the number of people enrolled in the Medicaid program in the Hudson Valley and the cost per beneficiary in 2008, 2010 and 2012. The bottom 2 tables present the total cost of Medicaid services for each Hudson Valley county (includes the shares paid by the federal, state and county governments) as well as the local (county) share. The local share does not include the county’s contribution to intergovernmental transfers (IGT) associated with providing Medicaid services to patients in nursing homes.

The data in this report has changed somewhat from the data presented in the 2008 and 2012 Quality of Life Report Cards. The number of Medicaid beneficiaries has been added and the per capita expenditure is now calculated on the number of beneficiaries vs. on the number of Enrollees. Data on Local Share picks up where the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card left off.

Summary Statement: The number of persons enrolled in Medicaid (eligible for services) and the percentage who became beneficiaries increased steadily between 2008 and 2012 for all Hudson Valley counties and New York State. Enrollees in Orange County increased by 14.3% between 2010 and 2012, at the lower end of the range among all counties but higher than New York State as a whole.

As the number of beneficiaries grew, the total costs for providing Medicaid services (federal, state and county shares) also increased in all counties. In Orange County, total costs rose by 10.8% between 2011 and 2013, in the mid-range among its Hudson Valley peers. During this period, the cost per beneficiary steadily decreased due an increase in the number of claimants. At \$9,368 per beneficiary in 2012, Orange County’s cost was second lowest (after Rockland) of all Hudson Valley counties and lower than New York State. Though the county percentage of costs decreased relative total spending, the aggregate total local share of Medicaid costs in all counties but Sullivan rose by 4.8% in the same period; Sullivan’s increase was a bit higher, at 5.0%. The dollar amount of Orange County’s local share in 2013 was greater than for all counties but Westchester.

**Increase in Total Medicare Eligibles (Enrolled) and Percent Who Were Beneficiaries* of Medicaid Dollars
Hudson Valley**

	2008 Report 2008		2012 Report 2010		2015 Report 2012		% Increase of Eligible	
	Eligible	% Benefit's	Eligible	% Benefit's	Eligible	% Benefit's	2008– 2010	2010– 2012
Orange	51,199	83%	62,533	83%	71,454	90%	22.1%	14.3%
Dutchess	24,086	78%	30,799	78%	36,367	86%	27.9%	18.1%
Putnam	4,638	74%	5,573	79%	5,733	89%	20.2%	2.9%
Rockland	49,896	86%	60,981	87%	71,790	96%	22.2%	17.7%
Sullivan	13,297	78%	15,696	81%	18,503	88%	18.0%	17.9%
Ulster	22,182	79%	26,571	80%	30,695	86%	19.8%	15.5%
Westchester	104,065	79%	124,016	81%	144,280	88%	19.2%	16.3%
New York State	4,132,701	84%	4,721,399	84%	5,097,920	89%	14.2%	8.0%

* Beneficiary data is for average monthly number of beneficiaries in each year

Source:

NYS Department of Health Web-Site: <http://www.health.ny.gov/nysdoh/medstat/medicaid.htm>



**Expenditures per Beneficiary
Hudson County**

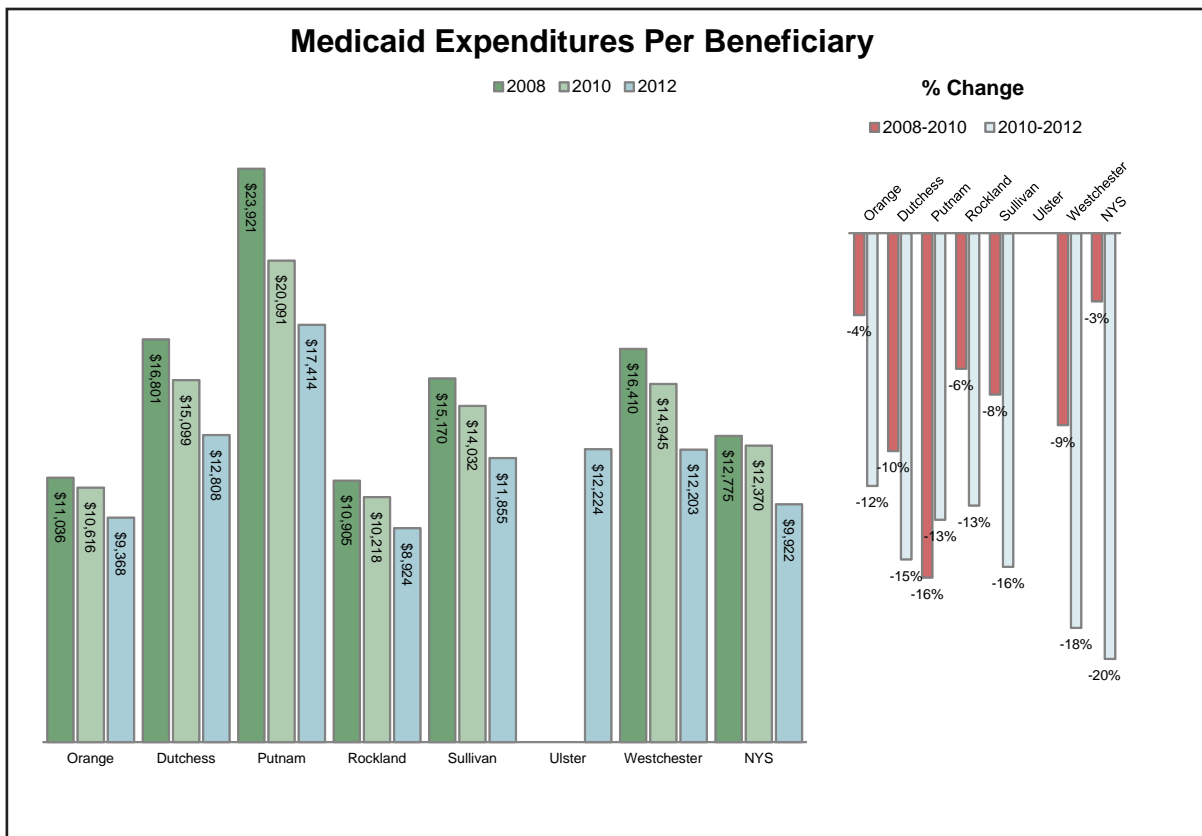
	2007	2012	2015	% change	
	Report	Report	Report		
	2008	2010	2012	2008-2010	2010-2012
Orange	\$11,036	\$10,616	\$9,368	-4%	-12%
Dutchess	\$16,801	\$15,099	\$12,808	-10%	-15%
Putnam	\$23,921	\$20,091	\$17,414	-16%	-13%
Rockland	\$10,905	\$10,218	\$8,924	-6%	-13%
Sullivan	\$15,170	\$14,032	\$11,855	-8%	-16%
Ulster			\$12,224		
Westchester	\$16,410	\$14,945	\$12,203	-9%	-18%
New York State	\$12,775	\$12,370	\$9,922	-3%	-20%

Source:

2010 Data: NYS Department of Health; DOH/OHIP DataMart (claims paid through 11/2011)

2012 Data: NYS Department of Health Web-Site

<http://www.health.ny.gov/nysdoh/medstat/medicaid.htm>





Total Medicaid Expenditures*
Hudson Valley
(\$000)

	2008	2012	2015 Report			% Change	
	Report	Report					
	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008–2010	2011–2013
Orange	469,446	551,577	564,156	602,133	625,027	17.5%	10.8%
Dutchess	314,087	365,008	373,167	400,575	419,388	16.2%	12.4%
Putnam	81,736	88,399	89,334	89,317	94,159	8.2%	5.4%
Rockland	468,290	545,227	572,142	617,312	654,067	16.4%	14.3%
Sullivan	157,419	178,437	184,678	193,715	202,166	13.4%	9.5%
Ulster **			296,819	323,530	329,974		11.2%
Westchester	1,341,839	1,493,187	1,504,694	1,556,450	1,636,365	11.3%	8.8%

* Total cost of Medicaid which includes federal, state and local shares

** Ulster County data not available for 2008 and 2010

Source:

2010 Data: NYS Department of Health; DOH/OHIP DataMart (claims paid through 11/2011)

2012 Data: NYS Department of Health Web-Site

<http://www.health.ny.gov/nysdoh/medstat/medicaid.htm>

2013 Data: New York State Association of Counties

nysac.org

Orange County Contributes More to Medicaid Costs

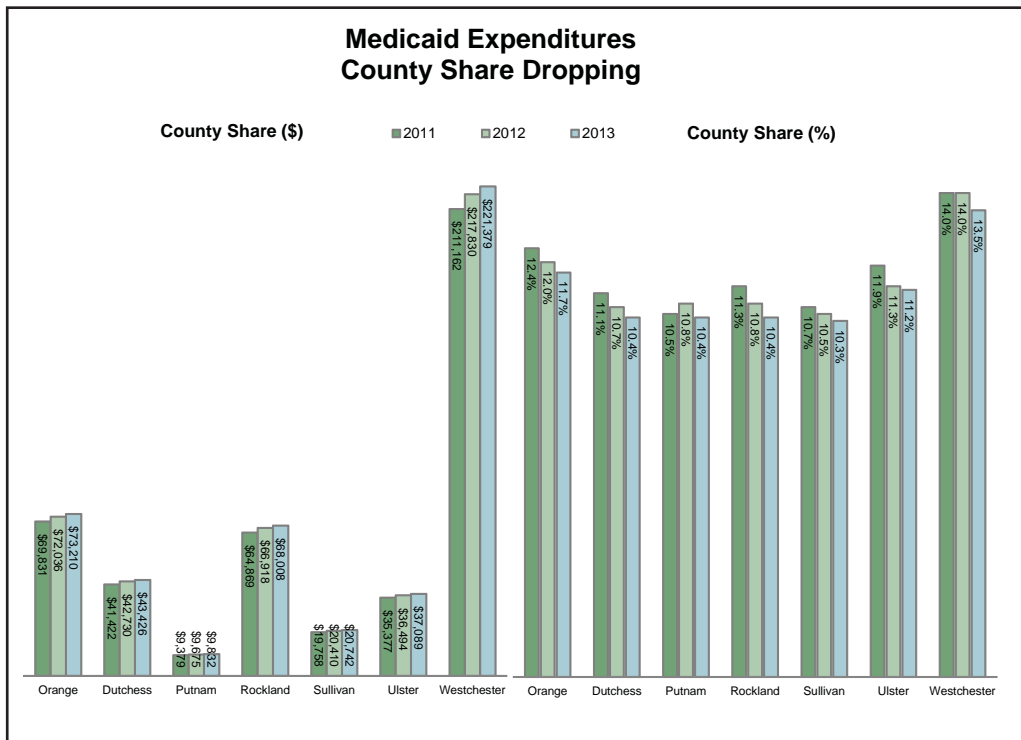
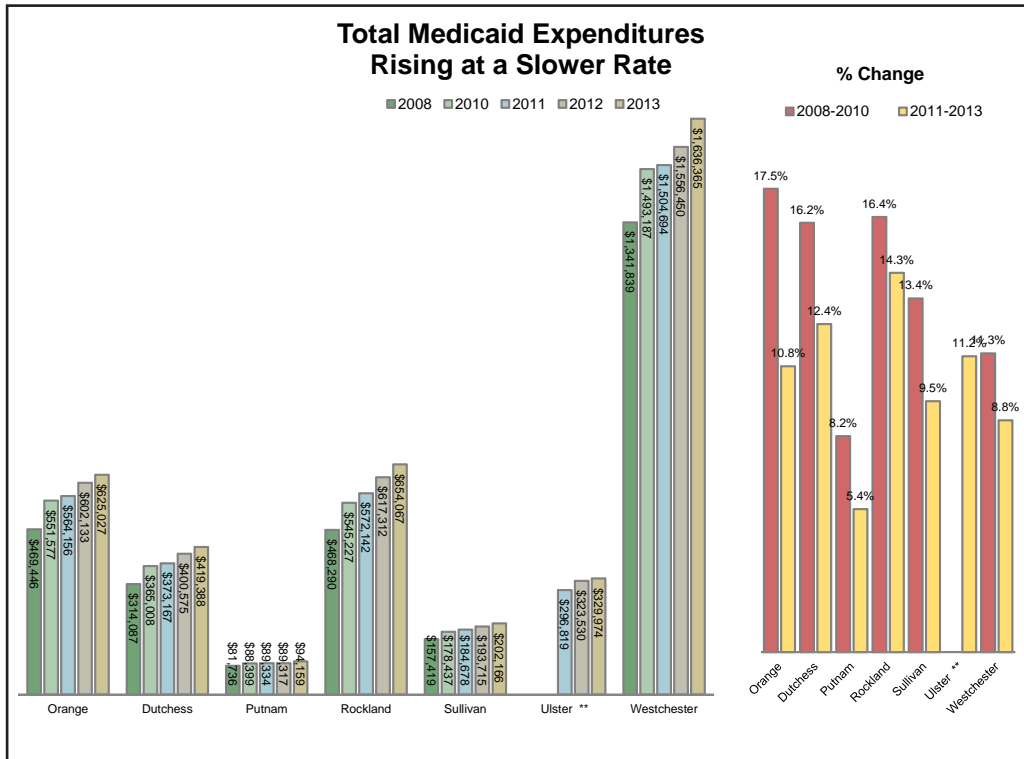
	2011		2012		2013		2011–2013
	Local Share	As % Total Medicaid	Local Share	As % Total Medicaid	Local Share	As % Total Medicaid	% Change Local Share
Orange	\$69,831	12.4%	\$72,036	12.0%	\$73,210	11.7%	4.8%
Dutchess	\$41,422	11.1%	\$42,730	10.7%	\$43,426	10.4%	4.8%
Putnam	\$9,379	10.5%	\$9,675	10.8%	\$9,832	10.4%	4.8%
Rockland	\$64,869	11.3%	\$66,918	10.8%	\$68,008	10.4%	4.8%
Sullivan	\$19,758	10.7%	\$20,410	10.5%	\$20,742	10.3%	5.0%
Ulster **	\$35,377	11.9%	\$36,494	11.3%	\$37,089	11.2%	4.8%
Westchester	\$211,162	14.0%	\$217,830	14.0%	\$221,379	13.5%	4.8%

Note: Local Share is based on the State formula for its fiscal year which ends March 31st; while county fiscal years end December 31st, the timing difference makes only marginal difference in the amount of Local Share.

Note: These amounts do not include contributions each county makes to its nursing home (if it has a nursing home) to support federal intergovernmental transfers (IGT's)

Source:

New York State Association of Counties: nysac.org





Medicaid Expenditures As Percentage of Total County Expenditures

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? This indicator compares the proportion of each Hudson Valley County’s annual expenditures that were allocated to Medicaid payments in 2012 and 2013. Medicaid payments represent the “local share” of Medicaid costs (refer to “Medicaid Costs” indicator in this section for more information on local share). Federal and state shares are not considered in the percentage but are part of the total revenues each county has to fund its activities and services. Total county expenditures can be found in the Government section of this report in “County Revenues and Expenditures.”

Summary Statement: Orange County’s local share of Medicaid represented 11.5% of its 2012 total expenditures, in the mid-range among Hudson Valley counties. Rockland used a higher proportion of its total expenditures for local share of Medicaid than any other county; Putnam used the least. In 2013, the portion of Orange County’s expenditures devoted to the local share of Medicaid decreased marginally, to 11.3%.

**Medicaid Expenditures as a Percentage of Total County Expenditures
Orange County**

	2012		2013	
	<i>Local Share</i>	<i>As % Total Expenditures</i>	<i>Local Share</i>	<i>As % Total Expenditures</i>
Orange	\$72,036	11.5%	\$73,210	11.3%
Dutchess	\$42,730	10.2%	\$43,426	*
Putnam	\$9,675	8.3%	\$9,832	7.0%
Rockland	\$66,918	13.4%	\$68,008	*
Sullivan	\$20,410	11.9%	\$20,742	12.2%
Ulster **	\$36,494	10.6%	\$37,089	*
Westchester	\$217,830	9.8%	\$221,379	10.2%

*CAFR's for 2013 have not yet been filed with New York State Comptroller

Source:

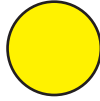
Each county's financial reports (see Government section, "County Revenues and Expenditures")
New York State Association of Counties: nysac.org



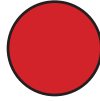
Divorces and Number of Children Affected

Orange County comparison to:

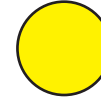
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? The table below indicates the percentage of children affected by divorce in the seven Hudson Valley counties. The number of divorces as well as marriages in the same years has been included for comparison purposes.

Summary Statement: Between 2004 and 2012, the percentage of divorces in marriages in which there were no children steadily increased in most counties of the Hudson Valley. In New York State generally, the percentage of divorces with no children involved declined slightly. In Orange in 2012, 49% of divorces involved no children and the same percentage involved children. The number of divorces in all counties and NYS dropped between 2004 and 2009 but then increased again by 2012. While the number of marriages in all Hudson Valley counties and NYS dropped between 2004 and 2009, they all reported increases between 2009 and 2012.

Divorces and Number of Children Affected Hudson Valley

County	2007 Report 2004			2012 Report 2009			2015 Report 2012					
	Total # of Divorces	% of Children Affected			Total # of Divorces	% of Children Affected			Total # of Divorces	% of Children Affected		
		None	One or more	Not Stated		None	One or more	Not Stated		None	One or more	Not Stated
Orange	941	46%	51%	4%	877	48%	50%	1%	1,084	49%	49%	2%
Dutchess	900	48%	51%	2%	753	49%	48%	3%	982	55%	43%	2%
Putnam	270	46%	52%	4%	201	42%	54%	4%	255	49%	47%	4%
Rockland	643	45%	49%	7%	540	46%	48%	6%	669	50%	44%	6%
Sullivan	212	50%	47%	2%	188	55%	41%	4%	212	54%	38%	8%
Ulster	596	48%	50%	2%	478	54%	44%	2%	544	55%	43%	3%
Westchester	2,523	54%	39%	6%	2,307	59%	36%	5%	2,509	57%	41%	2%
NY State	58,851	54%	40%	5%	49,816	59%	38%	4%	58,556	59%	38%	3%

County	% Change in Divorces 2004–2012
Orange	15.2%
Dutchess	9.1%
Putnam	-5.6%
Rockland	4.0%
Sullivan	0.0%
Ulster	-8.7%
Westchester	-0.6%
NY State	-0.5%



**Number of Marriages
Hudson Valley**

County	2004	2009	2012	% change	
				2004-2009	2009-2012
Orange County	2,260	1,800	1,952	-20%	8%
Dutchess County	1,632	1,566	1,595	-4%	2%
Putnam County	413	355	365	-14%	3%
Rockland County	1,889	1,692	1,800	-10%	6%
Sullivan County	478	312	371	-35%	19%
Ulster County	1,173	951	980	-19%	3%
Westchester County	5,056	4,121	4,205	-18%	2%
New York State	128,454	122,643	134,756	-5%	10%

Source:

2004 data: NYS Department of Health, Vital Statistics, 2004

marriages:

http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/vital_statistics/2004/table47.htm

2009 data: http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/vital_statistics/2009/table52.htm

marriages:

http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/vital_statistics/2009/table47.htm

2010, 2011, 2012 Data: NYS Department of Health, Vital Statistics

http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/

Children in Foster Care

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? The data below reflect the reported number of children in foster care in Orange County, the other Hudson Valley Counties and New York State in 2001, 2004, 2010 and 2011. The data is based upon a calculation per 1,000 children ages 1 to 21.

Summary Statement: The rate per 1,000 children of those in foster care declined for all counties in the region (except Sullivan) and New York State between 2001 and 2011. It more recently turned up slightly in Orange and to a greater degree in Sullivan and Westchester.

The table and graph for this category can be found on the next page.



**Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 Children Age 0–21)
Hudson Valley**

	2007 Report		2012	2015	% Change 2001–2004	% Change 2004–2011
	2001	2004	Report	Report		
	2010	2011				
Orange County	4.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	-23.8%	3.1%
Dutchess County	3.8	3	3.2	2.8	-21.1%	-6.7%
Putnam County	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.0%	-22.2%
Rockland County	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	-45.8%	-46.2%
Sullivan County	3.1	2.3	2.9	3.8	-25.8%	65.2%
Ulster County	4.4	3.6	3.1	3.6	-18.2%	0.0%
Westchester County	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.6	-25.8%	13.0%
New York State	7.0	4.5	4.0	3.8	-35.7%	-15.6%

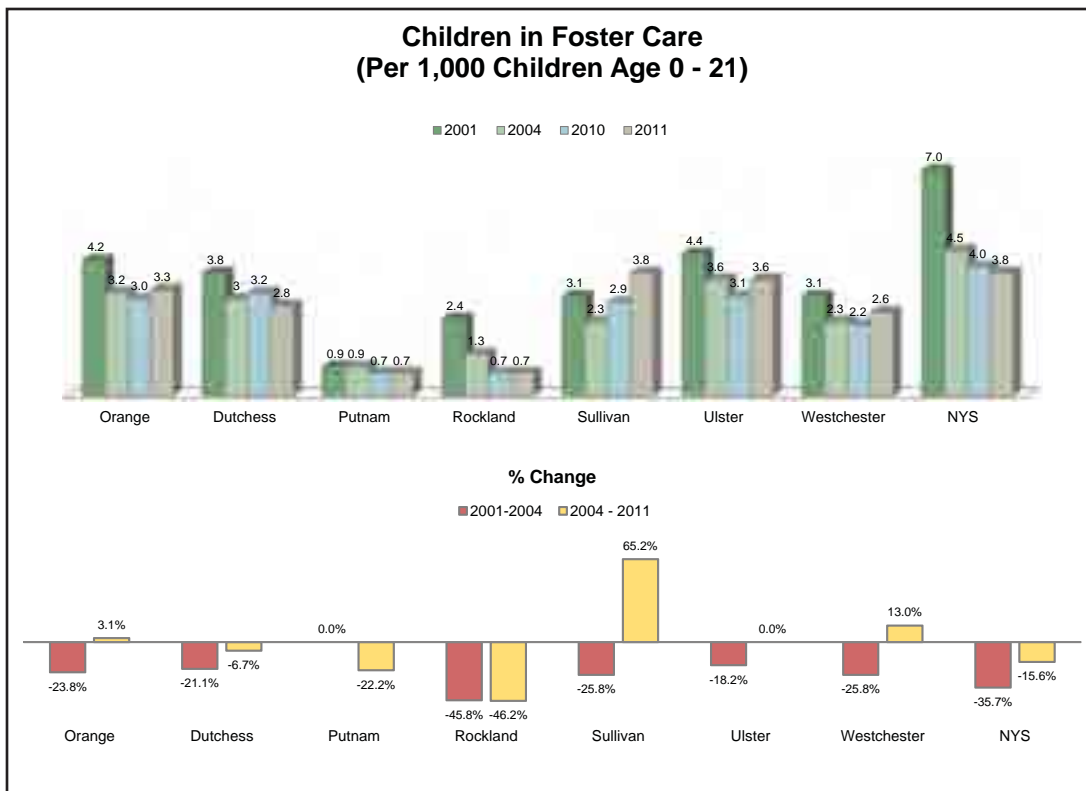
Source:

NYS Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse

http://www.nyskwic.org/data_tools/

NYS Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse

http://www.nyskwic.org/data_tools/custom_query_result_1.cfm?chosenIndicators=51&chosenCounties=36000%2C36027%2C36071%2C36079%2C36087%2C36105%2C36111%2C36119&chosenCountiesCustom=&chosenYears=2011&Submit.x=92&Submit.y=22&Submit=Get+Custom+Query+Result





Children Aging Out of Foster Care

Orange County in comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? “Aging out” is a term used to describe youth who leave foster care without a ‘discharge resource’ (someone with whom they can live). Statistics concerning these individuals are not readily available and can be complicated to understand. A plan and goal are established for each child in foster care, such as returning home, living with another relative or being adopted. Youth can remain in foster care in New York State until age 21. However, they can sign themselves out at age 18 and anytime thereafter. Many youth do this against agency advice. Normally, those who sign themselves out do not have a viable long-term plan that includes a stable or permanent living arrangement. Youth who sign themselves out after turning 18 may sign themselves back in at any time until age 21. According to unit supervisors, virtually 100% of those who sign themselves out return and sign back in.

Children in foster care comprise 3 categories: 1) youth subject to abuse and neglect where the agency also works with parents towards reunification or adoption if reunification is not possible; 2) Juvenile Delinquents (JD’s) who have been arrested and charged with a crime as a juvenile; 3) PINS (Persons In Need of Supervision) who have incorrigible behavior, are chronic runaways or are youth whose parents have difficulty managing their behavior.

The table below shows how many youth ages 17, 18, 19 and 20 were in foster care in each of the months of 2013 as well as a the percentage of total youth in each age group that were JD’s, PINS or subjects of abuse/neglect. Monthly numbers are not cumulative. Those age 17 can sign themselves out at age 18; those age 20 will age out at the next birthday. The data is admittedly rough, not readily comprehensible and can only suggest and not state facts. Nevertheless, aging out has an impact on quality of life and few people are aware that it exists.

Summary Statement: Analysis is most readily understood by “reading” down the table to understand aging out. In January 2013, for instance, there were 37 youth age 17 in foster care. In the same month, there were just 15 youth age 18. As children age beyond age 17, there are generally fewer youth in foster care (by age 20, for instance, there are just 5 youth in foster care in January). This movement of youth ages 17 to 20 is replicated throughout the year. Social Services reports that there are 3 possible reasons for the reduction: 1) the child has implemented his/her discharge plan and returned to parents or a responsible person; 2) the child had a birthday; 3) the child signed him/herself out. According to unit supervisors, the reduction is primarily a result of youth age 18 and older signing themselves out and leaving without an agency-sanctioned discharge plan. Because youth cannot enter the child welfare system after turning age 18 (this includes abused/neglected youth, JD’s and PINS), the increases in monthly numbers for youth ages 18–20 is deemed by professionals to be the result of youth returning to care. From the data presented, it is clear that youth who are abused and neglected comprise the largest category in foster care with JD’s the next largest.

The table for this category can be found on the next page.



Children Aging Out of Foster Care
Monthly Calendar of Foster Care Youth Ages 17 Through 20
Orange County

	2013											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
AGE 17	37	34	32	31	29	24	21	19	16	14	12	7
JD	17	17	14	16	16	14	11	9	6	5	5	3
PINS	5	5	7	7	6	4	4	4	4	4	3	1
Abuse/Neglect	15	12	11	8	7	6	6	6	6	5	4	3
AGE 18	15	17	19	15	14	17	17	14	13	15	12	14
JD	5	5	5	4	3	5	7	5	4	5	3	4
PINS	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Abuse/Neglect	8	11	12	10	10	10	8	8	8	9	8	7
AGE 19	13	11	11	12	12	10	13	9	8	8	8	7
JD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
PINS	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Abuse/Neglect	11	10	10	10	10	8	11	8	6	6	6	7
AGE 20	5	7	7	6	7	8	8	9	8	8	7	6
JD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PINS	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Abuse/Neglect	5	6	6	5	6	7	7	8	7	7	6	6
	70	69	69	64	62	59	59	51	45	45	39	34

JD = Juvenile Delinquent. These youth are involved with the criminal justice system.

PINS = Persons In Need of Supervision. These youth are characterized as having incorrigible or difficult-to-manage behaviors, are truant or chronic runaways.

Abuse/Neglect. These youth are the victims of adult behavior.

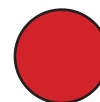
Source:

Orange County Department of Social Services, Human Services

Children Freed for Adoption and Adopted in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The data here reflects the number of children that were freed for adoption and adopted in Orange County in each year, from 2002 through 2010. A child is considered freed for adoption when all persons whose consent to the child's adoption have either had their parental rights terminated by a Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) proceeding or a surrender or are deceased.

Summary Statement: The number of children annually freed for adoption varies but for the years reported here, remained between 20 and 25. Children adopted peaked in 2008 and declined for each of the subsequent years presented. In general, the number of children in foster care in the United States and New York has been diminishing in recent years.

Children Freed for Adoption and Adopted **Orange County**

	<u>2007 Report</u>		<u>2012 Report</u>		<u>2015 Report</u>	
	2004	2008	2010	2012	2015	2012
Freed for Adoption	14	23	25	22	22	22
Children Adopted	33	54	36	26	26	26

Source: Orange County Department of Social Services: <http://orangecountygov.com/content/124/1374/1508/default.aspx>

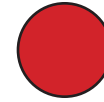
**Percentage of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced-Price Lunch**

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? Data show the percentage of students in each school district in Orange County who are eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunches. The percentage is determined by dividing the number of approved lunch applicants by the Basic Educational Data System (BEDS) enrollment in full-day Kindergarten through Grade 12.

Summary Statement: On average about a third of children in Orange county schools were eligible for free or reduced price lunch in 2012–13, up from just over a quarter in 2007–2008. The Cornwall, Warwick and Tuxedo districts generally had the lowest percentage of their children eligible, and Kiryas Joel, Middletown, Newburgh and Port Jervis the highest. Between 2009–2010 and 2012–2013, 15 of the county’s 17 school districts had increases in the percentage of students eligible for free lunch.

**Percentage of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced-Price Lunch
Orange County School Districts**

	<i>Eligible for Free Lunch</i>				<i>Eligible for Reduced-Price Lunch</i>			
	<i>2012 Report</i>		<i>2015 Report</i>		<i>2012 Report</i>		<i>2015 Report</i>	
	<i>2007–08</i>	<i>2009–10</i>	<i>2011–12</i>	<i>2012–13</i>	<i>2007–08</i>	<i>2009–10</i>	<i>2011–12</i>	<i>2012–13</i>
Chester	10%	14%	20%	18%	9%	10%	12%	8%
Cornwall	4%	6%	8%	8%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Florida	7%	6%	11%	12%	7%	6%	5%	5%
Goshen	8%	11%	14%	12%	3%	5%	3%	3%
Greenwood	7%	15%	43%	25%	8%	6%	13%	9%
Highland	15%	14%	21%	21%	7%	7%	7%	9%
Kiryas Joel	93%	89%	85%	69%	2%	6%	7%	5%
Middletown	49%	54%	56%	59%	18%	17%	16%	16%
Minisink Valley	9%	11%	15%	14%	8%	7%	7%	7%
Monroe-Woodbury	7%	8%	11%	12%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Newburgh	48%	52%	56%	58%	11%	11%	10%	10%
Pine Bush	15%	20%	24%	26%	8%	11%	10%	13%
Port Jervis	29%	42%	45%	44%	9%	12%	10%	9%
Tuxedo	6%	8%	9%	8%	3%	5%	3%	3%
Valley Central	17%	17%	18%	22%	10%	8%	8%	10%
Warwick Valley	5%	4%	7%	7%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Washingtonville	7%	13%	15%	15%	5%	7%	8%	7%
Average	20%	23%	27%	25%	7%	8%	8%	7%

Source:

2007–2010 Data: NYS Education Department School Report Card

<https://www.nystart.gov/publicweb/County.do?year=2010&county=Orange>

2011–2013 Data: NYS Education Department School Report Card

<https://reportcards.nysed.gov/view.php?schedist=district&county=44&year=2012>



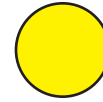
Poverty in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? Data describes the population in Orange County living below the poverty level. The poverty thresholds are adjusted each year for changes in the cost of living. In 2009, the poverty threshold for a single parent and two children was \$18,310 and for a married couple with two children, \$22,050. In 2012, the poverty threshold for a single parent and two children was \$18,498 and for a married couple with two children, \$23,283. The Federal and State Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) as well as the value of non-cash benefits such as public housing, food stamps, Medicaid, or school meals are not included when calculating family income.

Summary Statement: Since 2009, there has been a small increase in the percentage of people in poverty in Orange County. Children under 18 and single female householders saw a marginal increase while there was a reduction in the percentage of older adults in poverty.

Poverty Levels Persist Orange County

% in Poverty:	2007 Report	2012 Report	2015 Report
	2005	2009	2012
All Individuals	10%	12%	12.4%
Related Children under 18	17%	19%	19.0%
65 and older	7%	8%	6.5%
All families	8%	8%	N/A
Single female householder	23%	22%	23.3%

Source:

2005 Data: U.S. Census, Population and Housing Narrative Profile: 2005

2009 Data: U.S. Census

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/NPTable?_bm=y&-qr_name=ACS_2009_1YR_G00_NP01&-geo_id=05000US36071&-gc_url=&-ds_name=&-_lang=en

2012 Data: U.S. Census, Fact finder

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_S1701&prodType=table

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. "Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months (Age, Sex Race, Education, Employment, ...)"

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_S1701

"Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months (Family Type and Size, Race, Work, Education, Children, ...)"

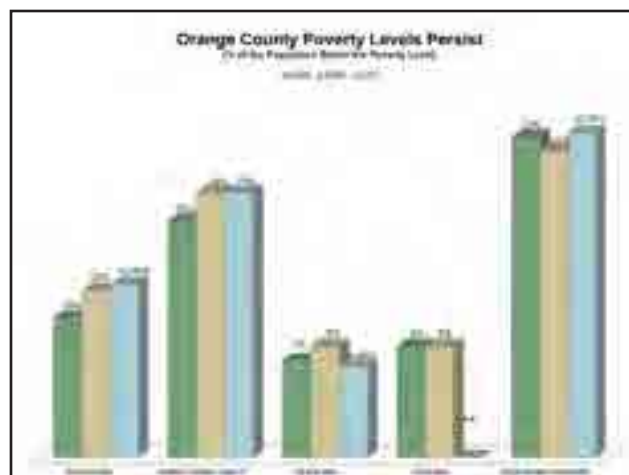
http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_S1702

U.S. Census Bureau, "2012 Poverty thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Children."

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/>

U.S. Census Bureau, "How Poverty is Calculated in the ACS (American Community Survey)"

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/poverty-cal-in-acs.pdf>





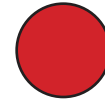
Persons Below Poverty by Municipality

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This table displays the percentage of persons living in poverty in 2000, 2009 and 2012 in 40 of Orange County's municipalities (the villages of South Blooming Grove and Woodbury are not included as they did not exist in 2000). The U.S. Census Bureau uses income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. Poverty thresholds for people living alone or with nonrelatives (unrelated individuals) also vary by age (under 65 years or 65 years and older). If a family's total income is less than the threshold level, then every person in it is considered to be in poverty.

Summary Statement: Orange County reported an average increase in the percent of its residents in poverty, from 11.7% in 2009 to 12.4% in 2012. Among the 40 Orange County municipalities included here, 17 had a decrease in the percentage and the remaining 23 reported increases for the period, with the Town of Monroe and Village of Kiryas Joel reporting substantially higher percentages than any of the other municipalities. Among the three cities, Middletown's percentage in poverty declined by 6.3 percentage points while Newburgh and Port Jervis saw a slight increase of around two percentage points. The situation among municipalities varied widely, but in general the percentage of younger people in poverty rose over time in the county while the percentage of older people declined. The Town of Monroe and Village of Kiryas Joel reported extremely high percentages of children in poverty in 2012, 46.4% and 61.4%, respectively.

**Persons Below Poverty Level By Municipality
Orange County**

	2007 Report 2000			2012 Report 2009			2015 Report 2012		
	Total in Poverty Percent	Age 65 & Older Percent	Related Children Under 18 Percent	Total in Poverty Percent	Age 65 & Older Percent	Related Children Under 18 Percent	Total in Poverty Percent	Age 65 & Older Percent	Related Children Under 18 Percent
Orange County	10.5%	8.0%	14.8%	11.7%	N/A	N/A	12.4%	6.5%	19.0%
Blooming Grove (T)	3.9%	7.6%	4.2%	5.9%	8.8%	8.8%	4.7%	2.6%	6.3%
Chester (T)	7.2%	3.7%	4.9%	3.0%	0.9%	2.6%	2.1%	0.5%	1.6%
Cornwall (T)	5.0%	3.4%	7.0%	4.1%	3.1%	6.0%	4.7%	3.2%	5.3%
Crawford (T)	4.0%	7.0%	3.5%	3.9%	6.4%	4.1%	4.1%	4.8%	4.0%
Deerpark (T)	9.6%	5.5%	10.9%	7.8%	6.1%	9.6%	11.2%	8.7%	14.5%
Goshen (T)	4.5%	8.8%	3.1%	5.8%	7.6%	4.9%	6.2%	9.6%	4.9%
Greenville (T)	4.3%	6.1%	4.6%	3.5%	14.9%	0.0%	6.5%	4.4%	6.1%
Hamptonburgh (T)	3.0%	2.5%	4.1%	4.3%	1.6%	3.5%	2.0%	3.4%	0.7%
Highlands (T)	3.6%	3.0%	4.3%	4.6%	3.8%	3.9%	8.3%	9.7%	8.8%
Minisink (T)	5.8%	3.7%	6.8%	0.8%	3.6%	0.0%	2.8%	10.6%	0.0%
Monroe (T)	29.1%	10.9%	39.6%	39.3%	14.0%	53.5%	33.6%	6.4%	46.4%
Montgomery (T)	7.7%	10.3%	9.2%	6.1%	8.3%	6.8%	6.7%	10.9%	6.0%
Mount Hope (T)	5.2%	3.3%	7.0%	3.5%	4.0%	1.8%	7.4%	7.0%	10.5%
Newburgh (T)	3.8%	6.5%	2.8%	4.1%	6.3%	4.7%	7.0%	6.0%	10.4%
New Windsor (T)	5.9%	7.5%	5.8%	5.0%	2.9%	4.9%	4.5%	3.7%	4.4%
Tuxedo (T)	3.9%	2.9%	1.8%	4.6%	5.5%	0.0%	2.5%	5.2%	1.2%
Wallkill (T)	8.4%	9.1%	11.6%	7.7%	11.6%	7.7%	6.6%	4.9%	6.2%



**Persons Below Poverty Level By Municipality
Orange County**

	2007 Report 2000			2012 Report 2009			2015 Report 2012		
	Total in Poverty Percent	Age 65 & Older Percent	Related Children Under 18 Percent	Total in Poverty Percent	Age 65 & Older Percent	Related Children Under 18 Percent	Total in Poverty Percent	Age 65 & Older Percent	Related Children Under 18 Percent
Warwick (T)	4.7%	7.0%	3.9%	4.6%	8.9%	5.9%	5.2%	6.0%	6.1%
Wawayanda (T)	3.7%	4.3%	2.0%	5.4%	3.6%	4.8%	6.0%	4.9%	3.3%
Woodbury (T)	3.3%	1.6%	3.1%	4.9%	4.0%	6.0%	4.8%	3.0%	8.5%
Chester (V)	6.0%	7.8%	7.7%	3.9%	2.5%	4.0%	2.3%	1.3%	5.3%
Cornwall on Hudson (V)	3.9%	3.5%	2.8%	9.3%	0.0%	21.5%	8.6%	0.0%	17.4%
Florida (V)	7.3%	3.5%	6.7%	5.1%	4.2%	8.5%	4.8%	0.0%	6.2%
Goshen (V)	4.0%	7.3%	0.8%	4.8%	9.1%	2.5%	4.7%	8.1%	2.4%
Greenwood Lake (V)	7.0%	7.5%	6.3%	10.4%	20.5%	8.6%	7.5%	5.4%	4.0%
Harriman (V)	2.2%	6.0%	1.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.4%	0.0%
Highland Falls (V)	4.7%	3.6%	4.9%	9.5%	7.3%	9.5%	10.7%	13.7%	14.1%
Kiryas Joel (V)	62.2%	50.5%	63.9%	71.3%	10.9%	74.4%	60.0%	22.2%	61.4%
Maybrook (V)	6.1%	11.2%	6.9%	11.9%	13.6%	23.8%	8.0%	12.5%	8.6%
Monroe (V)	4.8%	5.1%	3.5%	11.8%	13.4%	16.3%	12.4%	2.9%	20.3%
Montgomery (V)	7.0%	16.4%	8.8%	4.4%	0.0%	1.7%	1.5%	10.0%	0.0%
Otisville (V)	7.5%	0.9%	9.4%	4.9%	0.0%	8.6%	9.1%	0.0%	17.2%
Tuxedo Park (V)	4.4%	n/a	2.7%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	6.9%
Unionville (V)	8.4%	n/a	6.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	18.2%	0.0%
Walden (V)	9.8%	7.7%	13.1%	6.1%	10.1%	6.9%	11.4%	11.5%	15.3%
Warwick (V)	4.4%	10.9%	3.5%	4.7%	12.3%	6.8%	5.7%	6.1%	9.5%
Washingtonville (V)	3.7%	12.0%	2.9%	4.7%	11.0%	2.6%	5.7%	4.4%	6.1%
Middletown (C)	17.5%	10.3%	25.4%	18.4%	9.8%	22.6%	12.1%	6.2%	15.5%
Newburgh (C)	25.8%	16.1%	35.3%	25.5%	21.3%	35.8%	27.9%	36.0%	23.9%
Port Jervis (C)	17.5%	10.3%	25.5%	16.4%	11.6%	26.1%	18.2%	16.8%	24.5%

Source:

2007 Data: NYS Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse

2009 Data: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&-state=st&-context=st&-qr_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_S1701&-ds_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_&-tree_id=5309&-redoLog=true&-_caller=geoselect&-geo_id=05000US36071&-format=&-_lang=en

2012 Data: U.S. Census, Fact Finder

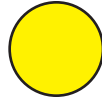
http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/guided_search.xhtml



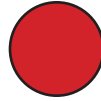
Earned Income Tax Credit Claims and Amounts

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? The United States federal earned income tax credit or earned income credit (EITC or EIC) is a refundable tax credit for low to moderate income working individuals and couples—particularly those with children. The amount of EITC benefit depends on a recipient's income and number of children. For a person or couple to claim one or more persons as their qualifying child(ren), the relationship, age, and shared residency requirements must be met, as well as some other requirements. In the 2013 tax year, working families with children that have annual incomes below \$37,870 to \$51,567 (depending on the number of dependent children) may be eligible for the federal EITC. Workers without children that have incomes below about \$14,340 (\$19,680 for a married couple) can receive a very small EITC benefit. Data here is for 2009 and 2012 and is presented as a total of all claims (recipients).

Summary Statement: There were increases in the number of EITC claims in all Hudson Valley counties but Ulster and for New York State, between 2009 and 2012. All counties and NYS reported increases in the total of dollar amount of claims and in the average credit per claim. Orange County's increase was second only to Rockland's in all categories.

Earned Income Tax Credit Number of Claims and Amounts Hudson Valley

	Number of Claims		Total Amount of Claims (\$000)		Average Credit Per Claim		% Change 2009–2012		
	2009	2012	2009	2012	2009	2012	Number Claims	Total \$ Claims	Avg Credit
Orange	21,578	23,177	\$14,588	\$16,412	\$676	\$708	7.4%	12.5%	4.7%
Dutchess	13,520	14,191	\$7,507	\$8,099	\$555	\$571	5.0%	7.9%	2.9%
Putnam	3,045	3,209	\$1,442	\$1,580	\$474	\$492	5.4%	9.6%	3.8%
Rockland	16,650	18,158	\$12,509	\$14,470	\$751	\$797	9.1%	15.7%	6.1%
Sullivan	6,197	6,210	\$3,952	\$4,094	\$638	\$659	0.2%	3.6%	3.3%
Ulster	11,591	11,399	\$6,423	\$6,461	\$554	\$567	-1.7%	0.6%	2.3%
Westchester	46,640	46,915	\$27,980	\$28,620	\$600	\$610	0.6%	2.3%	1.7%
NY State	1,536,063	1,587,467	\$957,833	\$993,619	\$624	\$626	3.3%	3.7%	0.3%

Source:

2009 Data: New York State Department of Taxation and Finance Office of Tax Policy Analysis, Annual Statistical Analysis, "Earned Income Tax Credit Claims, Analysis of Claims for 2009", November 2011

http://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/stats/stat_pit/eitc/ny_state_and_ny_city_earned_income_tax_credits_analysis_of_credit_claims_for_2009.pdf

2012 Data: New York State Department of Taxation and Finance Office of Tax Policy Analysis, Annual Statistical Analysis

http://search.tax.ny.gov/search?btnG=Submit+Query&q=report+analysis+of+2012+earned+income+tax+credit+claims&site=NYSDTF&ie=&site=&output=xml_no_dtd&client=NYSDTF&lr=&proxystylesheet=NYSDTF&filter=0

http://www.tax.ny.gov/pit/credits/earned_income_credit.htm



Supplemental Security Income Recipients

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley  New York State  2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a United States government program that provides stipends to low-income people who are either aged (65 or older), blind, or disabled. Although administered by the Social Security Administration, SSI is funded from the U.S. Treasury general funds, not the Social Security trust fund. SSI was created in 1974 to replace federal-state adult assistance programs that served the same purpose.

This data looks at the average monthly number of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients in Orange County, the six other Hudson Valley counties and New York State in 2001, 2005, 2010 and 2013. Recent data comparable to 2001, 2005 and 2010 was not available; therefore, new data was used for prior years that is consistent with current information available.

Summary Statement: All counties in the Hudson Valley reported increases in their average monthly number of SSI recipients between 2005 and 2013. At 23% in 2013, Orange County's increase was second highest and on a par with Rockland. New York State's increase was 10% overall.

Significant Increase in Supplemental Security Recipients*
Orange County

	2008 Report		2012 Report	2015 Report	% change
	2001	2005	2010	2013	2005–2013
Orange County	5,955	5,884	6,580	7,224	23%
Dutchess County	4,333	4,471	5,014	5,712	28%
Putnam County	742	770	824	892	16%
Rockland County	4,401	4,364	4,858	5,375	23%
Sullivan County	2,521	2,491	2,565	2,794	12%
Ulster County	3,980	4,017	4,163	4,390	9%
Westchester County	14,626	15,391	17,047	18,185	18%
New York State	624,971	634,264	675,300	698,479	10%

* Average monthly recipients

Source:

2001, 2005 Data: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, Compiled by Bureau of Economic Research, School of Management, Marist College

<http://otda.ny.gov/resources/caseload/2001/stats1201.pdf>

<http://otda.ny.gov/resources/caseload/2005/STATS1205.pdf>

2010 Data: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

<http://www.otda.state.ny.us/resources/caseload/2010/2010-12-stats.pdf>

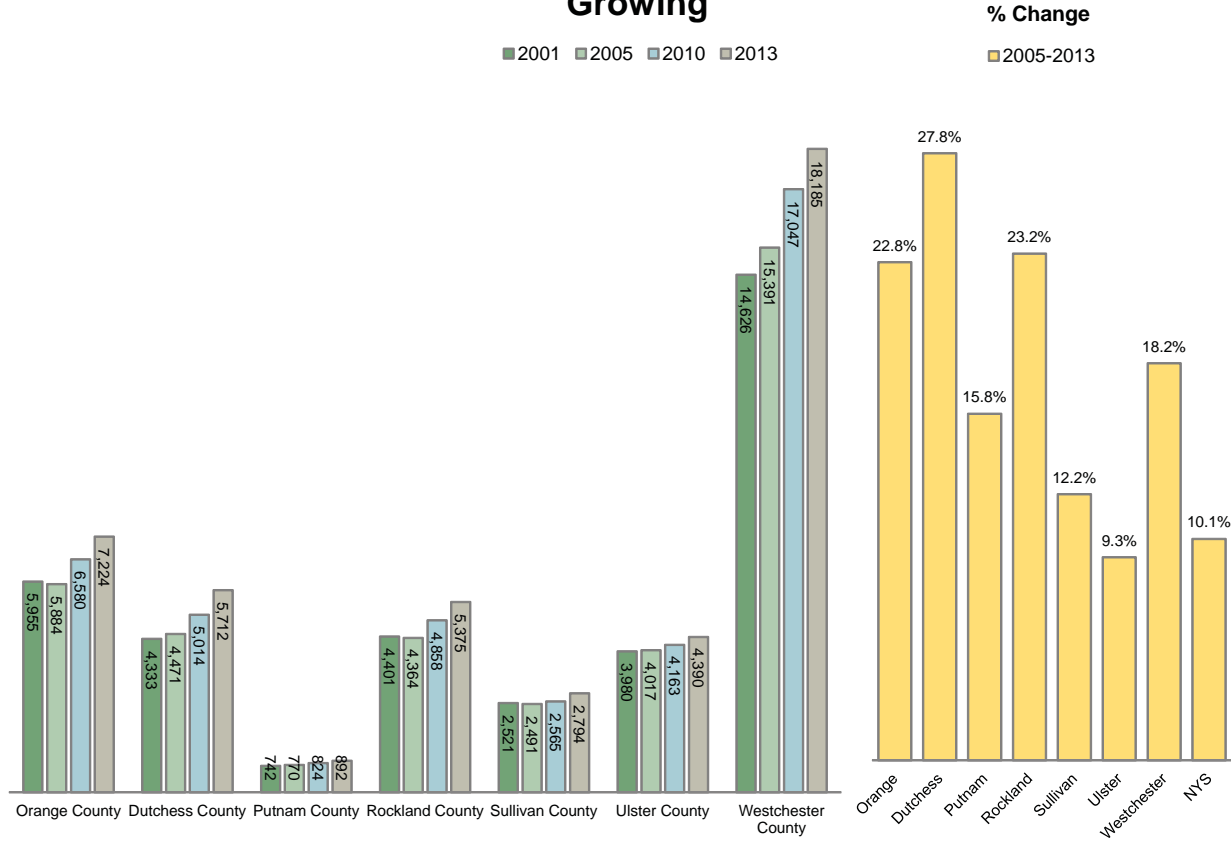
<http://otda.ny.gov/resources/caseload/2010/2010-12-stats.pdf>

2013 Data: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

<http://otda.ny.gov/resources/caseload/2013/2013-12-stats.pdf>



Number of Supplemental Security Income Recipients Kept Growing





Children and Youth Living Below Poverty Level

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? Data reflects the percentage of all children and youth who are living below the poverty level. The poverty thresholds follow guidelines for families of different sizes and are adjusted each year for changes in the cost of living. In 2009, the poverty threshold for a single parent and two children was \$18,310; for a married couple with two children the poverty threshold was \$22,050. In 2011, the poverty threshold for a single parent and two children was \$18,530 and \$22,350 for a married couple with two children.

Summary Statement: All Hudson Valley counties and New York State reported an increase in the percentage of children and youth living below the poverty level between 2009 and 2011. Orange County's percent was in the mid-range of Hudson Valley counties in all years.

Children and Youth Living Below the Poverty Level Hudson Valley

	<i>2008 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2011</i>
Orange County	15.50%	18.00%	21.00%
Dutchess County	8.50%	11.40%	11.50%
Putnam County	4.30%	5.20%	6.50%
Rockland County	15.10%	17.90%	23.40%
Sullivan County	19.90%	23.70%	24.60%
Ulster County	15.80%	16.20%	17.80%
Westchester County	10.20%	11.90%	13.60%
New York State	19.70%	20.20%	22.80%

Source:

NYS Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse

2009 Data:

http://www.nyskwic.org/data_tools/custom_query_result_1.cfm?chosenIndicators=1&chosenCounties=36000%2C36027%2C36071%2C36079%2C36087%2C36105%2C36111%2C36119&chosenCountiesCustom=&chosenYears=2011&Submit.x=83&Submit.y=16&Submit=Get+Custom+Query+Result

http://www.nyskwic.org/data_tools/custom_query_result_1.cfm?chosenIndicators=1&chosenCounties=36000%2C36027%2C36071%2C36079%2C36087%2C36105%2C36111%2C36119&chosenCountiesCustom=&chosenYears=2011&Submit.x=83&Submit.y=16&Submit=Get+Custom+Query+Result

2011 Data:

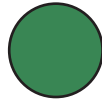
http://www.nyskwic.org/data_tools/custom_query_result_1.cfm?chosenIndicators=1&chosenCounties=36000%2C36027%2C36071%2C36079%2C36087%2C36105%2C36111%2C36119&chosenCountiesCustom=&chosenYears=2011&Submit.x=83&Submit.y=16&Submit=Get+Custom+Query+Result



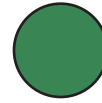
Older Adults

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? These indicators look at the quality of life of older adults through several filters. The first considers the number of people in 2010, 2011 and 2012 age 60 and over who were living with their own grandchildren, and of these those over 60 years old who live with their grandchildren with no parent of grandchildren present.

The Enhanced STAR program provides property tax relief for the primary residences of senior citizens (age 65 and older) with qualifying incomes. STAR exemptions apply only to school district taxes. For the 2013–14 school tax year, the program exempted the first \$63,000 of assessed value from school taxes. The table below provides the aggregate number of taxpayers who were eligible for and applied for the Enhanced Star exemption in the various Orange County municipalities.

Summary Statement: Between 2008 and 2012, the number of residents 60 years of age and older living with their grandchildren increased for all Hudson Valley counties but Ulster with reported data. New York State also saw a rise in numbers. At the same time, the percentage of older adults living with their grandchildren and with no parent of grandchildren present, i.e., sole caregivers, declined, in some cases, significantly. In Orange County, just 11.1% of all grandparents living with their grandchildren in 2012 were sole caregivers, vs. 22.7% in 2010.

The STAR program was actively used in all Orange County municipalities. Those municipalities where the number of STAR-exempt parcels was 15% or more of total municipal parcels were Highlands (25.3%), Town of Monroe (18.4%), and Town of Montgomery (24.9%).

**Number of Grandparents Aged 60+ Living With Grandchildren and Responsible for Childcare*
Hudson Valley**

	2008		2010		2012	
	Number G'Parents 60+	Number 60+ Resp. Care	Number G'Parents 60+	Number 60+ Resp. Care	Number G'Parents 60+	Number 60+ Resp. Care
Orange County	178	100.0%	388	22.7%	928	11.1%
Dutchess County	264	100.0%	1113	58.5%	431	39.0%
Putnam County	N	N	N	N	N	N
Rockland County	N	N	220	65.5%	1384	8.5%
Sullivan County	N	N	100	40.0%	N	N
Ulster County	757	56.8%	N	N	312	N
Westchester County	1249	56.9%	1216	35.3%	2234	22.4%
New York State	49,982	33.1%	49,659	34.4%	54,444	32.3%

* Householders or spouses age 60 and over who are responsible for grandchildren with no parent of grandchildren present

N = data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

Sources for this data on the next page.

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder

2008 Data : http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_08_1YR_S1002&prodType=table

2010 Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_S1002&prodType=table

2012 Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_S1002&prodType=table



**Enhanced Star Program
Number of Parcels in Program
Orange County**

	<i>Number of Parcels</i>			<i>% Total Parcels *</i>
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2013</i>
City of Middletown	765	725	743	8.6%
City of Newburgh	484	465	527	7.6%
City of Port Jervis	430	419	435	13.6%
Blooming Grove	508	538	626	14.6%
Chester	373	376	467	14.2%
Cornwall	477	456	501	13.7%
Crawford	308	309	372	9.8%
Deerpark	388	402	441	10.4%
Goshen	413	427	485	13.5%
Greenville	110	117	129	6.4%
Hamptonburgh	164	171	187	8.3%
Highlands	228	225	229	25.3%
Minisink	140	162	193	10.8%
Monroe	637	652	755	18.4%
Montgomery	808	855	959	24.9%
Mount Hope	160	172	184	8.5%
Town of Newburgh	1383	1395	1544	11.6%
New Windsor	1080	1097	1192	12.6%
Tuxedo	116	111	118	7.7%
Wallkill	849	927	1114	10.4%
Warwick	1243	1280	1403	14.6%
Wawayanda	274	286	300	9.6%
Woodbury	276	266	333	7.2%
Total	11,614	11,833	13,237	11.9%

* Calculation divides the number of Enhanced Star Parcels in 2013 into total parcels in 2012; 2013 parcel counts not available

Source:

Orange County Real Property

Orange County Real Property Tax Service Agency Data and Information Book, April 2013

Number of Residents for Whom English is a Second Language

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley  New York State  2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? The first table is a snapshot of the number of residents in each of the Hudson Valley counties and New York State ages five and older who characterized themselves as speaking English “less than very well.” The number of these residents is then presented as a percentage of all residents in each county. The second table, focused on Orange County only, identifies all persons five years and older, by age groups, who speak only English and who speak English “very well,” “well,” “not very well,” and “not at all.”

Summary Statement: Orange County reported 9% of its population who indicate that they speak English less than very well. Of regional counties, Rockland had the highest percentage (16.1%) and Ulster the lowest (3.1%). In Orange County, 24% of the population in 2012 spoke a language other than or in addition to English. Interestingly, second language speakers tended to be younger: 27% of children ages 5–17, 24% of those 18–64 and 17% of people 64 and older.

Number of Residents for Whom English is a Second Language

	2012	
	Number	Percent of Total Pop.
Orange	31,335	9.0%
Dutchess	14,131	5.0%
Putnam	6,787	7.1%
Rockland	47,290	16.1%
Sullivan	4,180	5.8%
Ulster	5,372	3.1%
Westchester	113,020	12.5%
New York State	2,471,398	13.4%

* People who identified themselves as being able to speak English "less than very well"

Note: Children under five years are not included in these statistics

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey
http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_DP02&prodType=table

Non-English-Speaking Residents, Orange County 2012

Ages	Total	Speak English Only	Speak Other	% Non-English
All Residents	349,628	266,532	83,096	24%
5–17	73,269	53,651	19,618	27%
18–64	232,548	176,429	56,119	24%
65+	43,811	36,452	7,359	17%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey
http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_B16004&prodType=table



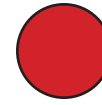
Availability of Child Care Facilities

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at the availability of day care programs for children in Orange County in 2006, 2011, 2012 and 2013. There are several types of programs, most of which are licensed or registered by the New York State Office of Children and Family Services. Family Child Care Providers are licensed to care for children in a home setting. Maximum capacity is eight children. These may be day or extended care providers. Group Child Care Providers are also licensed to care for children in a home setting but, depending on the ages of the children, can care for up to 16 children. Child Care Centers are almost exclusively day programs in a facility outside a home. The allowed number of children is dependent on the size of the facility. They are required to maintain at least a minimum child/teacher ratio for each age group. School-Age Child Care Programs (SACC) typically care for school-age children in a school setting and normally operate on a school calendar year. Friends and family members provide care through the Legally Exempt program, which is not licensed or registered by New York State; no information is available on the number of programs or the number of children served.

Summary Statement: The total number of child care facilities gradually dropped after 2006 to 280 in 2013, an 11.7% reduction. Family Child Care reported the greatest decline in the number of facilities. At the same time, Group Child Care Providers saw an increase through 2012 followed by a 9.8% decrease. Meanwhile, the total number of children accommodated by child care facilities has grown, primarily in the Family Child Care program. School Age programs saw a 4.8% decrease in capacity between 2011 and 2013.

**Child Care
Number of Facilities and Capacity
Orange County**

Number of Day Care Facilities	2007	2012	2015 Report				2012 Report	2015 Report		
	Report 2006	Report 2011	2012	2013	% Change 2006–2013	% Change 2011–2013	Capacity 2011	Capacity 2012	Capacity 2013	% Change 2011–2013
Group Child Care Providers	97	123	121	111	14.4%	–9.8%	1,795	1,874	1,732	–3.5%
School Age Programs	43	52	51	45	4.7%	–13.5%	3,117	3,237	2,967	–4.8%
Child Care Centers	49	62	58	59	20.4%	–4.8%	4,235	4,661	4,966	17.3%
Family Child Care	128	69	66	65	–49.2%	–5.8%	140	518	511	265.0%
Legally Exempt										
Total	317	306	296	280	–11.7%	–8.5%	9,287	10,290	10,176	9.6%

Source:

The Child Care Council of Orange County, Inc.



Health Care and Human Service Agencies in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? The table below provides summary information regarding the number of human service programs and resources in various categories of services in 2007, 2011 and 2013. Because there is no single source for the data, multiple sources were accessed. The numbers should be considered estimates, as there may be duplication in them and there may be services excluded from the totals. Sources were not consistent from one year to the other. Because of the unreliability of the totals, no comment is offered.

Health Care and Human Services Agencies Orange County

	2007 Report	2012 Report	2015 Report
	2007	2011	2013
Children & Families	100	380	77
Coping with Emotional Distress	32	23	24
Disability Services	21	22	30
Education	14	18	14
Food, Shelter, Employment	49	52	21
Health	36	258	742
HIV/AIDS	12	9	1
Senior Services	35	98	52
Substance Abuse	21	22	29
Total	320	882	990

Source:

2007 Data: The Times Herald-Record and United Way, "Health Care & Human Services Directory", 2007

2011 Data: "Orange County Youth Bureau, 2010–2011 Orange County Youth Bureau": Children, Youth and Family Services Directory:

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1386/Orange_County_Youth_%26_Family_Services_Directory_2010-2011.pdf

Orange County Department of Social Services

Orange County Citizens Foundation, Quality of Life for Older Adults in Orange County

<http://www.occf-ny.org/webpages/Report/index.aspx>

2013 Data: Orange County Youth Bureau, "2012–2013 Orange County Youth Bureau Children, Youth and Family Services Directory"

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1386/1536/Youth_%26_Family_Services_Directory.pdf

Orange County Office for the Aging, Information and Assistance Documents, Adult Day Care Programs Service the Orange County Area"

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1350/1426/Adult_Day_Care_Programs_Serving_Orange_County.pdf
"Orange County Adult Homes and Assisted Living Facilities"

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1350/1426/Adult_Homes_Assisted_Living_Facilities.pdf

"Home Health Care Agencies"

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1350/1426/Home_Health_Care_Agencies.pdf

"Orange County Nursing Home Facilities"

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1350/1426/Aging_Nursing_Homes.pdf

"Orange County Senior Citizen Centers"

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1350/1426/Orange_County_Senior_Citizen_Centers_08-13-12.pdf

New York Department of Health, New York State Hospital Profile

http://hospitals.nyhealth.gov/browse_search.php?PHPSESSID=b939d9bf9608d6fed35eb7e1912827b&rt=Orange&form=REGION

New York State Department of Health, Physician Profile:

http://www.nydoctorprofile.com/dispatch?action=process_welcome

To find the total number of physicians with reported offices in Orange County: Click on the link provided above; Click Advanced Search. Select County or Borough: Orange; Click Search



Estimated Rate of Homeownership vs. Rental

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? This table looks at the proportion of Hudson Valley's housing stock that was inhabited by homeowners or renters, in 2005, 2010 and 2012. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged.

Summary Statement: Orange County's number of occupied housing units grew more slowly than five other Hudson Valley counties between 2005 and 2012, a modest 1.5% increase; the number of housing units actually declined between 2010 and 2012. The division between owner-occupied and rented units in Orange County remained essentially the same, at approximately 2/3 owner-occupied and 1/3 approximately rented. Putnam had the largest percentage of owner-occupied housing (83.9%) and Westchester the lowest (61.6%).

Estimated Rate of Homeownership Vs. Rental Hudson Valley

	2008 Report 2005			2012 Report 2010			2015 Report 2012			% Change in Occupied Housing Units 2005–2012
	Total Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occu- pied	Renter Occu- pied	Total Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occu- pied	Renter Occu- pied	Total Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occu- pied	Renter Occu- pied	
Orange	123,376	67%	33%	125,925	68.9%	31.1%	125,228	69.1%	30.9%	1.5%
Dutchess	102,342	72%	28%	107,965	69.5%	30.5%	107,106	69.3%	30.7%	4.7%
Putnam	34,484	86%	14%	35,041	81.9%	18.1%	34,050	83.9%	16.1%	-1.3%
Rockland	92,928	74%	26%	99,242	69.3%	30.7%	97,934	68.5%	31.5%	5.4%
Sullivan	29,404	72%	28%	30,139	67.0%	33.0%	29,222	67.5%	32.5%	-0.6%
Ulster	68,401	66%	34%	71,049	68.7%	31.3%	70,353	69.6%	30.4%	2.9%
Westchester	333,190	62%	38%	347,232	61.6%	38.4%	340,097	61.6%	38.4%	2.1%
NY State	7,114,431	55%	45%	7,317,755	53.3%	46.7%	7,238,922	53.7%	46.3%	1.7%

Source:

2005 Data: U.S. Census, 2005 American Community Survey

2010 Data: U.S. Census 2010

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_SF1_QTH&prodType=table

2012 Data: U.S. Census American FactFinder

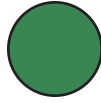
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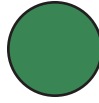
Households Types

Orange County comparison to:

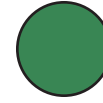
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator provides information on the number of households in Orange County of various types, e.g., those with married couples, single parent, unmarried partners, etc. Note: 1) there is duplication in Unmarried Partners since same-sex households are included in that category; 2) data for grandparents in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card has been replaced for consistency with other categories; 3) data from the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card has been converted to percentages in this report.

Summary Statement: In Orange County, between 2010 and 2012, the percentage of married couples and unmarried partners living together (including same-sex households) increased, while the percentage of persons living alone declined. In most other counties, the reverse occurred. Grandparents acting as parents were a small percentage in every county. See the indicator entitled “Older Adults” in this section for more specific information on this household group.

Household Types Orange County

	<i>Total Households</i>		<i>% Change 2010– 2012</i>	<i>Married Couples</i>		<i>Unmarried partners</i>		<i>Same-sex households</i>		<i>Grandparents Serving as Parents</i>		<i>Living Alone</i>	
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>		<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>
	Orange	124,627	125,228	0.5%	54.9%	56.0%	4.7%	6.1%	0.4%	0.7%	NM	0.1%	24.3%
Dutchess	106,934	107,106	0.2%	53.6%	51.2%	6.6%	6.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	25.7%	27.9%
Putnam	34727	34050	-1.9%	62.5%	63.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.4%	0.1%	NM	NM	19.5%	21.3%
Rockland	98,207	97,934	-0.3%	62.2%	59.7%	5.2%	4.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	20.7%	21.9%
Sullivan	31599	29222	-7.5%	42.2%	41.8%	9.8%	8.8%	0.3%	0.8%	NM	NM	28.7%	32.3%
Ulster	68,581	70,353	2.6%	46.5%	45.9%	5.8%	7.8%	0.9%	0.8%	NM	NM	31.6%	30.0%
Westchester	344,475	340,097	-1.3%	53.4%	48.7%	4.3%	4.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	26.6%	28.4%
New York	7,196,427	7,238,922	0.6%	44.6%	43.5%	6.1%	6.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	29.0%	30.0%

Source:

2010 Data

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_B11009&prodType=table

2012 Data: US Census, American FactFinder

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_DP02&prodType=table

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_S1101&prodType=table

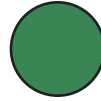


Veterans Living Below Poverty Line

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State



2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? This table looks at the number of veterans in NYS and Orange County who were living below the poverty line in 2012. Data is presented by age and by the number with and without physical or mental disabilities.

Summary Statement: In 2012, 1,508 veterans living in Orange County were reported to be below the poverty level, 6% of the county's total veteran population. For New York State, 7% of total veterans were below the poverty line during the same period. The ratio of veterans living in poverty with and without disabilities was roughly similar in Orange and New York State. Almost 50% of Orange County's veterans in poverty were ages 55–64. Orange had no veterans in poverty in the 18–34 age group.

**Number of Veterans in Orange County
Living Below the Poverty Line by Age, 2012**

<i>Age of Veterans in Poverty</i>	<i>Orange County</i>				<i>New York State</i>			
	<i>With Disability</i>	<i>Without Disability</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>With Disability</i>	<i>Without Disability</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
18–34	0	0	0	0%	698	7,148	7,846	14%
35–54	339	147	486	32%	4,850	11,096	15,946	28%
55–64	151	558	709	47%	6,598	7,924	14,522	25%
65+	29	284	313	21%	8,360	11,230	19,590	34%
Total Veteran in Poverty	519	989	1,508	100%	20,506	37,398	57,904	100%
% of Total Veterans in Poverty	34%	66%			35%	65%		
Total Veterans			23,360				885,364	
% Below Poverty Line			6%				7%	

Source:

US Census, Fact Finder

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_B21007&prodType=table



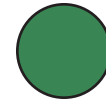
Homeless Temporarily Housed

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? These data review the number of people and families using temporary housing in Orange County in 2005, 2010 and 2012. Information in the first table is presented as average monthly use of the various housing alternatives in Orange. A description of each of the types of temporary housing is below the first table. The second table reports the total of persons using temporary housing and the total as a percentage of applicants to the agencies and organizations that provide housing (demand for housing).

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2012, the average monthly number of people housed in temporary facilities declined by 30.6% and the total annual number of individuals in temporary housing dropped by 53.3%. The percentage of applicants for temporary housing that were placed in housing decreased from 49.4% in 2008 to 46.1% in 2010 and to 32.3% in 2012. In 2012, there were no families in hotels/motels, Bridges or transitions housing.

Homeless Temporarily Housed Orange County (Average at the End of Each Month)

	2012 Report						2015 Report		% Change		Total Housed 2010–2012
	2005		2008		2010		2012		2005–2012		
	Ind.	Fam.	Ind.	Fam.	Ind.	Fam.	Ind.	Fam.	Ind.	Fam.	
Emergency Housing Shelter (1)	21	6	29	10	34	14	43	10	104.8%	66.7%	10.4%
Project LIFE (2)	—	15	—	17	—	16	0	14	N/A	-6.7%	-12.5%
Hotels/Motels	7	30	75	26	39	19	6	0	-14.3%	-100.0%	-89.7%
Bridges (3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13		10	0	N/A	N/A	-23.1%
Transitions (4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25		28	0	N/A	N/A	12.0%
Total	28	51	104	53	111	49	87	24	210.7%	-52.9%	-30.6%

Note: Multiple persons in a family unit are counted as one family.

- 1) Emergency Housing Shelter serves homeless adults, families and youth with onsite services and aftercare to assist residents' transition to safe and independent permanent housing through the LINKS (Living Independently with New Knowledge and Services) program. An Addictions Crisis Center offers medically monitored chemical dependency Crisis services and shelter.
- 2) Project LIFE serves homeless families with temporary transitional shelter that provides services for up to six months, permitting families to successfully gain permanent housing and financial independence.
- 3) Bridges works with homeless individuals with temporary transitional shelter that provides services for up to 90 days, permitting individuals to seek employment and permanent housing.
- 4) Transitions serves homeless individuals with temporary transitional shelter that provides services for up to 90 days, permitting individuals to seek employment and permanent housing.



Temporarily Housed – Annual Totals

	2012 Report			2015 Report	% change	
	2005	2008	2010	2012	2005–2010	2010–2012
Total Number of Temporarily Housed	689	1,733	1,735	810	151.8%	-53.3%
Those Housed as % of Applications for Housing*	40.7%	49.4%	46.1%	32.2%		

*People wishing to enter temporary housing must make application to the agency or organization with the housing

Source:

2005–2010 Data: Orange County Department of Social Services

<http://www.co.orange.ny.us/content/124/1374/4462.aspx>

2011, 2012 Data: Orange County Department of Social Services

http://www.co.orange.ny.us/filestorage/124/1374/4453/DSS_2012_Annual_Report.pdf





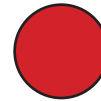
Home Heating & Weatherization

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? Multiple sources for home heating emergencies and weatherization needs available to Orange County residents. Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP), a program of the Orange County Office of the Aging, assists with heating and utility costs as well as certain equipment replacement and repairs for low-income individuals 60 years of age and older who qualify. Data is for the number of payments made to fuel companies (i.e., deliveries) and may include multiple payments for one individual. Orange County Fuel Fund is a program of the United Way of Orange County which provides families that do not qualify for HEAP with oil, gas, propane, kerosene, wood pellets, and electric during heating season. Current data on the use of this program was not available.

Electric Utility companies also offer emergency energy assistance.

A weatherization program of free energy audits and energy upgrades had been funded by the US Department of Energy through NYS Housing and Community Renewal and administered through RECAP (Regional Economic Community Action Program, Inc.) for the western side of OC and OCRDAC (Orange County Rural Development Advisory Corp) in the east. Weatherization applications were transferred to New York State NYSERDA during 2013. See the indicator entitled Energy Audits in the Environment section of this report for data on these programs.

Summary Statement: HEAP payments dropped by 57% between 2010 and 2012. RECAP and ORCDAC numbers served declined sharply and will drop to zero when NYSERDA fully administers weatherization programs. The number of families served by the Fuel Fund has steadily declined in the three years presented.

Home Heating Assistance: Number of Payments During Heating Seasons Orange County

	2012 Report			2015 Report	% Change	
	2008	2009	2010	2012	2008–2010	2010–2012
	HEAP	25,042	25,700	32,039	13,754	28%

Note: Payments are made to the heating/fuel companies for deliveries to HEAP recipients

Source:

2008, 2009, 2010 Data: Orange County Department of Social Services; 2012 Data: Orange County Department of Social Services 2012 Annual Report, pg. 34. http://www.co.orange.ny.us/filestorage/124/1374/4453/DSS_2012_Annual_Report.pdf

Number of Families Served Home Heating Seasons

	2009–2010	2011–2012	2012–2013
Number of families	65	46	44

Source:

United Way of Orange County; Electric Utility Programs; CH Energy Group; NYSEG; Orange & Rockland Utilities

Weatherization Recipients Orange County

Weatherization Program	2012 Report	2015 Report
	2010	2013
RECAP	650	96 **
OCRDAC	250	97 **

Note: Numbers represent audits & weatherization services to single-family and multi-unit dwellings

Source: RECAP and OCRDAC



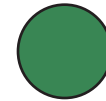
2-1-1 Helpline Usage

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The 2-1-1 Helpline provides access to information and referrals to services that provide basic needs including food clothing and shelter, legal services, drug treatment, employment support, childcare, eldercare, and more. Funded by United Way of the Dutchess-Orange Region, it is available from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. seven days a week. This indicator provides data on the number of calls and reasons for calls by Orange County residents received by the 2-1-1 Hudson Valley Helpline in 2007, 2010, 2012 and 2013.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2013, the number of service requests through the 2-1-1 Helpline decreased by 3.5%, to 6,149. In 2013, the overwhelming majority (40%) of requests were in the category of Basic Needs such as referrals to food pantries, homeless and emergency shelters, rent payment assistance, housing search and electric service payment help. Consumer Services, the next largest category (25.2%), included requests referrals for drivers' licenses, credit and financial management counseling and tax preparation. Consumer Services reported a striking increase of 774% over usage in 2010. Between 2007 and 2010, the significant increase was in the usage of Basic Needs referrals (223% increase).

2-1-1 Helpline Usage Orange County

	2007 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change			
	2007	% of Total	2010	% of Total	2012	% of Total	2013	% of Total	2007 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2013
Total Service Requests	3,799		6,373		6,908		6,149		67.8%	-3.5%
<i>Categories of Service Requests</i>										
Basic Needs	1,216	32.0%	3,928	61.6%	3,383	49.0%	2,508	40.8%	223.0%	-36.2%
Consumer Services	115	3.0%	177	2.8%	766	11.1%	1,547	25.2%	53.9%	774.0%
Criminal Justice & Legal Services	427	11.2%	492	7.7%	275	4.0%	272	4.4%	15.2%	-44.7%
Education	41	1.1%	16	0.3%	22	0.3%	29	0.5%	-61.0%	81.3%
Environmental Quality	40	1.1%	34	0.5%	10	0.1%	14	0.2%	-15.0%	-58.8%
Health Care	434	11.4%	230	3.6%	137	2.0%	175	2.8%	-47.0%	-23.9%
Income Support & Employment	247	6.5%	301	4.7%	388	5.6%	360	5.9%	21.9%	19.6%
Individual & Family Life	483	12.7%	355	5.6%	427	6.2%	449	7.3%	-26.5%	26.5%
Mental Health Care & Counseling	294	7.7%	176	2.8%	227	3.3%	213	3.5%	-40.1%	21.0%
Organization/Community/ International Services	502	13.2%	412	6.5%	423	6.1%	402	6.5%	-17.9%	-2.4%
Disaster Related Calls Assistance					799	11.6%	4	0.1%		
Other			252	4.0%	51	0.7%	176	2.9%	N/A	-30.2%

Source:

2007 & 2011 Data: United Way 211 in Hudson Valley Region, "2-1-1 Hudson Valley Region Statistical Reports for 2007 and 2011"

2012 Data: United Way of the Dutchess-Orange Region, "2-1-1 Hudson Valley Region Statistical Report January-December 2012"

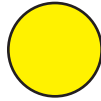
2013 Data: United Way of Dutchess-Orange Region, "2-1-1 Hudson Valley Region Statistical Report January-December 2013"

<http://www.uwdor.org/activities/support-2-1-1>

**Non-Profit Public Charities in the Hudson Valley**

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? The number of non-profit public charities, their total assets and contributions provide insight into community philanthropy.

Summary Statement: Westchester County had just under half the charities, more than half the charitable assets, and greater than three quarters of the charitable contributions in the Hudson Valley. In 2012, Orange County had 413 non-profit public charities, in the mid-range among Hudson Valley counties. Contributions as a percentage of total assets, at 7.8%, were low in comparison to other counties; however, Dutchess County reported that contributions were just 5.2% of assets in 2012.

**Public Non-Profit Charities
Number, Assets, and Contributions
Hudson Valley, 2012**

	<i># of Charities *</i>	<i>Total Assets</i>	<i>Total Contributions and Grants</i>	<i>% Contributions & Grants to Total Assets</i>
Orange	413	\$1,820,460,498	\$142,830,751	7.8%
Dutchess	454	\$5,037,339,229	\$261,273,201	5.2%
Putnam	141	\$342,674,841	\$35,822,452	10.5%
Rockland	547	\$1,450,389,808	\$243,483,136	16.8%
Sullivan	133	\$377,357,456	\$31,514,727	8.4%
Ulster	304	\$310,432,240	\$56,111,145	18.1%
Westchester	1,674	\$9,300,393,414	\$1,712,834,075	18.4%
Hudson Valley Total	3,666	\$18,639,047,486	\$2,483,869,487	13.3%

* This number reflects the number of organizations filing annually

Source:

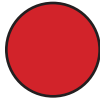
National Center for Charitable Statistics "Overview—Nonprofit Public Charity Activities per Capita"
<http://nccsweb.urban.org/PubApps/geoShowVals.php?id=304807&code=36071&v=o>



Religious Congregations in the Hudson Valley

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? The number of congregations in a community indicates its diversity and the strength of organized religion in its communities.

Summary Statement: Orange County was on the lower end in the region in the number of its religious congregations per 10,000 residents.

Number of Religious Congregations Orange County 2013

	<i># Congregations* (reg.d with NCCS)</i>	<i># Congregations per 10,000 People *</i>
Orange	162	4.31
Dutchess	121	4.08
Putnam	25	2.51
Rockland	228	7.10
Sullivan	50	6.52
Ulster	104	6.89
Westchester	425	4.39
Hudson Valley Total/ Avg.	1115.00	5.11

* Represents approximately 45% of all congregations because congregations are not required to register,

**Calculated with 2013 population data from U.S. Census Bureau,

Source:

National Center for Charitable Statistics. "Congregations—Congregations and Other Religious Organizations"
<http://nccsweb.urban.org/PubApps/geoShowVals.php?id=304807&code=36071&v=cong&lev=>

Philanthropy Given to Federated Campaigns

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? The data below reflect the amount of contributions received and allocations made by the newly-formed United Way of Dutchess-Orange Region for the fiscal years 2012 and 2013. In April 2011, the United Way of Orange County and the United Way of Dutchess County merged. The fiscal year end of the new organization is June 30th. The two full years of financial information available have been used for this indicator.

Annual Campaign Contributions are the amount collected during the United Way's annual fundraising campaign. Total Public Support and Revenue includes all sources of revenue to the United Way. Community fund grants are allocations to member agencies.

Summary Statement: Contributions decreased by 6.9% between 2012 and 2013. Total public support and revenue in 2013 likewise declined from 2012. Nevertheless, grants to members rose by 13.2%.

Philanthropy Given to Federated Campaigns (\$000) Orange County

	<i>June 30 Year End</i>		<i>% Change</i>
	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2012-2013</i>
Annual Campaign Contributions	\$3,160.1	\$2,942.5	-6.9%
Total Public Support & Revenue	\$3,825.9	\$3,600.0	-5.9%
Community Fund Grants (Allocations to Members)	\$1,455.0	\$1,647.6	13.2%

* Effective April 6, 2011, the United Way of Orange County and the United Way of Dutchess County merged. Their first fiscal year was for the period April 6 through June 30, 2011. It has not been included.

Source:

United Way of the Dutchess-Orange Region, "Financial Statements for the Years Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012.

Orange County United Way"

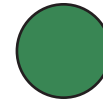
<http://www.uwdor.org/accountability>



Community Foundation of Orange County, Resources and Grants

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? This data provides perspective on Orange County's private contributor base. The Community Foundation of Orange and Sullivan (CFOS) is a vehicle for individuals and non-profit organizations to establish a charitable fund with fewer dollars than normally required because of the cost and fiduciary responsibilities of managing a charitable fund. CFOS establishes funds for charitable purposes and distributes the funds according to donor wishes.

Summary Statement: The Community Foundation's donor assets have grown steadily as has its grants and awards. In 2011 and 2012, the predominant grant category is human services whereas, previously, it had been education and libraries.

Community Foundation of Orange County Resources and Grants (\$000)

FYE June 30	2007 Report		2012 Report			2015 Report		% Change	% Change
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2006– 2010	2010– 2012
Total Assets	\$3,580	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,580	\$5,843	\$6,765	\$7,625	63.2%	30.5%
Total Grants & Scholarships Awarded	\$252	\$179	\$4,297*	\$247	\$207	\$390	\$573	-17.9%	176.8%

* \$4,000,000 pass through grant included

Community Foundation of Orange County Grant and Scholarship Categories 2013

	2006	2010	2011	2012
Health	33.5%	4.38%	N/A	3%
Education	32.3%	52.25%	70%	17%
Parks & Public Spaces	12.6%	2.36%	1%	2%
Libraries & Museums	11.8%	35.16%	2%	1%
Youth Programs	4.2%	2.42%	4%	0%
Human Services	3.8%	2.57%	22%	76%
Arts & Culture	1.8%	0.38%	1%	0%
Non-Profit Organizations	N/A	0.48%	N/A	N/A

Source:

2006 Data: Community Foundation of Orange County

2010 Data: Community Foundation of Orange County, "2009–2010 Annual Report" **MAY HAVE TO DOWNLOAD .PDF, DOESN'T OPEN WELL IN WEB BROWSER

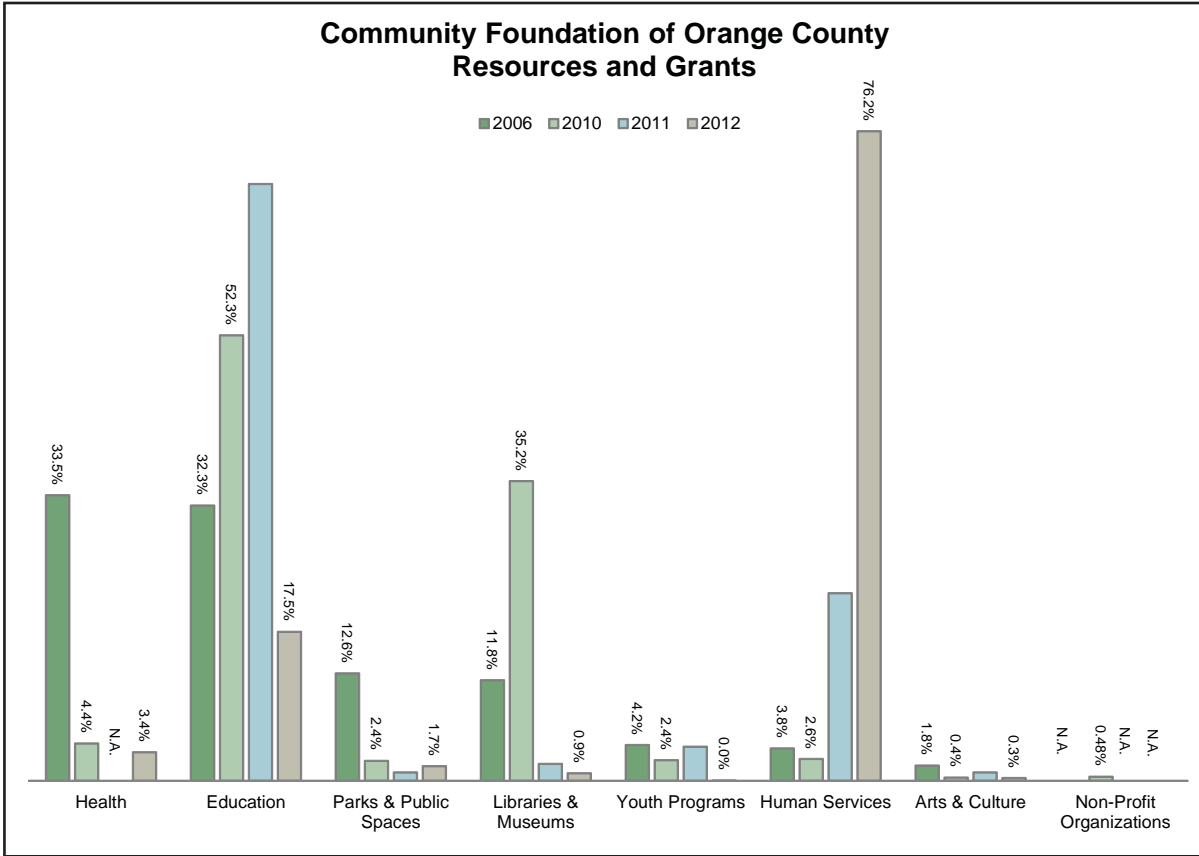
<http://cfoc-ny.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/FINAL-2009-2010-ANNUAL-REPORTwith-ads-sent.pdf>

2011 Data: Community Foundation of Orange County, "2010–2011 Annual Report"

<http://cfoc-ny.org/2010-2011AnnualReport.pdf>

2012 Data: Community Foundation of Orange County, "2011–2012 Annual Report"

<http://cfoc-ny.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/2-2011-2012-Annual-Report.pdf>





Number of Stores That Accept Food Assistance Programs

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The data below looks at the extent to which two nutrition programs, WIC and SNAP, are available in stores in Orange County and other Hudson Valley counties. New York State information for 2012 was not available.

WIC: This Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children serves to safeguard the health of low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and children up to age five who are at nutritional risk by providing nutritious foods to supplement diets, information on healthy eating including breastfeeding promotion and support, and referrals to health care.

SNAP: The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), also known as the Food Stamp Program, is a federal-assistance program that provides assistance to low- and no-income people and families living in the U.S.

Summary Statement: In the Hudson Valley between 2008 and 2012, five counties, including Orange, lost stores that participated in WIC. Regarding SNAP, there was an increase in the number of stores accepting this program for all counties. Orange County reported the greatest number of stores accepting WIC and SNAP, second only to Westchester.

Stores That Accept WIC and SNAP Hudson Valley

	WIC			SNAP		
	2012 Report		2015 Report	2012 Report		2015 Report
	2008	2009	2012	2008	2009	2012
Orange County	61	51	56	185	224	246
Dutchess County	32	28	26	105	131	150
Putnam County	6	6	6	17	18	22
Rockland County	34	33	39	105	122	137
Sullivan County	16	14	15	82	90	82
Ulster County	17	14	16	108	130	135
Westchester County	239	197	228	525	561	565
New York State	5,046	4,065	N/A	16,060	17,682	N/A

Source:

2008, 2009 Data: U.S. Department of Agriculture

<http://maps.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/>

2012 Data: US Department of Agriculture

http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/go-to-the-atlas.aspx#.U3Otg_1dXTo



Available Food Purchasing Outlets

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? These data provide information on the number of stores in various categories that are available to Orange County residents regularly. Data was obtained from the US Department of Agriculture's Food Environment Atlas which may not include all stores in Orange County.

Summary Statement: Convenience stores have become the largest store category for where people shop for food; grocery stores are a close second. Total stores jumped 44%, primarily due to the three-fold increase in convenience stores between 2007–2008 and 2011.

**Where People Regularly Shop for Food
Orange County**

<i>Number of Stores</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>		<i>2015 Report</i>
	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2011</i>
Grocery Stores	113	122	121
Super Centers and Club Stores	4	5	5
Convenience Stores	46	41	135
Specialized Food Stores	49	39	45
Total Stores	212	207	306

Source:
2007, 2008 Data: US Department of Agriculture, Food Environment Atlas
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/downloadData.htm>
2011 Data: US Department of Agriculture, Food Environment Atlas
http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/go-to-the-atlas.aspx#.U3Ojt_ldXT0

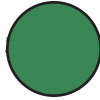




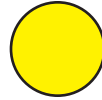
Boat Ramps

Orange County comparison to:

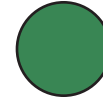
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? Boat ramps indicate recreational diversity. This indicator provides a comparison of the number of boat ramps in each Hudson Valley county.

Summary Statement: The number of boat ramps in Orange County increased by one on the Delaware River, to a total of 5, between 2011 and 2015. All other counties and New York State reported no change in the number of boat ramps.

Boat Ramps (Trailer/Total) Orange County

	2011			2015		
	<i>Delaware River</i>	<i>Hudson River</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Delaware River</i>	<i>Hudson River</i>	<i>Total</i>
Orange	1	4	5	2	4	6
Dutchess	0	1/2	2	0	1/2	2
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rockland	0	1/3	3	0	1/3	3
Sullivan	1/4	0	4	1/4	0	4
Ulster	0	4/5	5	0	4/5	5
Westchester	0	2/4	4	0	2/4	4
Hudson Valley	2/5	11/18	23	3/6	12/18	24

Source:

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. <http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/23879.html>

Public Trails for Walking, Hiking and Biking

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report N/A

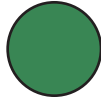
What does this measure? The data here is a listing of the public trails in Orange County as of 2013 intended for walking and, in some cases, biking.

Summary Statement: In Orange County there were 36 public trails available for walking in 2013. About 50% of all parks allow for biking. In addition to rail trails and parks, Orange County boasts specialized walking loops in the 3 cities, at Valley View Nursing Home and other locations.

Orange County Golf Courses

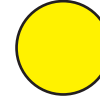
Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator compares the numbers of golf courses in the county in 2007, 2010 and 2015. There are three different types of golf courses: Public (open to all for a fee), Semi-Private (Memberships available, but open to public for a fee), and Private (Members Only).

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2015, the total number of golf courses in Orange County decreased from 18 to 13. With the concomitant increase in semi-private courses, it appears that formerly public and/or private courses became hybrids. In the Hudson Valley, the number of courses available to the public (public and semi-private) dropped. Orange, Dutchess, Rockland and Westchester saw an increase in courses available to the public, Ulster reported no change and Sullivan's courses decreased in number from 14 to 6.

	Golf Courses Orange County		
	2007	2010	2015
Public Courses	*11	10	5
Semi-Private	3	2	7
Private	5	6	1
Total	*19	18	13

* The 2007 Quality of Life Report Card counted 13 public golf courses in Orange County however, two Hickory Golf Course locations were incorrectly included.

	Golf Courses Available to the Public Orange County	
	2012 Report 2010	2015 Report 2014
Orange County	10	12
Dutchess County	16	12
Putnam County	4	4
Rockland County	5	7
Sullivan County	14	6
Ulster County	12	12
Westchester County	6	10
Total	67	63

* Includes public and semi-private courses

Source:

2007 Data: Orange County Citizens Foundation

2011 Data: County Tourism Offices

2014 Data: Orange County Tourism, Recreation: Golf Courses

<http://www.orangetourism.org/attractions/the-great-outdoors/golf-courses>

Dutchess County Tourism, Outdoors: Golf

<http://dutchesstourism.com/listings/golf-clubs/>

Putnam County Tourism, Golfing in Putnam County

<http://visitputnam.org/golfing-in-putnam-county/>

Rockland County Tourism, Golf Courses

<http://www.rocktourism.com/index.php?/golf>

Sullivan County Visitors Association, Attractions: Golf

<http://www.scva.net/scva/attractions/golf/>

Ulster County Tourism, Great Golfing in Ulster County

<http://www.ulstercountyalive.com/landing/great-golfing-in-ulster-county>

Westchester County Tourism, Things To Do: Sports-Golf

<http://www.visitwestchesterny.com/index.php/things-to-do/sports/golf>



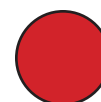
Library Borrowers and Circulation

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at the number of borrowers and circulation volume of the 17 libraries in Orange County that belong to the Ramapo Catskill Library System (RCLS). The George E. Bullis Memorial Library in Maybrook is not a member. Data is for the years 2006, 2010 and 2012. Note that the circulation totals for each library include books and materials distributed and borrowed by library patrons and among the libraries (called Inter-Library Loans: ILL). Information about the George C. Bullis Memorial Library was not available.

Summary Statement: Most libraries in Orange County reported a decline in registered borrowers between 2010 and 2012 but the total of borrowers grew by 2.3%, due primarily to increases in borrowers of Highland Falls and Crawford libraries. Similarly, the number of library holdings borrowed by patrons and through inter-library loans dropped in most libraries between 2012 and 2010, for an average reduction of 3.2%, continuing the decline experienced between 2006 and 2010.

**Number of Registered Borrowers and Total Circulation
Libraries and Library Systems, Orange County**

Library Name	Registered Borrowers				% Change 2010-12	Total Circulation *			% Change 2010-12
	2006	2010	2012			2006	2010	2012	
Albert Wisner Public Library	11,495	12,245	13,278	8.4%	643,815	267,681	294,729	10.1%	
Chester Public Library	6,658	5,820	5,733	-1.5%	100,255	100,667	95,277	-5.4%	
Cornwall Public Library	9,977	9,249	9,255	0.1%	244,091	175,910	192,196	9.3%	
Florida Public Library	2,635	2,732	2,754	0.8%	32,870	45,298	46,197	2.0%	
Goshen Public Library and Historical Society	8,490	7,463	7,340	-1.6%	141,535	122,052	116,168	-4.8%	
Greenwood Lake Public Library	4,456	4,126	4,070	-1.4%	79,775	85,046	79,154	-6.9%	
Highland Falls Library	4,195	2,039	2,870	40.8%	34,812	40,515	38,559	-4.8%	
Josephine-Louise Public Library	5,182	5,052	4,946	-2.1%	66,526	74,273	71,825	-3.3%	
Moffat Library of Washingtonville	13,125	11,679	11,102	-4.9%	141,638	128,564	81,971	-36.2%	
Monroe Free Library	11,301	10,888	10,642	-2.3%	176,537	201,348	178,530	-11.3%	
Montgomery Free Library	4,362	3,107	2,974	-4.3%	20,060	20,654	25,534	23.6%	
Newburgh Free Library	31,568	26,984	27,610	2.3%	234,646	275,552	271,102	-1.6%	
Port Jervis Free Library	7,884	7,220	5,892	-18.4%	59,303	73,629	70,494	-4.3%	
Thrall Public Library District of Middletown And Wallkill	24,900	17,488	7,449	-57.4%	239,923	274,460	277,763	1.2%	
Town Of Crawford Free Library	5,107	5,526	19,185	247.2%	39,051	47,658	49,746	4.4%	
Tuxedo Park Library	2,477	2,261	2,288	1.2%	58,741	67,602	57,692	-14.7%	
Woodbury Public Library	7,085	5,815	5,452	-6.2%	98,306	75,083	61,796	-17.7%	
Total	160,897	139,694	142,840	2.3%	2,411,884	2,075,992	2,008,733	-3.2%	
George C. Bullis Mem. Library **									

* Circulation refers to the number of collection items that were borrowed. It includes the number of intra-library system loans distributed to a library's borrowers. ** This library is not part of any library system. Data is not readily available.

Source:

Ramapo Catskill Library System

2010 Data: http://www.rcls.org/images/uploads/misc/1313087486_RCLS2010Statistics-A20110811.pdf

2012 Data: <http://www.rcls.org/index.php?s=10&b=46&p=179>

George C. Bullis Memorial Library



Online and Printed Publications

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? These entries include print and online media and have been compiled from media lists, website links and municipal websites. Change is rapid in the current technological environment; this list is suggestive, but not definitive.

Summary Statement: Orange County residents have a variety of print and online media to choose from. Online alternatives continue to increase in number. Weeklies remain an important source of local news. Monthly magazines provide focused information from around the Hudson Valley. Orange County has one daily paper. Many news providers offer multiple publications serving the Hudson Valley.

Online and Print Publications: Orange County, 2015

<i>Online</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
Cornwall-NY.com	Editor@cornwall-on-hudson.com
Mid Hudson News Network	www.midhudsonnews.com
Kiryas Joel Voice	www.kjvoice.com
Hudson Valley Marketplace	http://hvmarketplace.com/
Hudson Valley Traveler	http://www.hudson-valley-traveler.com/index.html
Zest of Orange	http://zestoforange.com/blog/
Tom Degan's Daily Rant	http://www.tomdegan.blogspot.com/
News from Cornwall and Cornwall-on-Hudson	http://www.cornwall-on-hudson.com

<i>Newspapers</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
Business Point of View, Orange County Chamber of Commerce	www.orangenyc.com
Cornwall Local	http://thecornwalllocal.com/
Delaware & Hudson CANVAS	http://www.dhcanvas.com/
Goshen Independent Republican	http://www.mondotimes.com/1/world/us/32/8284/23548
Greenwood Lake News	www.greenwoodlakenews.com
Hudson Valley Biz	http://hvbiz.biz/
Hudson Valley Business Journal	http://hvbizjournal.com/
Hudson Valley Life	http://www.hvlife.com/default.aspx
Hudson Valley Parent	http://www.hvparent.com/
Hudson Valley Press	www.hvpress.net
Kiryas Joel.com	http://www.kiryasjoel.com/listing/smart-shopper-bulletin.html
News of the Highlands	845-446-4519
OC Association of Realtors	www.ocar.com
Pike County Dispatch, Port Jervis	http://www.pikedispatch.com/port.html
Pointer View	www.usma.edu
Senior Citizen Area News	http://seniorcitizensareanews.com/General_Information_SCAN.html
The News of the Highlands	http://thenewsofthehighlands.com/
The Sentinel, Newburgh, New Windsor, Cornwall	http://www.ocpostsentinel.com/
The Orange County Post	

Continued on next page



Online and Print Publications: Orange County, 2015

Straus News Network	
Monroe Photo News	http://www.strausnews.com/photo_news/
Goshen & Chester Chronicle	http://www.strausnews.com/the_chronicle/
Photo News	nyoffice@strausnews.com
Warwick Advertiser	http://warwickadvertiser.com/
The Times Herald Record	www.recordonline.com
Times Network:	
Mid-Hudson Times	www.midhudsontimes.com
Wallkill Valley Times	http://timesadmin.startlogic.com/wp/category/wvt/
Time Warner Cable	http://hudsonvalley.ynn.com/
Tri-State News, Port Jervis	http://www.tristatenews.com/
Warwick Valley Dispatch	http://www.wvdispatch.com/

<i>Magazines</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
Hudson Valley Magazine	http://www.hvmag.com/
Hudson Valley Parent	http://www.hvparent.com/
Orange Magazine	http://orangemagazineny.com/

Source:

Various media lists, website links, and municipal websites

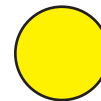
<http://www.orangecountygov.com/content/124/861/891.aspx>

<http://www.mondotimes.com/search/search.php?cx=partner-pub-4258583365406322%3A9194484894&cof=FORID%3A9&ie=UTF-8&q=orange+county+New+York&sa=Search&siteurl=www.mondotimes.com%2F1%2Fworld%2Fus%2F32%2F8284%2F23548&ref=&ss=7937j4490265j27>

Availability of Movie Theaters

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The availability of movie theaters for recreation and culture is reflected in the data below for Orange County.

Summary Statement: Between 2012 and 2015, Orange lost two movie theaters and eight movie screens while the number of seats increased by 27.4%. Arts seats declined while commercial movie theater seats expanded substantially.

Number of Movie Theaters, Screens, and Seats Orange County

	2012			2015			% Change
	Theaters	Screens	Seats	Theaters	Screens	Seats	Seats
Commercial	6	55	4,034	5	49	6,734	66.9%
Drive-In	2	5	N/A	1	3	N/A	
Arts	2	2	2,155	2	2	1,150	-46.6%
Total	10	62	6,189	8	54	7,884	27.4%

Source:

Individual movie theaters



Municipal Parks and Major Facilities

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Orange County’s parks and major recreation facilities are identified for each municipality and Orange County. A comparison to 2011 in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card is difficult as the presentation of information has changed.

Summary Statement: Orange County residents can enjoy many parks and a host of activities beyond hiking and biking all around the county. From swimming, to sledding and skating, to golf, museums, there is much to do in Orange County.

**Municipal Parks and Major Facilities
Orange County Municipalities
2015**

<i>Towns</i>	<i>Number of Parks</i>	<i>Major Facilities</i>
Blooming Grove	2	
Chester	5	
Cornwall	3	Swimming pool
Crawford	2	
Deerpark	2	
Goshen	8	
Greenville	1	
Hamptonburgh	1	
Highlands	1	
Minisink	1	
Monroe	3	
Montgomery	4	
Mount Hope	2	
New Windsor	8	
Newburgh	1	
Tuxedo	5	
Wallkill	12	Golf course
Warwick	5	
Wawayanda	2	
Woodbury	1	Swimming pool
<i>Villages</i>	<i>Number of Parks</i>	<i>Major Facilities</i>
Chester	1	
Cornwall-On-Hudson	1	Swimming pool
Florida	3	
Goshen	5	
Greenwood Lake	5	Beach on Lake



**Municipal Parks and Major Facilities
Orange County Municipalities
2015**

Harriman	2	
Highland Falls	4	Swimming pool
Kiryas Joel	1	
Maybrook Tina	3	
Monroe	2	
Montgomery	2	
Otisville	2	
South Blooming Grove	1	
Tuxedo Park		
Unionville	1	
Walden	7	
Warwick	2	
Washingtonville	3	
Woodbury		

<i>Cities</i>	<i>Number of Parks</i>	<i>Major Facilities</i>
Middletown	13	3 swimming pools
Newburgh	20	Aquatic Center, Activity Center, Delano-Hitch Stadium
Port Jervis	25	Beach on Delaware River
Orange County	16	2 Golf Courses, 3 Museums, Ice Skating area, 2 Restaurants, 2 Tennis Courts, Sledding, Tubing, 3 Horseshoe Pits
Total Parks	186	

Note: Orange County hosts a number of parks under various jurisdictions and classifications; the list shown is not comprehensive

Sources:

Orange County Parks, Recreation and Conservation Department
 Orange County Tourism
<http://www.orangecountynyparks.com/>
<http://www.co.orange.ny.us/content/124/1378/default.aspx>
<http://www.orangecountynyparks.com/>





ECONOMY

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Quality of Life • 2015 Report



Economy Summary

Data for 2012 and 2013 for Orange County reflects a modest improvement in the economic environment since 2010. Orange County's employment growth between 2010 and 2012 was 1.8%, making Orange the only Hudson Valley to experience growth. As in other Hudson Valley counties, the number of residents who are working age continued a decline since at least 2005. The percentage of county residents with jobs and who work in Orange County increased 5% since 2010, to 70%.

Industries that predominate in Orange County's employment statistics remained retail and healthcare & social assistance, which, together, represent 33.2% of total private sector jobs, an increase since 2010 of 1.5%. While data on employment in industries related to the environment, such as waste recycling, waterbody testing, etc. does not surface in most data sources, it is important to acknowledge the contribution of this employment to Orange County's economic well-being and is represented by data on "green jobs" in the Hudson Valley.

Personal and family incomes saw some increase. The private sector reported the greatest increase in total wages while the government sector reported the greatest increase in average wages. In 2012, government average wages were \$20,688 (55%) greater than those in the private sector. The government sector represented 20% of all jobs in Orange County, down slightly from 2010.

The housing market continued to be affected by the nationwide economic recession. While the average selling price of single-family home dropped another 5% between 2010 and 2013, housing permits increased modestly during the same period but were still 53% off their high in 2006. Between 2010 and 2013, the number of occupied housing units declined and the number of unoccupied units increased. The number of renter-occupied units grew and owner-occupied properties decreased. The rate of foreclosures slowed but still continued to increase. In 2012, 45% of Orange County homeowners were still in financial distress (spending 30% or more of income on housing) but among both homeowners and renters in financial distress, renters were 58% of the total, up from 52% in 2011. The HEAP program that assists with heating bills saw a dramatic (57%) drop in the number of payments it made in 2012 as compared to 2010.

The full value of real property in Orange County grew by more than 50% between 2004 and 2010 but reduced by 16.7% between 2010 and 2013 with the impact of the nationwide economic recession. The effective tax rates for towns and villages increased by less than 1%, but for cities, the average effective tax rate increased by 1.36%. Based upon 2010 data, businesses paid 26% of all taxes remitted to Orange County on just 10.2% of all county parcels while residential property owners paid 74% of all taxes based upon essentially 90% of all real property parcels.

Orange County's farm community is experiencing a resurgence, with growth in the number and size of farms. The county's market value of agricultural products jumped 37% between 2007 and 2012. For the first time, farm labor statistics have been included in this report. Orange County reported the greatest number of farm workers and the highest payroll of all Hudson Valley counties in 2012.



Unemployment Rates

Orange County comparison to:



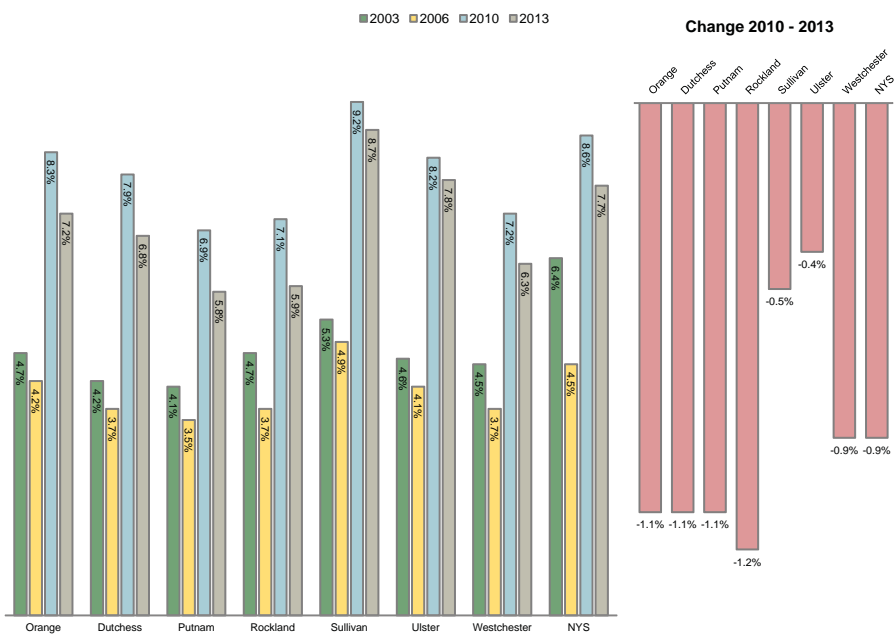
What does this measure? This table looks at the changes in the rates of unemployment in Orange County and the other Hudson Valley counties in 2003, 2006, 2010 and 2013. The unemployment rate is reported as the percentage of unemployed persons in the labor force. Data includes civilian unemployment, i.e., individuals who were not working but were able, available and actively looking for work during the week including the 12th of the month. Individuals who were waiting to be recalled from a layoff and people waiting to report to a new job within 30 days were also considered to be unemployed.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2013, unemployment rates moved down for all Hudson Valley counties. Orange County had the fourth highest rate in the Hudson Valley in 2014, but was also among the four counties that experienced declines of more than 1% during this period. Orange, and most Hudson Valley counties, reported unemployment rates below the average for New York State. While lower than in 2010, unemployment rates in 2013 remained higher than in 2006, before the US economic recession.

**Unemployment Rates
Orange County**

	2007 Report		2012 Report		Change 2010–2013
	2003	2006	2010	2013	
Orange County	4.7%	4.2%	8.3%	7.2%	-1.1%
Dutchess County	4.2%	3.7%	7.9%	6.8%	-1.1%
Putnam County	4.1%	3.5%	6.9%	5.8%	-1.1%
Rockland County	4.7%	3.7%	7.1%	5.9%	-1.2%
Sullivan County	5.3%	4.9%	9.2%	8.7%	-0.5%
Ulster County	4.6%	4.1%	8.2%	7.8%	-0.4%
Westchester County	4.5%	3.7%	7.2%	6.3%	-0.9%
New York State	6.4%	4.5%	8.6%	7.7%	-0.9%

Unemployment Rates in the Hudson Valley



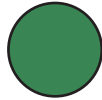
Source:
 2003, 2006 Data: New York Department of Labor; Employment and Unemployment Data
 2010 Data: New York Department of Labor; Employment and Unemployment Data
 2013 Data: New York Department of Labor; Employment and Unemployment Data
<http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/lslaus.shtm>



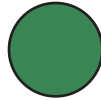
Average Employment Growth

Orange County comparison to:

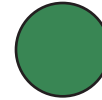
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator reflects the changes in average employment in Orange County and the Hudson Valley between 2006 and 2008 and 2010 and 2012. Note that the 2006 numbers here are adjusted data, published subsequent to the 2007 Report. Employment here includes all individuals who worked at least one hour for a wage or salary, or were self-employed, or were working at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business or on a family farm during the week including the 12th of the month. Those on vacation, other kinds of leave or involved in a labor dispute were also counted as employed.

Summary Statement: Orange County's employment in 2012 was at its highest for all years reported here; it was one of two counties in the region to experience growth between 2006 and 2012. Between 2006 and 2012, the county's 1.3% increase was the best of all Hudson Valley peers.

Net Employment Growth Orange County

	2012 Report		2015 Report		% change	
	2006 *	2008	2010	2012	2006–2012	2010–2012
Orange County	128,987	130,533	128,344	130,669	1.3%	1.8%
Dutchess County	117,555	115,006	110,154	109,760	-6.6%	-0.4%
Putnam County	25,367	25,213	24,617	24,324	-4.1%	-1.2%
Rockland County	113,324	115,874	111,993	114,436	1.0%	2.2%
Sullivan County	25,843	25,869	25,088	24,920	-3.6%	-0.7%
Ulster County	62,345	60,382	59,085	57,041	-8.5%	-3.5%
Westchester County	412,534	420,102	398,919	404,178	-2.0%	1.3%
New York State	8,430,125	8,596,391	9,341,310	8,554,452	1.5%	-8.4%

* Data for 2006 was adjusted in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card

Source:

NYS Department of Labor, <http://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/LSQCEW.shtm>

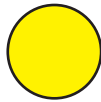


Change in Number of Working Age People

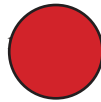


Orange County comparison to:

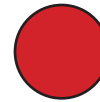
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at changes over time in the populations in each of four major working-age categories in Orange County and the Hudson Valley.

Summary Statement: In general, the Hudson Valley workforce is aging. For all Hudson Valley counties, the 45–54 age category was consistently the largest of the four cohorts. Between 2005 and 2010, the number of potential workers in this group increased in all counties; in Orange it was by 7.39%. Between 2010 and 2012, all counties reported a reduction in the number of potential workers in this group and an increase in the size of the 55–64 year old cohort. Meanwhile the two younger cohorts generally grew only marginally or declined in size between 2005 and 2012.

Change in the Number of 25 to 44-Year-Old Working Age People, Hudson Valley

	25–34 years					35–44 years				
	2007 Report	2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change	% Change	2007 Report	2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change	% Change
	2005	2010	2012	2005–10	2010–12	2005	2010	2012	2005–10	2010–12
Orange	48,219	45,319	41,584	-13.76%	-8.24%	56,476	52,325	52,253	-7.48%	-0.14%
Dutchess	33,016	31,656	31,733	-3.89%	0.24%	44,784	39,717	39,743	-11.26%	0.07%
Putnam	11,914	9,495	9,496	-20.30%	0.01%	18,819	14,652	14,720	-21.78%	0.46%
Rockland	29,380	34,901	35,848	22.01%	2.71%	41,367	38,528	38,580	-6.74%	0.13%
Sullivan	8,180	8,588	8,455	3.36%	-1.55%	10,633	9,807	10,131	-4.72%	3.30%
Ulster	19,270	19,952	20,022	3.90%	0.35%	25,939	24,147	24,312	-6.27%	0.68%
Westchester	104,863	108,013	108,119	3.11%	0.10%	146,113	147,502	133,413	-8.69%	-9.55%
NY State	2,514,165	2,659,337	2,672,147	6.28%	0.48%	2,900,055	2,610,017	2,619,534	-9.67%	0.36%

Change in the Number of 45 to 64-Year-Old Working Age People, Hudson Valley

	45–54 years					55–64 years				
	2007 Report	2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change	% Change	2007 Report	2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change	% Change
	2005	2010	2012	2005–10	2010–12	2005	2010	2012	2005–10	2010–12
Orange	53,649	58,424	57,613	7.39%	-1.39%	36,242	42,047	42,191	16.41%	0.34%
Dutchess	43,962	50,150	49,701	13.05%	-0.90%	30,943	37,122	37,186	20.18%	0.17%
Putnam	16,890	18,771	18,547	9.81%	-1.19%	11,424	13,438	13,607	19.11%	1.26%
Rockland	41,601	44,750	44,489	6.94%	-0.58%	34,760	36,560	36,618	5.35%	0.16%
Sullivan	11,447	12,750	12,538	9.53%	-1.66%	8,788	10,888	10,894	23.96%	0.06%
Ulster	28,726	30,689	30,213	5.18%	-1.55%	20,719	25,617	25,576	23.44%	-0.16%
Westchester	142,031	149,032	148,267	4.39%	-0.51%	104,027	114,975	115,325	10.86%	0.30%
NY State	2,746,582	2,878,691	2,858,807	4.09%	-0.69%	2,014,826	2,303,668	2,310,860	14.69%	0.31%

Source: 2000, 2005 Data: U.S. Census, 2000 and 2005 American Community Survey

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DITTable?_bm=y&-context=dt&-ds_name=ACS_2005_EST_G00_&-geoSkip=5&-CONTEXT=dt&-mt_name=ACS_2005_EST_G2000_B01001&-tree_id=305&-skip=0&-redoLog=false&-geo_id=04000US36&-geo_id=05000US36027&-geo_d=05000US36071&-geo_id=05000US36079&-geo_id=05000US36087&-geo_id=05000US36105&-geo_id=05000US36111&-geo_id=05000US36119&-search_results=05000US36027&-search_results=05000US36071&-search_results=05000US36079&-search_results=05000US36087&-search_results=05000US36105&-search_results=05000US36111&-search_results=05000US36119&-showChild=Y&-format=&-lang=en&-toggle=&-SubjectID=17457059

2010 Data: U.S. Census, 2010 American Community Survey

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_SF1_QTP1&prodType=table

2012 Data: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2008–2012 5-Year Estimates

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_DP05



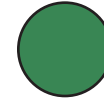
Orange County Migration of Households

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The table here reflects the movement of households into and out of Orange County in three time periods from the specified geographies. The migration years refer to the calendar years in which tax returns were filed. For example, the tax years 1999 - 2004 produces the 2000–2005 migration estimates here. For the 2009–2010 period, information on migration into and out of Connecticut, New Jersey and other locations was no longer available; totals are therefore not reported.

Summary Statement: Orange County was a net gainer from population movement within the Hudson Valley during all periods reported. Based on the data available, New York City consistently generated the greatest number of new households moving into Orange County.

Migration of Households Into and Out of Hudson Valley

From and To	2008 Report Average 2000–2005*			2012 Report Average 2008–2009			2015 Report Average 2009–2010			Change in Net Migration 2000–2005 & 2009–2010
	In- flows	Out- flows	Net Migration	In- flows	Out- flows	Net Migration	In- flows	Out- flows	Net Migration	
Hudson Valley	2,551	(1,853)	698	2,170	(2,070)	100	2,048	(2,015)	33	831
NYC	1,689	(632)	1,057	1,491	(890)	601	1,428	(840)	588	2,246
NYS Total*	4,919	(3,425)	1,494	4,153	(3,575)	578	3,917	(3,437)	480	2,552
Conn and NJ	975	(655)	319	714	(622)	92	N/A	N/A		
Other	2,414	(3,737)	(1,323)	2,450	(3,536)	(1,086)	N/A	N/A		
Total	8,308	(7,817)	491	7,317	(7,733)	(416)				

* In the 2007 *Quality of Life Report*, the total migration for the years 2000–2005 was used. In this report and that of 2012, the average of the 5-year data was used for comparability with data available for current periods.

Source:

2007 Data: Marist College's Bureau of Economic Research, Economic Report of the Hudson Valley–2006

2011 Data: Marist College's Bureau of Economic Research

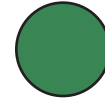
2012 Data: <http://www.marist.edu/management/bureau/pdfs/migration0910.pdf>



Non-Orange County Residents Who Worked in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The table below examines the extent to which people from other states and New York counties work in Orange. Data is for 2000, 2008 and 2010. Detailed information regarding the residencies of those working in Orange County in 2012 is not available.

Summary Statement: The number of people working in Orange County increased modestly, by 2.9%, between 2010 and 2012. Between 2008 and 2010, Orange County's worker population declined by 4.2%. Based upon the data available, while people with jobs in Orange County decreased between 2008 and 2010, the percentage who resided in Orange remained stable, at around 78%. This ratio of 78% in-county and 22% from out-of-county existed in 2000 as well. Of the 22% who commute in to Orange to employment, the majority lived in the surrounding Hudson Valley counties of Ulster, Sullivan and Dutchess. Just 4% of Orange County's workers lived outside of New York State in 2010.

Non-Orange County Residents Who Worked in Orange County

	2007 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change 2008–2012	
	2000	% of Total	2008	% of Total	2010	% of Total		
Total Persons Working in the County	127,659	100.0%	147,643	100.0%	141,445	100%	143,293	-2.9%
Lived outside of New York State	5,033	3.9%	6,115	4.1%	5,999	4.0%		
Lived in New York State	122,626	96.1%	141,528	95.9%	135,446	96.0%		
Lived in Orange County	99,901	78.3%	116,375	78.8%	109,987	78.0%		
Lived Outside County	22,725	17.8%	31,268	21.2%	25,459	18.0%		
Ulster County	8,676	6.8%	9,670	6.5%	9,630	7.0%		
Sullivan County	4,900	3.8%	5,345	3.6%	5,390	4.0%		
Dutchess County	3,828	3.0%	4,365	3.0%	4,556	3.0%		
Rockland County	1,739	1.4%	1,945	1.3%	2,093	1.0%		
Westchester County	1,233	1.0%	1,090	0.7%	1,024	0.0%		
Queens County	224	0.2%	440	0.3%	426	0.0%		
Putnam County	393	0.3%	420	0.3%	370	0.0%		
Bronx County	204	0.2%	315	0.2%	376	0.0%		
Kings County	205	0.2%	295	0.2%	286	0.0%		
Monroe County	165	0.1%	95	0.1%		0.0%		
New York County					174	0.0%		
Other County in New York State	1,158	0.9%	1,173	0.8%	1,134	1.0%		
Total In-Commutation	27,758	21.7%	31,268	21.2%	31,458	22.2%		

Source:

2000, 2008 Data: US Census, American Community Survey; Orange County Department of Planning

2010 Data : New York State Labor Department, Regional Office

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_S0801&prodType=table



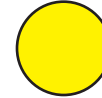
Orange County Residents Who Worked Outside the County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The data here reflect the geographic work destinations of Orange County residents in 2000, 2008, 2010 and 2012. Note: errors in percentages for 2000 and 2008 data were identified in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card and corrected.

Summary Statement: The data show that in 2012, 70.5% of Orange County residents worked in Orange County, an increase from 65% in 2010. The number of Orange County residents working in New York State remained stable at around 91%.

Number of Orange County Residents Who Worked Outside the County

	2000	% of Total	2008	% of Total	2010	% of Total	2012	% of Total	% Change 2008–2012
Total County Residents at Work	152,489	100.0%	178,404	100.0%	170,425	100.0%	170,998	100.0%	–4%
Worked in New York State	138,924	91.1%	163,085	91.4%	155,721	91.0%	156,864	91.7%	–4%
Worked in Orange County	99,901	71.9%	116,375	71.4%	109,987	65.0%	110,657	70.5%	–5%
Worked Outside of Orange County	39,023	28.1%	46,710	28.6%	45,734	27.0%	46,207	29.5%	–1%
Worked Outside of New York State	13,565	8.9%	15,319	8.6%	14,704	9.0%	14,134	8.3%	–8%
Bronx County	2,414	1.6%	3,370	1.9%	3,979	2.0%	*		
Dutchess County	5,160	3.4%	6,515	3.7%	5,545	3.0%	*		
Kings County	1,117	0.7%	1,155	0.6%	1,441	1.0%	*		
New York County	9,610	6.3%	11,590	6.5%	10,971	6.0%	*		
Putnam County	499	0.3%	350	0.2%	455	0.0%	*		
Queens County	901	0.6%	1,405	0.8%	1,230	1.0%	*		
Rockland County	9,746	6.4%	10,235	5.7%	9,888	6.0%	*		
Sullivan County	865	0.6%	1,670	0.9%	1,416	1.0%	*		
Ulster County	1,995	1.3%	2,790	1.6%	2,706	2.0%	*		
Westchester County	5,569	3.7%	6,715	3.8%	7,068	4.0%	*		
Other New York State Counties	1,147	0.8%	915	0.5%	1,035	1.0%	*		
Total Out-of-County Commutation	52,588	34.5%	62,029	34.8%	60,438	36.0%	60,341	35%	

* Data not available

Source:

2000, 2008 Data: Orange County Department of Planning; U.S. Census, American Community Survey

2010 Data: New York State Department of Labor

2012 Data: Orange County Department of Planning

U.S. Census, 2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_S0801&prodType=table



Percent of Workers 16 Years and Over Who Worked Outside of County of Residence

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? This indicator examines what percentage of workers age 16 and older were employed outside the Hudson Valley county in which they resided in 2005, 2009 and 2012.

Summary Statement: In 2012, at 27%, Orange and Sullivan counties reported the lowest percent of working-age residents who worked outside of their counties of residence. Between 2005 and 2012, all Hudson Valley counties experienced a reduction in the number of working residents leaving their counties of residence for work. In Orange County, the number of Orange working residents who worked outside of the county declined by 10.4%. Within New York State, the percentage working outside their county of residence in 2009 and 2012 was higher than that for Orange County.

**Percent of Workers 16+ Who Worked Outside Their Counties of Residence
Orange County**

	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>% Change</i>
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2005–2012</i>
Orange County	37.40%	27.20%	27.00%	-10.40%
Dutchess County	33.60%	27.50%	29.50%	-4.10%
Putnam County	69.90%	60.30%	61.90%	-8.00%
Rockland County	40.10%	28.70%	27.80%	-12.30%
Sullivan County	32.10%	27.20%	27.00%	-5.10%
Ulster County	33.50%	31.40%	32.60%	-0.90%
Westchester County	36.00%	29.90%	30.80%	-5.20%
New York	35.20%	32.70%	32.70%	-2.50%

Source:

2005 Data: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2005

2009 Data: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2009

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&-qr_name=ACS_2009_1YR_GOOS0801&geo_id=0400OUS36&-context&ds_name=ACS_2009_1YR_GOO_&-tree_id=309&-lang=en&-formamt=&-CONTEXT=st

2012 Data

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_DP05
COMMUNTING CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX 2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Average Annual Wage

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley  New York State  2012 Report 

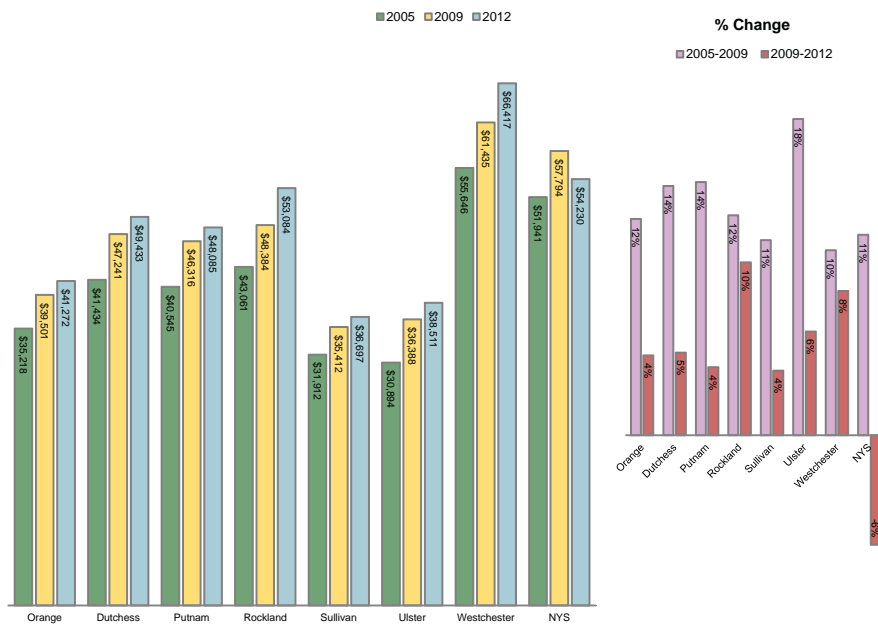
What does this measure? The information below shows the average annual wage in Orange County and the other Hudson Valley counties in 2005, 2009 and 2012. Average Annual Wage is the sum of all wages for the four quarters of the year (total annual wages) divided by the annual average employment.

Summary Statement: All Hudson Valley counties reported growth in average annual wages between 2009 and 2012 while New York State had a 6% decline. At \$41,272 in 2012, Orange County's average annual wage was in the mid-range among the counties and ranked fifth highest.

**Average Annual Wage
Hudson Valley**

	2008 Report	2012 Report	2015 Report	% change	
	2005	2009	2012	2005-2009	2009-2012
Orange County	\$35,218	\$39,501	\$41,272	12%	4%
Dutchess County	\$41,434	\$47,241	\$49,433	14%	5%
Putnam County	\$40,545	\$46,316	\$48,085	14%	4%
Rockland County	\$43,061	\$48,384	\$53,084	12%	10%
Sullivan County	\$31,912	\$35,412	\$36,697	11%	4%
Ulster County	\$30,894	\$36,388	\$38,511	18%	6%
Westchester County	\$55,646	\$61,435	\$66,417	10%	8%
New York State	\$51,941	\$57,794	\$54,230	11%	-6%

Average Annual Wages in the Hudson Valley



Source:
 2005 data: NYS Department of Labor; NAICS Based Industry Employment and Wages
 2009 data: NYS Department of Labor; NAICS Based Industry Employment and Wages
 2012 data: NYS Department of Labor; NAICS Based Industry Employment and Wages
<http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/lsqcew.shtm>



Per Capita Income

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? The table below illustrates the per capita incomes in Orange County and the other Hudson Valley counties in 2005, 2009 and 2012 as well as the percent change in per capita income over time. Per Capita Income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group including those living in group quarters. It is derived by dividing the aggregate inflation-adjusted income of a particular group by the total population in that group. Per capita income is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Summary Statement: All Hudson Valley counties reported steady growth in their residents' per capita incomes. At 7.5% between 2009 and 2012, Orange County's per capita income growth was third greatest. The greatest change continues to be in Putnam County. Between 2009 and 2012, New York's statewide percentage growth in per capita income lagged Orange and three other Hudson Valley counties.

Per-Capita Income* Hudson Valley

	2008 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report	
	2005	2009	2009	2012	2005–2009	2009–2012
Orange County	\$26,491	\$28,272	\$28,272	\$30,397	6.7%	7.5%
Dutchess County	\$29,391	\$30,637	\$30,637	\$33,037	4.2%	7.8%
Putnam County	\$32,966	\$36,637	\$36,637	\$40,762	11.1%	11.3%
Rockland County	\$32,770	\$34,071	\$34,071	\$35,214	4.0%	3.4%
Sullivan County	\$23,572	\$23,491	\$23,491	\$24,462	-0.3%	4.1%
Ulster County	\$26,250	\$28,619	\$28,619	\$30,232	9.0%	5.6%
Westchester County	\$45,047	\$47,204	\$47,204	\$48,385	4.8%	2.5%
New York State	\$28,158	\$30,634	\$30,634	\$32,104	8.8%	4.8%

* Inflation-adjusted dollars

Source:

2005 Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2005

2009 Data: US Census, American Community Survey, 2011

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTable?_bm=y&-context=dt&-ds_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_-CONTEXT=dt&-mt_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G2000_B19301&-tree_id=5309&-redoLog=false&-geo_id=04000US36&-geo_id=05000US36027&-geo_id=05000US36071&-CONTEXT=dt&-mt_name=ACS_2009_5YR_geo_id=05000US36105&-geo_id=05000US36111&-geo_id=05000US36119&-search_results=04000US36&-format=&-_lang=en

2012 Data: US Census–2012 American Community Survey

2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>



Median Family Income by County

Orange County comparison to:

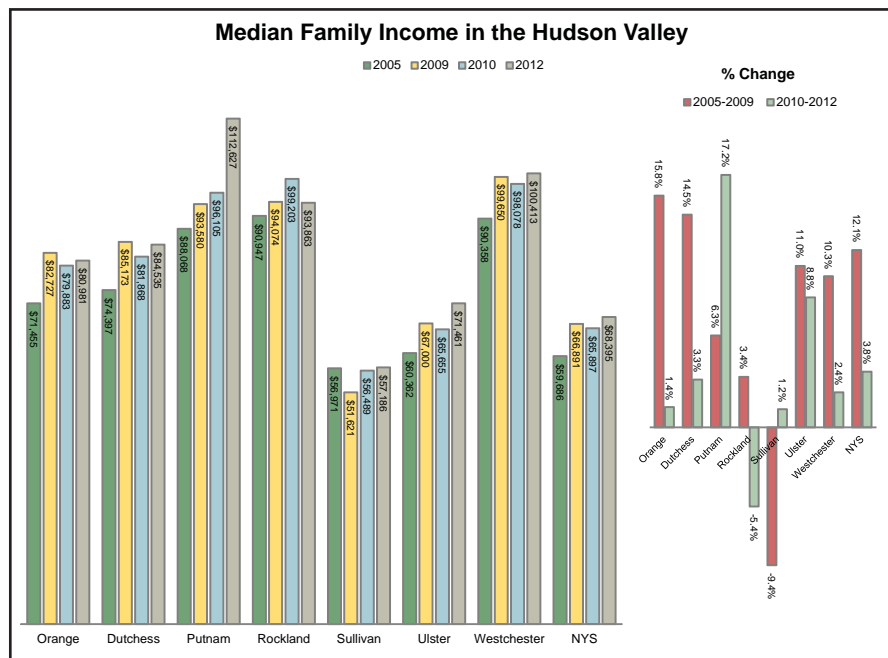


What does this measure? This indicator looks at median family incomes in Orange County and the other Hudson Valley counties in 2005, 2009, 2010 and 2012. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families including those with no income. The median income divides the income distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and other having incomes below the median.

Summary Statement: Median family income increased modestly in Orange County by 1.4% between 2010 and 2012. Five other counties also reported increases (Putnam of 17.2%) and Rockland had a 5.4% decline. For the same period, New York State saw a 3.8% increase. At \$80,981 in 2012, Orange County's median family income was near the lower end of the range among Hudson Valley counties.

**Median Family Income
Hudson Valley**

	2007 Report	2012 Report		2015 Report	% change	
	2005	2009	2010	2012	2005–2009	2010–2012
Orange County	\$71,455	\$82,727	\$79,883	\$80,981	15.8%	1.4%
Dutchess County	\$74,397	\$85,173	\$81,868	\$84,535	14.5%	3.3%
Putnam County	\$88,068	\$93,580	\$96,105	\$112,627	6.3%	17.2%
Rockland County	\$90,947	\$94,074	\$99,203	\$93,863	3.4%	-5.4%
Sullivan County	\$56,971	\$51,621	\$56,489	\$57,186	-9.4%	1.2%
Ulster County	\$60,362	\$67,000	\$65,655	\$71,461	11.0%	8.8%
Westchester County	\$90,358	\$99,650	\$98,078	\$100,413	10.3%	2.4%
New York State	\$59,686	\$66,891	\$65,897	\$68,395	12.1%	3.8%



Source: US Census

2005 Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_05_EST_S1903&prodType=table

2009 Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_09_1YR_DP3&prodType=table

2010 Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_DP03&prodType=table

2012 Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_DP03&prodType=table



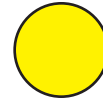
Median Family Income by Municipality

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The tables for Villages, Towns and Cities provide information on the median family incomes of Orange County residents by municipality 2008 and 2012. For families, the median income is based on the distribution of total number of families including those with no income and is computed on the basis of a standard distribution, with half the families above and half below the median. Median income is rounded to the nearest whole dollar and adjusted to inflation.

Summary Statement: Average median income was by far lowest in cities. The greatest range in 2012 was in villages: an extraordinary gap of more than \$125,000 per family between \$152,917 in Tuxedo Park (\$152,917) and Kiryas Joel (\$24,188). Percentage changes in median family income in Orange County's municipalities varied widely between 2008 and 2012. The median income in Unionville, for example, decreased by 27% while Walden's increased by 44%.

Median Family Income by Municipality Orange County

	2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change		2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change
Villages	2008	2012	2008–12	Towns	2008	2012	2008–12
South Blooming Grove	\$93,398	\$97,215	4%	Blooming Grove	\$95,571	\$98,330	3%
Chester	\$89,432	\$77,024	-14%	Chester	\$122,635	\$104,493	-15%
Cornwall-On-Hudson	\$97,713	N/A		Cornwall	\$90,357	\$100,897	12%
Florida	\$84,333	\$88,816	5%	Crawford	\$86,627	\$98,780	14%
Goshen	\$91,034	\$97,500	7%	Deerpark	\$64,575	\$49,670	-23%
Greenwood Lake	\$86,168	\$87,132	1%	Goshen	\$99,308	\$100,098	1%
Harriman	\$88,542	\$75,875	-14%	Greenville	\$92,245	\$69,792	-24%
Highland Falls	\$81,136	\$78,250	-4%	Hamptonburgh	\$110,784	\$106,389	-4%
Kiryas Joel	\$17,929	\$24,188	35%	Highlands	\$85,486	\$91,208	7%
Maybrook	\$69,661	\$77,105	11%	Minisink	\$94,962	\$96,547	2%
Monroe	\$105,123	\$118,092	12%	Monroe	\$63,152	\$74,816	18%
Montgomery	\$85,819	\$90,714	6%	Montgomery	\$76,036	\$85,913	13%
Otisville	\$73,819	\$79,118	7%	Mount Hope	\$82,008	\$89,049	9%
Tuxedo Park	\$139,531	\$152,917	10%	Newburgh	\$84,966	\$89,560	5%
Unionville	\$96,094	\$70,000	-27%	New Windsor	\$81,684	\$94,774	16%
Walden	\$57,297	\$82,234	44%	Tuxedo	\$117,083	\$115,823	-1%
Warwick	\$90,229	\$81,066	-10%	Wallkill	\$71,802	\$81,189	13%
Washingtonville	\$94,325	\$91,775	-3%	Warwick	\$97,724	\$97,018	-1%
Woodbury	\$114,716	\$120,125	5%	Wawayanda	\$103,309	\$101,473	-2%
				Woodbury	\$114,120	\$120,021	5%
				Cities			
				Middletown	\$58,248	\$60,449	3%
				Newburgh	\$41,432	\$42,783	3%
				Port Jervis	\$48,029	\$49,974	4%

Source: 2007 Data: U.S. Census, 2005 American Community Survey
 2011 Data: US Census, 2011 American Community Survey
 2012 Data: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_S1901

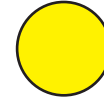
**Orange County Migration Average Adjusted Household Gross Income**

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The data below reflects the average annual household incomes associated with population inflows and outflows, drawn from federal income tax filings. Migration year refers to the calendar year in which Federal tax returns were filed. The latest data available, for 2008–2009, is actually from tax returns filed in the years 2007 to 2008. Information regarding income movements to and from Connecticut, New Jersey and other destinations was not included in the most current data available.

Summary Statement: The average incomes of those moving into Orange County continued to be higher than the incomes of those moving out of Orange, with the exception for those that appear to be moving out of the region and state entirely. Average annual household income of both incoming and outgoing Orange County residents between the 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 periods declined.

Orange County Migration Average Adjusted Household Gross Income

<i>To and From:</i>	<i>2007 Report 2000–2005</i>		<i>2012 Report 2008–2009</i>		<i>2015 Report 2009–2010</i>		<i>% Change 2008–2009 vs. 2009–2010</i>	
	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
NYC	\$61,754	\$53,857	\$91,760	\$42,918	\$83,820	\$36,262	–9%	–16%
NYS Total	\$55,221	\$45,545	\$218,649	\$166,504	\$206,345	\$149,693	–6%	–10%
Conn and NJ	\$53,927	\$43,954	\$39,502	\$36,205				
Other	\$51,876	\$43,783	\$96,480	\$175,479				
Total	\$50,291	\$43,805	\$109,817	\$103,411				

Source:

Marist College, Bureau of Economic Research



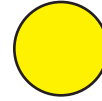
Top Employment Industries

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator provides data on Orange County's major employment sectors and compares the percent of employment in these sectors in 2006, 2010 and 2012. All government employment is reported here as a total.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2012, employment in the government sector declined modestly, from 21.5% in 2010 to 19.5%. Within private employment, retail trade, accommodation and food services, manufacturing and wholesale trade saw slight increases in their rates of participation in Orange County. Construction, health care and social assistance, and transportation and warehousing reported slight reductions during the period. The top employment industries represented 58.2% of all private employment in 2012, up from 56.9% in 2010 and 56.5% in 2006.

Major Employment Categories Orange County

	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>
Total, All Government	21.0%	21.5%	19.8%
Total, All Private	79.0%	78.5%	80.2%
Retail Trade	16.7%	17.1%	18.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	13.7%	15.3%	15.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	6.3%	6.6%	6.9%
Manufacturing	6.1%	5.5%	5.7%
Wholesale Trade	5.6%	5.1%	5.4%
Construction	4.2%	3.3%	3.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	3.9%	4.0%	3.8%
Other	22.5%	21.7%	41.8%

Source:

2007 Data: NYS Department of Labor

2011 Data: NYS Department of Labor

<http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/lsqcew.shtm>

2012 Data: NYS Department of Labor

<http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/lsqcew.shtm>

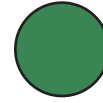
**Wages by Industry—Orange County**

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator provides information on total wages and average wages of those working in Orange County in 2006, 2009 and 2012.

Summary Statement: Wages in Orange County increased between 2009 and 2012, total wages by 6.9% overall and average wages by 4.5%. The private sector reported the greatest increase in total wages while the government sector reported the greatest increase in average wages. By 2012, government average wages were \$20,688 (55%) greater than those in the private sector. Interestingly, the average wages of employees in management declined significantly.

**Wages by Industry
Orange County**

Industry Title	2007 Report		2012 Report	
	2006		2009	
	Total Wages	Avg. Wages	Total Wages	Avg. Wages
Total, All Industries	\$4,677,203,246	\$36,281	\$5,044,096,840	\$39,501
Total, All Government	\$1,273,545,506	\$47,062	\$1,465,337,598	\$53,086
Total, All Private	\$3,403,657,740	\$33,417	\$3,578,759,242	\$35,755
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$632,665,565	\$35,851	\$763,340,781	\$39,984
Retail Trade	\$534,971,852	\$24,798	\$538,798,697	\$25,233
Wholesale Trade	\$330,667,902	\$45,786	\$326,504,946	\$49,606
Manufacturing	\$327,190,463	\$41,728	\$316,229,197	\$44,402
Professional and Technical Services	\$226,097,589	\$46,227	\$244,940,627	\$49,917
Transportation and Warehousing	\$186,096,130	\$37,384	\$211,241,624	\$39,940
Construction	\$228,979,893	\$42,419	\$206,324,127	\$45,386
Finance and Insurance	\$160,637,278	\$44,721	\$166,999,664	\$49,379
Accommodation and Food Services	\$123,821,157	\$15,133	\$132,003,523	\$15,839
Administrative and Waste Services	\$122,028,009	\$26,333	\$129,625,001	\$28,033
Other Services	\$116,137,119	\$22,970	\$125,305,680	\$25,396
Information	\$108,880,155	\$44,332	\$115,578,040	\$53,213
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$85,952,416	\$84,516	\$82,320,015	\$81,992
Educational Services	\$50,636,548	\$27,580	\$60,676,191	\$30,384
Utilities	\$47,091,260	\$79,546	\$57,446,110	\$96,225
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$55,512,601	\$31,452	\$43,785,352	\$31,523
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$28,571,769	\$17,443	\$29,103,499	\$18,561
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	\$18,219,449	\$21,536	\$20,327,423	\$22,362
Unclassified	\$15,048,782	\$24,194	\$5,534,802	\$21,620
Mining	\$4,451,803	\$65,468	\$2,673,943	\$68,563

The data in this table continues on the facing page



**Orange County
Average Wages By Industry**



**Wages by Industry
Orange County**

Industry Title	2015 Report		Total Wages % Change 2009–2012	Avg. Wage % Change 2009–2012
	Total Wages	Avg. Wages		
Total, All Industries	\$5,392,956,573	\$41,272	6.9%	4.5%
Total, All Government	\$1,495,724,256	\$57,868	2.1%	9.0%
Total, All Private	\$3,897,232,317	\$37,180	8.9%	4.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$868,528,213	\$44,360	13.8%	10.9%
Retail Trade	\$611,612,471	\$25,233	13.5%	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	359,702,107	\$50,698	10.2%	2.2%
Manufacturing	350,794,235	\$47,258	10.9%	6.4%
Professional and Technical Services	296,883,253	\$60,367	21.2%	20.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	196,479,002	\$39,854	-7.0%	-0.2%
Construction	191,586,945	\$45,933	-7.1%	1.2%
Finance and Insurance	155,274,298	\$51,931	-7.0%	5.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	153,713,296	\$16,979	16.4%	7.2%
Administrative and Waste Services	165,487,147	\$28,601	27.7%	2.0%
Other Services	134,208,372	\$25,656	7.1%	1.0%
Information	132,281,618	\$60,320	14.5%	13.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	50,468,473	\$63,007	-38.7%	-23.2%
Educational Services	58,167,736	\$27,594	-4.1%	-9.2%
Utilities	59,603,135	\$110,993	3.8%	15.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	44,989,705	\$35,011	2.8%	11.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	33,580,654	\$19,753	15.4%	6.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	22,689,118	\$24,662	11.6%	10.3%
Unclassified	7,935,669	\$27,942	43.4%	29.2%
Mining	3,246,870	\$62,440	21.4%	-8.9%

Source: NYS Department of Labor <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/lscqew.shtml>



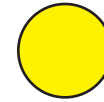
Companies and Annual Payroll Reported by NAICS

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The table below provides data on the number of businesses in the various industries in Orange County as well as the annual payroll in each industry. Data are for 2002, 2009 and 2012. Because of the exclusions in the data, its usefulness is limited. The economic census does not include the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector and the Public Administration sector. A number of individual industries, such as religious organizations, also are not covered. Further, government-owned establishments in covered industries, such as a government-operated trade school, are also not included, with the exception of government-operated hospitals and liquor stores, which are included. These tables exclude establishments of firms with no paid employees. These “nonemployers”, typically self-employed individuals or partnerships operating businesses that they have not chosen to incorporate, are reported separately in Nonemployer Statistics.

Summary Statement: Between 2009 and 2010, there was a decline in the number of Orange County firms in most industry sectors. Annual payroll generally increased across industry sectors; notable exceptions were manufacturing and information services.

**Number of Companies and Annual Payroll Reported by NAICS
Orange County**

<i>Establishments/Industries</i>	<i>Number of Companies</i>				<i>Annual Payroll (\$000)</i>			
	<i>2007 Report 2002</i>	<i>2012 Report 2009</i>	<i>2015 Report 2010</i>	<i>% Change 2009–10</i>	<i>2007 Report 2002</i>	<i>2012 Report 2009</i>	<i>2015 Report 2010</i>	<i>% Change 2009–10</i>
Manufacturing	341	332	310	-6.6%	\$314,843	\$318,986	\$312,965	-1.9%
Wholesale trade	488	504	498	-1.2%	\$301,582	\$329,664	\$335,683	1.8%
Retail trade	1,516	1,549	1,552	0.2%	\$397,442	\$515,213	\$523,514	1.6%
Information	126	139	136	-2.2%	\$97,071	\$137,469	\$128,946	-6.2%
Real estate & rental & leasing	347	383	371	-3.1%	\$40,445	\$47,846	\$48,881	2.2%
Professional, scientific, & technical services	755	904	901	-0.3%	D	\$230,746	\$239,081	3.6%
Administrative & support & waste management & remediation service	388	491	497	1.2%	\$109,503	\$128,696	\$137,612	6.9%
Educational services	65	111	108	-2.7%	D	\$62,733	\$64,821	3.3%
Health care & social assistance	927	990	990	0.0%	\$552,089	\$829,844	\$862,833	4.0%
Arts, entertainment, & recreation	135	161	158	-1.9%	\$22,736	\$26,875	\$27,720	3.1%
Accommodation & food services	685	810	844	4.2%	\$95,808	\$131,312	\$136,079	3.6%
Other services (except public administration)	681	903	900	-0.3%	\$78,774	\$128,301	\$139,421	8.7%
Mining * **	X		4		X		\$1,487	
Utilities *	X	13	13	0.0%	X	D	D	

Continued on next page



**Number of Companies and Annual Payroll Reported by NAICS
Orange County**

<i>Establishments/Industries</i>	<i>Number of Companies</i>				<i>Annual Payroll (\$000)</i>			
	<i>2007 Report 2002</i>	<i>2012 Report 2009</i>	<i>2015 Report 2010</i>	<i>% Change 2009–10</i>	<i>2007 Report 2002</i>	<i>2012 Report 2009</i>	<i>2015 Report 2010</i>	<i>% Change 2009–10</i>
Construction *	X	1,156	1,134	-1.9%	X	\$199,419	\$199,419	0.0%
Finance & insurance *	X	454	453	-0.2%	X	\$166,200	\$175,873	5.8%
Transportation & warehousing *	X	268	276	3.0%	X	\$176,165	\$192,149	9.1%
Management of companies & enterprises *	X	36	36	0.0%	X	\$76,969	\$82,270	6.9%

* Not published for counties

** Mining includes quarrying, oil and gas extraction

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies

X = Not applicable

Source:

2002 Data: 2002 Economic Census, Summary Statistics 2002 NAICS

2009 Data: U.S. Census

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=BP_2009_00A3&prodType=table

2010 Data: U.S. Census

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=BP_2009_00A3&prodType=table



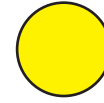
**Average Employment by Industry—Orange County**

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator provides information on the average number of people employed in Orange County in 2006, 2010 and 2012. Employment information is measured based upon place of work and is derived quarterly reports from employers covered under New York State's Unemployment Insurance Law. Industry uses the NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) for data on employment.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2012 in Orange County, total average employment increased a modest 1.8%, as a result of private sector growth that was greater than public sector decline. Health care and social assistance and retail trade and accommodations were the sectors with the greater numbers of employees. Two relatively small categories reported double-digit growth: Administrative & Waste Services and Management of companies and enterprises.

**Average Employment by Industry
Orange County**

Industry Title	2007 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change Avg Employ 2010–2012
	2006		2010		2012		
	Average Employ- ment	% of Total Employ- ment	Average Employ- ment	% of Total Employ- ment	Average Employ- ment	% of Total Employ- ment	
Total, All Industries	128,915	100.0%	128,344	100.0%	130,669	100.0%	1.8%
Total, All Government	27,061	21.0%	27,531	21.5%	25,847	19.8%	-6.1%
Total, All Private	101,854	79.0%	100,813	78.5%	104,822	80.2%	4.0%
Retail Trade	21,573	16.7%	21,927	17.1%	23,767	18.2%	8.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,647	13.7%	19,601	15.3%	19,579	15.0%	-0.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	8,182	6.3%	8,482	6.6%	9,053	6.9%	6.7%
Manufacturing	7,841	6.1%	7,054	5.5%	7,423	5.7%	5.2%
Wholesale Trade	7,222	5.6%	6,516	5.1%	7,095	5.4%	8.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	4,978	3.9%	5,160	4.0%	4,930	3.8%	-4.5%
Other Services	5,056	3.9%	5,000	3.9%	5,231	4.0%	4.6%
Administrative and Waste Services	4,634	3.6%	4,989	3.9%	5,786	4.4%	16.0%
Professional and Technical Services	4,891	3.8%	4,944	3.9%	4,918	3.8%	-0.5%
Construction	5,398	4.2%	4,225	3.3%	4,171	3.2%	-1.3%
Finance and Insurance	3,592	2.8%	3,287	2.6%	2,990	2.3%	-9.0%
Information	2,456	1.9%	2,187	1.7%	2,193	1.7%	0.3%
Educational Services	1,836	1.4%	2,062	1.6%	2,108	1.6%	2.2%

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**Average Employment by Industry
Orange County**

Industry Title	2007 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change Avg Employ 2010–2012
	2006		2010		2012		
	Average Employ- ment	% of Total Employ- ment	Average Employ- ment	% of Total Employ- ment	Average Employ- ment	% of Total Employ- ment	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,638	1.3%	1,583	1.2%	1,700	1.3%	7.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,765	1.4%	1,311	1.0%	1,285	1.0%	-2.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	846	0.7%	925	0.7%	920	0.7%	-0.5%
Management of Com- panies and Enterprises	1,017	0.8%	622	0.5%	801	0.6%	28.8%
Utilities	592	0.5%	588	0.5%	537	0.4%	-8.7%
Unclassified	622	0.5%	292	0.2%	284	0.2%	-2.7%
Mining	68	0.1%	57	0.0%	52	0.0%	-8.8%

Source:

2006 Data: NYS Department of Labor

2010 Data: NYS Department of Labor

<http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/lseqcw.shtm>

2012 Data: NYS Department of Labor

<http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/lseqcw.shtm>





Green Jobs in the Hudson Valley

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? This indicator is a look at jobs described as “green jobs” in the Hudson Valley (individual county information is not available). The term “green jobs” is an amorphous term; these jobs are not codified and defined as yet. The Department of Labor and NAIC do not report green jobs. The New York State Department of Labor and its research partners surveyed 20,000 businesses in late 2010 to determine the number and types of green jobs in the State. Two thousand four hundred of those businesses were in Hudson Valley. While “green” touches nearly every sector of the economy (such as agriculture, education, energy, transportation, etc.), New York State’s Green Jobs Survey focused on two spheres of green economic activity: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. Jobs considered “green”:

- Green economic activities: Activities that produce goods or deliver services that increase energy efficiency or generate renewable energy.
- Green employee: A worker primarily engaged in producing green products or services, such as a photovoltaic installer, an insulation worker or a wind turbine assembler.

Summary Statement: The number of “green” companies in the Hudson Valley as determined by the number of employers accounted for 27% of all companies in 2010 in the four major industry sectors where green labor is employed. The construction trades industry had the largest proportion of firms having green jobs, at 32%, and the professional services were just behind at 29%. Almost 19,000 jobs were considered “green” among these firms, representing 25.9% of all labor. The construction trades employed a higher percentage in green jobs than the other three industries. Regarding employers’ sense of change in the numbers of green employees, those in the professional and building services industries largely anticipated no significant change in the future. The construction trades and component manufacturing employers were more optimistic in their projections for more green jobs in their industries.

**Estimated Number of Firms With One or More Green Employees
Hudson Valley
(Late 2010 Survey Results)**

<i>Firms</i>	<i>Component Manufacturing</i>	<i>Professional Services</i>	<i>Building Services</i>	<i>Construction Trades</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number With Green Jobs	30	430	470	1,470	2,400
Number in Industry Cluster	170	1,510	2,750	4,570	9,000
Percent with Green Jobs	19%	29%	17%	32%	27%

**Estimated Number of Workers In Green Jobs
Hudson Valley Region
(Late 2010 Survey Results)**

<i>Firms</i>	<i>Component Manufacturing</i>	<i>Professional Services</i>	<i>Building Services</i>	<i>Construction Trades</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of Green Jobs	430	2,880	4,650	10,550	18,510
Number of All Jobs in Industry	8,820	15,240	17,420	29,870	71,350
% of Total in Each Industry	4.9%	18.9%	26.7%	35.3%	25.9%



**Firms With Green Jobs
Estimated Change in Green Employment
(Late 2010 Survey Results)**

<i>Firms</i>	<i>Component Manufacturing</i>	<i>Professional Services</i>	<i>Building Services</i>	<i>Construction Trades</i>	<i>Total</i>
Grow Larger	32%	34%	28%	34%	18,510
Unchanged	30%	47%	53%	33%	71,350
Become Smaller	4%	0%	1%	4%	25.9%
Don't Know	34%	19%	18%	29%	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Source:

New York State Green Jobs Survey, Report for the Hudson Valley Region, 2010
New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research & Statistics
<http://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/green/hudsonvalley.pdf>

Cargo Volume In and Out of Stewart International Airport

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? The table here reflects the trend in cargo that came into and out of Stewart International Airport (SWF) from 2008 through 2013. Volume is expressed in tons.

Summary Statement: After a decline in 2009, cargo volume handled at SWF grew annually, peaked in 2012, and fell back to the 2008 level in 2013.

Cargo Volume In and Out Stewart International Airport (Tons)

	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>% Change 2009-2013</i>
Cargo Volume	17,547	10,702	12,925	16,483	18,779	17,498	63.5%

Source: Stewart International Airport



Most Projected Job Openings in Hudson Valley

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? NYS Department of Labor looks each year at annual number of job openings expected in an occupation due to growth plus replacement need. This indicator reflects the anticipated changes in the number of jobs various industries in the Hudson Valley. Data is provided for 10-year segments, 2004–2014, 2008–2018 and 2010–2020.

Summary Statement: Of 25 categories of employment, 13 sectors in 2010–2020 are expected to see increases in the average annual number of new jobs in the Hudson Valley in the period 2010–2020. Most of these will be service or clerical positions. This compares favorably with 2008–2018 where just 5 job categories projected increased annual employment. Jobs as retail salespersons are projected to experience the greatest increase in numbers; those as general and operations managers to see the fewest. Positions in education, among the best paying fields in this data, are expected to see the largest annual reduction in number during the period. In total, annual additions to the labor force annual during the 2020 period are anticipated to average 12,380.

Projected Average Job Openings Annually Hudson Valley

Job Title	Projected Job Openings				Median Wages		
	2004– 2014	2008– 2018	2010–2020 Change 2008–2018 vs. 2010–2020		2010 Median Annual Wage	2013 Median Annual Wage	% Change 2010–2013
	Teacher Assistants	450	540	510	(30)	\$25,210	\$27,170
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	310	390	320	(70)	\$72,340	\$87,220	20.6%
Customer Service Representatives	310	360	330	(30)	\$33,790	\$32,570	–3.6%
Home Health Aides	580	620	700	80	\$24,460	\$23,730	–3.0%
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	410	430	260	(170)	\$76,180	\$84,470	10.9%
Child Care Workers	570	570	710	140	\$24,000	\$25,370	5.7%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	410	380	350	(30)	\$20,600	\$21,990	6.7%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	380	350	470	120	\$27,710	\$29,820	7.6%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	380	320	630	310	\$17,740	\$18,500	4.3%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	310	250	260	10	\$24,060	\$26,910	11.8%
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	380	310	340	30	\$34,340	\$37,360	8.8%
Food Preparation Workers	460	360	270	(90)	\$22,490	\$23,490	4.4%
Registered Nurses	760	630	660	30	\$77,270	N/A	

Continued on next page



**Projected Average Job Openings Annually
Hudson Valley**

<i>Job Title</i>	<i>Projected Job Openings</i>				<i>Median Wages</i>		
	<i>2004– 2014</i>	<i>2008– 2018</i>	<i>2010–2020 Change 2008–2018 vs. 2010–2020</i>	<i>2010–2020</i>	<i>2010 Median Annual Wage</i>	<i>2013 Median Annual Wage</i>	<i>% Change 2010–2013</i>
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers	460	330	380	50	\$25,720	\$25,320	–1.6%
Cashiers	1,400	1,220	1,130	(90)	\$18,640	\$19,410	4.1%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	560	360	440	80	\$28,220	\$28,730	1.8%
Waiters and Waitresses	1,090	850	850	-	\$23,940	\$18,680	–22.0%
Office Clerks, General	520	250	470	220	\$27,860	\$28,700	3.0%
Retail Salespersons	1,580	960	1,370	410	\$22,870	\$23,540	2.9%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, \Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	N/A	370	260	(110)	\$18,620	\$18,980	1.9%
Personal and Home Care Aides	N/A	340	520	180	\$22,770	\$25,500	12.0%
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	N/A	300	280	(20)	\$31,470	N/A	
General and Operations Managers	N/A	290	210	(80)	\$113,310	\$112,160	–1.0%
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	N/A	290	280	(10)	\$46,370	\$47,680	2.8%
First-Line Supervisors-Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	N/A	250	380	130	\$53,830	\$58,480	8.6%
Total		11,320	12,380	1,060			

Source:

2004–2014 Data: NYS Department of Labor

2008–2018 Data: NYS Department of Labor

<http://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/descriptor.asp?reg=hud>

2010–2020 Data: NYS Department of Labor - Long Term Occupational Projections–Hudson Valley

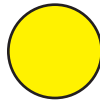
<http://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/lproj.shtm>



Annual Number of Single-Family Homes Construction Permits Issued

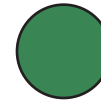
Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report

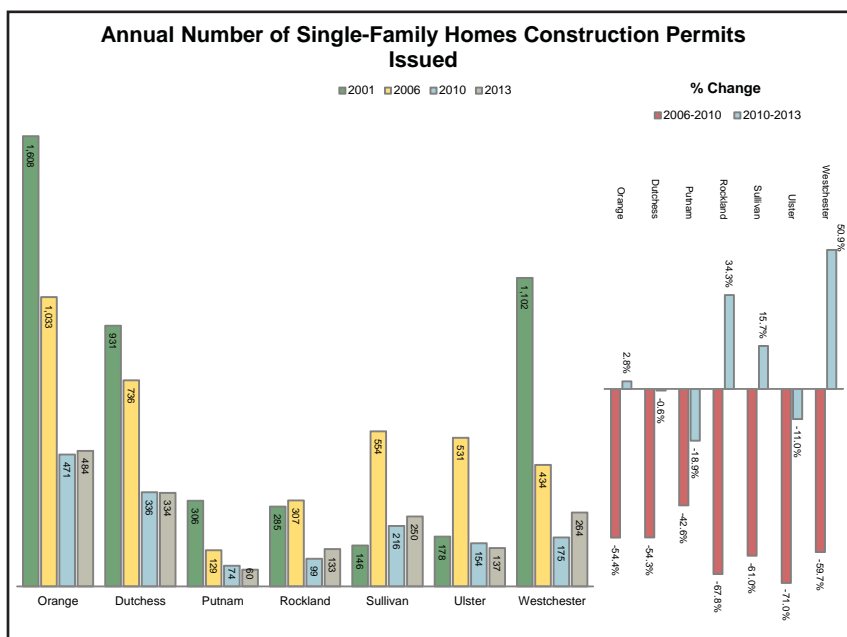


What does this measure? The table below shows the average number of single-family home construction permits issued annually by Hudson Valley counties in 2001, 2006, 2010 and 2013 as well as the percent change in permits issued between 2006 and 2010 and 2010 and 2012. It provides a general indication of the volume of new housing stock added to the region's housing inventory. Because not all permits become housing starts, these numbers do not represent actual new construction. Data is from US Census Bureau monthly reports from a statistical sample of about half of all permit-issuing jurisdictions, and annual reports are requested from the permit-issuing jurisdictions that are not in the monthly sample.

Summary Statement: The number of housing construction permits requested dropped precipitously as a result of the national economic crisis, and has only recently stabilized and begun to grow in some parts of the region. The pattern is not consistent across the region. Orange County was one of the 4 counties with an increase between 2010 and 2013, albeit modest at 2.8%. Westchester reported a 50.8% increase and Rockland 34.3% in this period, while Putnam and Ulster had declines of 18.9% and 11%, respectively.

Annual Number of Single-Family Home Construction Permits Has Dropped Significantly Hudson Valley

	2007 Report		2012	2015	% change 2006-2010	% change 2010-2013
	2001	2006	Report 2010	Report 2013		
Orange County	1,608	1,033	471	484	-54.4%	2.8%
Dutchess County	931	736	336	334	-54.3%	-0.6%
Putnam County	306	129	74	60	-42.6%	-18.9%
Rockland County	285	307	99	133	-67.8%	34.3%
Sullivan County	146	554	216	250	-61.0%	15.7%
Ulster County	178	531	154	137	-71.0%	-11.0%
Westchester County	1,102	434	175	264	-59.7%	50.9%
New York State	24,134	19,981	9,959	N/A	-50.2%	



Source:
 2001, 2006 Data: Marist College's Bureau of Economic Research, "Economic Report of the Hudson Valley—Annual 2006"; U.S. Census Bureau
 2010 Data: US Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/const/www/permitsindex.html?>
<http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/bldg-prmt/bldgse1.pl>
 2013 Data: Hudson Valley Builders Association



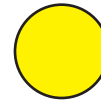
Housing Availability and Occupancy, Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report

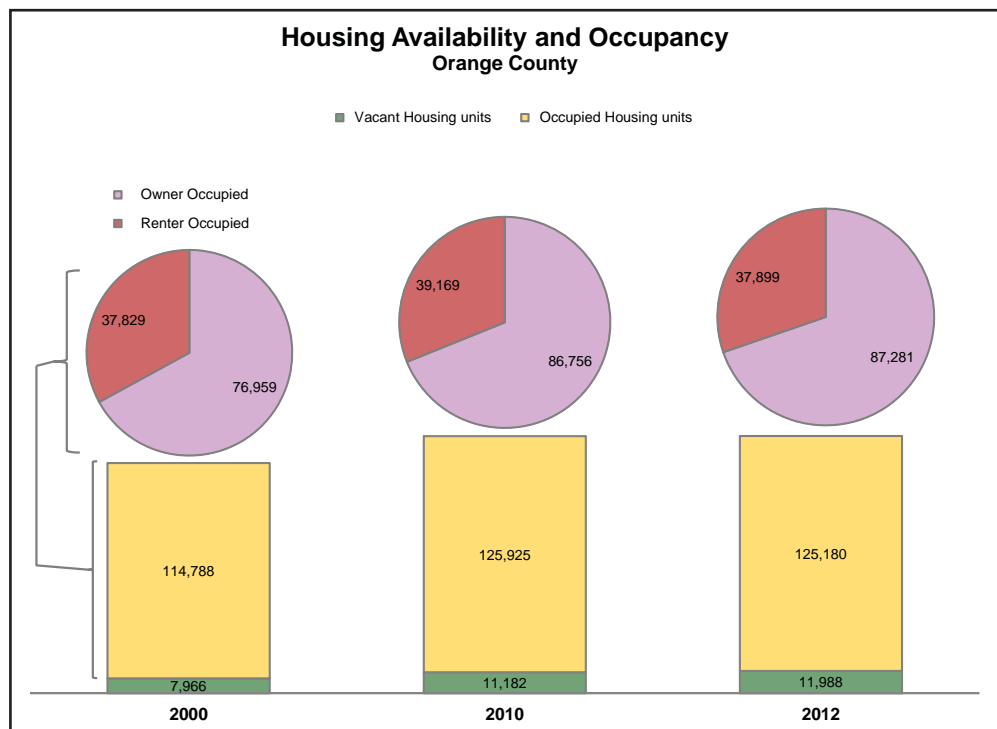


What does this measure? The data here provides details about the housing stock in Orange County in 2000, 2010 and 2012. It looks at all housing in Orange County and then drills down to housing in Orange County's 3 cities. Note: data for the cities for 2000 was incomplete and therefore omitted.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2012, the number of housing units in Orange County did not increase appreciably. The number of occupied housing units decreased marginally and vacancies increased concomitantly, by 7,450 units. The trend continued in 2012 toward more owner-occupied housing and fewer occupied rental units. In Orange County's cities, the ratio of rental units to owner occupied units was far higher than in the rest of the county. Home ownership and the number of occupied housing units grew between 2010 and 2012 in Newburgh. The proportion of owner occupied units remained steady, but their number declined in Middletown and Port Jervis.

**Housing Availability and Occupancy
Orange County**

	2007 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change	% Change
	2000		2010		2012		Units	Units
							2000–2010	2010–2012
Total Housing Units	122,754	100%	137,107	100%	137,168	100%	11.7%	0.0%
Vacant Housing units	7,966	6.5%	11,182	8.2%	11,988	8.7%	40.4%	7.2%
Occupied Housing units	114,788	93.5%	125,925	91.8%	125,180	91.3%	9.7%	-0.6%
Owner occupied	76,959	67.0%	86,756	68.9%	87,281	69.7%	12.7%	0.6%
Renter occupied	37,829	33.0%	39,169	31.1%	37,899	30.3%	3.5%	-3.2%





Occupied Housing Units in Orange County's Cities

	<u>2007 Report</u>	<u>2012 Report</u>	<u>2015 Report</u>		<u>% Change</u>	
		<u>2010</u>	<u>2012</u>		<u>Units</u>	
					<u>2010–2012</u>	
Newburgh						
Occupied Housing		9,030	100.0%	9,273	100%	2.7%
Owner-occupied		2,867	31.7%	3,216	34.7%	12.2%
Renter-occupied		6,163	68.3%	6,057	65.3%	-1.7%
Middletown						
Occupied Housing		9,976	100.0%	9,472	100.0%	-5.1%
Owner-occupied		4,889	49.0%	4,630	48.9%	-5.3%
Renter-occupied		5,087	51.0%	4,842	51.1%	-4.8%
Port Jervis						
Occupied Housing		3,570	100.0%	3,374	100.0%	-5.5%
Owner-occupied		1,638	45.9%	1,591	47.2%	-2.9%
Renter-occupied		1,932	54.1%	1,783	52.8%	-7.7%

Source:

2010 Data: U.S. Census, Various Sources

2012 Data: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008–2012

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_DP04<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml><http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>



Percentage Change of Median Price of Single Family Home

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? This table looks at the percentage change in the median price of a single family home in Orange County and the other Hudson Valley counties in 2005, 2007, 2010 and 2013.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2013, all counties in the Hudson Valley reported a continued decline in the median price of a single-family house, while New York State experienced a 5.6% increase. The percentage decrease has slowed substantially for all counties, however. Orange County’s decline between 2010 and 2013 was 7.8% vs. a 16.4% drop between 2007 and 2010.

**Median Price of a Single Family Home
Hudson Valley**

	2007 Report		2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change	
	2005	2007	2010	2013	2005–2010	2010–2013
	Orange County	\$305,000	\$321,250	\$255,000	\$235,000	-16.4 %
Dutchess County	\$318,000	\$308,000	\$270,000	\$242,500	-15.1 %	-10.2 %
Putnam County	\$430,000	\$400,000	\$315,000	\$308,500	-26.7 %	-2.1 %
Rockland County	\$452,000	\$489,000	\$415,000	\$390,000	-8.2 %	-6.0 %
Sullivan County	\$156,250	\$153,820	\$125,000	\$120,000	-20.0 %	-4.0 %
Ulster County	\$260,000	\$241,734	\$214,000	\$205,000	-17.7 %	-4.2 %
Westchester County	\$589,000	\$659,500	\$630,000	\$610,000	7.0 %	-3.2 %
New York State	\$273,000	\$265,000	\$215,000	\$227,000	-21.2 %	5.6 %

Source:

2005, 2007 & 2010 Data: York State Association of Realtors Monthly Housing Survey

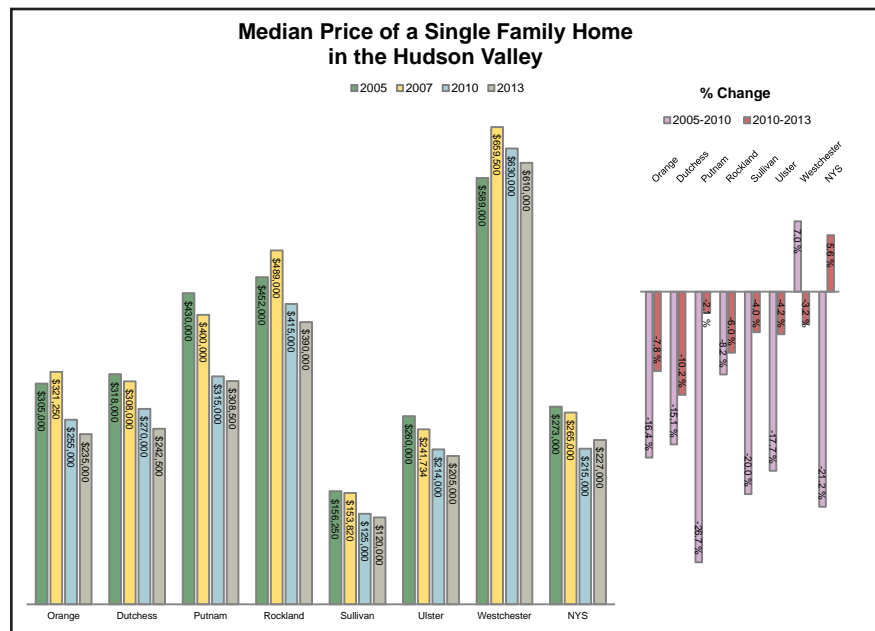
<http://www.nysar.com/content/upload/AssetMgmt/pdfs/annualmedian.pdf>

2013 Data: New York State Association of Realtors, “Annual Report on the New York State Market 2013”

http://www.nysar.com/docs/members-pdfs/nysar_ann_public_2013_revised.pdf?sfvrsn=0

2013 data for Putnam, Orange and Westchester provided by Hudson Gateway Association of Realtors,

<http://www.hgar.com/component/banners/click/8.html>





Housing And Financial Distress

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? A household is assumed to be in financial distress if housing costs are greater than or equal to 30% of annual income. Median monthly housing costs are also provided for Orange County housing occupants.

Summary Statements: In the Hudson Valley, between 40% (Putnam, Ulster) and 46% (Orange, Rockland) of all homeowners were in financial distress in 2012, approximately the same proportion as in 2011 and 2010. Median monthly housing costs for home owners as well as renters gradually crept up between 2010 and 2012. Homeowners without mortgages experienced the highest rate of increase followed by renters. The percent of occupants of Orange County housing who spent 30% or more of their income on housing during the same period, and therefore are defined as under fiscal stress, dropped by 10.2% for homeowners with mortgages but increased by a similar percentage for those without mortgages and renters. The annual average rate of increase in housing costs for renters and homeowners without mortgages (not shown) was greater between 2010 and 2012 than between 2005 and 2010. Fifty-eight percent of renters spent more than 30% of their income on housing in 2012, up from 52% in 2011 and 49% in 2005.

**Percentage of Homeowners in Financial Distress
Hudson Valley**

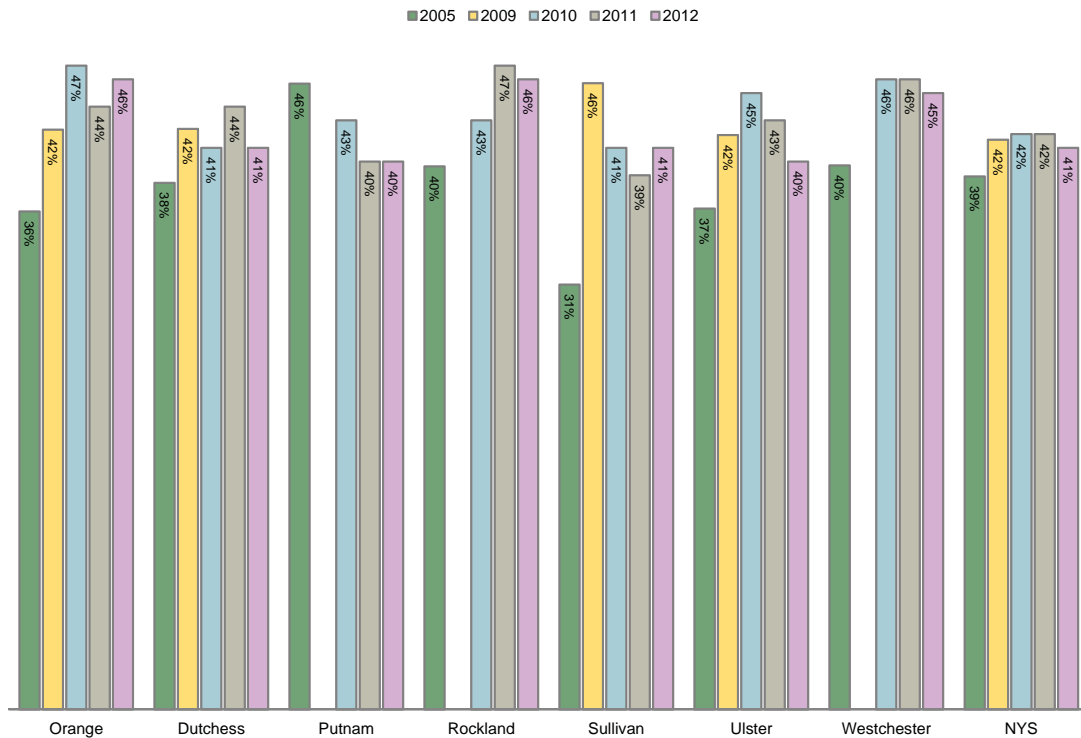
	2007	2012	2015 Report			Change in Percentage	
	Report	Report	2010	2011	2012	2005–2010	2010–2012
	2005	2009					
Orange County	36%	42%	47%	44%	46%	11%	-1%
Dutchess County	38%	42%	41%	44%	41%	3%	0%
Putnam County	46%	N/A	43%	40%	40%	-3%	-3%
Rockland County	40%	N/A	43%	47%	46%	3%	3%
Sullivan County	31%	46%	41%	39%	41%	10%	0%
Ulster County	37%	42%	45%	43%	40%	8%	-5%
Westchester County	40%	N/A	46%	46%	45%	6%	-1%
New York State	39%	42%	42%	42%	41%	3%	-1%

**Median Monthly Housing Payments
Orange County**

	2007	2012	2015 Report			% Change	
	Report	Report	2010	2011	2012	2005–	2010–
	2005	2009				2010	2012
Mortgaged owners	\$1,816	\$2,234	\$2,226	\$2,224	\$2,259	23%	1.5%
Non-mortgaged owners	\$674	\$802	\$784	\$805	\$860	16%	9.7%
Renters	\$921	\$1,037	\$1,077	\$1,127	\$1,123	17%	4.3%



Percentage of Homeowners in Financial Distress In the Hudson Valley



Percentage of Housing Owners and Renters Who Spent 30% or More on Housing Costs Orange County

	2007	2012	2015 Report			Change in Percentage	
	Report	Report	2010	2011	2012	2005–2010	2010–2012
	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2005–2010	2010–2012
Owners with mortgages	36%	44%	49%	45%	44%	13%	-10.2%
Owners without mortgages	20%	28%	27%	28%	30%	7%	11.1%
Renters	49%	56%	53%	52%	58%	4%	9.4%

Source:

2005 Data: Marist College’s Bureau of Economic Research, “Economic Report of the Hudson Valley- Annual 2006”; US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

2009 Data: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_&_lang=en&_ts=332772865871

2010, 2011, 2012 Data: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_S2503&prodType=table



Affordability of Housing

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? This indicator reflects one aspect of the affordability of housing by comparing the change in the value of housing to the change in family income and by providing the ratio of housing values to family income for each Hudson Valley county from 2005 to 2010 and 2010 to 2012. Housing values are represented by the median price of a single-family home and income by median family income. Each of these concepts is expressed more fully in its own indicator elsewhere in this section. An update of the data in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card is not available.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2012 in Orange County, median housing prices continued to fall as median family income picked up modestly (1.4%). During the same period, all Hudson Valley counties but Sullivan reported a continued downward trend in the value of housing and all counties but Rockland had increases in median family income. New York State had no meaningful change in housing prices and a 3.8% increase in family income. At \$240,000 and \$80,981, respectively, Orange County’s median housing prices and family incomes were at the mid-range among Hudson Valley counties.

In Orange County, housing values were 3.0 times greater than median family income in 2012, down from 4.3 times greater in 2005. In Westchester, housing was 5.8 times greater than family income in 2012, almost double the ratio in Orange County. Housing affordability in Orange County increased, when measured by this ratio, from 2005 to 2010 and 2010 to 2012 due primarily to the drop in the value of housing by 16.4% between 2005 and 2010 and another 6.3% between 2010 and 2012. Family income grew between 2005 and 2010 but decreased between 2010 and 2012. The overall trend of lower housing values and increasing median family income in Orange was similar in Dutchess, Putnam, Ulster and Westchester. In Rockland, both housing values and income dropped between 2010 and 2012 and in Sullivan, both housing values and incomes increased.

Growth Rates for Housing Values and Family Incomes

	<i>Median Price of Single-Family Home</i>			<i>Median Family Income</i>			<i>% Change</i>			
	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>Price of Single-Family Home</i>		<i>Median Family Income</i>	
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2005–2010</i>	<i>2010–2012</i>	<i>2005–2010</i>	<i>2010–2012</i>
Orange	\$305,000	\$255,000	\$240,000	\$71,455	\$79,883	\$80,981	-16.4%	-6.3%	11.8%	1.4%
Dutchess	\$318,000	\$270,000	\$240,000	\$74,397	\$81,868	\$84,535	-15.1%	-11.1%	10.0%	3.3%
Putnam	\$430,000	\$315,000	\$300,000	\$88,068	\$96,105	\$112,627	-26.7%	-4.8%	9.1%	17.2%
Rockland	\$452,000	\$415,000	\$380,000	\$90,947	\$99,203	\$93,863	-8.2%	-8.4%	9.1%	-5.4%
Sullivan	\$156,250	\$125,000	\$126,000	\$56,971	\$56,489	\$57,186	-20.0%	0.8%	-0.8%	1.2%
Ulster	\$260,000	\$214,000	\$195,000	\$60,362	\$65,655	\$71,461	-17.7%	-8.9%	8.8%	8.8%
Westchester	\$589,000	\$630,000	\$587,000	\$90,358	\$98,078	\$100,413	7.0%	-6.8%	8.5%	2.4%
NY State	\$273,000	\$215,000	\$215,000	\$59,686	\$65,897	\$68,395	-21.2%	0.0%	10.4%	3.8%



**Ratio of Median Housing Values to Median Family Income
Hudson Valley**

	<i>Housing: Family Income</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>
Orange County	4.3:1	3.2:1	3.0:1
Dutchess County	4.3:1	3.2:1	2.8:1
Putnam County	4.9:1	3.3:1	2.7
Rockland County	5.0:1	4.2:1	4.0:1
Sullivan County	2.7:1	2.2:1	2.2:1
Ulster County	4.3:1	3.3:1	2.7:1
Westchester County	6.5:1	6.4:1	5.8:1
New York State	4.6:1	3.3:1	3.1:1

Source: Price of Housing

2005, 2010 Data: New York State Association of Realtors Monthly Housing Survey

<http://www.nysar.com/content/upload/AssetMgmt/pdfs/annualmedian.pdf>

2012 Data: New York State Association of Realtors, "Annual Report on the New York State Market 2013"

http://www.nysar.com/docs/members-pdfs/nysar_ann_public_2013_revised.pdf?sfvrsn=0

Hudson Gateway Association of Realtors. "2012 Annual & 4th Quarter Residential Real Estate Sales Report: Westchester, Putnam, Rockland and Orange Counties, New York."

http://www.hgar.com/media-top-menu/market-statistics/doc_download/112-2012-4th-qtr.html

Source: Family Income

U.S. Census

2005 Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_05_EST_S1903&prodType=table

2010 Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_DP03&prodType=table

2012 Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_DP03&prodType=table

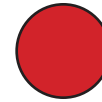




Foreclosure Actions For Mortgage Default

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The first table below looks, chronologically, at the number of foreclosures in Orange County, both residential and commercial, from 2004 through 2013. The second table below provides the total foreclosures in the cities and towns of Orange County in 2010 and 2013. All foreclosures here are for non-payment of mortgages.

Summary Statement: By 2013, the total number of foreclosures was more than three times the number in 2004. All towns in Orange County reported increases in the number of foreclosures in 2013 as compared to 2010. The Town of Newburgh reported the greatest number in 2013 and Tuxedo the fewest. Among the cities, Middletown had the greatest number of foreclosures and Port Jervis the fewest in 2013.

Foreclosures for Mortgage Non-Payment Started & Pending Total Residential and Commercial Orange County

	2007 Report				2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change	% Change
	2004	2005	2006	2008	2010	2013	2004–2008	2008–2013
	Annual Totals	945	953	1362	1843	2175	2909	95.0%

Source: Orange County Clerk's Office

Foreclosures for Non-Payment of Mortgage By Municipalities Annual Totals

Towns	2012 Report	2015 Report	Towns	2012 Report	2015 Report	Cities	2012 Report	2015 Report
	2010	2013		2010	2013		2010	2013
Blooming Grove	113	153	Monroe	193	218	Middletown	220	310
Chester	72	83	Montgomery	144	227	Newburgh	213	254
Cornwall	67	76	Mount Hope	33	52	Port Jervis	65	106
Crawford	48	60	Newburgh	221	261			
Deerpark	38	71	New Windsor	129	175			
Goshen	49	71	Tuxedo	17	27			
Greenville	30	35	Wallkill	178	244			
Hamptonburgh	22	39	Warwick	167	228			
Highlands	29	44	Wawayanda	39	54			
Minisink	22	29	Woodbury	66	92			

Note: Data is maintained by Town and City; Villages included in Town numbers

Source: Orange County Clerk's Office



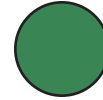
Total Value of Real Property and Tax Rate

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This data looks at the total full value of Orange County's real property and the corresponding full value tax rate, which is a rate that would be used if all municipalities assessed property at full value. Full value of real property and its corresponding tax rate are derived to make comparisons between taxing districts. (New York State assesses property at the city and town [and sometimes village] levels, and requires valuation on a consistent standard within taxing jurisdictions, but not a uniform standard across jurisdictions.) Tax rates are presented as a percentage of \$1,000 of real property value. This information differs from that presented in the 2007 and 2012 Quality of Life Report Cards; full value (rather than assessed value) is more meaningful because it is a consistent standard that is connected with actual market prices and conforms to citizens' understanding of what property is actually worth.

Summary Statement: The full value of Orange County's real property grew by more than 50% between 2004 and 2010. With the impact of the nation-wide economic recession, property values dropped, by 16.7% between 2010 and 2013. The rate of taxes paid to Orange County based on full-value range dropped to \$2.96 by 2010 and then jumped almost 20% to \$3.55 between 2010 and 2013. While the tax rate dropped between 2004–2010, the amount of taxes collected increased by almost one-third. This was due to the rise in the value of real property. Between 2010 and 2013, the reverse occurred, i.e., the amount of taxes paid decreased slightly but a 20% increase in the tax rate was required because the full value of real property dropped as a result of the recession.

Total Value of Real Property Orange County

	2003–2004	2005–2006	2009–2010	2012–2013	% Change	
					2004 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2013
Total Full Value	\$24,439,555,036	\$32,599,344,921	\$37,942,705,232	\$31,609,549,473	55.3%	–16.7%
Taxes Paid on Full Value to Orange County	\$85,307,573	\$99,102,312	\$112,543,012	\$112,362,606	31.9%	–0.2%

Source:

Orange County Real Property Tax Services Office

Orange County Real Property Tax Service Agency, Data and Information Books



Annual School and Property Taxes Paid by Residences and Businesses in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? This indicator considers the contribution to county income derived from residences vs. businesses by comparing the taxes paid by each to the number of their respective real property parcels. Data is for 2010 and represents assessed value of property.

Summary Statement: Businesses paid 26% of all taxes paid to Orange County in 2010 based upon assessed property values of just 10.2% of all county parcels. Residential property owners, on the other hand, paid 74% of all taxes based upon essentially 90% of all real property parcels.

Annual School and Property Taxes Paid by Residences and Businesses in Orange County.

Town	Number of Residential Parcels	Total Tax (Millions)	Number of Commercial Parcels	Total Tax (Millions)	% of Parcels		% of Taxes Paid	
					Residences	Businesses	Residences	Businesses
Blooming Grove	6,880	\$44.15	385	\$6.72	94.7%	5.3%	87%	13%
Chester	4,123	\$29.72	598	\$9.10	87.3%	12.7%	77%	23%
Cornwall	4,318	\$33.91	371	\$5.68	92.1%	7.9%	86%	14%
Crawford	3,438	\$20.15	278	\$3.37	92.5%	7.5%	86%	14%
Deerpark	3,914	\$12.66	165	\$2.74	96.0%	4.0%	82%	18%
Goshen	4,026	\$28.18	1,206	\$12.27	76.9%	23.1%	70%	30%
Greenville	1,861	\$9.78	102	\$0.65	94.8%	5.2%	94%	6%
Hamptonburgh	2,038	\$14.74	187	\$1.92	91.6%	8.4%	88%	12%
Highlands	1,693	\$9.96	208	\$2.78	89.1%	10.9%	78%	22%
Minisink	1,772	\$9.50	176	\$1.16	91.0%	9.0%	89%	11%
Monroe	10,397	\$59.01	375	\$10.78	96.5%	3.5%	85%	15%
Montgomery	7,066	\$34.87	1,070	\$14.89	86.8%	13.2%	70%	30%
Mount Hope	2,463	\$10.85	110	\$0.85	95.7%	4.3%	93%	7%
Newburgh	11,919	\$57.42	1,044	\$46.99	91.9%	8.1%	55%	45%
New Windsor	8,363	\$44.69	790	\$18.48	91.4%	8.6%	71%	29%
Tuxedo	1,659	\$19.40	225	\$2.92	88.1%	11.9%	87%	13%
Wallkill	9,042	\$36.98	1,267	\$32.55	87.7%	12.3%	53%	47%
Warwick	13,177	\$79.94	1,467	\$10.64	90.0%	10.0%	88%	12%
Wayanda	2,652	\$14.50	431	\$3.94	86.0%	14.0%	79%	21%
Woodbury	4,311	\$33.12	324	\$13.91	93.0%	7.0%	70%	30%
Cities								
Middletown	7,522	\$31.46	953	\$13.87	88.8%	11.2%	69%	31%
Newburgh	5,324	\$23.52	1,470	\$16.10	78.4%	21.6%	59%	41%
Port Jervis	2,575	\$8.89	510	\$4.64	83.5%	16.5%	66%	34%
Orange County Total	120,533	\$667.40	13,692	\$236.90	89.8%	10.2%	74%	26%

Source:

2010 Data: Orange County Partnership

[http://ocpartnership.org/Resources/Files/Demographics/new%20logoTax%20by%20Town%20August%202010_Tax%20by%20Town%20report\(5242004%20121323%20PM\).pdf](http://ocpartnership.org/Resources/Files/Demographics/new%20logoTax%20by%20Town%20August%202010_Tax%20by%20Town%20report(5242004%20121323%20PM).pdf)



Effective Tax Rates

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The Effective Tax Rate is the ratio of the annual property tax on a real property parcel to the market value of the property. Market value is derived by applying an equalization rate to the assessed taxable value of property. Tax rate includes school, county, state and municipal taxes. Data was not available on the Effective Tax Rates (ETR) of villages in 2006.

Effective in local fiscal years starting on or after Jan. 1, 2012, a new New York State law limits the annual growth of property taxes levied by local governments and school districts to 2 percent or the rate of inflation, whichever is less. If a "tax base growth factor" has been reported to the school district by the Commissioner of Tax and Finance, the total amount of taxes levied for the prior year is to be multiplied by the growth factor.

The limit stays in place unless 60% of voters approve additional spending over the cap. See more at: <http://governor.ny.gov/citizenconnects/reforminggovernment/guide-to-the-property-tax#sthash.bPHCc13h.dpuf>

Actual effective tax rates include taxes for municipal items that were approved by the electorate but are not included in the tax cap provisions. Therefore, it is difficult to determine whether a municipality remained within the tax cap.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2013, all municipalities reported increases in their effective tax rates. Effective tax rates in 2013 among towns in Orange County ranged from a low of 2.08% in Tuxedo to a high of 3.56% in Deerpark. In villages, tax rates ranged from a low of 2.18% in Kiryas Joel to a high of 3.6% in Harriman. Rates in cities varied between 3.99% in Port Jervis to 4.64% in Newburgh. Between 2010 and 2013, all three cities experienced the greatest increases of all municipalities in the rate percentage (over 1.0%). The average rate percentage change for cities was 1.36%. For towns, the average rate percentage change was 0.79% and for villages 0.50%.

Source: NYS Department of Taxation and Finance, <http://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/publications/orpts/capguidelines.pdf>, NYS CitizenConnects,

**Effective Tax Rates
Orange County Municipalities**

Towns and Cities	School District	2007	2012	2015	Change in Rate Percentage 2010–2013
		Report 2006	Report 2010	Report 2013	
Blooming Grove	Washingtonville	2.5%	2.48%	3.42%	0.94%
Chester	Chester	2.26%	2.37%	3.14%	0.77%
Cornwall	Cornwall	2.36%	2.36%	3.23%	0.87%
Crawford	Pine Bush	2.21%	2.25%	2.94%	0.69%
Deerpark	Port Jervis	2.76%	2.65%	3.56%	0.91%
Goshen	Goshen	2.10%	2.26%	2.88%	0.62%
Greenville	Minisink Valley	2.19%	2.01%	2.74%	0.73%
Hamptonburgh	Washingtonville	2.28%	2.21%	2.83%	0.62%
Highlands	Highlands	2.43%	2.40%	2.61%	0.21%
Minisink	Minisink Valley	2.13%	2.00%	2.71%	0.71%

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**Effective Tax Rates
Orange County Municipalities**

<i>Towns and Cities</i>	<i>School District</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>Change in Rate Percentage 2010–2013</i>
		<i>Report 2006</i>	<i>Report 2010</i>	<i>Report 2013</i>	
Monroe	Monroe-Woodbury	2.17%	2.45%	3.00%	0.55%
Montgomery	Valley Central	2.17%	2.19%	2.88%	0.69%
Mount Hope	Minisink Valley	2.31%	2.16%	2.87%	0.71%
Newburgh (Town)	Newburgh	2.68%	2.42%	3.31%	0.89%
New Windsor	Newburgh	2.38%	2.42%	3.36%	0.94%
Tuxedo	Tuxedo	1.42%	1.66%	2.08%	0.42%
Wallkill	Middletown	2.17%	2.16%	3.10%	0.94%
Warwick	Warwick	2.24%	2.13%	2.86%	0.73%
Wawayanda	Minisink Valley	2.19%	2.00%	2.66%	0.66%
Woodbury	Monroe-Woodbury	2.26%	2.23%	2.98%	0.75%
Middletown (City)	Middletown	2.76%	2.74%	4.05%	1.31%
Newburgh (City)	Newburgh	3.07%	2.93%	4.64%	1.71%
Port Jervis (City)	Port Jervis	3.32%	2.95%	3.99%	1.04%
Average		3.05%	2.87%	4.23%	1.36%

<i>Villages</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2010–2013</i>
Chester	2.67%	3.49%	0.82%
Cornwall-On-Hudson	2.31%	2.89%	0.58%
Florida	2.65%	3.11%	0.46%
Goshen	2.64%	3.32%	0.68%
Greenwood Lake	2.77%	3.09%	0.32%
Harriman	3.11%	3.60%	0.49%
Highland Falls	2.81%	3.17%	0.36%
Kiryas Joel	N/A	2.18%	
Maybrook	2.51%	3.12%	0.61%
Monroe	2.97%	3.45%	0.48%
Montgomery	2.60%	3.27%	0.67%
Otisville	2.51%	3.32%	0.81%
South Blooming Grove	2.43%	2.99%	0.56%
Tuxedo Park	1.78%	2.35%	0.57%
Unionville	2.48%	3.17%	0.69%
Walden	2.77%	3.39%	0.62%
Warwick	2.29%	2.67%	0.38%
Washingtonville	2.54%	2.98%	0.44%
Woodbury	2.53%	2.98%	0.45%
Average	2.58%	3.08%	0.50%

Source:
Orange County Real Property, Tax Service Agency, Data and Information Book

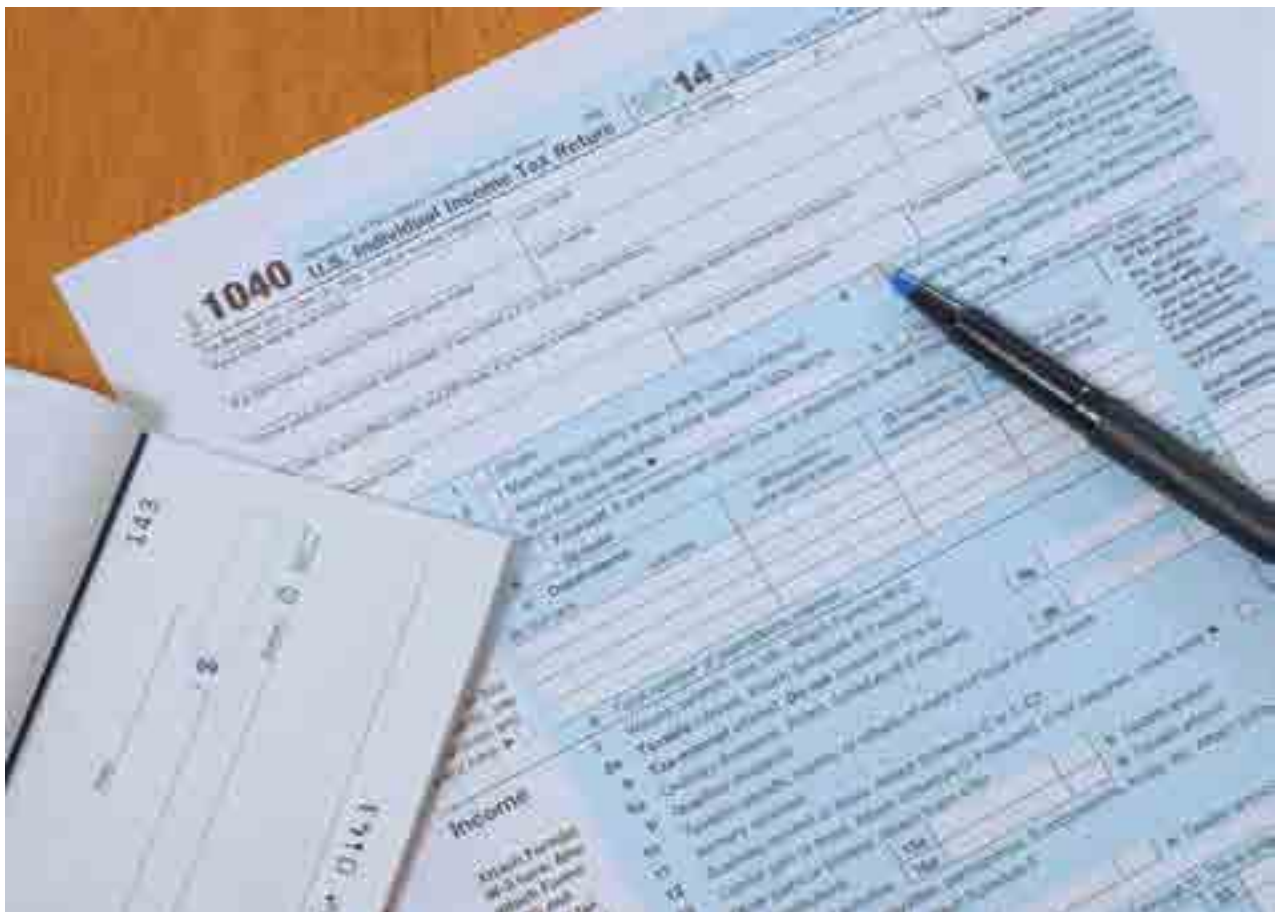


**Average Effective Tax Rate
Summary
Orange County**

	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>Change in Rate Percentage 2010-2013</i>
Towns	2.37%	2.35%	3.14%	0.79%
Cities	3.05%	2.87%	4.23%	1.36%
Villages	N/A	2.58%	3.08%	0.50%
Orange County *	2.36%	2.32%	3.12%	0.80%

* Includes towns and cities only to avoid double-counting

Source: Orange County Real Property, Tax Service Agency Data and Information Book

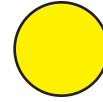




Business Community

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley	N/A	New York State	N/A	2012 Report
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What does this measure? A vibrant economy depends on programs to assist with business improvement and development and to promote new businesses. This report provides updated information on organizations operating at the time of the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card and includes new organizations created since then. This is not an exhaustive list but rather a focus on the major programs.

Summary Statement: Orange County continues to offer numerous resources to businesses for assistance with their operations and financing and to companies trying to establish themselves in the county or expand.

Alliance for Balanced Growth

The Alliance for Balanced is a cooperative effort between area developers, landowners, commercial real estate professional, engineers, land-use attorneys, construction services and the Orange County Partnership. Its mission is to present a strong, unified voice for responsible development in Orange County.

Source: Alliance for Balanced Growth; www.ocpartnership.org

Business Clusters

Three business clusters of employers were active at the time of the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card, in health-care, distribution and manufacturing. By 2014, there were no business clusters in Orange County. Their purpose was to collaborate on recruitment, retention and workforce development strategies, link companies to resources and provide input to Orange Works into the kinds of training programs needed to meet changing company skills and knowledge requirements.

Source: Orange County Employment & Training Employment Service, Orange Works.
<http://www.orangecountygov.com/content/124/1038/default.aspx>

Business Improvement Districts (BID)

BID's are located in Middletown, established in 1992, and at Woodbury Common Premium Outlet Mall in the Village of Woodbury, created in 2006. A BID is an organization of property owners in a commercial district who tax themselves to raise money for neighborhood improvement within a specified geographic boundary.

Source: Middletown BID, middletownbid.org/ Central District Mgmt Association

Business Groups & Chambers of Commerce

Orange County has one county-wide chamber of commerce, the Orange County Chamber of Commerce. In addition, there are 17 local chambers throughout the county, up from 12 at the time of the 2007 Quality of Life Report Card.

- Orange County Chamber of Commerce
- Blooming Grove/Washingtonville Chamber of Commerce
- Florida Chamber of Commerce
- Goshen Chamber of Commerce
- Greater Cornwall Chamber of Commerce
- Greater Monroe Chamber of Commerce
- Greenwood Lake Chamber of Commerce
- Hudson Highlands Chamber of Commerce
- Newburgh Professional & Business Association
- Pine Bush Chamber of Commerce
- Pine Island Chamber of Commerce
- Sugar Loaf Chamber of Commerce
- Town of Montgomery Chamber of Commerce



Tri-State Chamber of Commerce (Port Jervis)
 Tuxedo Chamber of Commerce
 Warwick Valley Chamber of Commerce
 Woodbury Chamber of Commerce

Source: Orange County Chamber of Commerce, www.orangenyc.com; Orange County Citizens Foundation

Council of Industry

The Council of Industry has been the manufacturers' association for the Hudson Valley since 1910, providing training, consulting, discounts through shared buying, networking, annual surveys, events and advocacy to Hudson Valley companies.

Excelsior Program

The Excelsior Program was created in 2010 to encourage the expansion in and location to New York of businesses in growth industries such as clean tech, broadband, information systems, renewable energy, and biotechnology by offering job, investment, research & development and real property tax credits. Utilities may also provide special rates under this program.

Source: New York State Economic Development Corporation
<http://www.esd.ny.gov/BusinessPrograms/Excelsior.html>
http://www.nysedc.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=491:excelsior-program&catid=15:economic-incentives&Itemid=53

Industrial Development Agencies

In 1969, the New York legislation was enacted to facilitate economic development in specific localities. See Industrial Development Agencies in Orange County indicator for further information.

Mid-Hudson Regional Economic Development Council

The Mid-Hudson Regional Economic Development Council coordinates the development of projects in Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester counties. In 2011, the local Council was awarded eleven projects valued in total at \$7.798 million. In 2013, \$59.6 million was awarded to 87 projects. New York State established 10 Regional Councils to bring together stakeholders in every region and to serve as a coordinated point of contact for the preparation of proposals for economic and community development projects.

Source: New York Economic Development Councils, www.nyworks.ny.gov/
 2011 data: NYS Governor's Press Release of July 27, 2011
 (<http://governor.ny.gov/press/07272011MidHudson>)
 2014 data: <http://regionalcouncils.ny.gov/assets/documents/2013REDCBooklet.pdf>

Orange County Business Accelerator

The facility, opened in 2009, is aimed toward providing space and a state-of-the-art business management center to early-stage innovators and entrepreneurs to enable them to grow and extend their reach beyond Orange County. In 2014, the Accelerator, a program of the Hudson Valley Economic Development Corp, became certified as a New York State Business Incubator.

Source: Orange County Business Accelerator, www.ocaccelerator.com

Orange County Partnership

This organization oversees economic development in Orange County by maximizing corporate attraction and business expansion opportunities. It works closely with the business community and other local, Hudson Valley and state business organizations.

Source: Orange County Partnership, www.ocpartnership.org

The Solar Energy Consortium (TSEC)

TSEC's primary mission is to assist manufacturing/R&D firms in the solar and renewable energy sector and related businesses to innovate, grow, prosper and become autonomous and sustainable. The key measure of success is the creation of higher skill manufacturing/R&D jobs.



Special Districts

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? Special districts have been created in Orange County to promote economic development by offering incentives.

Note that the Excelsior Program was removed from this indicator and added to Business Community as a more appropriate location.

Summary Statement: All but the Empire Zone continued to operate since the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card. In 2010, the program expired; it was replaced by the Mid-Hudson Regional Economic Development Council (see Business Community indicator for further information on this program).

Build Now–NY

While Build Now–NY no longer accepts applications, its Certified Shovel-Ready program continues to exist through Empire State Development Corp. Build Now–NY was intended to attract new companies and jobs by funding a portion of the costs of pre-permitting sites to "shovel-ready" status, thereby reducing the time required to begin construction. To be Certified Shovel-Ready is to have all approvals in hand for a generic site plan for development.

There were 9 Build Now–NY sites in Orange County in 2007; in 2015 there were 7. New York International Plaza is the only site that has achieved certification as shovel-ready.

Status of Build Now—NY Sites in Orange County

<i>Build Now–NY Sites</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Status 2011</i>	<i>Status 2015</i>
Crossroads Distribution Center	Town of Montgomery	Warehouse/Distribution /Logistics Center	Shovel Ready (455,00 SF) – Undeveloped Site	Removed from List
Hudson Valley Crossing (known as Hudson Crossing Logistics Center in 2007)	Town of Hamptonburgh (Neelytown Road)	Warehouse/Distribution	Shovel Ready (1.3 Million SF) – Undeveloped Site	Shovel Ready (not Certified)
Montgomery Interstate Distribution Center	Town of Montgomery	Warehouse/Distribution /Logistics Center	Developed	Shovel Ready (not Certified)
New York International Plaza	Town of New Windsor	Multi-Tenant Business Park	Partially developed	Shovel Ready (Certified)
Orange County Executive Center	Village of Goshen	Multi-Tenant Business and Technology Park	Undeveloped	Shovel Ready (not Certified)
Panattoni Pine Lane Business Center (known as Wawayanda Business Center in 2007)	Town of Wawayanda	Warehouse/Distribution /Logistics Center	Shovel Ready (241,000 SF) – Undeveloped Site	Shovel Ready (not Certified)
Quickway Office Park	Town of Montgomery		Shovel Ready (not certified)	Shovel Ready (not certified)
Crossroads Distribution Center	Town of Montgomery	Warehouse/Distribution /Logistics Center	Shovel Ready (455,00 SF) – Undeveloped Site	Removed from List

Continued on next page



Status of Build Now—NY Sites in Orange County

<i>Build Now-NY Sites</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Status 2011</i>	<i>Status 2015</i>
Hudson Valley Crossing (known as Hudson Crossing Logistics Center in 2007)	Town of Hamptonburgh (Neelytown Road)	Warehouse/Distribution	Shovel Ready (1.3 Million SF) – Undeveloped Site	Shovel Ready (not Certified)
Montgomery Interstate Distribution Center	Town of Montgomery	Warehouse/Distribution /Logistics Center	Developed	Shovel Ready (not Certified)
New York International Plaza	Town of New Windsor	Multi-Tenant Business Park	Partially developed	Shovel Ready (Certified)
Orange County Executive Center	Village of Goshen	Multi-Tenant Business and Technology Park	Undeveloped	Shovel Ready (not Certified)
Panattoni Pine Lane Business Center (known as Wawayanda Business Center in 2007)	Town of Wawayanda	Warehouse/Distribution /Logistics Center	Shovel Ready (241,000 SF) – Undeveloped Site	Shovel Ready (not Certified)
Quickway Office Park	Town of Montgomery		Shovel Ready (not certified)	Shovel Ready (not certified)
Tetz Corporate Center	Towns of Chester and Wawayanda	Distribution/Logistics/ E-Commerce Fulfillment	Developed	Shovel Ready (not Certified)
Tower/Turner Drive (known as Quickway Industrial Park in 2007)	Town of Wallkill	Multi-Tenant Business Park	In Approval Process – Undeveloped	Removed from List

Source:

Orange County Partnership
www.ocpartnership.org

NYS Empire State Development - Build Now NY Program
<http://www.esd.ny.gov/BusinessPrograms/Data/BuildNow/CertifiedSites.htm>





Orange County Foreign Trade Zone # 37

The Orange County Foreign Trade Zone, established in May 1978, designates specific geographic zones wherein merchandise is allowed to come in and out of the country tariff-free. The number of sites varies based on the number and location of companies engaging in export-import activities, but each includes at least one warehouse where shipments are housed until transfer. At the time of the 2007 Quality of Life Report Card, there were six locations, four in Orange County and one each in Dutchess and Rockland. In 2011, there was just one site. In 2013, the FTZ included 3 sites. Goshen's Goshen/Westgate FTZ Industrial Park was the only active location; the other sites were in Fishkill and Auburn, NY.

Data in the table below comes from the FTZ's annual reports and describes the activity of the FTZ in 2011, 2012 and 2013. Beginning in 2012, the volume of activity in the FTZ expanded in terms of number of companies, workers and shipment values. By 2013, almost \$2 billion of merchandise was coming into the FTZ. There were no export shipments reported for any year.

Orange County Foreign Trade Zone # 37			
	2011	2012	2013
Number of Companies using FTZ	1	3	3
Number of Workers in FTZ companies	65	578	578
Value of Shipments	\$31,289,000	\$816,228,000	\$1,792 million
Value of Shipments- Goshen FTZ	\$31,289,000	\$46,018,000	\$57,654,000

Source: Orange County Government
<http://www.orangecountygov.com/content/124/1330/default.aspx>
<http://enforcement.trade.gov/ftzpage/index.html>

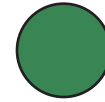




Industrial Development Agencies

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? In 1969, the New York legislature created Industrial Development Agencies (IDA's) to facilitate economic development in specific localities. Each NYS county has an IDA as well as various towns, villages and cities (those in Orange County and their activities are described below). IDA's provide financial incentives to attract, retain and expand businesses within geographic boundaries of the specific IDA. They are legally empowered to buy, sell and lease property and to provide tax-exempt financing for approved projects. Real property owned or held by an IDA is exempt for property and mortgage recording taxes and can be exempt from State and local sales taxes. While IDA-controlled properties are tax-exempt, they typically make Payment-In-Lieu-of-Taxes (PILOT) payments that are shared among the taxing jurisdictions, such as schools and municipalities. Orange County has six IDA's; the territory for one (Orange County IDA) is the entire county. While there is information about Orange County's IDA's in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card, it cites just two statistics. This report seeks to provide a better understanding of the activity of the IDA's.

Summary Statement: In 2013, the IDA's received a total of 18 applications for IDA benefits and completed (approved) the applications of 10. The Orange County IDA is by far the most active. The Orange County IDA has traditionally used a portion of the fees it receives for its services to make grants to projects beneficial to the community.

Industrial Development Agencies, Orange County 2013

	No. Company Applications	No. Jobs Created	No. Jobs Retained	Cap. Invest/ Project Cost (000)	No. Companies Receiving Tax Abatements	No. Companies Receiving Tax Incentives Only	No. Tax-Exempt Bond Closings
Orange County	8	909	4,704	\$235,645.3		8	1
Middletown	2	145	7	\$84,400.0	2	2	1
Montgomery	1	373	0	\$64,700.0	2	2	
Newburgh	2	0	0	\$580,000.0		1	
Port Jervis	1	60	25	\$6,000.0	1	1	
Wallkill	4	220	95	\$160,500.0	2	4	
Total Orange Cty	18	1,707	4,831	\$1,131,245.3	7	18	2

Industrial Development Agencies, Orange County 2013

	Investment Using Bonds (000)	Community Reinvest Grants (000)	No. Transactions Closed at 12/31/2013
Orange County	\$7,000.0	\$1,611.0	5
Middletown	\$6,400.0		2
Montgomery			2
Newburgh			1
Port Jervis			0
Wallkill			0
Total Orange Cty	\$13,400	\$1,611	10

Notes: Some applications require more than 12 months to complete, therefore the number of Company Applications may not equal number of Transactions Closed

Tax Abatements = PILOT (Payment--in-Lieu-of-Taxes) payments

Tax Incentives - Mortgage & Recording Taxes and Sales & Use Taxes

Tax-Exempt Bonds = Bonds issued under the aegis of the IDA are exempt from state taxes on interest expense

Source:

Orange County IDA <http://www.ocnyida.com/>

Middletown IDA <http://www.middletown-ny.com/government/industrial-development-agency.html>

Montgomery IDA <http://www.townofmontgomery.com/DepartmentsBoards/Boards/IndustrialDevelopmentAgency.aspx>

Newburgh IDA <http://www.cityofnewburgh-ny.gov/industrial-development-agency>

Port Jervis http://www.portjervisny.org/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={44742601-DA9A-48F7-A924-4F06D8D3541B}

Wallkill

<http://townofwallkill.com/departments/government/ida.html>

Wallkill

<http://townofwallkill.com/departments/government/ida.html>

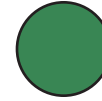
**Average Municipal Approval Times for Commercial and Residential Development**

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This table reflects the estimated length of time to obtain approvals by municipalities for residential and commercial development in Orange County. Approval times vary based upon many factors, e.g., SEQRA (State Environmental Quality review Act) requirements (if appropriate), the number of planning board meetings held each month, the time it takes to obtain federal, state and county permits and approvals, the degree of flexibility presented by the characteristics of the land to be developed. Planning boards cite the lack of complete information and data from developers in their submissions and developers' lack of responsiveness as reasons for delays while developers point to a lack of clarity among municipalities as to what information is required. Developers and municipalities are equally concerned about potential litigation opposing the planning board's decision. Approval times here are best guesses by those providing information.

Summary Statement: Approval times, especially for commercial applications, have shortened considerably since the since the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card. Planning board engineers attribute some of this change to fewer applications and clearer guidance provided to applicants. The number of applications coming before planning boards continues to be fewer than before the economic recession began in 2008. There are several municipalities, especially villages, that have had no applications for various kinds of development since 2010 (2012 Quality of Life Report Card), sometimes simply because the municipality has run out of acreage for new development.

**Estimated Approval Times for Commercial and Residential Development
Orange County**

Municipality	2012 Report 2010 (Months)				2015 Report 2014 (Months)			
	Residential		Commercial		Residential		Commercial	
	6-49 Lots	50+ Lots	Small	Large	6-49 Lots	50+ Lots	Small	Large
City of Middletown	6	6	3-4	6-9	6-8	None	2	2-6
City of Newburgh	12-15	None	8	6-12	None	None	2-6	2-6
City of Port Jervis	6-9	6-9	6	12-24	None	None	3-6	6
T Blooming Grove	16	24 - 30	6-12	12-18	18-24	18-24	2-6	3-9
T Chester	8-24	18-48	2-8	12-24	6	None	4	None
T Cornwall	9-12	18-24	4-6	18	8	14	6	8
T Crawford	4	None	5	6	None	None	3-4	9-12
T Deerpark	12-18	24-36	3	12	4	12	2-3	4-6
T Goshen	24-48	36-48	2-12	24-36	18	24	6	18-24
T Greenville	12	24+	12-15	None	4-5	None	2	None
T Hamptonburgh	9-12	12-24	12	24	None	None	None	None
T Highlands	18	24-30	12-15	None	*	*	*	*
T Minisink	8-24	18-48	2-6	None	3	None	None	None
T Monroe	10-30	24-60	6-12	12-36	12-30	24-60	6-12	12-36
T Montgomery	24-36	24-36	6-12	24	18	None	18-Jan	24
T Mount Hope	18-24	18-24	3-4	24	12	12	None	None
T New Windsor	9-12	18	4-6	18	6	12	4	6
T of Newburgh	24-36	24-36	3-4	18-24	4	None	4	6
T of Tuxedo	None	None	6	None	*	*	*	*

Continued on next page



**Estimated Approval Times for Commercial and Residential Development
Orange County**

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>2012 Report 2010 (Months)</i>				<i>2015 Report 2014 (Months)</i>			
	<i>Residential</i>		<i>Commercial</i>		<i>Residential</i>		<i>Commercial</i>	
	<i>6-49 Lots</i>	<i>50+ Lots</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>6-49 Lots</i>	<i>50+ Lots</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Large</i>
T Wallkill	3-4	12-18	3-4	6-12	4-10	6-12	2	3
T Warwick	24-36	24-48	2-3 yrs	24-48	3-6	6-18	3-6	6-18
T Wawayanda	24-36	36	5-6	18-24	4	None	4	6
V Chester	None	None	4-6	None	8	14	6	8
V Cornwall-on-Hudson	15	None	3-9	None	30-36	None	None	None
V Florida ***	9-12	9-12	2-3	None	12-18	12-18	6-12	6-12
V Goshen	6	18	6	18-24	6-9	12-18	6	12-18
V Greenwood Lake	None	None	4-6	12-24	3-4	9	2	4
V Harriman	12-18	24-36	6-12	24	6-12	None	6	6
V Highland Falls	12-15	None	9-12	None	**	**	**	**
V Kiryas Joel	5	5	1	2-3	8-12	12	6	6
V Maybrook	24	24	3-4	24	5-6	18-24	3-4	12
V Monroe	12	12-18	6	18	6	None	4	8
V Montgomery	*	*	*	*	6	None	4-6	8
V Otisville	None	None	6-8	None	None	None	6-8	12-18
V S.Blooming Grove	*	*	*	*	10	15	8	12
V Tuxedo Park	3	None	None	None	2-6	None	None	None
V Unionville	12	N/A	2-3	None	None	None	None	None
V Walden	6-7	15-18	2-3	None	9-12	24+	6-9	24+
V Warwick	4-6	24-48	24	None	24-36	None	12	12-24
V Washingtonville	9	12	2-3	3-6	4	None	3-4	3-6
V of Woodbury	None	None	4	None	12	12-18	2-9	12-18

* No response

** Recent change in Planning Board engineer; new engineer has no experience with Village

*** An endangered species inhabits most of V Florida's residential acreage

None = no applications have come before the planning board in the last year

Notes:

- 1) 6-49 residential lots require NYS Department of Health approvals
- 2) 50+ residential lots require a full EIS (Environmental Impact Study)
- 3) Small commercial transactions represent development of 20,000 SF or less and require no full EIS
- 4) Large commercial transactions (more than 20,000 SF) require a full EIS

Source: Engineering consultants to municipal planning boards and municipal staff



Farms and Farm Acres

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? The table below examines the changes in number and acreage of farms in Orange County and the Hudson Valley in 2002, 2007, 2009 and 2012. The census definition of a farm is any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year.

Summary Statement: In Orange County, the number of farms declined since 2002 in each of the years presented until 2012, when the number increased to 658. Acreage also increased in 2012, by over 8,000 acres since 2009. In addition, after a period of decline, the average size of farms had increased from 123 acres in 2009 to 134 in 2012. While the number of farms in New York State declined, the number of farm acres expanded.

Farms and Farm Acres, Hudson Valley

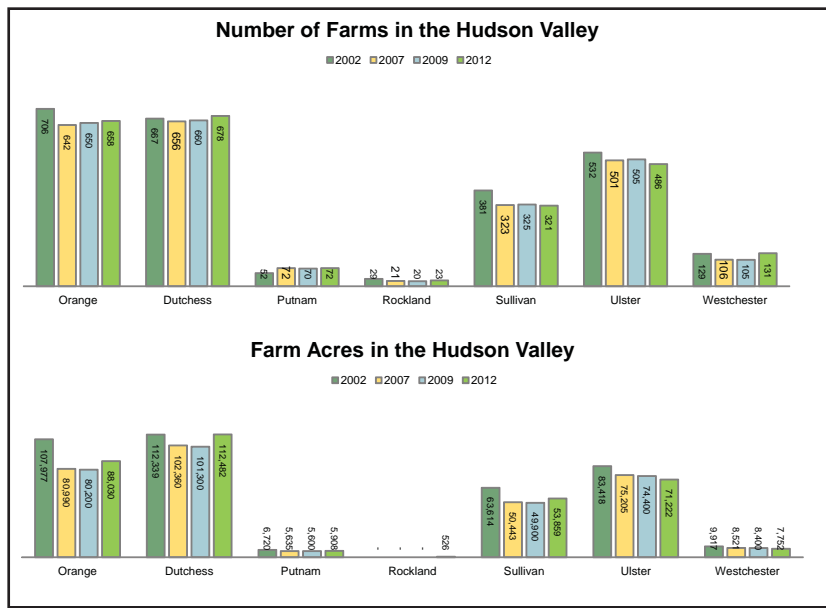
	2007 Report 2002			2012 Report 2007			2012 Report 2009		
	# Farms	Farm Acres	Avg Size (Acres)	# Farms	Farm Acres	Avg Size (Acres)	# Farms	Farm Acres	Avg Size (Acres)
Orange	706	107,977	153	642	80,990	126	650	80,200	123
Dutchess	667	112,339	168	656	102,360	156	660	101,300	153
Putnam	52	6,720	129	72	5,635	78	70	5,600	80
Rockland	29	N/A	N/A	21	N/A	N/A	20	N/A	N/A
Sullivan	381	63,614	167	323	50,443	156	325	49,900	154
Ulster	532	83,418	157	501	75,205	150	505	74,400	147
Westchester	129	9,917	77	106	8,521	80	105	8,400	80
NY State	37,255	7,660,969	206	36,352	7,174,743	197	36,600	7,100,000	194

Farms and Farm Acres, Hudson Valley

	2012			2009–2012	
	# Farms	Farm Acres	Avg Size (Acres)	% Change in No. Farms	% Change in Farm Acres
Orange	658	88,030	134	1.2%	9.8%
Dutchess	678	112,482	166	2.7%	11.0%
Putnam	72	5,908	82	2.9%	5.5%
Rockland	23	526	23	15.0%	N/A
Sullivan	321	53,859	168	-1.2%	7.9%
Ulster	486	71,222	147	-3.8%	-4.3%
Westchester	131	7,752	59	24.8%	-7.7%
NY State	35,537	7,183,576	202	-2.9%	1.2%

Source:

2002, 2007 Data: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture
 2009 Data: U.S. Department of Agriculture
http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/New_York/st36_2_008_008.pdf
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/New_York/Publications/County_Estimates/2010/2010%20page78%20-%20Farm%20Land.pdf
 2012 Data: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture
http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/New_York/st36_2_001_001.pdf



Farm Markets

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Farm markets have become important contributors to the economic vitality of Hudson Valley farms. Data here includes the number of farm markets in 2014. Accounting for farm markets is different for each county; therefore, the numbers of farm markets are not truly comparable.

Summary Statement: Orange County reported that 16 farm markets were active in 2014.

Farm Markets, Hudson Valley	
	2015
Orange County	16
Dutchess County	15
Putnam County	1
Rockland County	20
Sullivan County	0
Ulster County	77
Westchester County	33
New York State	N/A

Note: Numbers not reliable; kinds of markets counted differs from county to county
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms—Represents zero

Source:

2007 Data: USDA Census of Agriculture
http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Vol-ume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/New_York/
 2012 Data: USDA Census of Agriculture
http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Vol-ume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/New_York/
 2014 Data: Orange County Tourism
 Putnam: <http://visitputnam.org/?s=farm+markets>
 Dutchess: http://dutchesstourism.com/search/?cx=003634974542324640335%3Apoleshjdthro&cof=FORID%3A11&q=farm+markets&submit.x=2&submit.y=5&siteurl=dutchesstourism.com%2F&ref=www.google.com%2Furl%3Fsa%3Dt%26rct%3Dj%26q%3D%26src%3Ds%26source%3Dweb%26cd%3D1%26sqi%3D2%26ved%3D0CIkBEBywAA%26url%3Dhttp%253A%252F%252Fdutchesstourism.com%252F%26ei%3D_bOtU-fbGdS_sQTRpoKoDA%26usg%3DAFQjCNHMptBvTO5dX7hZF8sEwouWwEc4FA%26sig2%3Dyrf_MwAPK0aYIwEu3HM4Ag&ss=1994j1560810j5
 Rockland: http://www.rocktourism.com/index.php/?farmers_markets
 Sullivan: http://www.rocktourism.com/index.php/?farmers_markets
 Ulster: <http://www.ulstertourism.info/landing/farms>
 Westchester: <http://archive.lohud.com/article/20130611/LIFESTYLE/306110078/2013-farmers-markets-Westchester-Rockland-Putnam>



Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? The gross market value before taxes and production expenses of all agricultural products sold or removed regardless of who received the payment is equivalent to total sales.

Summary Statement: Orange County reported the highest market value of its agricultural products of all Hudson Valley counties. Orange and Dutchess were the only counties with an increase in the value between 2007 and 2012. With a 37% increase, Orange County's percentage growth in value exceeded that for New York State as a whole.

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Hudson Valley Total Sales (000)

	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>% Change</i>	
	<i>2002</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2002–2012</i>	<i>2007–2012</i>
Orange County	\$66,225	\$73,748	\$100,697	52%	37%
Dutchess County	\$31,712	\$44,866	\$49,022	55%	9%
Putnam County	\$2,426	N/A	\$3,256	34%	N/A
Rockland County	\$3,159	\$2,560	\$1,734	-45%	-32%
Sullivan County	\$37,753	\$42,117	\$27,100	-28%	-36%
Ulster County	\$34,416	\$65,595	\$55,899	62%	-15%
Westchester County	\$8,854	\$10,998	\$8,800	-1%	-20%
New York State	\$3,117,834	\$4,418,634	\$5,415,125	74%	23%

Source:

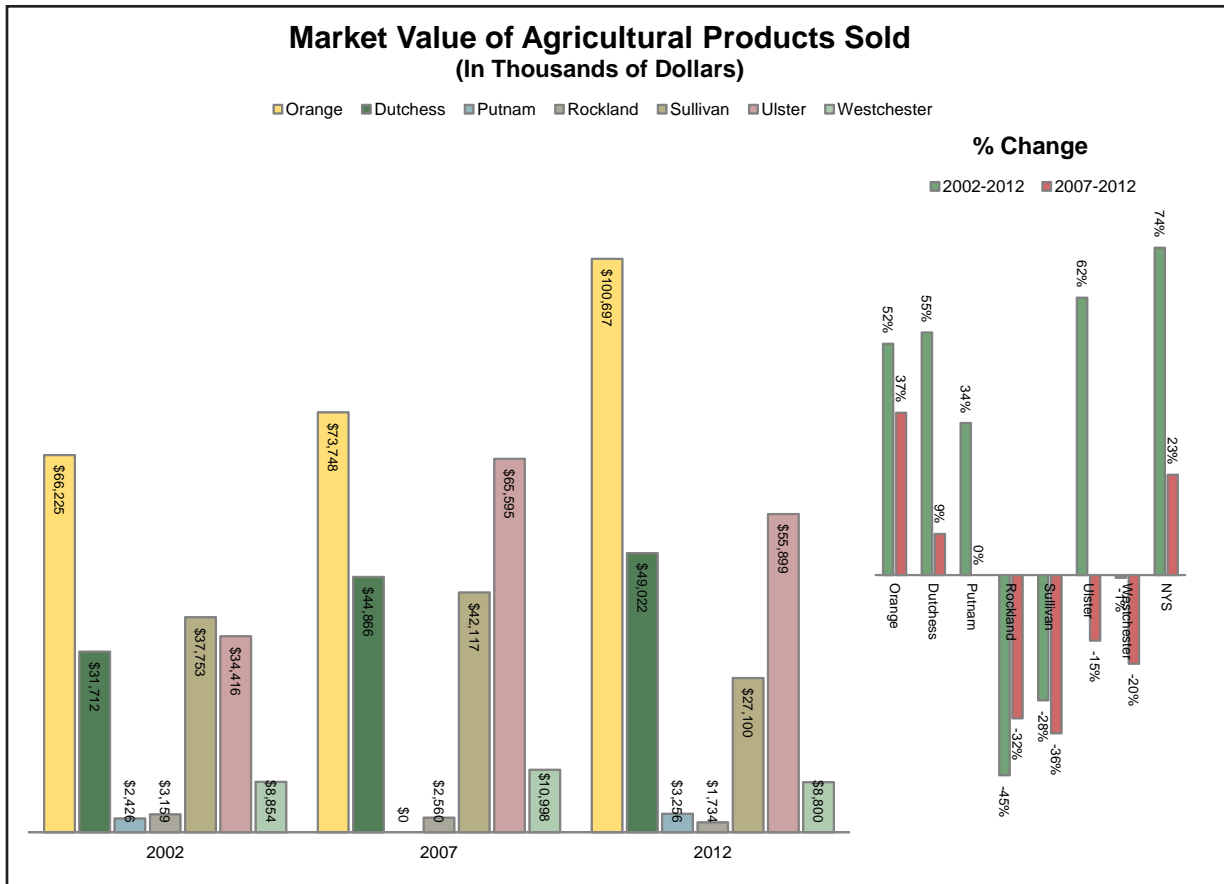
2002 Data: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2002 Census of Agriculture

2007 Data: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2007 Census of Agriculture

http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/New_York/st36_2_002_002.pdf

2012 Data: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture

http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/New_York/st36_2_002_002.pdf





Volume of Major Agricultural Products By County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley  New York State  2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Below are the inventories at the end of each year for various agricultural products. Not all data was available for 2007.

Summary Statement: Bee keeping is emerging in the Hudson Valley as a significant agricultural activity. Forage was the product with the greatest increase between 2007 and 2012 for Orange County. Hogs and Pigs numbers also increased, though not significantly. Cattle and calves declined for all counties and New York State.

**Volume of Major Agricultural Products
Hudson Valley**

	<i>Number of Cattle and Calves</i>		<i>Number of Hogs and Pigs</i>		<i>Number of Equine</i>	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Orange County	9,750	8,658	97	119	*	4,499
Dutchess County	9,333	8,296	334	598	3,850	4,604
Putnam County	(D)	(D)	22	(D)	558	539
Rockland County	*	(D)	*	*	115	184
Sullivan County	6,300	4,780	425	233	*	1,249
Ulster County	5,517	4,213	261	342	1,754	2,502
Westchester County	482	535	(D)	147	1,034	1,277
New York State	1,443,297	1,419,365	85,741	74,671	84,997	90,157

* Data Not Available

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms

	<i>Colonies of Bee Hives</i>		<i>Forage (Tons, Dry Equiv)</i>		<i>Apples</i>	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Orange County	*	223	23,740	47,566	*	867
Dutchess County	*	360	26,022	25,038	*	*
Putnam County	*	669	492	(D)	*	(D)
Rockland County	46	122	*	(D)	*	77
Sullivan County	*	84	19,636	31,922	*	45
Ulster County	*	208	12,973	21,575	6,388	4,819
Westchester County	*	95	1,101	1,133	*	(D)
New York State	46,401	70,557	1,962,620	4,417,939	49,966	47,148

* Data Not Available

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms

Source:

2007 Data: http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Online_Highlights/County_Profiles/New_York/

2012 Data: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture

http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/New_York/

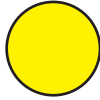
Tables 11, 12, 18, 21, 24, 31



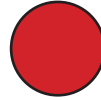
Farm Labor

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? Worker data is for total of hired farm workers, including paid family members, by number of days worked. Data exclude contract laborers. Payroll is the total for all hired farm workers in each county in 2012.

Summary Statement: Orange County reported the greatest number of farm workers and the highest farm labor payroll of all Hudson Valley counties in 2012, with Dutchess a close second. Orange County ranked fifth for the average wages paid per farm worker.

Orange County Had Highest Number of Workers & Payroll Hudson Valley 2012

	<i># Workers</i>	<i>Payroll (000)</i>	<i>Wages Per Worker</i>
Orange County	2,208	\$22,986	\$10,410
Dutchess County	1414	\$21,378	\$15,119
Putnam County	188	\$2,601	\$13,835
Rockland County	133	\$1,696	\$12,752
Sullivan County	377	\$3,147	\$8,347
Ulster County	1357	\$13,963	\$10,290
Westchester County	552	\$9,920	\$17,971
New York State	60,944	\$730,687	\$11,989

Source:

2012 Data: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture

http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/New_York/st36_2_007_007.pdf



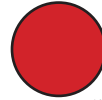
Tourism

Orange County comparison to:

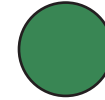
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? The first table below reports tourism spending by category in Orange County. The second table compares Orange County's tourism revenue to that of the other Hudson Valley counties and New York State.

Summary Statement: All tourism sectors in Orange County reported increases between 2010 and 2012 with the exception of Miscellaneous services. Tourism-related transportation services in Orange County was the largest sector by dollar volume and experienced a significant increase of 17.5% since 2010. Shopping accounted for an 18% rise. Orange County's tourism revenue steadily increased over the years reported to \$430,568 million in 2012, a 12% rise since 2010.

Tourism Spending by Category, Orange County

	2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change 2010–2012
	2010	2011	2012	2012	
Hotel	\$57,948,000	\$60,813,000	\$63,321,000		9.3%
Transportation	\$121,527,000	\$130,362,000	\$142,735,000		17.5%
Food	\$109,948,000	\$113,500,000	\$115,582,000		5.1%
Shopping	\$64,473,000	\$73,650,000	\$76,169,000		18.1%
Entertainment	\$18,903,000	\$19,241,000	\$19,832,000		4.9%
Miscellaneous	\$11,552,000	\$11,721,000	\$12,927,000		11.9%
Adjusted Total	\$384,351,000	\$409,286,000	\$430,568,012		12.0%
Tourism-Generated Taxes					
County Sales Tax	\$24,204,000	\$25,316,102	\$28,785,397		18.9%
State Sales Tax	\$23,828,000	\$24,939,523	\$23,629,540		-0.8%

Source:

2010 Data: Orange County Tourism; Hudson Development Corporation
<http://catskillcitizens.org/learnmore/NYSTourismImpactHudsonValley.pdf>

2011, 2012 Data: Hudson Development Corporation
<http://hudsonfirst.com/2013site/nys-tourism-impact/> <http://www.rocktourism.com/images/pdf/NYS-Tourism-Impact-Hudson-Valley.pdf>

Tourism Revenue (000)

	2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change 2010–2012
	2010	2011	2012	2012	
Orange County	\$384,351	\$409,286	\$430,568		12.0%
Dutchess County	\$451,584	\$467,223	\$473,561		4.9%
Putnam County	\$54,619	\$54,805	\$51,647		-5.4%
Rockland County	\$342,453	\$369,866	\$401,234		17.2%
Sullivan County	\$345,107	*	*		*
Ulster County	\$430,963	\$453,621	\$474,314.00		10.1%
Westchester County	\$1,529,715	\$1,656,983	\$1,679,229		9.8%
New York State	\$49,775,000	\$53,910,000	\$57,257,000		15.0%

* Data for Sullivan not available

Source: 2010 Data: Orange County Tourism; NYS Empire State Development; Hudson Development Corporation
<http://catskillcitizens.org/learnmore/NYSTourismImpactHudsonValley.pdf>

2011, 2012 Data: Orange County Tourism; Hudson Development Corporation; The Economic Impact of Tourism in New York, for 2011 & 2012
<http://hudsonfirst.com/2013site/nys-tourism-impact/> <http://www.rocktourism.com/images/pdf/NYS-Tourism-Impact-Hudson-Valley.pdf>



Hotels, Motels and B&B's in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at the growth in the number of lodging facilities and rooms available for visitors to Orange County. Data is for 2003, 2007, 2011 and 2014. Hotel and motel sales tax revenue is included. Hotel and motel sales tax in Orange County has been 5% of the cost of a room since 2009.

Summary Statement: While the number of lodging facilities between 2007 and 2014 remained essentially static at 86, the total number of rooms jumped by 10%. In 2007, there were 19 hotels; by 2014 there were 27, with a corresponding increase in the number of hotel rooms (15.4%). Despite a diminution in the number of B&B's in this interval, the number of B&B rooms remained steady. Motels dropped in number by one, and the number of motel rooms also decreased. Sales tax from room sales reached almost \$3 million in 2013, a 14% increase since 2010.

Number of Lodging Facilities Orange County

	2007 Report		2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change 2007–2014
	2003	2007	2011	2014	
	Hotels	18	19	25	
Motels	28	29	27	26*	-10.3%
B&Bs	35	39	39	33	-15.4%
Total properties	81	87	91	86	-1.1%

Number of Lodging Rooms Orange County

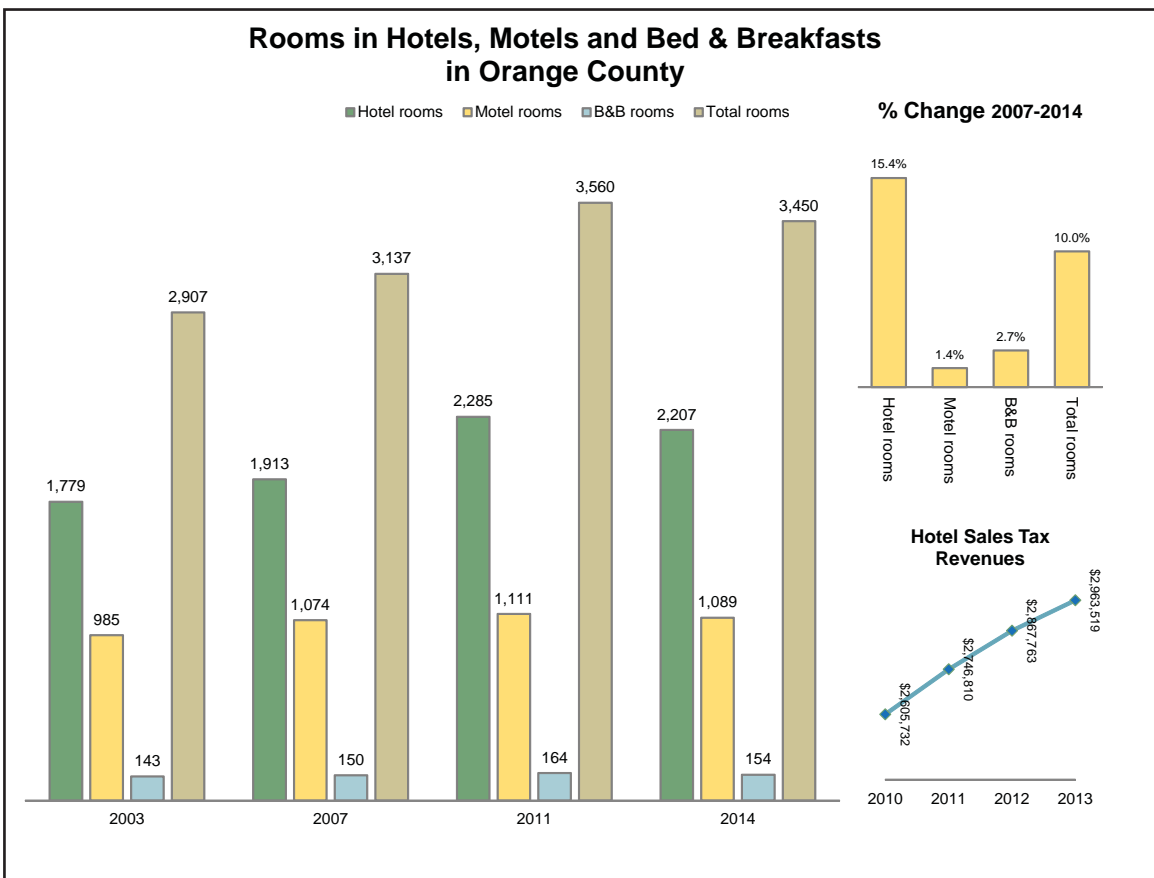
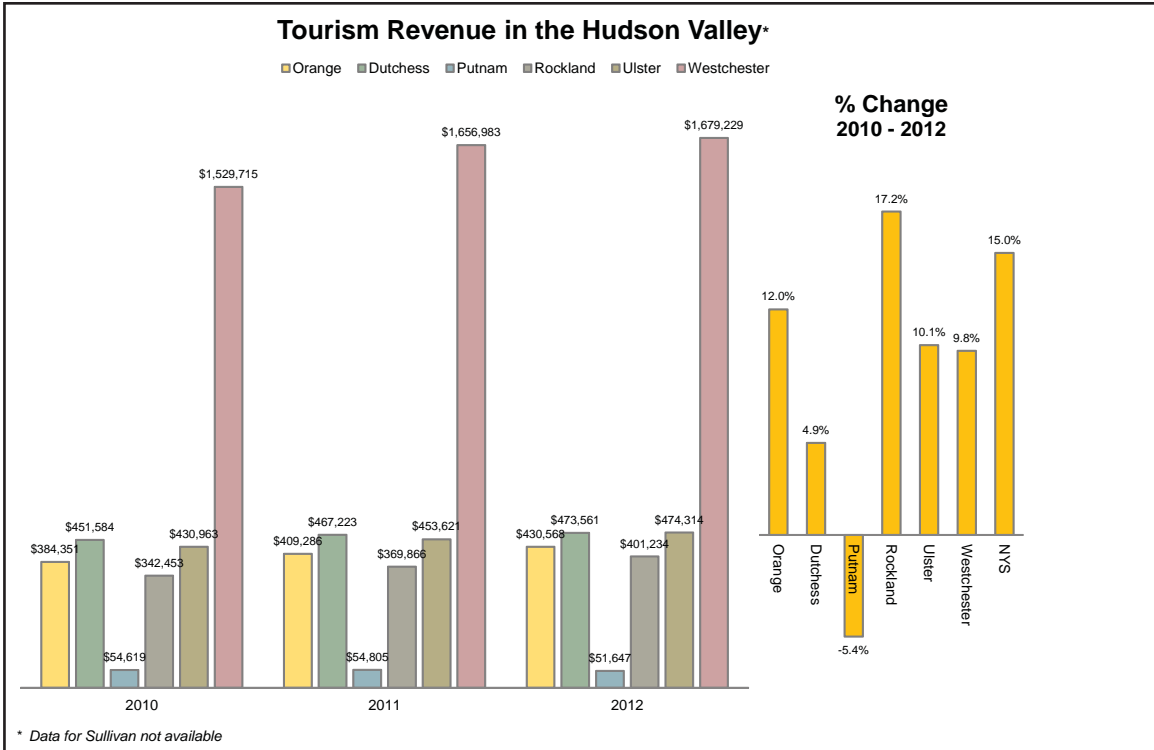
	2007 Report		2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change 2007–2014
	2003	2007	2011	2014	
	Hotel rooms	1,779	1,913	2,285	
Motel rooms	985	1,074	1,111	1,089	1.4%
B&B rooms	143	150	164	154	2.7%
Total rooms	2,907	3,137	3,560	3,450	10.0%

* A motel was bought by a non-profit for its private use

Number of Lodging Rooms Orange County

	2007 Report		2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change 2007–2014
	2003	2007	2011	2014	
	Hotel Sales Tax Revenue	\$2,605,732	\$2,746,810	\$2,867,763	

Source: Orange County Tourism





ENVIRONMENT



ORANGE COUNTY

CITIZENS FOUNDATION

Quality of Life • 2015 Report



Environment Summary

Orange County's quality of life has been positively impacted by the improvements in the quality of air and water and other environmental indicators since the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card. It should be noted that the activities and endeavors required to provide a clean environment contribute to Orange County's economic well-being as well.

Efforts toward cleaner air are succeeding. Orange County's air quality rating improved since 2010 and acid rain indicators show Orange remains within acceptable limits. Orange County's toxic chemical releases have continued to drop significantly. In terms of global warming, data regarding Orange County reported that heating and cooling degree days remained in an essentially static range between 1998 and 2013. Several indicators on greenhouse gas emissions are new in this report.

Water resources have also seen an improvement in quality. Since the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card, fewer water-bodies were deemed to be stressed or of unacceptable quality. Despite a marginal reduction in the number of SPDES permits issued since 2010, the percentage and number of permits in non-compliance status by 2013 has increased. The majority in non-compliance in 2013 were individual wastewater discharge permits, not stormwater-related. Data on potable water was not available for this report.

Recycling has become an important element in Orange County's pollution and waste reduction program. Unfortunately, the high point for recycling occurred in 2007. The low point was 2010; the quantity of recycled waste has increased since then. The volume of waste requiring disposal has continued to increase.

Orange County residents and businesses count on fuel oil, kerosene, natural gas and electricity as their major sources of energy. Orange County has also been a leader in the use of photo voltaic (PV) energy, accounting for 27% of all installations in the Hudson Valley in 2013, up from 8% in 2010.

Protected open space has increased gradually since 2004 to 119,869 acres in 2014. Permanently protected state land represents the majority of open space, at 59%. Private preserve land and land with conservation easements on it was reported to be 15% of total acreage in 2014. There are more than three acres of open space per person in Orange County.



Degree Days Above 90 and Below 32 Fahrenheit

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? Degree days are a measure of temperature as it affects energy demand for space cooling and heating. Space-heating degree days are based on the fact that most buildings require no heat to maintain an inside temperature of at least 70°F when the daily mean is 65°F or higher. If the average of a day’s high and low temperature extremes is more than 65°F, the heating degree-days (HDD) for that day are taken to be zero; otherwise, they are equal to the difference between the average and 65°F. Note that a higher number of heating degree days implies cooler temperatures.

Space cooling is similar to heating degree days, although the relationship is not as precise. If the average of a day’s high and low temperature extremes is below 65°F, then the cooling degree days (CDD) for that day are zero; otherwise, they are equal to the difference between the average and 65°F. A higher number of cooling degree days implies hotter temperatures.

Source: NYSERDA, Patterns and Trends - New York State Energy Profiles: 1997–2011 [PDF], June 2013.

Trends in significant temperatures are tracked in two ways: 1) by changes in the number of days each year when the high temperature is above 90°F and below 32°F; and 2) by changes in the number of days each year when the average daily temperature is above 90°F and below 32°F.

Summary Statement: With the exception of 2002, when the number of days of temperatures over 90°F in Orange County reached a high of 25, the number of days above 90°F steadily climbed from two in 1998 to 14–15 since 2010. During this same period (1998–2013), there were no years when the average daily temperature was above 90°F. At the same time, the number of cooling degree days have essentially remained within a range of 15 to 20, with the exception of 2004 when the CDD reached 31.

Regarding degree days below 32°F, there were significantly more days when the daily low temperature was below 32 degrees than when the high temperature was above 90. Between 1998 and 2013, there was substantial variation and no discernible pattern in the number of days when the average temperature was below 32°F; excluding 2000, the number of days ranged from a high of 71 in 2004 to a low of 33 in 2012. Regarding HDD, the number of days determined to be HDD ranged within a bank of 47 to 61. Since 2008, the number of HDD’s was relatively consistent, between 53 and 55 days.

Number of Days Above 90 Degrees Fahrenheit

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2013
High Temp	2	2*	25	1	8	8	14	15	14
Avg. Temp	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
High CDD	15	16	19	31	20	16	19	20	20
Avg. CDD	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2

CDD = Cooling Degree Days. For Degree Days, the base is 65 degrees Fahrenheit

* 17 Days from August 2000 and the months of March and April unreported

Source:

Wunderground

http://www.wunderground.com/history/airport/KMGJ/2012/1/1/CustomHistory.html?dayend=31&monthend=12&yearend=2012&req_city=NA&req_state=NA&req_statename=NA&MR=1

Continued on next page



**Number of Days Below 32 Degrees Fahrenheit
Orange County**

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2013
Low Temp	13	36*	9	33	14	25	28	12	28
Avg. Temp	36	73*	50	71	46	63	65	33	70
High HDD	52	60	53	61	47	53	54	53	55
Avg. HDD	16	19	17	18	15	17	16	15	17

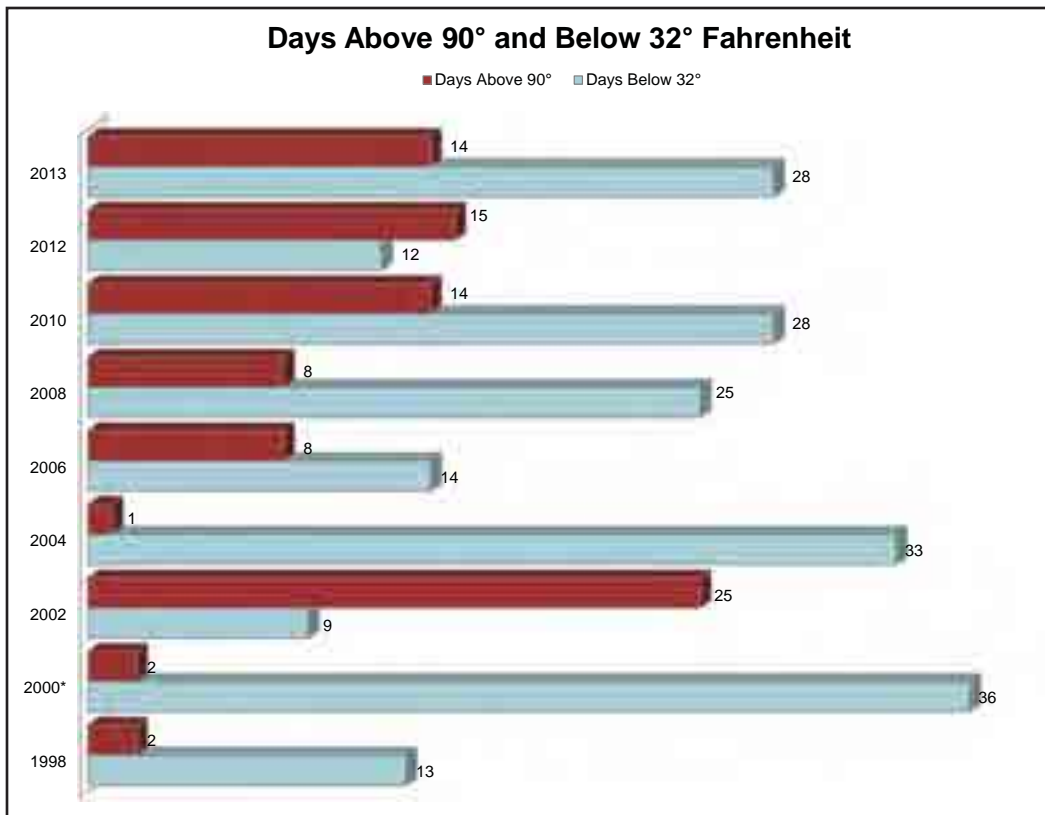
HDD = Heating Degree Days

* 17 Days from August 2000 and the months of March and April unreported

Source:

Wunderground

http://www.wunderground.com/history/airport/KMGJ/2012/1/1/CustomHistory.html?dayend=31&monthend=12&yearend=2012&req_city=NA&req_state=NA&req_statename=NA&MR=1





Air Quality Index

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley  New York State N/A 2012 Report 

What does this measure? Air quality in Hudson Valley counties between 2008 and 2013 is measured at 7 stations around the region that are part of the federally-mandated National Air Monitoring Stations Network. There are three stations in Orange, one in Dutchess, one in Putnam, one in Westchester and one in Rockland, but none in Ulster and Sullivan. The stations provide real-time direct-reading measurements of gaseous criteria pollutants (ozone, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide), PM2.5 (fine particulate with diameter less than 2.5 microns), and meteorological data.

An index is used to indicate the level of air pollution; a score of “0” indicates no pollution, so higher scores on this indicate mean worse air quality. A rating of “Good” is given scores between 0 and 50. A rating of Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups begins at 101. The median AQI (Air Quality Index) number, reported in this table, is derived for a count of days in each AQI category, from Good to Very Unhealthy.

Summary Statement: Air quality in all Hudson Valley counties was reported as “Good” in all years represented. Dutchess County has consistently reported the lowest index rating, Rockland and Westchester, the highest. Orange County’s rating improved from 327 in 2010 and 2011 to 32 in 2013.

**Air Quality Index
Hudson Valley
(Good = 0–50)**

County	2012 Report								2015 Report			
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Median AQI	Air Qual.	Median AQI	Air Qual.	Median AQI	Air Qual.	Median AQI	Air Qual.	Median AQI	Air Qual.	Median AQI	Air Qual.
Orange	32	Good	36	Good	37	Good	37	Good	34	Good	32	Good
Dutchess	n/a	n/a	29	Good	31	Good	31	Good	29	Good	31	Good
Putnam	31	Good	30	Good	33	Good	31	Good	26	Good	30	Good
Rockland	n/a	n/a	31	Good	36	Good	38	Good	36	Good	36	Good
Sullivan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ulster	31	Good	33	Good	34	Good	34	Good	33	Good	n/a	n/a
Westchester	38	Good	35	Good	35	Good	37	Good	36	Good	36	Good

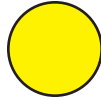
Source:
United States Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality Index Report
http://www.epa.gov/airdata/ad_rep_aqi.html



Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Transportation Sources

Orange County in comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? Greenhouse gasses contribute in important ways to global warming. The table below displays the relative amounts of greenhouse gases emitted in each Hudson Valley County from various modes of transportation. Data is from 2010 (although 2009 data was used for On-Road emissions). Three gases comprise 98 percent of national emissions: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide 5 (N₂O). Together with HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆, these six internationally recognized greenhouse gases accounted for 99.6 percent of national greenhouse gas emissions in 2010.

Data comes from The Mid-Hudson Regional Sustainability Plan of May 2013, a special report prepared as part of a New York State initiative through NYSERDA. Greenhouse data, according to the report’s authors, was compiled from numerous primary sources. Updates of this report may not be prepared regularly; nevertheless, it is the best greenhouse gas data currently available by county.

Summary Statement: On-road vehicles (trucks, cars, buses, etc.) accounted for the majority of emissions from transportation (84%). Orange County’s transportation emissions were 17.8% of all Hudson Valley emissions, about mid-way between Westchester’s high of 37.1% and Sullivan’s 3.7%.

**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Primarily from On-Road Vehicles
Hudson Valley 2010
Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO₂E)**

<i>Location</i>	<i>On-Road *</i>	<i>Air</i>	<i>Marine</i>	<i>Rail</i>	<i>Off-Road **</i>	<i>Total by County</i>	<i>% of HV Total</i>
Orange	1,988,057	40,044	31	27,437	117,542	2,173,111	17.8%
Dutchess	1,253,476	2	68,543	47,371	113,231	1,482,623	12.2%
Putnam	906,346	N/M	27	20,717	36,752	963,842	7.9%
Rockland	1,215,184	N/M	54,978	10,804	102,364	1,383,330	11.4%
Sullivan	392,347	4	9,189	518	48,117	450,175	3.7%
Ulster	968,418	1	105,874	13,800	63,346	1,151,439	9.5%
Westchester	3,529,093	241,184	384,669	7,184	352,960	4,515,090	37.1%
Regional Total by Source	10,252,920	281,235	680,978	127,831	834,313	12,177,277	99.5%
Regional Percent by Source	84.20%	2.30%	5.60%	1%	6.90%	100%	

* On-road vehicles are considered to include passenger cars, other 2-axle and 4-axle vehicles, single-unit trucks, buses, combination trucks, and motorcycles."

** Off-road vehicles include equipment such as lawnmowers and all-terrain vehicles

N/M = Not Meaningful

Source:

Attachment I: Regional GHG Inventory, Final Report for Mid-Hudson Tier II Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) Inventory, December 2012

Mid-Hudson Regional Sustainability Plan May 3013

[http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1362/Final_Report_for_Mid-Hudson_Tier_II_Regional_Greenhouse_Gas_Emissions_\(GHG\)_Inventory.pdf](http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1362/Final_Report_for_Mid-Hudson_Tier_II_Regional_Greenhouse_Gas_Emissions_(GHG)_Inventory.pdf)



**Greenhouse Gas Emissions
By Municipality 2010
Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO2E)**

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Residen- tial</i>	<i>Commer- cial</i>	<i>Indus- trial</i>	<i>Mobile Energy</i>	<i>Solid Waste</i>	<i>Waste- water Treat- ment</i>	<i>Indus- trial Pro- cesses</i>	<i>Agri- culture</i>	<i>Energy Supply</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
<i>Towns</i>											
Blooming Grove	50,623	22,597	1,753	113,534	5,132	1,754	6,692	2,144	4,797	209,025	5%
Chester	28,884	29,318	4,667	73,704	3,411	1,166	4,447	1,351	4,478	151,425	3%
Cornwall	32,477	19,786	533	84,790	3,600	1,230	4,694	802	2,506	150,419	3%
Crawford	23,585	16,327	151	57,801	2,652	906	3,458	2,431	1,845	109,155	2%
Deerpark	20,651	16,761	2,789	54,893	2,249	769	2,933	676	2,419	104,140	2%
Goshen	33,156	45,662	6,118	68,537	3,896	1,332	5,080	5,148	7,311	176,241	4%
Greenville	11,066	5,866	55	27,784	1,314	449	1,713	909	729	49,887	1%
Hamptonburgh	14,000	4,789	155	26,840	1,583	541	2,064	2,445	603	53,021	1%
Highlands	10,857	63,198	3,783	12,281	3,556	1,215	4,637	371	5,277	105,175	2%
Minisink	12,644	3,233	177	26,487	1,278	437	1,667	3,255	744	49,922	1%
Monroe	77,811	42,896	5,792	144,233	11,362	3,883	14,815	339	10,715	311,847	7%
Montgomery	51,000	43,484	5,692	143,207	6,435	2,199	8,391	4,471	4,965	269,844	6%
Mount Hope	14,791	3,580	509	38,275	1,998	683	2,605	734	520	66,395	2%
New Windsor	56,196	47,323	29,427	168,378	7,186	2,456	9,370	1,856	7,184	329,376	8%
Newburgh	75,772	70,661	40,562	193,481	8,484	2,899	11,062	1,771	9,780	414,472	9%
Tuxedo	11,067	5,927	741	23,000	1,032	353	1,345	320	1,035	44,819	1%
Wallkill	56,079	122,792	23,624	180,536	7,808	2,668	10,180	1,950	17,487	423,124	10%
Warwick	87,891	53,993	7,080	210,032	9,128	3,120	11,902	6,067	9,628	398,840	9%
Wawayanda	16,964	11,237	1,689	42,498	2,068	707	2,698	3,145	1,731	82,737	2%
Woodbury	28,235	24,316	2,245	63,796	3,232	1,105	4,214	543	3,986	132,171	3%
<i>Villages *</i>											
Chester	7,331	13,425	2,322	28,845	1,130	386	1,473	0	2,016	56,928	
Goshen	14,068	22,162	1,254	32,280	1,553	531	2,024	0	3,630	77,502	
Greenwood Lake	9,812	3,860	423	21,224	898	307	1,171	9	1,186	38,390	
Harriman	5,428	8,859	1,496	18,824	690	236	900	42	1,339	37,814	
Highland Falls	7,378	5,068	356	15,612	1,110	379	1,448	6	705	32,062	
Kiryas Joel	29,260	11,407	1,284	27,238	5,743	1,963	7,489	3	4,035	88,423	
Maybrook	5,392	5,460	222	20,181	842	288	1,098	25	654	34,162	
Monroe	18,737	13,287	2,001	47,614	2,381	814	3,105	0	3,017	90,955	
Montgomery	5,798	3,811	69	24,107	1,086	371	1,416	0	494	37,152	
Otisville	2,928	2,042	77	7,937	304	104	396	8	215	14,013	
South Blooming Grove	9,932	5,035	80	22,677	921	315	1,200	85	1,379	41,625.00	
Tuxedo Park	2,546	694	59	2,991	177	61	231	9	121	6,888	
Unionville	1,517	613	85	2,782	174	60	227	2	207	5,667	
Walden	15,884	9,604	1,970	49,303	1,986	679	2,590	14	1,520	83,551	

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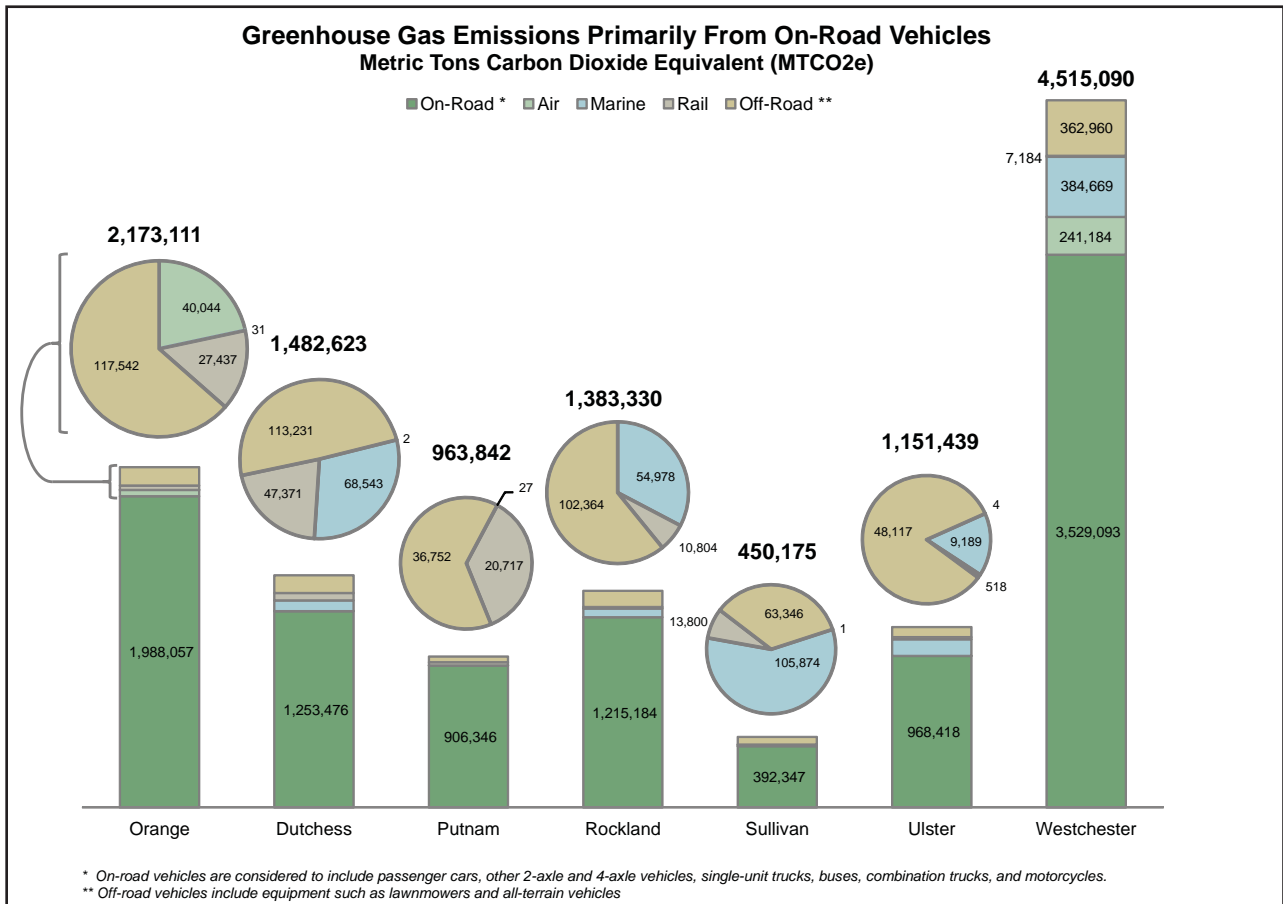
Greenhouse Gas Emissions By Municipality 2010 Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO2E)

Municipality	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Mobile Energy	Solid Waste	Waste-water Treatment	Industrial Processes	Agriculture	Energy Supply	Total	% of Total
Warwick	14,294	13,639	2,082	50,617	1,916	655	2,498	0	2,745	88,445	
Washingtonville	12,007	8,310	1,043	38,906	1,679	574	2,190	322	1,306	66,336	
Woodbury	26,915	22,547	1,864	58,534	3,042	1040	3,966	0	2,710	120,619	
Cities											
Middletown	59,053	77,208	14,316	147,781	7,996	2,732	45,223	47	14,765	369,121	8%
Newburgh	43,256	65,379	3,812	120,512	8,218	2,808	10,714	0	6,853	261,553	6%
Port Jervis	22,211	24,204	4,289	57,285	2,513	859	3,277	12	4,982	119,632	3%
Total *	838,269	820,537	159,959	2,079,665	106,131	36,271	173,181	40,787	124,340	4,382,341	100%
% of Total	19%	19%	4%	47%	2%	1%	4%	1%	3%	100%	

* Village totals included in Town data

Source:

Attachment I: Regional GHG Inventory, Final Report for Mid-Hudson Tier II Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) Inventory, December 2012.
Mid-Hudson Regional Sustainability Plan May 2013
[http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1362/Final_Report_for_Mid-Hudson_Tier_II_Regional_Greenhouse_Gas_Emissions_\(GHG\)_Inventory.pdf](http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1362/Final_Report_for_Mid-Hudson_Tier_II_Regional_Greenhouse_Gas_Emissions_(GHG)_Inventory.pdf)





Total Precipitation

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What this measure? The total precipitation that fell in Orange County for each of the years between 2005 and 2012 is presented here. Measurements were taken in Montgomery at the Orange County Airport. Other measuring sites in Orange County include Middletown, Walden, West Point and Sterling Forest. Precipitation is defined as rain and the liquid equivalent of snow once it is melted and measured.

Summary Statement: The average precipitation in Orange County for the eight years from 2005 through 2012 was 42.0 inches. The average precipitation as reported in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card was 39.5 inches. In 2006, the lowest precipitation was recorded, at 28.65 inches, and the greatest amount was recorded in 2011, at 68.8 inches, a 40-inch difference.

Total Precipitation
Total Inches for Full Year

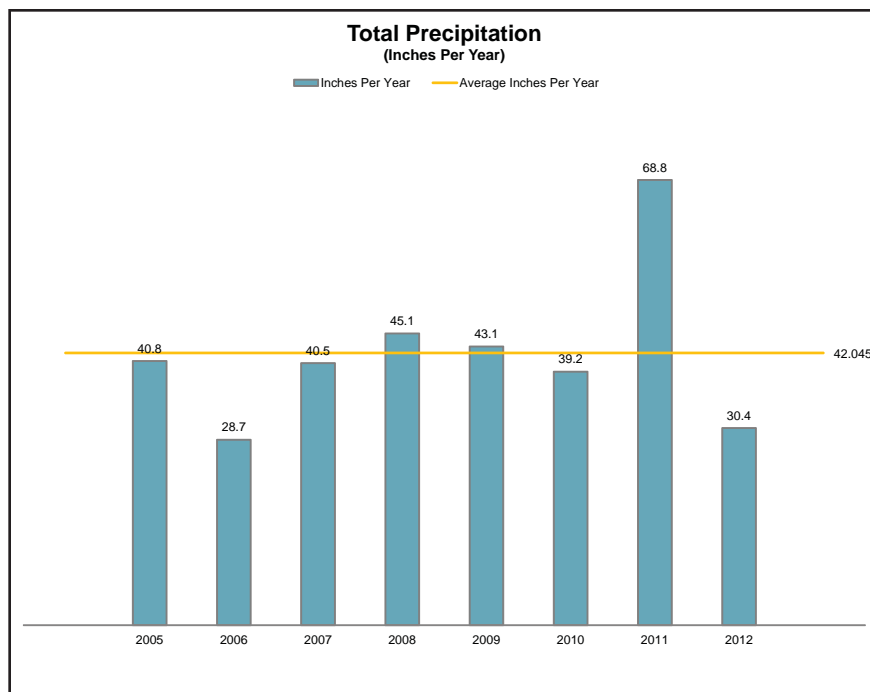
	2007 Report				2012 Report		2015 Report		2005–2012
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Avg. Precip.
Orange County	40.8	28.7	40.5	45.1	43.1	39.2	68.8	30.4	42.0

Source:

Weather Underground

http://www.wunderground.com/history/airport/KMGJ/2010/1/1/CustomHistory.html?dayend=31&monthend=12&yearend=2010&req_city=NA&req_state=NA&req_statename=NA

Northeast Regional Climate Center





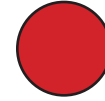
FEMA Disaster Declarations

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This list identifies the major natural emergencies and disasters that affected Orange County and that required assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) from August 1965 through October 2012. FEMA provides assistance upon declaration of a disaster through two means: Public Assistance (PA) and the Individual Assistance Program (IA). PA allows for FEMA to provide counties with federal disaster relief grants to assist in activities for public facilities, such as rebuilding or debris removal. The IA program is the means by which FEMA provides individuals, families and businesses with financial assistance for "critical expenses" that insurance or other funds will not cover.

Summary Statement: In the 52 years between 1965 and 2012, 19 major disasters or emergencies from natural causes occurred in Orange County. Whereas the decade of the 1970's had two events, the 1980's had one and the 1990s had three, the decade of the 2000's reported eight. Through May 2014, four major events have occurred in the 2010s. Severe problems appear to occur primarily from flooding due to storms in the spring and late summer/fall. Since 1965, just two snowstorms were reported to reach proportions that required FEMA assistance. Based upon the reported data, natural disasters have occurred more frequently in the current decade, to date, than in previous decades.

FEMA Disaster Declarations Orange County

<i>Date</i>	<i>Declaration Type (Emergency or Disaster)</i>	<i>Emergency or Disaster Type</i>	<i>Designation (PA or IA) *</i>
Tuesday, October 30, 2012	Disaster	Hurricane Sandy	IA, PA
Tuesday, September 13, 2011	Disaster	Tropical Storm Lee	IA, PA
Wednesday, August 31, 2011	Disaster	Hurricane Irene	IA, PA
Friday, April 16, 2010	Disaster	Severe Storms and Flooding	PA only
Tuesday, April 24, 2007	Disaster	Severe Storms and Inland and Coastal Flooding	IA, PA
Friday, September 30, 2005	Emergency	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	PA
Saturday, July 01, 2006	Disaster	Severe Storms and Flooding	IA
Tuesday, April 19, 2005	Disaster	Severe Storms and Flooding	IA, PA
Friday, October 01, 2004	Disaster	Tropical Depression Ivan	IA, PA
Friday, October 01, 2004	Disaster	Severe Storms and Flooding	IA, PA
Saturday, August 23, 2003	Emergency	Power Outage	PA
Thursday, March 27, 2003	Emergency	Snowstorm	PA
Sunday, September 19, 1999	Disaster	Hurricane Floyd	IA, PA
Wednesday, January 24, 1996	Disaster	Severe Storms/Flooding	IA, PA
Friday, January 12, 1996	Disaster	Blizzard	PA
Tuesday, April 17, 1984	Disaster	Coastal Storms/Flooding	IA, PA

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**FEMA Disaster Declarations
Orange County**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Declaration Type (Emergency or Disaster)</i>		<i>Designation (PA or IA) *</i>
	<i>Disaster</i>	<i>Emergency or Disaster Type</i>	
Friday, June 23, 1972	Disaster	Tropical Storm Agnes	IA, PA
Monday, September 13, 1971	Disaster	Severe Storms/Flooding	PA
Wednesday, August 18, 1965	Disaster	Water Shortage	IA, PA

* PA (Public Assistance) allows for FEMA to provide counties with federal disaster relief grants to assist in activities for public facilities, such as rebuilding or debris removal.

* IA (Individual Assistance) is the means by which FEMA provides individuals, families and businesses with financial assistance for "critical expenses" that insurance or other funds will not cover.

Source:

2010-2012 Data: Orange County Department of Emergency Services, Emergency Management
 1965-2007 Data: URS Corporation, "Single-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan - Orange County, New York Final Plan February 2011" Introduction, Executive Summary: Table 1.3 New York State Major Disaster Declarations: 1954-2009. Table 1.4 New York State Emergency Declarations: 1954-2009. Orange County Department of Emergency Services, Emergency Management



Photo: Daniel Case, Wikipedia Commons



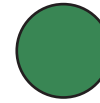
Acid Precipitation

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The table here looks at the inches of acid precipitation that fell at each of the monitoring stations in the Hudson Valley in the years 2004, 2007, 2009 and 2012. Acid rain, or precipitation, comes in many forms: rain, snow, sleet, hail and fog, and as deposits of acid particles, aerosols and gases. It is formed when sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide combine with moisture in the atmosphere to produce sulfuric acid and nitric acid. Acid rain is measured according the level of pH in the precipitation. Acid rain has a pH value of 4.0 or lower while "clean rain" has a pH value of between 5.0 and 5.5. The monitoring sites in the Hudson Valley are located in Ulster, Putnam and Westchester counties. Orange has no monitoring site. Beginning in 2010, several monitoring sites in the Hudson Valley were phased out, therefore data for these locations is not complete.

Summary Statement: Orange County has one of the two Hudson Valley monitoring sites currently operating. None of the monitoring sites reported measurements within the range for acid precipitation. Acid rain is not increasing. Data for 2012 is incomplete for reasons cited above.

Prevalence of Acid Precipitation Hudson Valley

Monitoring Sites	County	2007 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report			
		2004		2007		2009		2012	
		Precipitation	pH*	Precipitation	pH*	Precipitation	pH	Precipitation	pH*
Belleayre Mt.	Ulster	49.29	4.51	54.76	4.61	40.91	4.86	36.34	N/A**
Mt. Ninham	Putnam	52.13	4.52	45.51	4.53	44.62	4.74	42.87	N/A**
White Plains	Westchester	56.43	4.48	54.22	4.54	41.78	4.76	N/A***	N/A***
West Point	Orange	53.74	4.38	47.84	4.54	47.09	4.76	48.46	4.93
Biscuit Book	Ulster	63.03	4.47	66.97	4.55	61.31	4.77	64.64	5.00

* According to EPA, the normal, clean rain has a pH value of between 5.0 and 5.5, which is slightly acidic.

Typical acid rain has a pH value of 4.0.

** In 2012, Belleayre Mt. and Mt. Ninham were in the process of being transitioned out, therefore only partial data is available.

*** In 2010, White Plains was closed.

Source:

2004 & 2007 Data: Source for Belleayre Mt., Mt. Ninham and White Plains: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/29847.html>

Source for West Point and Biscuit Book: National Atmospheric Deposition Program Site List, West Point and Biscuit Book, Annual Data Summaries
<http://nadp.isws.illinois.edu/NTN/ntnData.aspx>

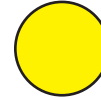
2009 & 2012 Data: Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Air Resources, Bureau of Air Quality Analysis and Research



Facilities That Produce and Release Air Pollutants in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? This table plots the number of facilities in Orange County with reported production and/or releases of air pollutants. Toxic air pollutants, also known as hazardous air pollutants, are those pollutants that are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or adverse environmental effects. Toxic air pollutants include benzene, which is found in gasoline; perchloroethylene, which is emitted from some dry cleaning facilities; and methylene chloride, which is used as a solvent and paint stripper by a number of industries, dioxin, asbestos, toluene, and metals such as cadmium, mercury, chromium, and lead compounds. The EPA has set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for six principal pollutants, which are called "criteria" pollutants. Units of measure for the standards are parts per million (ppm) by volume, parts per billion (ppb) by volume, and micrograms per cubic meter of air ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

Summary Statement: Between 2007 and 2014, the number of facilities related to air pollution nearly doubled. Between 2011 and 2014, however, the number has stayed essentially the same, and most are considered minor polluters.

Number of Facilities that Produce and Release Air Pollutants in Orange County

	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>% Change 2007–2014</i>
	<i>2007</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2014</i>	
Facilities that produce and release air pollutants	131	214	216	64.9%
Number Considered Minor Polluters			206	

Source:

US Environmental Protection Agency

<http://www.epa.gov/air/toxicair/newtoxics.html>

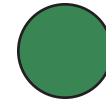
<http://oaspub.epa.gov/enviro/enviroFACTS.quickstart?minx=-74.58069&miny=41.24787&maxx=-74.03137&maxy=41.55689&cLat=41.40213&cLon=-74.30552&pSearch=Orange%20County,%20NY#remote-tab-2> (data revised at least quarterly)



Facilities That Release TRI Chemicals in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator identifies the facilities in Orange County in 2002, 2009 and 2012 that constitute the major sources of toxic chemicals as measured by the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) program of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The table below shows each Orange County facility and the sum of chemicals measured by the TRI that have been reported to have been released to the environment (air, surface water, underground injection and land). The totals do not include any waste that is transferred off-site or environmental releases that may occur as a result of off-site disposal or treatment. Rankings are those of the EPA.

Summary Statement: Orange County’s toxic chemical releases have dropped significantly since 2002, from 2.4 million pounds to 201,466 pounds in 2012. A dramatic decrease occurred between 2009 and 2012 as well.

**Summary
Number of Facilities Releasing TRI
Orange County**

	2007 Report 2002	2012 Report 2009	2015 Report 2012	% Change 2002–2012
Total Facilities	33	33	33	
Total Releasing TRI Chemicals	24	20	16	-33%

**Facilities Releasing TRI Chemicals to the Environment
Orange County (Pounds)**

Rank	Facility	2007 Report 2002	2012 Report 2009	2014 Report 2012	% Change 2002– 2012
1	Danskammer Generating Facility, 994 River Rd., Newburgh, New York 12550	1,228,018	1,572,426	181,962	-85.2%
2	Metal Container Corp. - Newburgh Can Plan, 130 Breunig Rd., New Windsor, New York 12553	180,440	164,298	89,299	-50.5%
3	Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp., 95 Ballard Rd, Middletown, New York 10940	247,204	58,565	74,723	-69.8%
4	Fleurchem Inc., 33 Sprague Ave., Middletown, New York 10940	-	53,792	0	
5	US Military Academy, 646 Swift Rd, West Point, New York 10996	37,971	39,877	26,894	-29.2%
6	Revere Smelting & Refining Corp., 65 Ballard Rd., Middletown, New York 10941	91,024	36,451	324	-99.6%
7	Roseton Generating Facility, 992 River Rd., Newburgh, New York 12550	102,801	20,043	0.00002	-100.0%

Continued on next page



**Facilities Releasing TRI Chemicals to the Environment
Orange County (Pounds)**

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Facility</i>	<i>2007 Report 2002</i>	<i>2012 Report 2009</i>	<i>2014 Report 2012</i>	<i>% Change 2002– 2012</i>
8	Global Co.s LLC, Newburgh Terminal, 1281 River Rd., New Windsor, New York 12553	15680	3,171	2,161.10	-86.2%
9	Coventry Coatings Corp., 89 Taft Ave., Newburgh, New York 12550	—	2,617	3,762.00	
10/11	Warex Terminals Corp., 1096 River Rd., New Windsor, New York 12553	6,340	2287	—	
12	Federal Correctional Institution, 2 Mile Dr., Otisville, New York 10963	—	479	—	
13	Nexans Energy USA Inc., 25 Oakland Ave., Chester, New York 10918	90	463	0	-100.0%
14	Hess Corp. Roseton Terminal, 590 River Rd., Newburgh, New York 12550	336	264	261.00	-22.3%
15	Gillinder Brothers Inc., Erie & Liberty St., Port Jervis, New York 12771	17	262	20.40	20.0%
16	Spence Engineering Co. Inc., 150 Coldenham Rd., Walden, New York 12586	255	250	—	
17	Warex Terminals Corp. South Terminal, 1184 River Rd., New Windsor, New York 12553	1,040	121	—	
18	Eastern Alloys Inc., Henry Henning Dr., Maybrook, New York 12543	2,261	84	101.00	-95.5%
19	Balchem Corp., 2007 RT 284, Slate Hill, New York 10973	53	10	9.40	-82.3%
20	JCI Jones Chemicals Inc., 103 River St., Warwick New York 10990	1	2	2.00	100.0%
21	US Department of the Treasury US Mint, West Point, Rte. 218, West Point, New York 10996	—	0	0	
22	Blaser Swissslube Inc., 31 Hatfield Lane, Goshen, New York 10924	250	—	—	
	Clemente Latham Newburgh Facility. 18 Argenio Dr., New Windsor, New York 12553	—	—	0.70	
	Global Cos LLC Cargo Terminal. 1096 River Rd., New Windsor, New York 12553	—	—	3,035.80	
	Global Cos LLC North Terminal. 1254 River Rd., New Windsor, New York 12553	—	—	639.96	
	Global Cos LLC South Terminal. 1184 River Road, New Windsor, New York 12553	—	—	232.23	
	Zircar Ceramics Inc. 110 N Main St. Florida, New York 10921	—	—	0	
	Tesa Tape Inc., 135 Crotty Rd., Middletown, New York	424,000	-	0	-100.0%

Continued on next page



**Facilities Releasing TRI Chemicals to the Environment
Orange County (Pounds)**

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Facility</i>	<i>2007 Report 2002</i>	<i>2012 Report 2009</i>	<i>2014 Report 2012</i>	<i>% Change 2002– 2012</i>
	Nepera Inc., 41 Arden House Rd., Harriman, New York	43,752			-100.0%
	ExxonMobil Oil Corp. Newburgh Terminal, 1281 River Rd., New Windsor, New York	13,023			-100.0%
	New England Laminates Co. Inc., 31 Elm St., Walden, New York	9,986			-100.0%
	New England Laminates Co. Inc. (Stewart), 40 Governor Dr., Newburgh, New York	8,626			-100.0%
	C & D Techs, Inc., 430 Rte. 209, Huguenot, New York	3,240			-100.0%
	Gemark Corp., 216 DuPont Ave., Newburgh, New York	10			-100.0%
	Total	2,416,418	1,955,462	201,466	-91.7%

Source:

2002 Data: US Environmental Protection Agency

http://www.epa.gov/tri/tridata/current_data/index.html

2011 Data: US Environmental Protection Agency

http://www.epa.gov/cgi-bin/broker?VIEW=COFA&trilib=TRIQ1&TAB_RPT=1&_LINESPP=&sort=RELLBY&INDUSTRY=ALL&FLD=E41&FLD=E51A&FLD=E51B&FLD=STONDISP&FLD=E1&FLD=E2&FLD=E3&FLD=E42&FLD=E52&FLD=E53A&FLD=E53B&FLD=E54&FLD=STOTHDIS&normal&FONT_STYLE=roman&FONT_WEIGHT=bold&_SERVICE=oiaa&_PROGRAM=xp_tri.sasmacr.tristart

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macroFLD=RELLBY&FLD=RE_TOLBY&ONDISPD=Y&OTHDISPD=Y&sort_fmt=2&TopN=&STATE=36&COUNTY=36071&CHEMICAL=ALL

+CHEMICALS&YEAR=2009&BGCOLOR=%23D0E0FF&FOREGCOLOR=black&FONT_FACE=arial&FONT_SIZE=10+pt&FONT_WIDTH=n

2012 Data: US Environmental Protection Agency

http://iaspub.epa.gov/triexplorer/tri_release.facility





Reported Releases of TRI Chemicals to the Environment

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? The data here reflect reported releases of over 600 toxic chemicals from facilities in Orange and other Hudson Valley counties in 2002, 2009 and 2012. Releases are measured in pounds and reported via the TRI (Toxic Release Inventory) program of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The TRI numbers include the on- and off-site disposal of releases (in pounds) for facilities in all industries. The data has been obtained from different sources each year, but all are within the EPA.

Summary Statement: Reported releases of TRI chemicals have decreased dramatically in Orange County as well as all of the Hudson Valley but Dutchess. At 62.5% reduction between 2002 and 2012, Orange's performance lags most of the Hudson Valley counties. Despite significant declines, Orange County's volume of releases continues to be the second highest, at almost one million pounds in 2012. Ulster and Rockland have reduced their reported toxic releases to virtually zero. Of the total facilities that have reported releases, the number with actual releases has reduced substantially, from 24 in 2002 to 16 in 2012. Of those releasing in Orange County in 2012, just seven reported releases of 1,000 pounds or more per year.

**Reported Releases of TRI Chemicals to the Environment
Hudson Valley
(Pounds of TRI Chemicals Released)**

	<i>2007 Report</i> 2002	<i>201 Report</i> 2009	<i>2015 Report</i> 2012	<i>% Change</i> 2002–2009	<i>% Change</i> 2002–2012
Orange	2,421,999	1,955,461	908,353	-19.3%	-62.5%
Dutchess	897,695	921,303	1,037,695	2.6%	15.6%
Putnam	6,614	2,966	1,982	-55.2%	-70.0%
Rockland	2,131,537	51,092	34,929	-97.6%	-98.4%
Sullivan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ulster	202,448	410	94	-99.8%	-100.0%
Westchester	64,032	90,228	14,962	40.9%	-76.6%
New York State	45,148,080	23,390,864	17,321,641	-48.2%	-61.6%

Source:

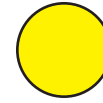
2002 Data: US Environmental Protection Agency
http://iaspub.epa.gov/triexplorer/release_maps?p_view=UCGO&trilib=TR
 2009 Data: US Environmental Protection Agency
http://iaspub.epa.gov/triexplorer/release_maps?p_view=UCGO&trilib=
 2012 Data: US Environmental Protection Agency
http://iaspub.epa.gov/triexplorer/tri_getcounties.getcounties?report=tri_release.chemical&scriptname=chemical&state=36&c_year=2012&c_industry=ALL&c_chemical=_ALL_&c_chemlist=&c_coreyear=&c_indlist=&c_usrState=&c_fips=00000&c_tabrpt=1&c_zip=&c_chk0=true&c_chk1=false&c_chk2=false&c_chk3=true&c_chk4=false&c_chk5=false&c_chk6=&c_chk7=&c_chk8=&c_chk9=&c_chk10=



Hazardous Site Clean-up

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The number of clean-up sites in each of the Hudson Valley counties is reported here for 2007, 2011 and 2014. Each identified site is monitored by the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Program which was established in 1980 to locate, investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites throughout the United States. The program oversees long-term clean-ups as National Priorities List (NPL) and other sites, short-term clean-ups ("removal actions") and responses to chemical and oil spill emergencies.

Summary Statement: In Orange County, there was no change in the number of clean-up sites or their status between 2011 and 2014. Total acres in Orange County requiring clean-up was 167.8. Of New York State's 215 sites, Orange County's nine sites represent just 4% of the total.

Hazardous Site Clean-Up Orange County

Town	Sites 2011	2007	2012	2015	Size of Site (acres)
		Report Status 2007	Report Status 2011	Report Status 2014	
Port Jervis	Carroll And Dubies Sewage Disposal	NPL	NPL	NPL	5.5
Newburgh	Consolidated Iron And Metal	NPL	NPL	NPL	7.0
Hamptonburgh	Nepera Chemical Plant	NPL	NPL	NPL	5.0
Newburgh	Newburgh Landfill		Removal	Removal	30.0
Port Jervis	Brownfields	Brown- fields			
Middletown	Revere Smelting & Refining Corporation Of NJ	RCRA	RCRA	RCRA	55.0
Harriman	Rutherford Acquisition Corp. (Nepera, Inc.)	RCRA	RCRA	RCRA	28.4
Mountainville	Star Anchors & Fasteners	RCRA	RCRA	RCRA	37.0
Huguenot	Summit Research Labs, Inc		RCRA	RCRA	10.9
Warwick	Warwick Landfill	NPL	NPL	NPL	19.0

NPL: National Priorities List. Long-term clean-ups

RCRA: Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program, these are facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes are required to clean up environmental contaminants at their sites. Cleanup at these facilities is termed RCRA corrective action.

Brownfields: abandoned, idles or under-used industrial and commercial facilities at which expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2 Clean Up

Source:

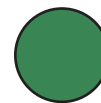
http://www.epa.gov/region02/cleanup/sites/nytoc_sitename.htm



Waterbody Inventory and Awareness of Bacteria

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The data here examines the quality of Orange County's waterbodies in relation to harmful bacteria levels. Not all waterbodies have been evaluated; those included were sampled by Riverkeeper, Inc. Enterococcus is a fecal-indicating bacteria that lives in the intestines of humans and other warm-blooded animals. Enterococcus ("Entero") counts are useful as a water quality indicator due to their abundance in human sewage, correlation with many human pathogens and low abundance in sewage free environments. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reports Entero counts as colonies (or cells) per 100 ml of water. Enterococcus is a genus of Gram positive, facultative anaerobic, a lactic acid bacterium.

There are multiple factors that determine public health risk to people who have primary contact with water, such as swimmers. Exposure to fecal matter is only one aspect of these risks. The assessment of acceptable water quality is based on the 2012 federal Recreational Water Quality Criteria from the US EPA. Unacceptable water is based on an illness rate of 32 per 1000 swimmers. The federal standard for unacceptable water quality is a single sample value of greater than 110 Enterococcus/100mL, or five or more samples with a geometric mean (a weighted average) greater than 30 Enterococcus bacterium.

Data here is different from that presented in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card because the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation no longer provides similar information.

Summary Statement: Waterbodies have improved from 2012 to 2013. Of 8 samples reported to be unacceptable in 2012, 5 had improved to acceptable in 2013.

Waterbodies and Awareness of Bacteria Rating of Sampled Sites

<i>Water Body - River Tributaries</i>	<i>Oct. 2008</i>	<i>Oct. 2012</i>	<i>Oct. 2013</i>
Wallkill			
Middletown - Stony Ford Road		Unacceptable	Acceptable
Middletown - Cemetery Road		Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Goshen - Echo Lake Road		Unacceptable	Acceptable
Goshen - Rio Grande tributary at Heritage Trail		Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Goshen - Route 6/17M		Unacceptable	Acceptable
Montgomery - Benedict Farm Park floating dock		Unacceptable	Acceptable
Montgomery - I-84 Crossing		Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Montgomery - River from Park fishing access		Unacceptable	Acceptable
Hudson			
West Point Sewage Treatment Plant Outfall	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Newburgh Launch Ramp	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Fort Montgomery	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable

* Information on the Delaware River tributaries was unavailable

Source:

Riverkeeper, Inc.

Hudson River Data: <http://www.riverkeeper.org/water-quality/hudson-river/orange-putnam/>

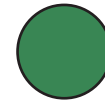
Wallkill River Data: <http://www.riverkeeper.org/water-quality/citizen-data/wallkill-river-watershed/>



Stream Water Quality Bio-Monitoring

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The Orange County Water Authority stream biomonitoring project began in 2004. In this report, streams include rivers, kills, creeks, etc. Stream biomonitoring involves assessment of water quality in streams using macroinvertebrates as indicators of water quality. Macroinvertebrates are invertebrate organisms large enough to see with the naked eye and include various taxa (groups) including aquatic insects, clams, snails, worms, and crustaceans. These organisms vary in their sensitivity to water pollution, with some types extremely sensitive to pollution and others more tolerant. The relative abundance of more- and less-sensitive species and their diversity provides a robust and reliable indication of the overall water quality at a given site. The water quality ranking system was developed by the NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation’s (DEC) Stream Biomonitoring Unit, a methodology that has been approved by the US EPA. A water quality score called a Biological Assessment Profile, or BAP is used. The BAP provides a numerical value from 0-10, where 10 equals the best possible water quality. A score of 2.5 or less designates severely-impacted water quality. In this table, streams with the highest score are presented at the top and those with the lowest score at the bottom. Not all streams are evaluated every year. The table below identifies which streams were evaluated in 2008, 2010 and 2013. Where a multi-year comparison is available, Quality of Life Report Card staff has accompanied an assessment of change. Data for 2008 differs from that presented in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card because the earlier source was not available.

Summary Statement: The Neversink River remains the highest-quality stream in Orange County. As of 2013, and using data available for a year-to-year comparison, of the 16 streams evaluated, nine improved and seven declined. No stream evaluated in 2013 was rated “Severely Impacted.”

**Stream Bio-Monitoring Assessment
Using BAP Scores
Orange County**

	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2013</i>	<i>2013 Assessment</i>
	<i>BAP</i>	<i>BAP</i>	<i>Assessment of</i>	<i>BAP</i>	<i>of Change *</i>
	<i>Score</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Change *</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>2010–2013</i>
Non-Impacted (Best) (7.51–10.00)					
Neversink River Delaware		9.12		8.99	Decline
Schawangunk Kill Wallkill				8.55	
Slightly Impacted (5.10–7.50)					
Cromline Creek Upper Hudson		6.08			
Wallkill Wallkill 016		4.47		7.27	Improve
Wallkill Wallkill 6		0.34		5.80	Improve
Seeley Brook Moodna		7.24			
Moodna Creek Moodna 12				6.37	
Moodna Creek Moodna 2	5.48	6.41	Improve	6.76	Improve
Woodbury Creek Moodna 8		7.06			
Woodbury Creek Moodna 7	6.47				
Woodbury Creek Moodna 10	3.75	7.06	Improve		Improve
Otterkill Moodna		5.59			
Otter Creek Moodna		6.09			

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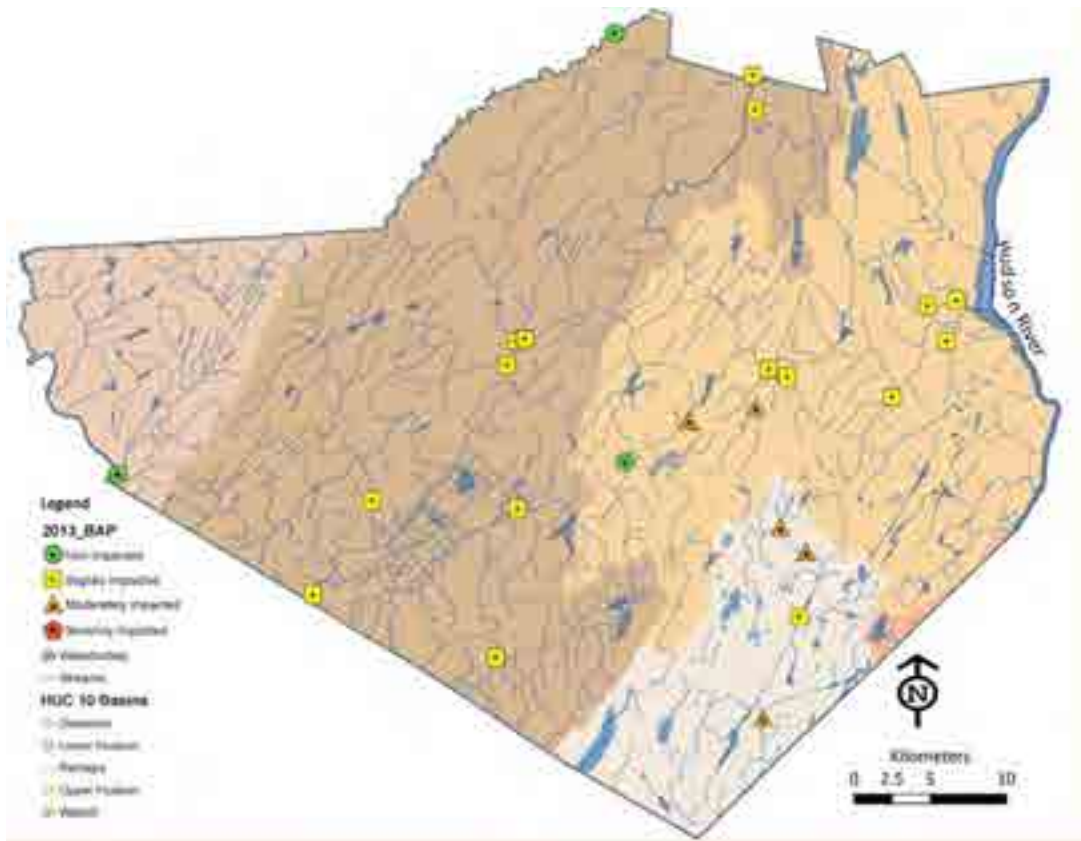
**Stream Bio-Monitoring Assessment
Using BAP Scores
Orange County**

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2010</u>		<u>2013</u>	<u>2013 Assessment</u>
	<u>BAP</u>	<u>BAP</u>	<u>Assessment of</u>	<u>BAP</u>	<u>of Change *</u>
	<u>Score</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Change *</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>2010–2013</u>
Silver Stream Moodna	3.97	4.18	Improve	5.10	Improve
Moodna Creek Upper Hudson		5.48		6.26	Improve
Monhagen Brook Wallkill	5.37	4.91	Decline	5.62	Improve
Black Meadow Creek Moodna	5.49	6.78	Improve		Improve
Perry Creek Upper Hudson				6.12	
Rutgers Creek Wallkill				5.93	
Tin Brook Wallkill	6.75			6.16	Decline
Masonic Creek Wallkill 1	3.88			6.83	Improve
Ramapo River Ramapo 3				5.01	
Wallkill River Wallkill 00-16				5.41	
Quaker Creek Wallkill	6.06			5.54	Decline
Wawayanda Creek Wallkill	2.87			5.35	Decline
Moderately Impacted (2.51–5.00)					
Ramapo River Ramapo 1		7.18		4.57	Decline
Unnamed Tributary Moodna 10		4.99		4.14	Decline
Rio Grande Wallkill 6	4.19	4.30	Improve		Improve
Rio Grande Wallkill 11	3.11				
Quassaic Creek Upper Hudson	6.72	4.02	Decline	4.83	Improve
Satterly Creek Moodna		4.68		4.84	Improve
Idlewild Creek Moodna		2.94			
Unnamed tributary Upper Hudson				4.15	
Unnamed tributary Ramapo 1	4.62			4.05	Decline
Unnamed tributary Ramapo 5	4.59				
Masonic Creek Wallkill 13	4.66				
Unnamed tributary Wallkill	3.35				
Severely Impacted (0–2.50)					
Wallkill Wallkill 5		1.39			
Dwar Kill Wallkill	1.87				

* Assessments of Change were made by Quality of Life Report Card staff

Source:
Orange County Water Authority, Water Quality Biomonitoring Project
Reports for Years 2008, 2010, 2013
Sample Dates: Unknown for 2008; July–September 30, 2010;
July 3–September 30, 2013
<http://waterauthority.orangecountygov.com/streams.html>

BAP Scores	
7.51–10.00	Non-Impacted (Best)
5.01–7.50	Slightly Impacted
2.51–5.00	Moderately Impacted
0–2.50	Severely Impacted



Map of 2013 sampling locations in Orange County, NY, including Biological Assessment
<http://waterauthority.orangecountygov.com/streams.html>



Health of Orange County Lakes

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator presents an assessment of the health of Orange County's major lakes. Data was obtained by the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP), a volunteer lake monitoring program conducted by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the NYS Federation of Lake Associations (FOLA). The primary determinants of lake quality are the levels of phosphorus and chlorophyll and the results of the Secchi Disk Clarity test. Not all water bodies are evaluated at the same time, thus, results range from 2003–2009 and for 2011. The table here provides CSLAP's summary judgment on lake quality. For detailed data, the website source is provided. Similar information on Orange County's rivers is not available.

Summary Statement: Of the six lakes evaluated by CSLAP in 2011, two were of the highest quality, two highly-to-moderately productive and two were moderately productive. This compares favorably with data from prior years. Of the nine lakes assessed between 2003 and 2009, just one was of the highest quality while six were determined to be moderately productive and two considered to be below standards for effective lake functioning.

**Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) Status
Orange County**

<i>Lakes</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>		<i>2015 Report</i>
	<i>Status at Time of Testing</i>	<i>Year Tested</i>	<i>Status At Time of Testing In 2011 *</i>
Beaver Dam Lake	Highly Productive	2008	Highly Productive
Highland Lake	Moderately Productive	2009	
Lake Guymard	Moderately Productive	2003	Moderately Productive
Little Wee Wah Lake	Below Standards	2009	Moderately to Highly Productive
Monhagen Lake	Below Standards	2009	
Orange Lake	Moderately Productive	2005	Highly Productive
Round Lake	N/A	N/A	
Shawangunk Lake	Moderately Productive	2009	
Tuxedo Lake	Moderately Productive	2009	Moderately Productive
Wee Wah Lake	Moderately Productive	2009	Moderately to Highly Productive

* Not all lakes tested every year

Source:

2003–2008 Data New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.
www.cslap.net

2011 Data: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Orange County Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CLASP) Reports
Evaluation of Eutrophication Indicators for Each Lake CLASP Report
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/77852.html>



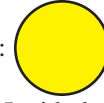
Large Wetlands As a Percentage of Orange County Acres

Orange County in comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State: N/A

2012 Report:



What does this measure? The NYS Legislature passed The Freshwater Wetlands Act in 1975 with the intent to preserve, protect and conserve freshwater wetlands and their benefits, consistent with the general welfare and beneficial economic, social and agricultural development of the State. The Act identifies wetlands on the basis of vegetation because certain types of plants out-compete others when they are in wet soils, and so are good indicators of wet conditions over time. To be protected under the NYS Act, a wetland must be 12.4 acres (five hectares) or larger. Wetlands smaller than this may be protected if they are considered of unusual local importance. Around every wetland is an 'adjacent area' of 100 feet that is also regulated to provide protection for the wetland.

Summary Statement: Because of the difference in definition of Large Wetland, a true comparison cannot be made. Large wetland acres in Orange County in 2013 are roughly equal to the number identified in 2011. According to the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, there were 569 regulated wetlands in Orange County. No municipalities in Orange County have adopted wetlands legislation of their own to extend wetlands protection to additional smaller plots of land.

Large Wetlands as Percentage of Orange County Acres

	<i>2012 Report 2011</i>	<i>2015 Report 2013</i>
Orange County land (acres)	522,458	522,458
Total Acres of wetlands	30,759	N/A
Large wetlands regulated by DEC *	30,725	30,142
% Large Wetlands of OC Land	5.9%	5.8%

*2011 data reported "large wetlands" as 10+acres; 2013 data reported large wetlands as 12.4+ acres

Source:

2011 Data: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources
Orange County GIS Division

2013 Data: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/wildlife_pdf/wetstats4.pdf



Incidence of Reported Leaks in Water Systems

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Since 2001, the Orange County Water Authority has conducted a program that allocates funding to conserve and protect municipal water supply systems and resources in Orange County, NY. Known as the Leak Detection Survey Grant Program, detection surveys of water mains are free to municipalities and grants are used to repair leaks. Participation is voluntary.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2011, 13 villages, nine towns and the three cities participated in the water leak program. Of the 25 municipalities surveyed, five were found to have no leaks in their water mains. Port Jervis reported the greatest number of leaks, at 178, in its 38 miles of water mains; the Village of Warwick was next greatest with 145 leaks detected in its five miles of water mains. Annual savings by detecting and repairing water leaks for all municipalities amounted to almost \$1 million.

Leak Detection Survey Results Gallons per Minute (GPM) Leaking by Municipality 2010–2011

	<i>Municipalities</i>	<i>Miles of Mains</i>	<i>No. of Leaks Found</i>	<i>Total Gallons Leaking Per Minute (GPM)</i>	<i>Estimated Annual Savings</i>
<i>Villages:</i>	Cornwall-on-Hudson	66	3	15	\$14,160
	Florida	13	5	18	\$17,000
	Greenwood Lake	4	3	12	\$11,320
	Harriman	16	4	22	\$20,733
	Highland Falls	10	4	30	\$28,321
	Maybrook	16	0	0	\$0
	Montgomery	13	1	4	\$3,774
	Otisville	21	0	0	\$0
	South Blooming Grove	10	1	30	\$28,339
	Tuxedo Park	24	3	19	\$17,952
	Walden	22	6	49	\$46,272
	Warwick	5	11	145	\$136,931
	Washingtonville	18	0	0	\$0
<i>Towns:</i>	Blooming Grove	7	0	0	\$0
	Chester	16	2	23	\$21,726
	Goshen	26	10	53	\$50,064
	Monroe	30	10	51	\$48,178
	Montgomery	1	0	0	\$0
	Newburgh	92	15	65	\$61,386
	Wallkill	N/A	14	107	\$101,063
	Warwick	5	3	12	\$11,321
	Wawayanda	3	0	0	\$0

Continued on next page



**Leak Detection Survey Results
Gallons per Minute (GPM) Leaking by Municipality
2010–2011**

<i>Municipalities</i>	<i>Miles of Mains</i>	<i>No. of Leaks Found</i>	<i>Total Gallons Leaking Per Minute (GPM)</i>	<i>Estimated Annual Savings</i>
<i>Cities:</i> Middletown	70	7	35	\$33,065
Newburgh	N/A	24	107	\$101,063
Port Jervis	38	12	178	\$168,127
				\$920,795

Source:
 Orange County Water Authority, 2010 - 2011 Leak Detection Program Report
 Orange County Water Authority, Leak Detection Program & Water Supply Studies
http://waterauthority.orangecountygov.com/leak_detection.html
<http://waterauthority.orangecountygov.com/PROJECTS/LEAK%20DETECTION%20AND%20SAFE%20YIELD/2010-2011%20Leak%20Detection%20Report.pdf>

Acres of Paved Public Roads

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? The data below quantifies by acre the amount of paved public roads in Orange County in 2011. All roads in NYS are owned by the state, a county, local municipality, or an authority or agency. The figures below do not include the roads under the federal jurisdiction which are mainly on institutional property, e.g., West Point, parks and prisons, which do not qualify as public roads as travel is restricted and not free and unfettered.

Summary Statement: The data in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card has not been updated; it is repeated here. The towns and villages in Orange County own the majority of paved roads with New York State second.

**Acres of Paved Public Roads
Orange County**

	<i>2011</i>	<i>% Ownership</i>
Total Acres of Paved Roads	7,063.3	
Owned by:		
Towns and Villages	4,579.0	64.8%
County	787.2	11.1%
NYS DOT	1,035.6	14.7%
Other	661.6	9.4%

Source: NYS Department of Transportation



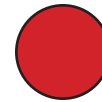
SPDES Permits and Compliance in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



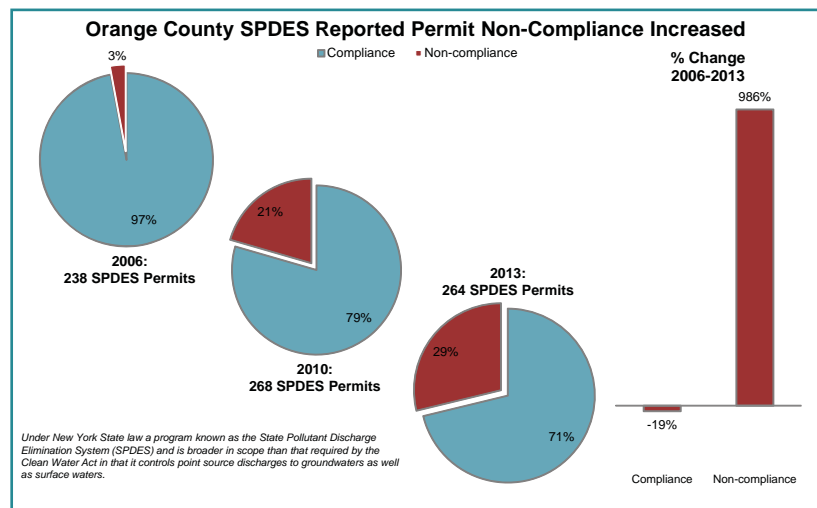
What does this measure? The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation issues SPDES (State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permits to control the quality and character of wastewater and storm-water discharges in accordance with the Federal Clean Water Act. Under New York State’s regulatory requirements are in fact broader in scope than federal law requires, in that they cover point-source discharges to ground waters as well as surface waters.

Summary Statement: SPDES permits issued in Orange County increased by 35 between 2006 and 2010 but decreased by four from 2010 to 2013. Of the 264 SPDES permits in place in 2013, 76 were reported to be out of compliance, a significant jump from 2006. From 2006, to 2010 and 2013, the percentage of permits in non-compliance status increased substantially. The majority in 2013 were individual wastewater discharge permits, not stormwater-related.

**SPDES Permit Non-Compliance Increased
Orange County**

	2007 Report 2006	2011 Report 2010	2015 Report 2013	% Change 2006-2013
SPDES Permits in force with the DEC	238	268	264	11%
Individual Permits			81	
Stormwater Permits			183	
Compliance	231	213	188	-19%
Individual Permits			27	
Stormwater Permits			161	
Non-compliance	7	55	76	986%
Individual Permits			54	
Stormwater Permits			22	
Non-compliance as % of Total	3%	21%	29%	

Source:
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation,
SPDES Compliance Information Section





Waste Disposal in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The tables below examine Orange County's waste volume and locations where it is consolidated for disposal elsewhere. Waste transfer stations are facilities where municipal and other solid waste from private and public operators is unloaded from collection vehicles and briefly held while it is reloaded onto larger long-distance transport vehicles for shipment to landfills or other treatment or disposal facilities. By combining the loads of several individual waste collection trucks into a single shipment, communities save money on the labor, operating and transporting costs.

Summary Statement: Orange County transports its waste out of the county to other landfill and waste disposal sites. In addition to the five transfer stations in the county, there are numerous private haulers that combine and transport waste. The volume of municipal solid waste, the majority of waste, has steadily increased since a low in 2007. Between 2006 and 2013, municipal solid waste has increased by 34%. Similarly, C&D (construction & debris) has shown a marked increase of 77%. Data on biosolids was not consistently available and so has not been evaluated. For this same reason, a percentage change in total tons of waste has not been provided.

Waste Disposal, Orange County (Tons)

	2012 Report					2015 Report	
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013	% Change 2006–2013
Municipal Solid Waste	250,265	242,754	284,440	259,927	290,438	336,131	34%
C & D Debris	27,491	26,536	36,096	36,929	10,777	48,540	77%
Biosolids	19,367	20,314	37,654	—	41,083	—	
Total	297,123	289,604	358,190	296,856	342,298	384,671	

Municipal Solid Waste = all types of solid waste generated by households and commercial establishments, and collected usually by local government bodies. *C&D Debris* = Construction & Demolition debris. *Biosolids* = solid, semisolid, or liquid residues generated during primary, secondary, or advanced treatment of domestic sanitary sewage through one or more controlled processes that reduce pathogens and attractiveness to vectors (flies, mosquitoes, rodents).

Note: C&D Debris in 2010 represents data from Orange County Transfer Stations only; data for other locations not available

Source:

Orange County Department of Public Works, Division of Environmental Facilities and Services
Annual Report Form—Planning Unit Recycling Report 2010 and 2013 to NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Materials Management

Transfer Stations in Orange County 2013

Name	Location
Orange County Transfer Station No. 1 (Formerly New Hampton Transfer Stations)	New Hampton, NY
Orange County Transfer Station No. 2 (Formerly Newburgh Transfer Stations)	Newburgh, NY
Orange County Transfer Station No. 3 (Formerly Port Jervis Transfer Station)	Port Jervis, NY
West Point Transfer Station	West Point, NY
IWS Goshen Transfer Station	Goshen, NY

Source:

2006–2009 Data Orange County Department of Public Works, Division of Environmental Facilities and Services
2010 & 2013 Data: Orange County Department of Public Works, Division of Environmental Facilities and Services
Annual Report Form—Planning Unit Recycling Report 2010 and 2013 to NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Materials Management



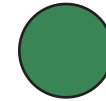
Solid Waste Recycled and Recovered Per Person

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



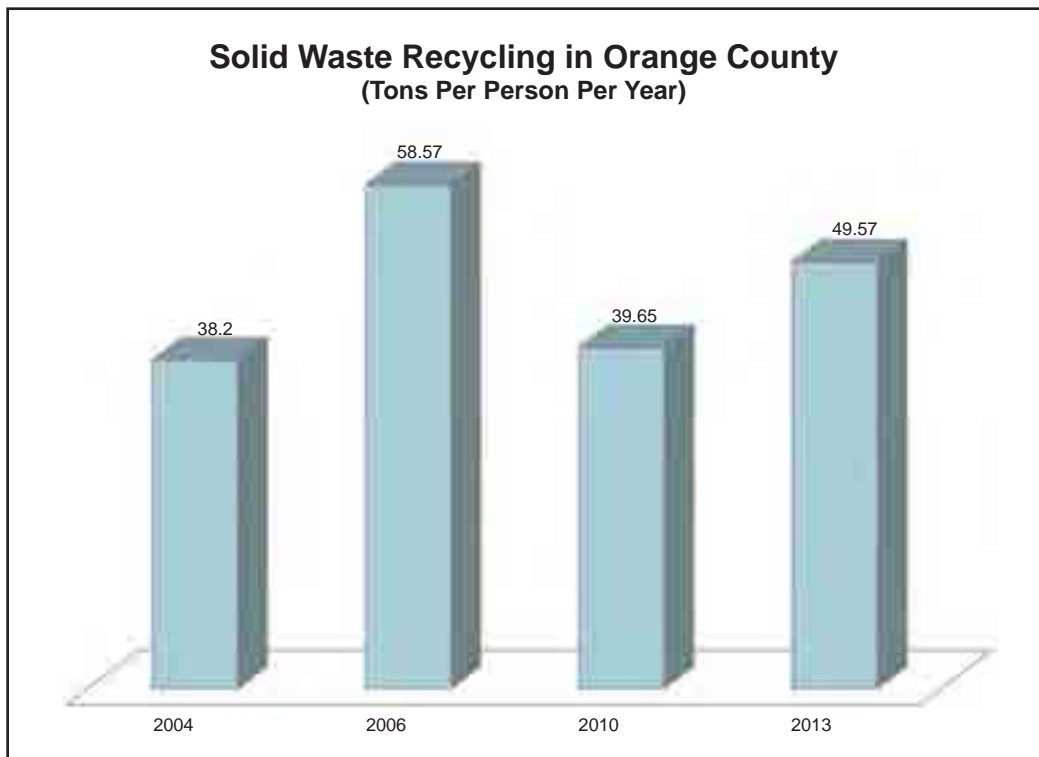
What does this measure? This indicator looks at the amount of solid waste generated by Orange County that is recycled. The data includes the total tons of recycled waste in 2004, 2006, 2010 and 2013. Also provided is the rate of recycled waste per 100 people in Orange County. This measure does not adjust for C&D and other kinds of non-residential recycled waste.

Summary Statement: The high-point for recycling in Orange County was 2006. By 2010, the tons of recycled waste per person had declined by almost 34%. While data for 2013 report that recycled waste had increased, the total of recycled matter was still less than in 2006, by 15.5%. Similarly, the waste recycled per 100 people in Orange County dropped by 15.4%, to 49.57 tons. Nevertheless, recycled waste per 100 people was 25% higher in 2013 than in 2010.

**Recycled Solid Waste
Orange County (Tons)**

	2007 Report		2012 Report	2014 Report	% Change
	2004	2006	2010	2013	2006–2013
Tons Recycled	141,152	220,441	147,827	186,183	-15.5%
Population	369,462	376,392	372,813	375,592	-0.2%
Rate per 100 people	38.2	58.57	39.65	49.57	-15.4%

Source:
Orange County Department of Public Works, Division of Environmental Facilities and Services





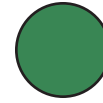
Recycling Facilities in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at the number and locations of recycling facilities in Orange County in 2013 and the materials recycled through them. Similar information for 2011 can be found in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card.

Summary Statement: In 2013, Orange County had 24 recycling locations actively operating. This compares favorably with 2011 when there were just nine recycling centers reported. The facilities span the county from east to west and most are privately-owned and operated.

Waste Recycling Facilities Orange County

<i>Recycling Center</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Materials received</i>
Advanced Recovery	Port Jervis	Electronics
All Recycling	Newburgh	Metal
Argenio Brothers	New Windsor	C&D, yard waste, paper, tires,
Callahan & Nanni	Salisbury Mills	Yard waste
City of Middletown Waste Water Plant	Middletown	Bio solids
Hudson Baylor	Newburgh	Paper, single stream
IWS	Goshen	Metal, paper
IWS	Chester	Metal
Middletown Auto Wreckers	Middletown	Metal, tires, C&D
Middletown Carting	Middletown	Metal, C&D
Orange County DPW		C&D
Organic Recycling	Florida	Yard waste
Organic Renewal	Goshen	Yard waste
Port Jervis Tire & Auto	Port Jervis	Tires
Sim Metal	Middletown	Metal, electronics
Specht's Auto Recycling	Warwick	Metal, tires
Taylor Recycling	Montgomery	C&D, yard waste, paper, tires, electronics
Teplitz	Middletown	Metal
Town of Wallkill	Wallkill	Yard waste
Transfer Station #1	Goshen	Yard waste, C&D
Ulees Truck & Auto	Otisville	C&D
Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson	Cornwall-on-Hudson	Yard waste
Wessels Farm	Otisville	Yard waste, C&D
West Point Transfer Station	West Point	Metal, yard waste, tires, bio solids
Westchester Waste Oil Company	Washingtonville	C&D

C&D = Construction & Demolition Debris

Source:

Orange County Department of Public Works, Division of Environmental Facilities and Services, Annual Report Form - Planning Unit Recycling Report 2010 and 2013 to NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Materials Management



Estimated Gallons of Motor Fuel Sold per Person

Orange county comparison to:



What does this measure? The table below reports on volume of motor fuel sold in the Hudson Valley and the number of gallons sold per person. Data is averaged for the years 2000 through 2005, 2006 through 2009, and 2009 through 2011. Census data was used to calculate the per person usage.

Summary Statement: During the period 2009–2011, Orange County reported an increase in fuel sold and use per capita since 2000–2005, as did Putnam, Ulster and Westchester. Dutchess, Rockland, Sullivan and New York State reported decreased volume sold and usage per person. Between 2007–2009 and 2009–2011, Orange and three other counties had drops in the gallons sold. Orange and two other counties and New York State had declines in their gallons per person sold. At 436.4 gallons per person sold in 2009–2011, Orange ranked third highest in volume sold; Ulster, with 515.5 gallons per person, had the highest gallons per person sold and Putnam rated second place with 453.1 gallons per person. New York as a whole reported 290.1 gallons per person sold.

Estimated Number of Gallons of Motor Oil Sold Per Person Hudson Valley

	2007 Report 2000-2005		2012 Report 2006-2009		2015 Report 2009-2011		% Change Total Gals. Sold	
	Avg. Total Gals.	Gals./ Person	Avg. Total Gals.	Gals./ Person	Avg. Total Gals.	Gals./ Person	Bet. 2000–2005 & 2009–2011	Bet. 2000–2005 & 2009–2011
Orange	151,830	424.1	167,395	442.6	163,313	436.4	7.6%	2.9%
Dutchess	117,590	398.7	111,814	382.5	107,901	361.8	–8.2%	–9.3%
Putnam	40,813	438.4	46,692	471.2	45,271	453.1	10.9%	3.4%
Rockland	58,255	184.5	47,827	160.5	51,181	162.2	–12.1%	–12.1%
Sullivan	37,280	483.8	34,973	460.1	27,916	362.1	–25.1%	–25.2%
Ulster	86,339	488.1	90,716	499.7	94,165	515.5	9.1%	5.6%
Westchester	257,809	273.5	258,346	272.2	290,268	303.4	12.6%	10.9%
NY State	5,765,353	297.6	5,700,744	293.2	5,658,133.3	290.1	–1.9%	–2.5%

Source:

2000–2005 Data: NYS Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), "Patterns and Trends: New York State Energy Profiles, 1991–2009." http://www.nyserda.org/publications/1995_2009_patterns_trends_rpt.pdf 2006–2011: NYS Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), June 2013 "Patterns and Trends: New York State Energy Profiles, 1991–2011"
Appendix C: Estimated Annual Gasoline Sales by County in New York State, 2009–2011 pp. 71. <http://www.nyserda.ny.gov/Energy-Data-and-Prices-Planning-and-Policy/Energy-Prices-Data-and-Reports/EA-Reports-and-Studies/Patterns-and-Trends.aspx>

Forest Cover

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley  New York State  2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? The table shows the acreage of forest cover in Orange County in relation to the other Hudson Valley counties. Forest Cover equates to land protected from development either through public ownership of its development rights or by private landowners through, among other options, land conservation easements, which restrict certain uses on the land. Agricultural land is not included. Data look at forest cover in selected years from 1993 to 2012. Much of the region's preserved land and large, natural open spaces are located in a greenbelt through the Hudson Highlands in southeast Orange and northwest Putnam counties, in the Catskill Forest Preserve of northwest Ulster and Sullivan counties, and along the Shawangunk Ridge in Ulster, Sullivan and Orange counties. The data is provided in acres.

Source: Orange County Department of Planning, Mid-Hudson Regional Sustainability Plan, Final May 2013
http://www.co.orange.ny.us/filestorage/124/1362/MHRSP_FinalDraftPlan_May2013_web.pdf

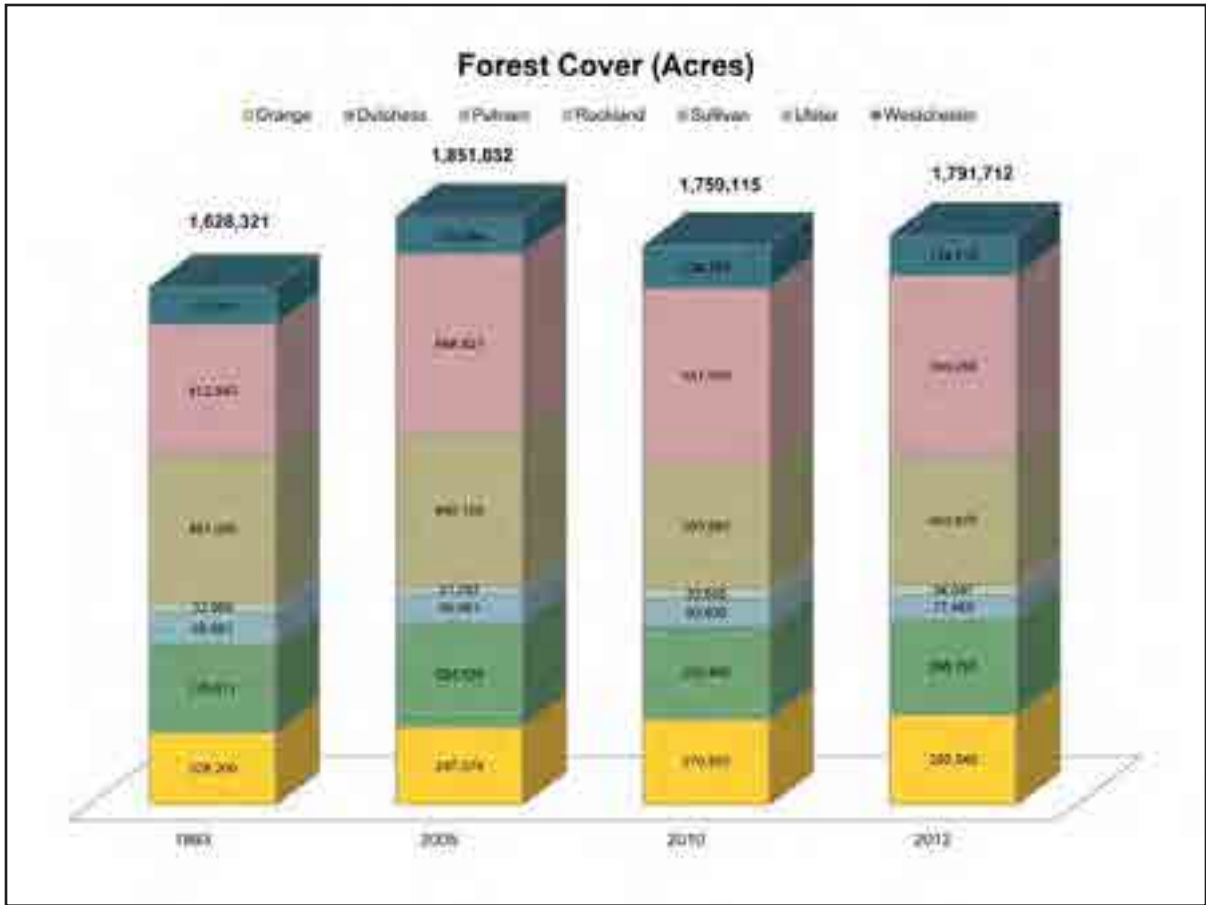
Summary Statement: Of almost 2 million acres of forest cover in the Hudson Valley, Orange County's 285,548 acres in 2012 constituted 16% of the entire acreage. Ulster County, with its Catskill Forest Preserve and Shawangunk Ridge acreage holds the greatest share, at 32%. Between 1993 and 2012, Orange County's forest cover increased by 25%, second only to Ulster County. Putnam and Sullivan reported a reduction in their acreage in forest cover.

Forest Cover, Hudson Valley 1993–2012 (by Acres)

	1993	2005	2010	2012	% of Total 2012	% Change 1993–2012
Orange	228,200	247,074	270,855	285,548	16%	25%
Dutchess	276,971	324,330	292,400	296,797	17%	7%
Putnam	99,661	95,061	83,636	77,465	4%	-22%
Rockland	32,569	21,297	33,605	34,047	2%	5%
Sullivan	461,096	480,159	395,882	403,870	23%	-12%
Ulster	412,540	566,527	551,950	569,266	32%	38%
Westchester	117,284	116,584	130,787	124,719	7%	6%
Total	1,628,321	1,851,032	1,759,115	1,791,712	100%	10%

Source:

USDA Forest Service, FIDO - Standard Reports, Area Reports, in acres, by county and forest-type group
<http://apps.fs.fed.us/fido/standardrpt.html>





Energy Use By Households

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N//A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Demand for energy by households from all sources in each of the Hudson Valley counties is expressed below. Data is for residential users only and reported for households. The source for the table is the Mid-Hudson Regional Sustainability Plan, which used primary sources for its data.

Summary Statement: In the Hudson Valley, fuel oil, kerosene and natural gas were the primary sources of energy for 84% of the region’s households in 2010. Electricity was a distant third, at 9%. While wood was used in 1% to 7% of households, it accounted for 10% of usage in Sullivan households.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, and Natural Gas are the Primary Energy Sources in Households in Orange County

Location	Total Occupied Households	2010 Number of Households Using:				
		Fuel Oil or Kerosene	Natural Gas	Electricity	Bottled Tank or LP Gas	Wood, Other
Orange	106,934	58,243	27,171	13,745	3,912	3,863
Dutchess	124,627	44,976	57,561	12,372	5,305	4,413
Putnam	34,727	23,012	3,107	6,500	935	1,173
Rockland	98,207	2,900	85,845	7,354	1,017	1,091
Sullivan	31,599	19,161	1,219	4,408	3,771	3,040
Ulster	68,581	36,502	13,733	3,461	5,761	5,124
Westchester	344,475	153,556	153,495	28,318	4,958	4,148
Hudson Valley	809,150	338,350	342,131	80,158	25,659	22,852
% By Type for HV	100%	42%	42%	9%	3%	3%

Source:

*Adapted from NYSERDA, 2012. NYS Energy Profiles: 1996–2010
Mid-Hudson Regional Sustainability Plan May 2013

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1362/MHRSP_FinalDraftPlan_May2013_web.pdf

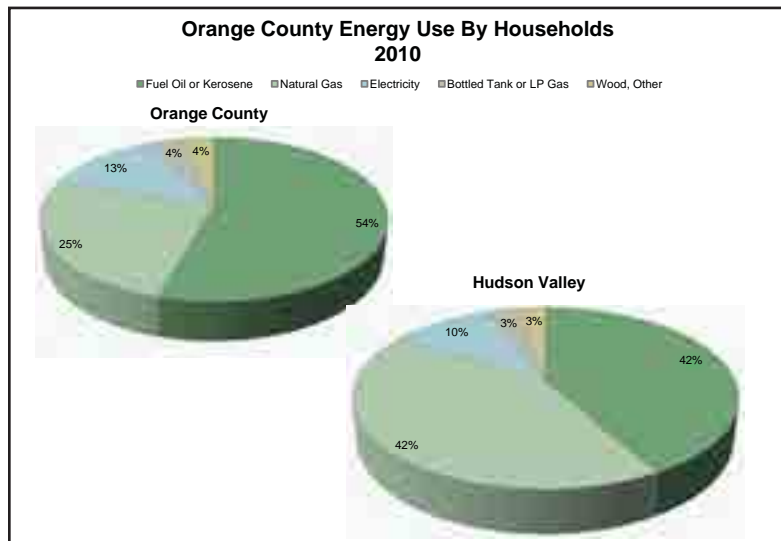




Photo Voltaic Systems Installed

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley  New York State  2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Solar photo voltaic (PV) technology uses sunlight to produce electricity. Individual solar cells, each made from semiconductor materials, are connected together to form PV modules that in turn are integrated to form PV arrays. NYSERDA keeps track of PV installations that connect to the power grid. Most installations are connected and most use NYSERDA’s incentive program.

Summary Statement: The seven counties of the Hudson Valley represented around 25% of all PV installations in New York State since 2003, with 4,238 installations in 2013 alone. Orange County has been a leader, rivaling Westchester. Orange’s installations accounted for 27% of all installations in the Hudson Valley in 2013, up from 8% in 2010.

The Number of Photo Voltaic Systems Installed Annually has Skyrocketed in the Hudson Valley

	2003	2008	2010	2013	Total	Avg. Size 2013
Orange	1	46	16	320	383	10.4 Kw *
Dutchess	5	43	56	151	255	7.7 Kw
Putnam	1	7	9	31	48	11.2 Kw
Rockland	2	16	14	234	266	20.2 Kw
Sullivan	2	11	11	20	44	9.9 Kw
Ulster	5	11	11	20	47	8.6 Kw
Westchester	5	61	73	415	554	12.3 Kw
Total HV	21	195	190	1,191	1,597	
New York State	78	780	918	4,238	6,014	15.3 Kw
HV as % of NYS	27%	25%	21%	28%	27%	
Orange County as % of HV Total	5%	24%	8%	27%	24%	

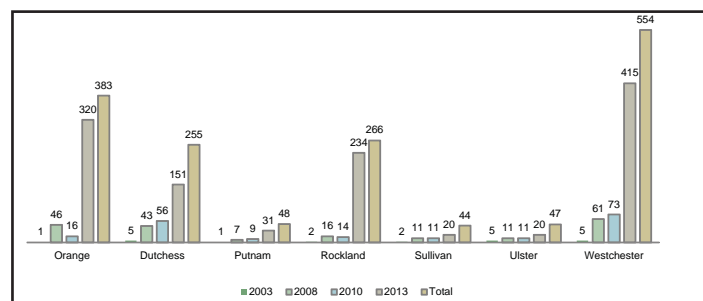
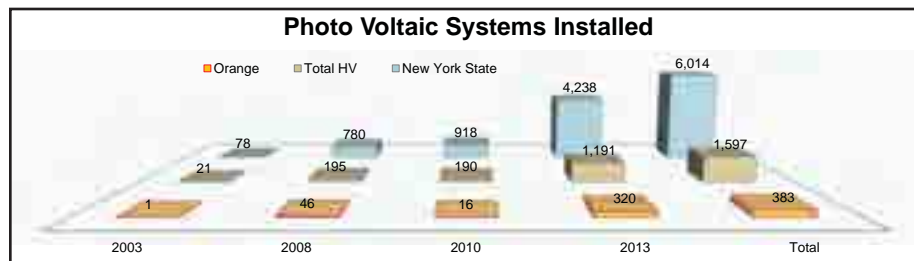
Note: Kw = Kilowatt Hour

Source:

NYSERDA, Power Clerk Reports www.nyserra.powerclerkreports.com

<http://www.nyserra.powerclerkreports.com/Default.aspx?ReportId=1>

<http://www.nyserra.ny.gov/Energy-Efficiency-and-Renewable-Programs/Renewables/Solar-Technologies.aspx>





Energy Audits

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Energy audits of residential locations in Orange County have occurred in earnest only since the early 2000's. Reporting on small business audits began in 2011.

NYSERDA's Home Performance with ENERGY STAR (HPwES) Program of residential energy audits and home efficiency upgrades reported its first completed project in Orange County in 2004. Until 2010, its reports of energy audits captured only audits that resulted in completed upgrades. In 2010, HPwES began offering free or reduced cost comprehensive home energy audits and is now tracking audits, whether or not upgrades follow. Upgrades may include air sealing, insulation, heating/cooling, or domestic hot water efficiency.

NYSERDA reports data for two commercial programs that encompass small businesses and not-for-profits with 10 or fewer full-time employees with an average annual electric demand of 100 Kw or less. A Small Commercial Energy Assessment is a visual, walk-through assessment of a commercial building focusing on the building's lighting, HVAC, building envelope and domestic hot water systems. A list of energy efficiency improvements to save electricity and/or fuel is generated. After the Assessment Report is generated, the energy assessment contractor meets with the customer to present the energy assessment report recommendations and to offer the customer assistance in applying for incentives and low-interest financing available through NYSERDA. Regional contractors are competitively selected by NYSERDA to provide energy assessments through the Small Commercial Energy Efficiency Program. NYSERDA's primary program is through Green Jobs—Green NY, a program initiated in 2009. NYSERDA also leveraged funding made available by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to provide energy assessments to small businesses and not-for-profit organizations with 11 or more full time employees with average annual electric demand of 100 Kw or less. ARRA-funded assessments were available from January 2011 through September 2013, when the funding expired.

Summary Statement: The number of residential audits in Orange County has increased each year except 2012, when the number dipped by 30% from its 2011 high of 94. Small business assessments had a strong beginning in 2011 but have declined since then. The ARRA program's expiration in September 2013 contributed to the drop in volume.

**Number of Energy Audits/Assessments
Orange County**

Year	Residential Audits	Free or Reduced Cost Audit Completions	Small Commercial Energy Assessments	
	Number of Completed Energy Efficiency Projects		ARRA *	GJGNY **
2004	1	—		
2005	4	—		
2006	6	—		
2007	5	—		
2008	10	—		
2009	31	—		
2010	16	2		
2011	94	226	74	220
2012	61	281	39	169
2013	74	276	28	53
Total	302	785	141	442

Sources of data appear on top of the next page.



Source:

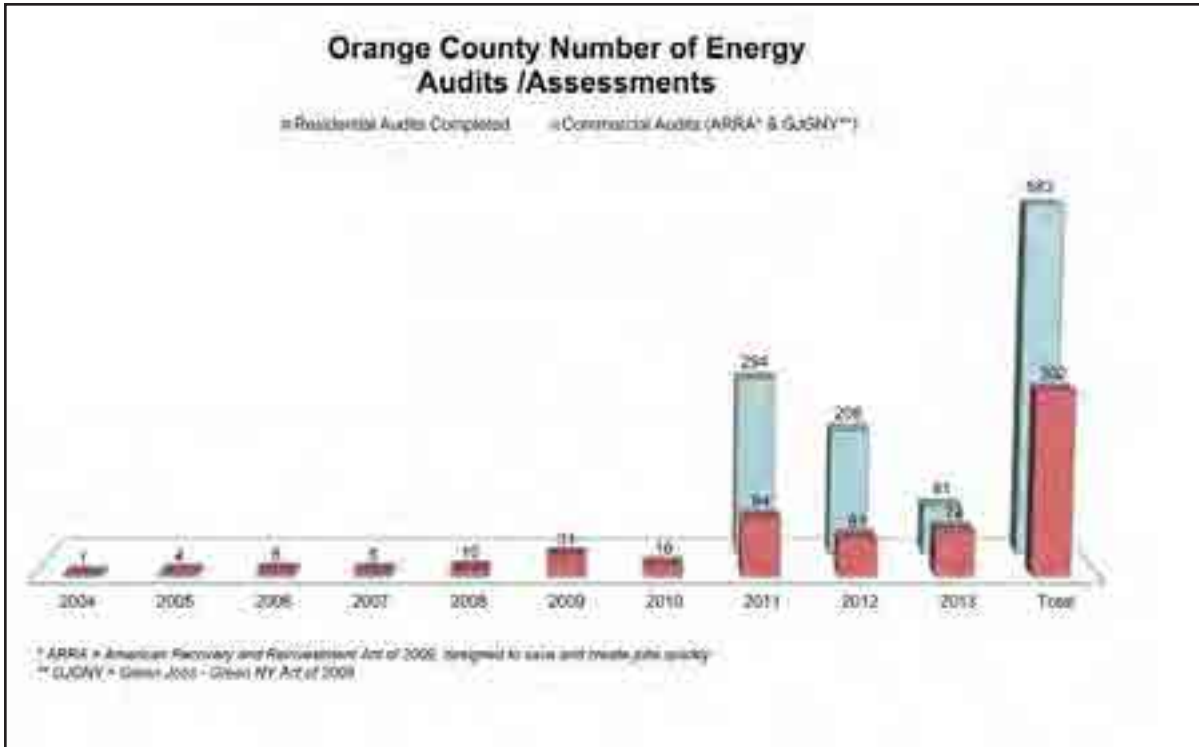
NYSERDA, www.nyserdera.ny.gov

Residential Audits -Home Performance with ENERGY STAR Program

<http://www.nyserdera.ny.gov/Energy-Efficiency-and-Renewable-Programs/Residential/Programs/Existing-Home-Renovations.aspx>

<http://www.nyserdera.ny.gov/Energy-Efficiency-and-Renewable-Programs/Green-Jobs-Green-New-York.aspx>

Small Business and Not-for-Profit Assessments, NYSERDA, Policy, Planning and Market Development





Green Jobs in the Hudson Valley

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? This indicator looks at jobs described as “green jobs” in the Hudson Valley (individual county information is not available). The term “green jobs” is an amorphous term; these jobs are not codified and defined as yet. The Department of Labor and NAIC do not report green jobs. The New York State Department of Labor and its research partners surveyed 20,000 businesses in late 2010 to determine the number and types of green jobs in the State. Two thousand four hundred of those businesses were in the Hudson Valley. While “green” touches nearly every sector of the economy (such as agriculture, education, energy, transportation, etc.), New York State’s Green Jobs Survey focused on two spheres of green economic activity: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. Jobs considered “green”:

- Green economic activities: Activities that produce goods or deliver services that increase energy efficiency or generate renewable energy.
- Green employee: A worker primarily engaged in producing green products or services, such as a photovoltaic installer, an insulation worker or a wind turbine assembler.

Summary Statement: The number of “green” companies in the Hudson Valley as determined by the number of employers accounted for 27% of all companies in 2010 in the four major industry sectors where green labor is employed. The construction trades industry had the largest proportion of firms having green jobs, at 32%, and the professional services were just behind at 29%. Almost 19,000 jobs were considered “green” among these firms, representing 25.9% of all labor. The construction trades employed a higher percentage in green jobs than the other three industries. Regarding employers’ sense of change in the numbers of green employees, those in the professional and building services industries largely anticipated no significant change in the future. The construction trades and component manufacturing employers were more optimistic in their projections for more green jobs in their industries.

Estimated Number of Firms with One or More Green Jobs Hudson Valley (Late 2010 Survey Results)

<i>Firms</i>	<i>Component Manufacturing</i>	<i>Professional Services</i>	<i>Building Services</i>	<i>Construc- tion Trades</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number With Green Jobs	30	430	470	1,470	2,400
Number in Industry Cluster	170	1,510	2,750	4,570	9,000
Percent with Green Jobs	19%	29%	17%	32%	27%

Estimated Number of Workers with Green Jobs Hudson Valley Region (Late 2010 Survey Results)

	<i>Component Manufacturing</i>	<i>Professional Services</i>	<i>Building Services</i>	<i>Construc- tion Trades</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of Green Jobs	430	2,880	4,650	10,550	18,510
Number of All Jobs in Industry	8,820	15,240	17,420	29,870	71,350
% of Total in Each Industry	4.9%	18.9%	26.7%	35.3%	25.9%



**Firms With Green Jobs
Expected Change in Green Employment
(Late 2010 Survey Results)**

<i>Firms</i>	<i>Component Manufacturing</i>	<i>Professional Services</i>	<i>Building Services</i>	<i>Construction Trades</i>
Grow Larger	32%	34%	28%	34%
Unchanged	30%	47%	53%	33%
Become Smaller	4%	0%	1%	4%
Don't Know	34%	19%	18%	29%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

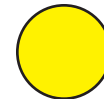
Source:

New York State Green Jobs Survey, Report for the Hudson Valley Region, 2010
New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research & Statistics
<http://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/green/hudsonvalley.pdf>

Environmental Conservation Commissions

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? This list identifies the municipalities in Orange County that have officially adopted an Environmental Conservation Commission (ECC). The ECC provides consultation to municipal planning boards on issues related to land use.

Summary Statement: As of January 2012, seven of Orange County's municipalities had enacted laws creating environmental conservation commissions. There were no additional ECC's established since then. All are towns.

Towns as of January 2013

Cornwall
Goshen
Monroe
Montgomery
Tuxedo Park
Wallkill
Warwick

Source:

New York State Association of Conservation Commissions, NYS CACs/
CBs
<http://www.nysaccny.org/nys-cacs-cbs>



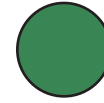
Protected Open Space

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The extent of Orange County's protected open space is presented here as well as the open space acreage per Orange County resident. Protected open space includes all public undeveloped land and privately-owned preserved land and land with easements. Ownership of open space is also reported as well as the land's status as Permanent, Temporary, etc.

Summary Statement: Orange County's protected open space has increased gradually since 2004 to 119,869 acres in 2014, with greatest growth in private preserves in the period between 2004 and 2010. Permanent state land represents the majority of open space, at 59%. Private preserve land and land with conservation easements on it was reported to be 15% of total acreage in 2014. In 2010 and 2014, there were more than three acres of open space per person in Orange County.

Acres of Protected Open Space, Orange County

		<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
		<i>2004</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2014</i>
Federal	Permanent	2,830	2,830	2,830	2%
	Temporary	14,335	14,335	14,335	12%
State	Permanent	68,900	68,900	70,330	59%
County *	Permanent	2,730	2,790	2,790	2%
	Temporary - proposed reservoir lands	3,960	3,960	3,960	3%
Municipal	Water Supply	5,840	5,840	5,840	5%
	Municipal Parks	2,370	2,370	2,388	2%
Private **	Permanent	9,486	17,179	17,396	15%
Total		110,451	118,204	119,869	100%
% Acres/Person ***		N/A	3.2	3.1	

* Increase due to purchase of 60-acre rail bed in 2010. ** Includes acres of easements and preserve land.

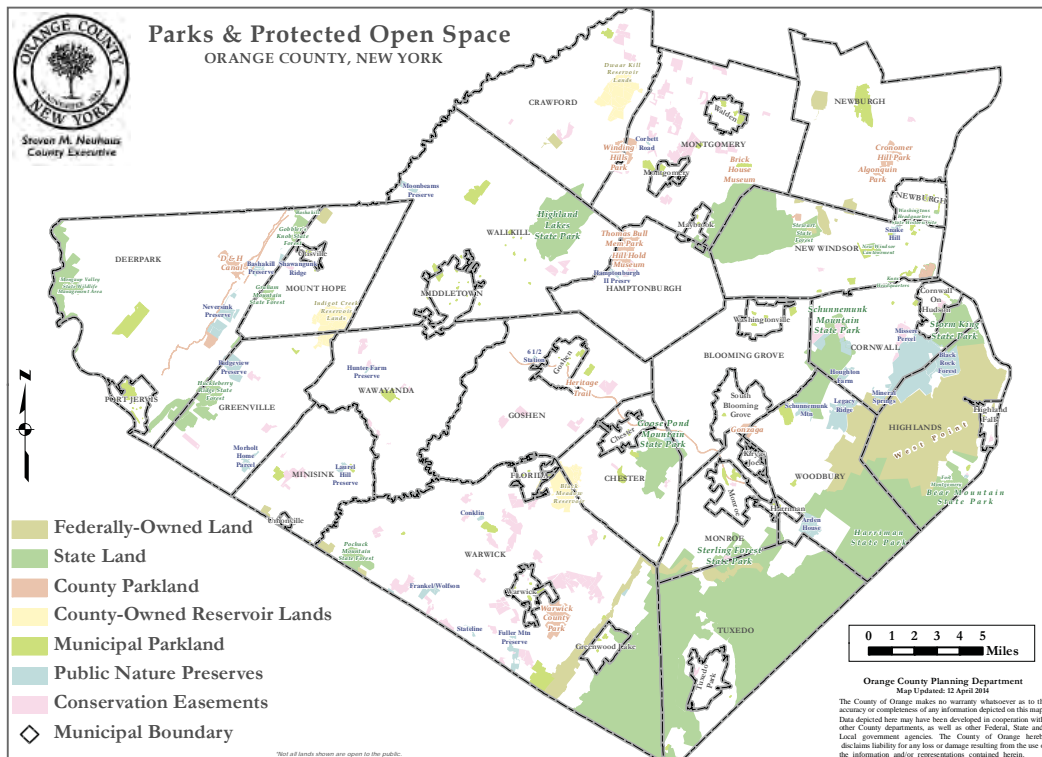
*** 2013 U.S. Census data used to calculate per-person acreage.

Permanent = Permanently protected open space guaranteed to remain undeveloped in perpetuity

Temporary = protected open space cannot be developed for a certain period of time due to contractual agreements.

(continued on next page)

Note 1: 18,200 acres of Temporary (480a Forest Tax Law) were removed from data for the years 2004 and 2010, as reported in the 2007 and 2012 Quality of Life Report Cards, at the recommendation of the Orange County Planning Department because the data is considered unreliable. *Note 2:* 2013 population from Jan.1–July 1, 2013 used to calculate acres per person of protected open space in 2014.

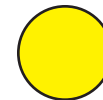


Source: Orange County Planning Department

Open Space Plans

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? As open space becomes more important to residents of Orange County, so do municipal open space plans, i.e., plans that are authorized by municipal leadership.

Summary Statement: As the data indicate, eight towns and one village of Orange’s 42 municipalities have open space plans. Orange County’s cities and some villages cited the lack of open space as the reason for no plans. The number of municipalities with plans was static between 2012 and 2014.

Open Space Plans of Orange County Municipalities 2014

Source:
2012 Data: Each Municipality
2014 Data: Orange County Planning Department

Towns	Blooming Grove
	Cornwall
	Crawford
	Goshen
	Monroe
	Montgomery
	Mount Hope
	Warwick
Villages	Walden



Public Trails for Walking, Hiking and Biking

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? The data here is a listing of the known public trails in Orange County as of 2013 intended for walking and, in some cases, biking.

Summary Statement: In Orange County, there were 36 public trails available for walking in Orange County in 2013. About 50% of all parks allow for biking. In addition to rail trails and parks, Orange County boasts specialized walking loops in the three cities, at Valley View Nursing Home and other locations.

**Public Trails for Walking, Hiking, and Biking
Orange County 2013**

<i>Trail</i>	<i>Kind of Trail</i>	<i>Walking/Hiking</i>	<i>Biking</i>
1887 Walking Loop	Healthy Orange *	X	X
Appalachian Trail	Hiking	X	
Bear Mountain State Park	Hiking	X	
Black Rock Forest	Hiking	X	
Cascade Park	Hiking	X	
Colonial Terraces Walking Tour	Greenway	X	X
Crows Nest	Hiking	X	
Delaware River Heritage Trail	Greenway	X	X
D&H Canal Towpath	Shared-Use	X	X
Frederick Douglas Trail	Greenway	X	X
Goose Pond Mountain State Park	Hiking	X	
Harriman State Park	Hiking	X	
Heritage Trail	Shared Uses	X	X
Highland Falls Greenway Trail	Greenway	X	X
Highlands State Park	Hiking	X	
Highlands Trail	Hiking	X	
Huckleberry Ridge State Forest	Hiking	X	
Long Path	Hiking	X	
Middletown Community Campus Walking Loop	Healthy Orange *		
Middletown and New Jersey Rail Trail	Shared Use	X	X
Middletown Walking Loop	Healthy Orange *	X	X
Newburgh Walking Loop	Healthy Orange *	X	X
Old Town Cemetery – American Revolutionary Walk	Greenway	X	X
Outdoor Discovery Center	Hiking	X	
Pochuck State Forest	Hiking	X	X
Port Jervis DSS Walking Loop	Healthy Orange *	X	X
Port Jervis Fitness Loop	Healthy Orange *		X
Schwangunk Ridge Trail	Hiking	X	
Sterling Forest State Park	Hiking	X	X
Stewart State Forest	Hiking	X	X
Stillman and Howells Trail/Storm King Mountain State Park	Hiking	X	



**Public Trails for Walking, Hiking, and Biking
Orange County 2013**

<i>Trail</i>	<i>Kind of Trail</i>	<i>Walking/Hiking</i>	<i>Biking</i>
Storm King State Park	Hiking	X	
Trail of Two Cities	Greenway	X	X
Valley View Campus and DSS Walking Loop	Healthy Orange *	X	X
Walden-Walkill Rail Trail	Shared Use	X	X
Walkill Valley Loop	Hiking	X	

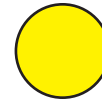
* Healthy Orange supports “Loops” on various work sites and in various municipalities which are designed to encourage outdoor exercise. Resistance training machines are available on some trails; they can be easily used by seniors and disabled.

Source: Orange County Planning Department, Orange County Tourism

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Flora

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator identifies the flora and fauna species in Orange County in 2011 and 2014 that have been flagged as existing in critical habitats and therefore in need of protection.

Summary Statement: In 2011, there were four species considered endangered or threatened by the US Fish & Wildlife Service. In 2014, the northern long-eared bat was added as a “proposed” endangered species.

**Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Fauna
Orange County**

	<i>Status</i>	
	<i>2012 Report 2011</i>	<i>2015 Report 2014</i>
Fauna		
<i>Clams</i>		
Dwarf wedgemussel (<i>Alasmidonta heterodon</i>)	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Mammals</i>		
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	Endangered	Endangered
Northern Long-Eared Bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)		Proposed Endangered
<i>Reptiles</i>		
Bog (=Muhlenberg) turtle (<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>)	Threatened	Threatened
Flora		
<i>Flowering Plants</i>		
Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>)	Threatened	Threatened

Endangered = in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range
Threatened = likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range

Source:
US Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/countySearch!speciesByCountyReport.action?fips=36071



Source: Thom Munterich, Hudson Valley Custom Stained Glass



ARTS & CULTURE



ORANGE COUNTY

CITIZENS FOUNDATION

Quality of Life • 2015 Report



Arts and Culture Summary

Despite the impact of the 2008 and on-going recession, the arts are alive and well in Orange County. According to a report by SUNY New Paltz' Center for Research, Regional Education and Outreach (CRREO) published in July 2014, Orange County ranked second only to Westchester in the amount of dollars spent by arts & culture organizations and indirectly as a result of them.

In 2013, Orange County boasted almost 900 arts-related businesses in a wide range of categories, such as design & publishing, film, radio & TV, performing and visual arts. While the number of reported businesses declined from 2011 levels, the number of jobs in the arts grew by 5%, especially in performing arts services and visual arts/photography.

Today, there are many arts organizations offering more programs, exhibits, and classes than ever before. For example, the Hoboken Film Festival held at the Paramount Theatre in Middletown, a new addition since 2011, has attracted a wide and enthusiastic audience. At the same time, a variety of public events and arts series and shows occur in the county's many municipalities to broaden the sense of community. Many are seasonal. An art tour, a jazz festival, a mineral and gem show are examples of the diversity of offerings. These events are sponsored by municipalities and/or privately.

Increasingly, the arts are moving into locations where people congregate. A number of libraries in Orange offer concerts, poetry readings and film series and restaurants exhibit art and put on theater.

Data is scattered, estimated and incomplete. However it does appear that while museum attendance has generally dropped off from 2007 levels, attendance at concerts, plays, etc. has grown. Eisenhower Hall saw a 17% increase in its attendance between 2010/2012 and 2013.

Grant funds continue to be scarce. The National Endowment for the Arts (a federal program) gave no grants to Orange County (and three other Hudson Valley) recipients in 2013; the NYS Council on the Arts reduced its grants by 19%, but did fund 15 new grants administered by Arts Mid-Hudson through its Decentralized Grant Program; and the New York Foundation for the Arts gave no scholarships in Orange County. Orange County continued to be a grantor of arts-related funds.





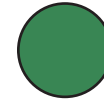
Arts-Related Businesses in Orange County

County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator counts the number of for-profit and not-for-profit arts-related businesses and employees in Orange County registered with Dun and Bradstreet. Because not all businesses register, the reporting entity—Creative Industries—believes nonprofit arts organizations and individual artists are under-reported; the estimate therefore should be considered conservative.

Summary Statement: The number of businesses reported declined between 2011 and 2013, due to the lack of data on the number of Antiques and Collectibles Dealers in 2013. The increase in employees is attributed to a substantial jump in the number of jobs in performing arts services and the growth of jobs in visual arts/photography.

Arts-Related Businesses—Summary Orange County

	2012 Report	2015 Report
	2011	2013
Number of Arts-related businesses	972	847
Number of people employed	2,618	2,752
Arts-Related Businesses as % of All Businesses	4.6%	4.2%

Kinds of Arts-Related Businesses and Employees Orange County

Category	2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change	
	Businesses	Employees	Businesses	Employees	2011–2013	2011–2013
Antiques & Collectibles Dealer	40					
Arts Schools and Services	43	147	34	136	-21%	-7%
Agents			1	2		
Arts Councils	4	8	3	7	-25%	-13%
Arts Schools and Instruction	39	139	30	127	-23%	-9%
Design and Publishing	273	581	258	584	-5%	1%
Advertising	41	128	35	113	-15%	-12%
Architecture	61	150	53	119	-13%	-21%
Design	163	237	163	288	0%	22%
Publishing	8	66	7	64	-13%	-3%
Film, Radio and TV	84	229	98	219	17%	-4%
Motion Pictures	64	183	77	177	20%	-3%
Radio	15	18	16	17	7%	-6%
Television	5	28	5	25	0%	-11%
Galleries	41					
Museums and Collections	44	150	28	173	-36%	15%
Historical Society	7	15	5	9	-29%	-40%

Continued on next page

**Kinds of Arts-Related Businesses and Employees
Orange County**

Category	2012 Report 2011		2015 Report 2013		% Change	
	Businesses	Employees	Businesses	Employees	2011-2013 Businesses	2011-2013 Employees
Museums	37	135	23	164	-38%	21%
Performing Arts	167	787	157	845	-6%	7%
Dance			1	10		
Music	78	623	73	548	-6%	-12%
Opera	1	2	1	2	0%	0%
Performers	60	110	47	103	-22%	-6%
Services & Facilities	25	45	32	175	28%	289%
Theaters	3	7	3	7	0%	0%
Suppliers of Arts Materials	37					
Theatrical Equipment & Supplies	8					
Visual Arts/Photography	276	724	272	795	-1%	10%
Crafts	25	125	29	124	16%	-1%
Photography	178	344	180	428	1%	24%
Services	37	195	29	185	-22%	-5%
Visual Arts	36	60	34	58	-6%	-3%
Grand Total	972	2,618	847	2,752	-13%	5%

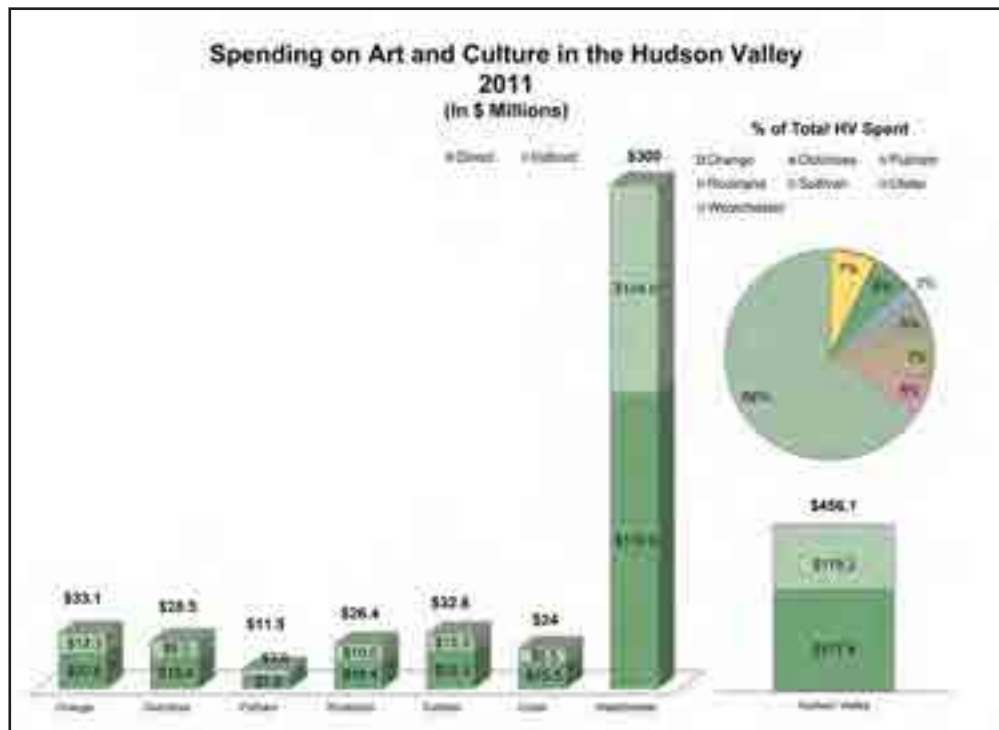
Source:

2011 Data: Orange County Department of Planning (Americans for the Arts, Creative report)

www.AmericansForTheArts.org/sc/CreativeIndustries

2013 Data: "The Creative Industries in Orange County, NY" 2014, Americans for the Arts

http://aftadc.brinkster.net/New_York/county/NY_Orange.pdf





Economic Impact of Arts & Culture Organizations

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Economic impact of arts and culture organizations is determined by the number dollars directly spent by arts organizations on such things as personnel, supplies and rent, and dollars spent indirectly as a result of the presence of arts & culture organizations on such items as lodging and food. Data is from 2011.

Summary Statement: Orange County ranked second only to Westchester in the amount of dollars spent by arts & culture organizations and indirectly as a result of their presence. Total spending related to arts & culture in Orange totaled \$33.1 million in 2011, 7.3% of all comparable spending by Hudson Valley counties.

Number of Arts and Culture Organizations & Jobs and Spending on the Arts & Culture* Hudson Valley

	# Organizations		Spending (\$ million)			% of Total HV \$ Spent
	# Identified	Spending Data Based Upon	Direct	Indirect	Total Spending	
Orange	78	44	\$20.8	\$12.3	\$33.10	7.3%
Dutchess	109	71	\$19.0	\$9.5	\$28.50	6.2%
Putnam	52	25	\$7.9	\$3.6	\$11.50	2.5%
Rockland	53	44	\$16.4	\$10.0	\$26.40	5.8%
Sullivan	30	16	\$22.3	\$10.3	\$32.60	7.1%
Ulster	106	62	\$15.5	\$8.5	\$24.00	5.3%
Westchester	89	79	\$176.0	\$124.0	\$300.00	65.8%
Hudson Valley	517	341	\$277.9	\$178.2	\$456.10	100.0%

* This table does not include arts-related businesses and enterprises; data on these businesses is presented earlier in this section

Source:

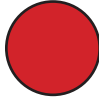
2011 Data: Mid-Hudson Arts & Culture: the economic impact. Center for Research, Regional Education & Outreach, SUNY New Paltz

http://www.newpaltz.edu/crreo/crreo_artculture2014.pdf

National Endowment Grants and Partnerships, Support for Arts in the Hudson Valley

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? Here, the totals of grants are provided for each of the Hudson Valley counties for 2006, 2007, 2011, and 2013 by the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), a federal program, and its partnerships in support of the arts in the Hudson Valley. The grants are made to specific arts organizations in a variety of disciplines (dance, music, theater, etc.) and categories. Orange County's total in 2011 included a special \$50,000 Our Town grant.

Summary Statement: Only Ulster and Westchester Counties in the region received support from the NEA in all the years reported here. In 2013, Orange and three other Hudson Valley counties received no grants from NEA. The total of grant dollars awarded in the Hudson Valley dropped by almost \$150,000 between 2011 and 2013.

National Endowment Grants & Partnerships, Support for Arts Hudson Valley

	2007 Report		2011 Report	2015 Report	% Change	
	2006	2007	2011	2013	2006–2011	2011–2013
	Orange	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$63,000	\$0	740%
Dutchess	\$80,000	\$87,500	\$112,000	\$144,000	40%	29%
Putnam	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$0		-100%
Rockland	\$10,000	\$0	\$22,000	\$0	120%	-100%
Sullivan	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$0	50%	-100%
Ulster	\$47,000	\$47,500	\$77,500	\$116,500	65%	50%
Westchester	\$145,500	\$115,500	\$190,000	\$90,000	31%	-53%
Hudson Valley Total	\$300,000	\$270,500	\$499,500	\$350,500	67%	-30%

Sources:

2011 Data: National Endowment for the Arts

http://www.nea.gov/grants/recent/11grants/states/1/11_states1.php?STATE=NY

2013 Data: National Endowment for the Arts

<http://apps.nea.gov/GrantSearch/ResultsExport.aspx>

National Endowment for the Arts and NYS Council on the Arts Grants

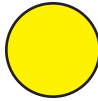
	2007			2011			2013			% Change 2007 - 2013
	NEA	NYSCA	Total	NEA	NYSCA	Total	NEA	NYSCA	Total	
Orange	\$10,000	\$178,300	\$188,300	\$63,000	\$133,317	\$196,317	\$0	\$111,530	\$111,530	-68.8%
Dutchess	\$87,500	\$636,910	\$724,410	\$112,000	\$556,809	\$668,809	\$144,000	\$388,550	\$532,550	-36.0%
Putnam	\$0	\$124,035	\$124,035	\$20,000	\$113,242	\$133,242	\$0	\$109,920	\$109,920	-12.8%
Rockland	\$0	\$219,985	\$219,985	\$22,000	\$247,846	\$269,846	\$0	\$189,100	\$189,100	-16.3%
Sullivan	\$10,000	\$136,795	\$146,795	\$15,000	\$131,637	\$146,637	\$0	\$82,500	\$82,500	-77.9%
Ulster	\$47,500	\$395,485	\$442,985	\$77,500	\$397,283	\$474,783	\$116,500	\$407,359	\$523,859	15.4%
Westchester	\$115,500	\$1,173,025	\$1,288,525	\$190,000	\$1,056,547	\$1,246,547	\$90,000	\$926,589	\$1,016,589	-26.7%
Hudson Valley	\$270,500	\$2,864,535	\$3,135,035	\$499,500	\$2,636,681	\$3,136,181	\$350,500	\$2,215,548	\$2,566,048	-18.1%



NYS Council on the Arts, Support for Arts in the Hudson Valley

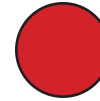
Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? Grants to arts-related organizations and individuals are one (imperfect) measure of support for the arts in the region. The data here reports the grant amounts distributed by the NYS Council on the Arts (NYSCA) in the years specified.

Summary Statement: NYSCA grant awards reached their peak in 2007 and have continued to decline in number and dollar amounts since then for all Hudson Valley counties but Ulster. In 2013, Orange County's grant total of \$111,530 was almost 16.3% less than in 2011, and the number of grant recipients declined by three.

New York State Council on the Arts Number of Grants Made in the Hudson Valley

	2007 Report		2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change	
	2000	2007	2011	2013	2007-2011	2011-2013
	Orange	5	14	10	8	-28.6%
Dutchess	42	38	25	15	-34.2%	-40.0%
Putnam	10	8	8	7	0.0%	-12.5%
Rockland	26	15	18	13	20.0%	-27.8%
Sullivan	12	17	12	8	-29.4%	-33.3%
Ulster	42	33	33	29	0.0%	-12.1%
Westchester	63	63	63	52	0.0%	-17.5%

New York State Council on the Arts Grants Dollars Distributed Hudson Valley

	2007 Report		2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change	
	2000	2007	2011	2013	2007-2011	2011-2013
	Orange	\$66,586	\$178,300	\$133,317	\$111,530	-25.2%
Dutchess	\$835,282	\$636,910	\$556,809	\$388,550	-12.6%	-30.2%
Putnam	\$192,175	\$124,035	\$113,242	\$109,920	-8.7%	-2.9%
Rockland	\$300,150	\$219,985	\$247,846	\$189,100	12.7%	-23.7%
Sullivan	\$129,010	\$136,795	\$131,637	\$82,500	-3.8%	-37.3%
Ulster	\$383,332	\$395,485	\$397,283	\$407,359	0.5%	2.5%
Westchester	\$1,282,243	\$1,173,025	\$1,056,547	\$926,589	-9.9%	-12.3%

**Grant Categories
Orange County**

	<u>2007 Report</u>	<u>2011 Report</u>	<u>2014 Report</u>
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2013</u>
Art		4	1
Arts Councils	4		
Arts Orgs			
Children			
Colleges			
Film			
Museums		2	1
Music	3	3	1
Theaters	1	2	2
Other	6		3
Total	14	11	8

Source:

New York State Council on the Arts www.nysca.org/grant_app/org_search.cfm





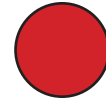
Other Arts Grants

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The New York Foundation for the Arts (NYFA), Orange County and Arts Mid-Hudson also distribute grant funds. NYFA administers and distributes its own grants of between \$200 and \$1,500 each; Orange County's grants are \$200 to \$5,000 each; Arts Mid-Hudson's awards are through its Decentralized Grant Program. New York State Council on the Arts (NYSCA) funds the Arts Mid-Hudson program; its grants are not reported as NYSCA grants.

Summary Statement: In 2013, Orange County awarded 21 grants and Arts Mid-Hudson awarded 15 grants. There were no NYFA grants awarded in Orange County in 2013.

Other Arts Grants Orange County

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Project</i>
<i>NYSCA Grants (Arts Mid-Hudson)</i>	
<i>2014</i>	
Albert Wisner Public Library	Celebrate Asian and Pacific Cultures—Warwick
Cornwall Public Library	World/Ethnic Music in America
Creative Theatre Group	Mainstage Productions—Monroe
Friends of the Newburgh Free Library	Habitat for Artists
Friends of the Pine Bush Area Library	Artist Salons and Clay Day Workshops
Greater Newburgh Symphony Orchestra	GNSO Free Summer Pops Family Concert
Greenwood Lake Public Library	Music Makers Concert Series
Hudson Valley Jazz Festival	2014 Festival
Hudson Valley Parents of Performing Students	Alice in Wonderland—Walden
Josephine Louise Public Library	Narrative Art Workshop—Walden
Monroe Free Library	Music in Central Valley
Orange County Ballet	Dance for all in OCBT's 51st Year
Robert Skinner/Orange County Land Trust	Salt of the Earth—Warwick/Sugar Loaf
Sugar Loaf Music Series	Seligman Salon Series
Warwick Summer Arts Festival	2014 Festival
<i>Orange County Grants</i>	
<i>2013</i>	
Robert S. Grawi	Out of Africa: The Beat Goes On Demo and Lecture
Pine Bush Area Arts Council, Inc.	Celebrate Pine Bush Concerts
Creative Theater Group, Inc.	Playhouse Fall Finale presents "Rabbit Hole"
Just Off Broadway, Inc.	Theater for Young Audiences—Goldilocks and the Three Bears
Tango Under the Tent, Inc.	Argentine Tango Show and Instruction at an Orange County Festival
Mid-Hudson St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee, Inc.	38th Annual Mid-Hudson St. Patrick's Parade
Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson	Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson Bandstand Concerts

Continued on next page

**Other Arts Grants
Orange County**

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Project</i>
City of Middletown (Paramount Theatre)	Paramount Opera Project
Melissa Padham	Warwick Dance Festival
Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands	Retrospective Exhibition and Archive of Don Herron
Jubilate, LLC	Hudson Valley Honors Youth Choir 2013
Orange County Classic Choral Society, Inc.	Classic Choral Society Winter Concert 2013
Port Jervis Council for the Arts, Inc.	Holiday Concert feat. Greater Newburgh Symphony Orchestra String Ensemble
Edward McCarthy	Bolden: An American Hero Documentary Film and Screenings
MaryBeth P. Hraniotis	Modern Dance Rising: The Dances of Isadora Duncan and Loie Fuller
Bertoni Gallery, LLC	10th Annual Sundays in July Free Music, Art & Poetry Festival
Town of Wallkill Boys and Girls Club, Inc.	TNT Drama Matters After-School Program
David A. Manley Jr.	Monster Intelligence
Hudson Highlands Nature Museum	Art in the Wild Sculpture Exhibit
Newburgh Heights Association, Inc.	Heights Banners Beautification Project
Orange Regional Medical Center	Fabled Forest Mural for ORMC's Pediatric Center

*Orange County Grants**2011*

Bernard Wasserman	Artists in Profile
Bertoni Gallery	8th Annual Sundays in July Free Music, Art & Poetry Festival
Christ Church Episcopal, Inc.	Jubilate Winter Concert: Do You Hear What I Hear?
Christopher Clarino	The American Mosaic: A Portrait in Percussion
Community 2000	Warwick Summer Arts Festival's Farm Fest
Cornwall Public Library	Music of the Renaissance & Baroque Periods
Creative Theater Groups, Inc.	"Catfish Moon"
Elant, Inc.	Swinging with Seniors
FST Broadcasting	Air Pirates Radio Theater
Greenwood Lake Public Library	"Thursday Nite Music Makers" Concert Series
Louise McCutcheon	Senior Drop In
Middletown Concert Chorale	2011-12 Fall & Spring Concert Series
New Windsor Art Gallery, Inc.	Origami Pleasure
Phanatiks Entertainment, LLC	Hudson Valley Digital Media Workshop
Railroad Playhouse, Inc.	Development and Production of Tom Briscoe's "So I Got Fired from that Job"
Robert S. Grawi	What Makes Music?: A Journey Through Sound and Structure
Rosemarie Glass	Local Authors' Book Signings
Sound Directions/James Emery	String Trio of New York-Orange County Residency 2011-12
Step it Up Dance Productions	"A Familiar Suite" Winter Performance



**Other Arts Grants
Orange County**

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Project</i>
The Paraclete Arts Center	The Paraclete Arts Center 2011–2012 School Program
Village of Goshen Joint Recreation	Goshen Parks & Recreation 2012 Summer Concert Series
<i>NYFA Grants in Orange County</i>	
<i>2010</i>	
Thomas Munterich	Strategic Opportunity Stipend: Solo exhibit at Locust Grove

Sources:

Orange County Tourism

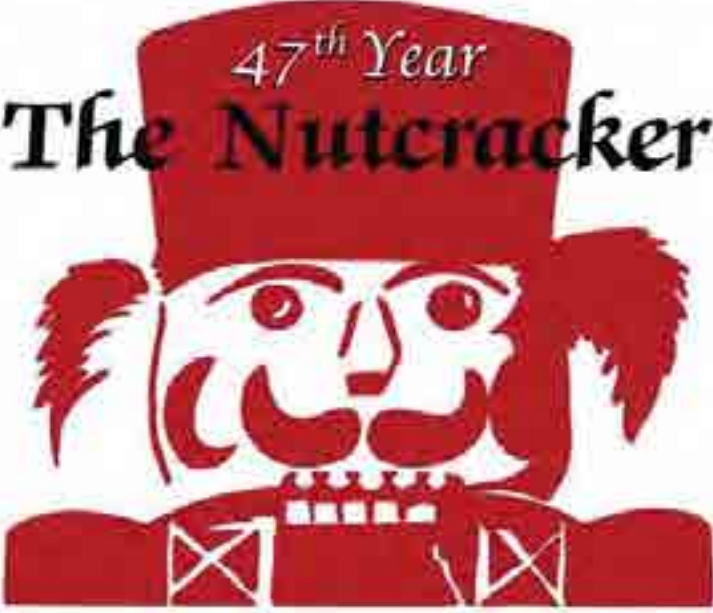
New York Foundation for the Arts

Arts Mid-Hudson, 2014 Decentralized Program Grants

<http://www.artsmidhudson.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/NYSCA-DEC-Awardees-2014.pdf>

Orange County Ballet Theatre
TCHAIKOVSKY'S FULL LENGTH BALLET IN TWO ACTS

47th Year
The Nutcracker



Longest running and most entertaining Nutcracker in the area!
Our 47th Annual Performance

JAMES I. O'NEILL HIGH SCHOOL
21 Morgan Road, Highland Falls, NY 10928

December 6, 2014, at 7:00 p.m.
December 7, 2014, at 2:30 p.m.

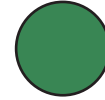
Arts Organizations—Attendance in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? Orange County's largest arts venues are ranked by attendance in the most recent year for which information is available. The top 15 venues are listed. There are many other arts organizations in Orange County; the Orange County Arts Council and Orange County Tourism have information on them. Because data for prior years is not as complete as for 2013, no comparison is made.

Summary Statement: Using attendance from the most recent year(s) available, attendance at Orange County's top 15 arts venues totaled more than 238,000. Storm King Art Center, a sculpture garden/museum, outpaced all other venues with 107,000 visitors in 2013. A variety of arts expressions are included from film, to theater, dance, concerts, and more.

15 Arts Organizations By Attendance Orange County

Venues	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>
	2007	2010/2011	2013
Storm King Art Center			107,000
Paramount Theatre	40,000	19,000	51,000
Eisenhower Hall Theatre	20,000	30,000	35,000
Downing Film Center Limited			15,000 [§]
SUNY Orange	2,346	11,950	10,488 ^{***}
Railroad Playhouse		2,500 ^{**}	3,360 [§]
Port Jervis Council for the Arts			3,000 [§]
OC Arts Council		450	2,500
Wallkill River School		2,400	2,400
Creative Theatre Group Inc			1,121 [§]
Just Off Broadway			1,000 [§]
Ritz Theater Newburgh Inc Safe Harbors of the Hudson			820 [§]
Orange County Citizens Foundation/Seligmann Center		150	700
Newburgh Chamber Music Inc			537 [§]
Center for Metal Arts			530 [§]
Total Attendance of Top 15 Arts Org's	62,346	66,450	238,089

[§] Information is from 2011

^{**} Nov 2010–October 2011

^{***} Mid-August 2013–Beginning of August 2014 (academic year)

Sources:

2007–2011 Data: Individual venues

2013 Data: Individual Venues

[§]Data is for 2011 and was obtained from State University of New York at New Paltz Center for Research, Regional Education and Outreach, Benincasa, J., Chiarito, J., Tobin, KT, Waltermaurer, E. (2014). *Mid-Hudson Arts & Culture: The Economic Impact* (CRREO Report, June 2014). New Paltz, NY.



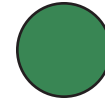
Community Events in Orange County Municipalities

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator reflects the vibrancy of Orange County's communities by listing the community events held annually in the various municipalities. Information for 2011 and 2013 are presented. Events in these lists may be organized and/or sponsored by the municipality itself or local organizations. The list is not comprehensive and may include some inaccuracies.

Summary Statement: As the data show, Orange County's municipalities and private organizations sponsor numerous public events that express their sense of community.

Annual Community Events in Orange County Municipalities

<i>Villages</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>
	<i>2011 Events</i>	<i>2013 Events</i>
Chester	Halloween Parade, 5K Race, Little League Parade	Halloween Parade, 4th of July Fireworks, Kiwanis 5K Race, The Annual Chester Clean-up, Little League Parade
Cornwall-On-Hudson	Riverfest	Riverfest
Florida	Family Fun Fest	Family Fun Fest, Seward Day, Tree Lighting, Farmers Market
Goshen	Great American Weekend, Jazz Festival, Farmers' Market	St. Patrick's Day Parade, Farmers Market, Great American Weekend
Greenwood Lake	Triathlon, Summer Concert Series, Terror on the Trail, Halloween Parade, Christmas Tree Lighting, Easter Egg Hunt, 4th of July Fireworks	Tree Lighting Winter Carnival, 5K Race, Street Fairs, Fire Works, Halloween Parade, July 4th Fireworks & Parade, Easter Egg Hunt, Terror on the Trail
Harriman		
Highland Falls	4th of July Celebration, Farmers' Market	Farmers Market, Fall Foliage Festival, 4th of July
Kiryas Joel	Lag B, Omer, Pilgrimages for Deceased Grand Rebbis'	Religious events throughout year
Maybrook	Celebrate Maybrook, Bike Rodeo, Christmas Tree Lighting, Halloween Party, Easter Egg Hunt	Easter Egg Hunt, Memorial Day Parade, July 4th, Celebrate Maybrook Day, Movie Night, Tree Lighting, Halloween Event
Monroe	Cheese Festival, Summer Concert Series, Halloween Parade	Cheese festival, Memorial Day Parade, Halloween Parade, Gem & Mineral Show, Turkey Trot
Montgomery	General Montgomery Day, 2 Yard Sales, Summer Concerts, Craft Day, Golf Outing, Teenage Concerts, Tractor Parade, Family Picnic, Halloween Party, Christmas House Tour, Santa Claus, Christmas Tree Lighting, Coffee House, Easter Egg Hunt, Memorial Day Parade	St. Patrick's Day Ramble, D.A.R.E. Bike Rodeo, Village Yard Sale, General Montgomery Day, Veteran's Day Memorial Day Parade, Tractor Show—Farm Day, Old-Fashioned Square Dance, Pearl Harbor Remembrance, Old-Fashioned Holiday Weekend, Easter Egg Hunt, Kayaking on the Wallkill, Farmers Market, Candlelight Ghost Tour



Annual Community Events in Orange County Municipalities

	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>
Otisville	Christmas Tree Lighting, Patriot Tree, Yard Sale, Easter Egg Hunt, Flag Burning Ceremony, Otisville Country Fair, 4th of July Fireworks	Patriot Tree Lighting, Holiday Tree Lighting, Flag Burning, Arbor Day Ceremony, Country Fair, 4th of July Fireworks, Yard Sale, Poker Run, Halloween
South Blooming Grove	Family Community Day, Halloween Parade, Holiday Lighting	Family Community Day, Halloween Celebration, Holiday Lighting, Earth Day
Tuxedo Park	None	none
Unionville	Memorial Day Parade, Halloween Parade	Memorial Day Parade, Halloween Parade, Yard Sale
Walden	Harvest Fest, Christmas on Main Street, Halloween Parade, Concert Series	Leadership Day, Meet the Candidates, St. Baldrick's Day Fund-Raiser, National Night Out, Veterans Memorial Celebrations, Memorial Day Parade, Little League Parade, Easter Egg Hunt, Easter Sunrise Service, Harvest Fest, Halloween Parade, Christmas in the Square, New Years Eve Fireworks, Farmers Market, Ron MacDonald Road Race
Warwick	Apple Fest, Sidewalk Sale, Ladies Night Out, Christmas Tree Lighting, Firemen's Carnival, Easter Egg Hunt	Ladies Night Out, Apple Fest, Farmers Market
Washingtonville	Halloween Children's Parade, Memorial Day Parade, Tree Lighting	Scholarship Run, Memorial Day Parade, Tree Lighting
Woodbury	Halloween, Firecracker Festival, 5K Race, Garage Sale, Memorial Day Parade, 4th of July Fireworks, Heart Dance	
<i>Towns</i>		
Blooming Grove		
Chester	July Fireworks, Children's Day	Children's Day, Sugar Loaf Craft Fairs, July Fireworks
Cornwall	Sidewalk Sale,	4th of July Celebration, Parade & Fireworks, Fall Festival, Farmers Market, Memorial Day Parade, Easter Egg Hunt, 911 Ceremony, Christmas Tree Lighting
Crawford	Relay for Life, UFO Festival, Harvest Festival, Tree Lighting, Halloween Haunt, Summer Farmers Market, House Tour	Memorial Day Parade, Relay for Life Weekend, Farmers Market, Homecoming Bonfire & Parade, Harvest Fest, Veterans Day Event, Holiday Tree Lighting, Menorah Lighting, Toys for Tots Dinner
Deerpark	Heritage Days	Heritage Days, Easter Egg Hunt, 911 Event, Bike Rodeo
Goshen	None	by village
Greenville	Day in the Park, Trunk & Treat, Hayride, Holiday Tree Lighting	Car Show
Hamptonburgh	Country Festival, Christmas Tree Lighting	Country Festival, Christmas Tree Lighting
Highlands	None	4th of July Parade & Fireworks; Army-Navy Game Parade, Easter Egg Hunt, Homecoming Parade
Minisink	Memorial Day Parade	Memorial Day Parade



Annual Community Events in Orange County Municipalities

	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>
Monroe	Egg Hunt, Arbor Day, Halloween Pumpkin Paint, Holiday Lighting Ceremony, Mothers Day Brunch, Fathers Day Brunch, Turkey Trot, Battle of Band, Astronomy Night, Concert, Fall Trail Hike, Kids' Garage Sale, Spring Trail Hike, Cheese Festival, Wine and Cheese Party	Monroe Clean Sweep, Memorial Day Parade
Montgomery	Veterans Day and Memorial Day Services, Civil War Re-enactments, Tractor Pull	Veterans Day, Memorial Day Services, Re-Enactments
Mount Hope	Otisville Country Fair	Otisville Country Fair, 4th of July Fireworks
Newburgh	Community Day, Turkey Trot, Christmas Tree Lighting, Easter Egg Hunt, Memorial Day Parade, Veterans Memorial	Community Day, Turkey Trot, Easter Egg Hunt, Christmas Tree Lighting, Memorial Day Parade, Flea Market
New Windsor	Memorial Day Parade, Community Day, Summer Concert Series	Memorial Day Parade, Community Day
Tuxedo	Annual Family Fun Day, Christmas Tree Lighting, Memorial Day Parade & Fair, Santa Train	Memorial Day Parade, Fishing Derby, Family Fun Day, Tree and Menorah Lightings
Wallkill	4th of July Parade	4th of July Fireworks, Easter Egg Hunt, Night Out Against Crime, Touch-A-Truck, Tree Lighting and Christmas Parade, Halloween Costume Parade
Warwick	Apple Fest	
Wawayanda	Town Picnic, Easter Egg Hunt, trunk or treat, Veterans and Memorial Day Ceremonies, Tree Lighting	Easter Egg Hunt, Memorial Day Service, Trunk-or-Treat, Veterans Day Service, Town Picnic, Tree Lighting
Woodbury	Community Day, Firecracker Day, various other community-related events	Firecracker Day; Woodbury Historical Society Winter Social, The Callahan Christmas
Cities		
Middletown	Night Out Against Crime, various events in city parks	Night Out Against Crime, Farmers Market, Fireman's Parade, Christmas Tree Lighting, 4th of July Fireworks, DARE Day, Fire Prevention Open House, Run for Downtown, Ruthie Dino Run, Memorial Day Parade
Newburgh	Waterfront Festival, 4th of July Fireworks, Christmas Tree Lighting	Memorial Day Parade and Services, 4th of July Fireworks, International Festival, Menorah Lighting, Christmas Tree Lighting, Farmers Markets, Newburgh Illuminated
Port Jervis	Soap Box Derby, Fall Foliage Festival, Arts Walk, Car Cruise, Christmas Tree Lighting, Halloween, National Night Out, Community Day	2nd Largest Soap Box Derby in USA, Fall Foliage Festival, National Night Out Against Crime, Car Shows (monthly), Yard Sale, Crop Walk, Delaware River Run, Firemen's Parade

Source:
Each Municipality

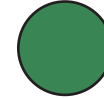
Community Arts Events in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? In addition to arts organizations such as theaters, art galleries, and concert halls, arts events occur in many Orange County's municipalities throughout the year for a wider audience. Information for the 2010–2011 year, as presented here, has excluded the non-arts events in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card. There may have been other community arts events in 2010–2011 that were not captured during the research. Published data was augmented by information provided by municipal offices but is not an exhaustive list.

Summary Statement: The list for 2013 of community-based arts events reflects the vibrancy of Orange County's many communities. Types of events range from dance to theater, art shows, and concerts to film festivals.

Community Arts Events Orange County

2013		
West Point Concert Band "On the March"	Jan	West Point
"Chinese Coffee" Cornerstone Arts Alliance	Feb	Goshen
"The Wizard of Oz" choreog./Dee Tabitha Wright	Mar	Walden
Music in the Grove		Walden
Reel Eclectic Film Series	May	Middletown
"I Remain...Jane Austen" Cornerstone Arts Alliance	May	Goshen
Art After Dark	Jun	Milford
Hoboken Film Festival	Jun	Middletown
Reel Eclectic Film Series	Jun	Middletown
Summer Concert Series		Middletown
Line Dancing	Oct	Chester
Concerts on the Lawn		Chester
"Rabbit Hole" Creative Theatre-Muddy Water Players	Nov	Monroe
Concert Series		Monroe
"Women Composers" Sonny & Perley	Nov	Newburgh
SUNY Orange Community Band	Nov	Middletown
SUNY Orange Community Orchestra	Nov	Middletown
Pine Bush Community Band	Dec	Pine Bush
Line Dancing	Dec	Chester
Greater Newburgh's Symphony Strings	Dec	Port Jervis
Summer Concert Series, Arts Walk		Port Jervis
Bandstand Concerts		Cornwall-on-Hudson
Summer Concert Series		Greenwood Lake
Grand Chamber Music Series, Summer Concert Series		Montgomery
Art on the green, Summer Concert Series		Warwick
Summer Friday Night Music Series		Crawford
Concert Series		New Windsor
Art Show		Tuxedo



**Community Arts Events
Orange County**

2011		
"Experience India"	Mar	Newburgh
Readnex Poetry Hip Hop Festival	Apr	Newburgh
Pine Bush UFO Festival	Apr	Pine Bush
Beltane Festival	Apr	Highland Mills
Gem & Mineral Show	Jun	Monroe
"Cause for Applause" 2010 Orange Arts Grants Awardees"	Jul	Newburgh
Family Dance	Sep	Walden
Ghost Candlelight Tour	Oct	Montgomery
"Bannerman Castle" Wes & Barbara Gottlock	Oct	Greenwood Lake
2010		
Pine Bush Area Autumn Art Tour	Nov	Pine Bush
Jazz Festival	Nov	Goshen
Candlelight Tour	Dec	Newburgh

Source:
Each municipality



Photo courtesy of Storm King Art Center: Supermoon Screenings

Other Arts Venues in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? Art is produced and shown in venues other than theaters, galleries or as community events. This indicator looks at the non-traditional locations where art has been presented in 2013. As with other arts indicators, this list is not complete.

Summary Statement: The venues and kinds of art exhibited are varied. Locations in the north, south and mid-section of Orange are represented.

Other Arts Venues Orange County

<i>2013</i>		
<i>Venue</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Event Type</i>
2 Alice's Coffee Lounge	Cornwall on Hudson	Art/Photography Exhibit/Music
Hudson Street Cafe	Cornwall on Hudson	Art/Photography Exhibit
Leo's Pizzeria & Restaurant	Cornwall	Photography Exhibit
Cornwall Library	Cornwall	Cinema
Florida Library	Florida	Concert, Poetry Reading
Greenwood Lake Library	Greenwood Lake	Concert
Wallkill Town Hall	Middletown	Art Exhibit
Thrall Library	Middletown	Film Series
The Greek Café	Middletown	Concert
Orange Regional Medical Center	Middletown	Art Exhibit
The Meadows	Middletown	Theatre
Village Luncheonette	Montgomery	Art Exhibit
Montgomery Senior Center	Montgomery	Concert
Wildfire Grill	Montgomery	Concert
Brother's BBQ	New Windsor	Music
Newburgh Library	Newburgh	Concert, Poetry Reading, Cinema, Theatre
Caffé Macchiato	Newburgh	Art Exhibit
Leo's Pizzeria & Restaurant	Newburgh	Art Exhibit
Newburgh Brewery Company	Newburgh	Photography Exhibit
Cosimos Restaurant	Newburgh	Art Exhibit
Café Ala Mode	Warwick	Art Exhibit
Wisner Library	Warwick	Art Exhibit, Theatre
Tuscan Café	Warwick	Concert
Iron Forge Inn	Warwick	Concert
Pennings Market	Warwick	Concert

Source:

Delaware & Hudson CANVAS, 2013 Monthly Issues, CANVAS Category Calendar
<http://issuu.com/dhcanvas/docs>



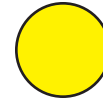
Museum Attendance

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? Museum attendance in Orange County in 2006, 2010 and 2013 reflects the county's growing interest in cultural activities. Statistics are, by and large, estimates provided by the venues, but do give a sense of the trend in attendance. This indicator benefitted from the publication of New Paltz, NY: State University of New York at New Paltz Center for Research, Regional Education and Outreach entitled Mid-Hudson Arts & Culture: The Economic Impact (CRREO Report, June 2014). This report includes only those museums for which statistics for the most recent year were available. See the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card for those museums that previously provided information but have not for the most recent year.

Summary Statement: Missing data prevents accurate overall year-to-year comparisons. Most museums for which data is available reported lower attendance in 2013 than in 2010.

Museum Attendance Hudson Valley

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Number of Visitors</i>		
		<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>
		<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>
West Point Museum	West Point	112,750	122,136	108,176
Fort Montgomery State Historic Site	Fort Montgomery		25,693	44,492
Hudson Highlands Nature Museum	Cornwall	n/a		34,298
New Windsor Cantonment	New Windsor	n/a	28,000	23,142
Washington's Headquarters State Historic Site	Newburgh	20,000	20,000	21,000
National Purple Heart Hall of Honor	New Windsor	n/a	20,354	20,000
Harness Racing Museum	Goshen	25,000	22,000	18,000
Knox's Headquarters State Historic Site	New Windsor	19,821	19,000	14,516
Museum Village of Old Smith's Clove	Monroe	24,056	n/a	13,725
Motorcyclepedia	Newburgh			10,000
Crawford House	Newburgh			3,790
Hill-Hold Museum	Campbell Hall			3,247
Karpeles Manuscript Library Museum	Newburgh		1,750	1456
Chester Historical Society	Chester	500		1,300
Historical Society of the Town of Warwick	Warwick	875	1,200	1,000
Interactive Museum (Children's)				1,000
Neversink Valley Area Museum– Delaware & Hudson Canal Park	Cuddebackville	3,200	n/a	900
Brick House	Montgomery			471

Continued on next page



**Museum Attendance
Hudson Valley**

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Number of Visitors</i>		
		<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>
		<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>
Maybrook Railroad Museum	Maybrook			430
Goshen Public Library & Historical Society *	Goshen	7,247	75	60
Total		213,449	260,208	321,003
Percent Increase 2006–2013				50.4%

*2006 figures include everyone that went to the library; 2010 figures show people that went to the Historical Society showings

**Attendance is for 2011; data provided by SUNY New Paltz report

***Reported for fiscal year, April 1st 2013–March 31st 2014

Source:

Individual museums

Benincasa, J., Chiarito, J., Tobin, KT, Waltermaurer, E. (2014). Mid-Hudson Arts & Culture: Paltz, NY: *The Economic Impact* (CRREO Report, June 2014). New Paltz, NY: State University of New York at New Paltz Center for Research, Regional Education and Outreach.





TRANSPORTATION



ORANGE COUNTY

CITIZENS FOUNDATION

Quality of Life • 2015 Report



Transportation Summary

Orange County commuters continue to prefer to drive alone—75% of them—and the average commute remains at between 33 and 34 minutes. More Orange County residents held jobs within the county in 2012 than in 2010 (70% vs. 65%). Orange County continues to benefit from a variety of public transit options. Train ridership is still overwhelmingly the major source of public transportation: for 2009 (the latest year for which comparable statistics are available), 89% of all riders of train and bus used the train. Bus ridership increased by 12.6% since 2009 and train ridership declined marginally. Air service, continued to decline, with fewer airlines and flights into and out of Stewart International Airport since 2011.

More households in the county in 2012 had at least one car than in 2009. Road congestion increased yet there were fewer motor vehicle accidents and fewer collisions of motor vehicles with bikes and pedestrians. More bridges were considered to have minor or major deterioration in 2014 than in 2011.





Travel Time to Work

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? The mean travel time to work in Hudson Valley counties for civilians and members of the armed forces ages 16 and older includes elapsed time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and other related activities.

Summary Statement: The mean travel time in Orange County has risen slightly since 2000, while the average has dropped in New York State overall. Orange County’s mean travel time in 2012 ranked second longest (after Putnam County) in the Hudson Valley.

**Mean Travel Time to Work
Hudson Valley**

	2007 Report		2012 Report	2015 Report	2011 Report	
	2000	2005	2009	2012	% Change 2000–2009	% Change 2009–2012
	Orange County	32.5	33.5	33.4	33.7	2.9%
Dutchess County	29.8	30.5	31.6	30.7	6.1%	–2.9%
Putnam County	38.4	35.8	38.3	38.2	–0.4%	–0.2%
Rockland County	32.6	29.5	32.0	30.1	–1.7%	–6.0%
Sullivan County	29.3	26.9	27.7	28.4	–5.5%	2.5%
Ulster County	26.9	25.1	27.0	27.1	0.2%	0.5%
Westchester County	32.7	31.4	34.1	31.9	4.2%	–6.4%
New York State	31.7	31.2	33.3	31.5	4.9%	–5.3%

Source:

2005, 2007 Data: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

2011 Data: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2009

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTable?_bm=y&-context=data&-ds_name=ACS_2009_1YR_G00_&-CONTEXT=dt&-mt_name=ACS_2009_1YR_G2000_B08303&-tree_id=309&-geo_id=04000US36&-geo_id=05000US36027&-geo_id=05000US36071&-geo_id=05000US36079&-geo_id=05000US36087&-geo_id=05000US36105&-geo_id=05000US36111&-geo_id=05000US36119&-search_results=04000US36&-format=&-_lang=en

2012 Data: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2008-2012

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/12_5YR/S0802/0400000US36|0500000US36027|0500000US36071|0500000US36079|0500000US36087|0500000US36105|0500000US36111|0500000US36119



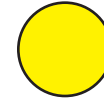
Travel to Work—Commuter Patterns

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator examines the transportation choices that commuters made for traveling to and from work in 2005, 2009 and 2012.

Summary Statement: Consistently between 2005 and 2012, about 75% of all workers in Orange County drove alone to their place of work. Public transportation continues to be used by just 5% of all workers; another 5% work at home.

Driving Home The Primary Source for Commuting By Workers Living in Orange County

	<i>Drove Alone</i>	<i>Car Pooled</i>	<i>Used Public Transportation</i>	<i>Used Other Means</i>	<i>Worked at Home</i>
2005 (in 2007 & 2012 Report)	75%	10%	5%	7%	3%
2009 (in 2012 & 2014 Report)	71%	12%	5%	7%	5%
2012 (in 2014 Report)	74%	10%	5%	6%	5%

Source:

2005 Data: U.S. Census, Population and Housing Narrative Profile: 2005

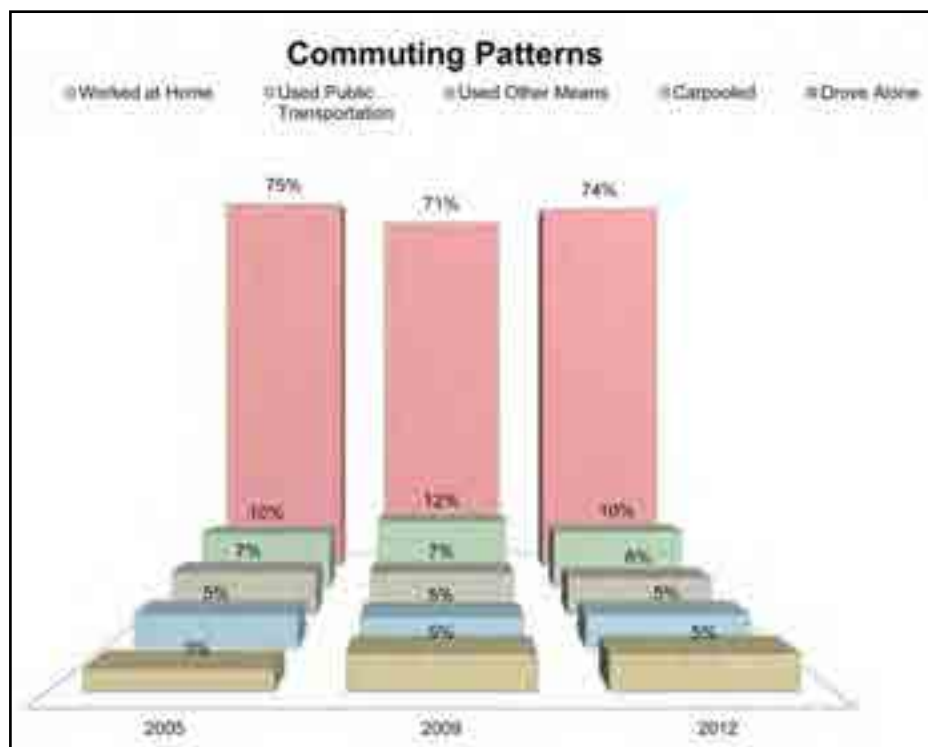
2009 Data: U.S. Census

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTTable?_bm=y&-context=dt&-ds_name=ACS_2009_1YR_G00_&-CONTEXT=dt&-mt_name=ACS_2009_1YR_G2000_B08130&-tree_id=309&-redoLog=false&-geo_id=04000US36&-geo_id=05000US36027&-geo_id=05000US36071&-geo_id=05000US36079&-geo_id=05000US36087&-geo_id=05000US36105&-geo_id=05000US36111&-geo_id=05000US36119&-search_results=01000US&-format=&-_lang=en

2012 Data: U.S. Census

American Fact Finder

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_S0801&prodType=table

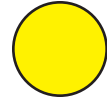




Where Orange County Residents Worked

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The data here reflect the geographic work destinations of Orange County residents in 2000, 2008, 2010 and 2012. Note: errors in percentages for 2000 and 2008 data were identified in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card and corrected.

Summary Statement: The data show that in 2012, 70.5% of Orange County residents worked in Orange County, an increase from 65% in 2010. The number of Orange County residents working in New York State remained stable at around 91%. Workers traveling outside of the county to work remained consistent with prior years, at 35%.

Most Orange County Residents Worked in Orange County

	2000	% of Total	2008	% of Total	2010	% of Total	2012	% of Total	% Change 2008–2012
Total County Residents at Work	152,489	100.0%	178,404	100.0%	170,425	100.0%	170,998	100.0%	–4%
Worked in NY State	138,924	91.1%	163,085	91.4%	155,721	91.0%	156,864	91.7%	–4%
Worked in Orange County	99,901	71.9%	116,375	71.4%	109,987	65.0%	110,657	70.5%	–5%
Worked Outside Orange Cty	39,023	28.1%	46,710	28.6%	45,734	27.0%	46,207	29.5%	–1%
Worked Outside of New York State	13,565	8.9%	15,319	8.6%	14,704	9.0%	14,134	8.3%	–8%
Bronx County	2,414	1.6%	3,370	1.9%	3,979	2.0%	*	156,864	
Dutchess County	5,160	3.4%	6,515	3.7%	5,545	3.0%	*		
Kings County	1,117	0.7%	1,155	0.6%	1,441	1.0%	*		
New York County	9,610	6.3%	11,590	6.5%	10,971	6.0%	*		
Putnam County	499	0.3%	350	0.2%	455	0.0%	*		
Queens County	901	0.6%	1,405	0.8%	1,230	1.0%	*		
Rockland County	9,746	6.4%	10,235	5.7%	9,888	6.0%	*		
Sullivan County	865	0.6%	1,670	0.9%	1,416	1.0%	*		
Ulster County	1,995	1.3%	2,790	1.6%	2,706	2.0%	*		
Westchester County	5,569	3.7%	6,715	3.8%	7,068	4.0%	*		
Other New York State Cty	1,147	0.8%	915	0.5%	1,035	1.0%	*		
Total Out-of-County Com-mutation	52,588	34.5%	62,029	34.8%	60,438	36.0%	60,341	35%	

* Data not available

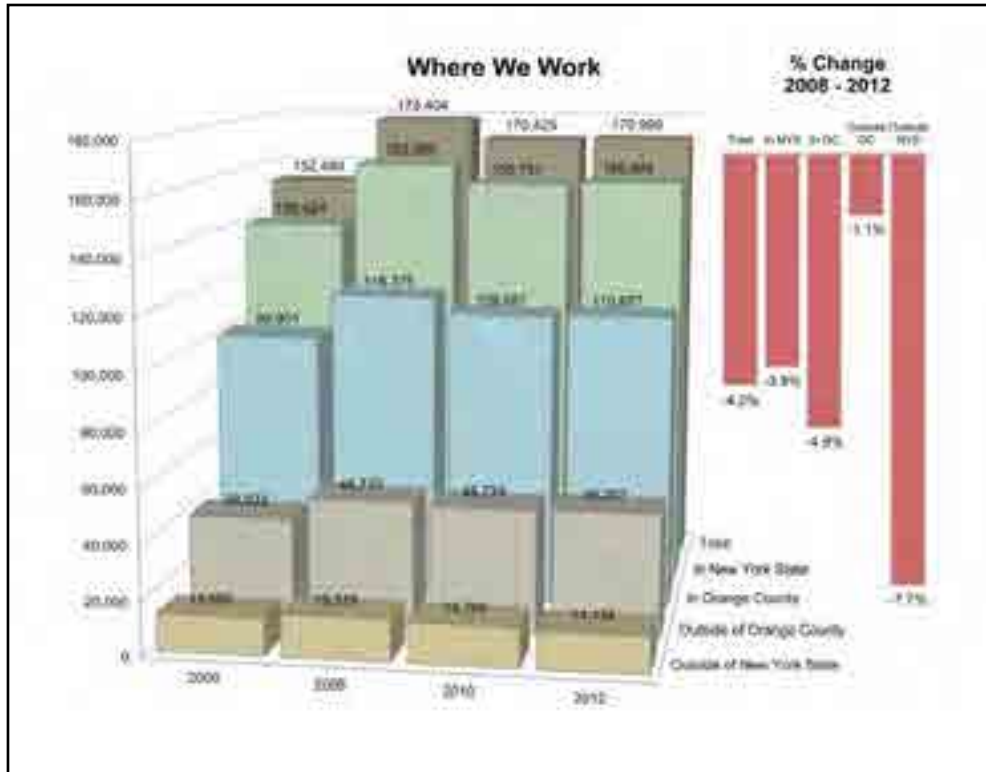
Source:

2000, 2008 Data: Orange County Department of Planning; U.S. Census, American Community Survey

2010 Data: New York State Department of Labor

2012 Data: Orange County Department of Planning; U.S. Census, 2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_S0801&prodType=table





Percent of Workers 16 Years and Over Who Worked Outside of County of Residence

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? This indicator examines what percentage of workers age 16 and older were employed outside the Hudson Valley county in which they resided in 2005, 2009 and 2012.

Summary Statement: In 2012, Orange and Sullivan were the two counties in the region that had the lowest percentage of workforce traveling outside of the county to work (27%). Between 2005 and 2012, Orange and Rockland provided the highest increased proportion of jobs for their residents. In Orange County, the number of workers who left the county for a job declined by 10.4% in that period. In general, Orange has come to provide within county jobs for its resident workforce at a much higher than the average rate for New York State.

**Percent of Workers 16+ who Worked Outside Their Counties of Residence
Hudson Valley**

	2005	2009	2012	Change 2005–2012
Orange County	37.40%	27.20%	27.00%	-10.40%
Dutchess County	33.60%	27.50%	29.50%	-4.10%
Putnam County	69.90%	60.30%	61.90%	-8.00%
Rockland County	40.10%	28.70%	27.80%	-12.30%
Sullivan County	32.10%	27.20%	27.00%	-5.10%
Ulster County	33.50%	31.40%	32.60%	-0.90%
Westchester County	36.00%	29.90%	30.80%	-5.20%
New York	35.20%	32.70%	32.70%	-2.50%

Source:

2005 Data: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2005

2009 Data: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2009

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&-qr_name=ACS_2009_1YR_GOOS0801&geo_id=0400OUS36&-context&ds_name=ACS_2009_1YR_GOO_-tree_id=309&-lang=en&-formamt=&-CONTEXT=st

2012 Data

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_DP05
COMMUTING CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX 2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



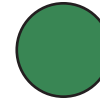
Non-Orange County Residents Who Worked in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The table below examines the home counties and states of Orange County's workforce. Data is for 2000, 2008 and 2010. Detailed information for 2012 regarding the residencies of those working in Orange County is not available.

Summary Statement: Rapid growth in jobs between 2000 and 2008 was followed by a decline during the national recession. Despite slight recovery, employment did not reach 2008 levels. Consistently over this period, just over three-quarters (78%) resided in the county. Most who did not, lived in the surrounding Hudson Valley counties of Ulster, Sullivan and Dutchess. Just 4% of Orange County's workers lived outside of New York State in 2010.

Non-Orange County Residents Who Worked in Orange County

	2007 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change 2008-2012	
	2000	% of Total	2008	% of Total	2010	% of Total		
Total Persons Working in the Cty	127,659	100.0%	147,643	100.0%	141,445	100%	143,293	2.9%
Lived outside of NY State	5,033	3.9%	6,115	4.1%	5,999	4.0%		
Lived in New York State	122,626	96.1%	141,528	95.9%	135,446	96.0%		
Lived in Orange County	99,901	78.3%	116,375	78.8%	109,987	78.0%		
Lived Outside County	22,725	17.8%	25,153	17.0%	25,459	18.0%		
Ulster County	8,676	6.8%	9,670	6.5%	9,630	6.8%		
Sullivan County	4,900	3.8%	5,345	3.6%	5,390	3.8%		
Dutchess County	3,828	3.0%	4,365	3.0%	4,556	3.2%		
Rockland County	1,739	1.4%	1,945	1.3%	2,093	1.5%		
Westchester County	1,233	1.0%	1,090	0.7%	1,024	0.7%		
Queens County	224	0.2%	440	0.3%	426	0.3%		
Putnam County	393	0.3%	420	0.3%	370	0.3%		
Bronx County	204	0.2%	315	0.2%	376	0.3%		
Kings County	205	0.2%	295	0.2%	286	0.2%		
Monroe County	165	0.1%	95	0.1%		0.0%		
New York County					174	0.1%		
Other County in NY State	1,158	0.9%	1,173	0.8%	1,134	0.8%		
Total In-Commutation	27,758	21.7%	31,268	21.2%	31,458	22.2%		

Source:

2000, 2008 Data: US Census, American Community Survey

Orange County Department of Planning

2010 Data: New York State Labor Department, Regional Office

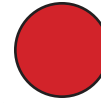
http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_S0801&prodType=table



Road Congestion Rates

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The most recent available data on road congestion is for 2011. Travel time runs were conducted in Orange County and surveyed during “typical” weekday periods (Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays on non-holiday school days) and weekends during the months of October and November of 2010 and February of 2011. A TTI (Travel Time Index) rating was calculated; it is the ratio of actual time required for a trip compared to the expected time for that trip. Thus a value of 1.30 indicates that a 30-minute free-flow trip requires 39 minutes during the peak period (39/30). TTI ratings in the table reflect the average of all readings at the specified intersection (readings conducted in the AM, Midday and PM). The runs completed for each intersection meet or exceed the number required to obtain an 80% confidence level with a 10% relative allowable error. A TTI score of 1.30 or higher designates a congested road. All roads with a rating of 1.30 or higher are included here. Note: The measure of congestion used for 2011 differs from that used in earlier reports, which is no longer available. However, the result of the earlier volume/Capacity ratio measure is provided for information.

Summary Statement: Based upon the 2010-2011 information, 13 sections of roadway in Orange County were congested, with an average TTI over 1.30 for the periods surveyed. This compares unfavorably with just seven road segments reported to be congested in 2006. The most congested section was Dunning Road (CR 94) in Wallkill from East Main St. to Route 211. Both north and southbound roads reported TTI’s of 2.25 and greater. None of the congested sections reported in 2007 were on the list of congested roads in the 2010/2011 data.

Most Congestion Rates in Orange County 2007 Report

2006			
Roadway	From	To	V/C Ratio *
I-84 Eastbound	US 9W	I-84	0.97
I-87 Northbound	I-87 Northbound	US 17 West/ Harriman Toll	0.94
NYS 211	Wisner Ave.	Bettie Ave.	0.94
NYS 32	US 9W	I-84 Ramps	0.92
US 6	NYS 293	US 17	0.92
NYS 94	NYS 208	North St.	0.90
CR 72	NYS 208	CR 84 (Sterling Lake Rd.)	0.90

*V/C Ratio = volume-to-capacity. The closer to 1.00, the greater the congestion.

Source:

2007 Data: Orange County, Poughkeepsie-Dutchess County, and Ulster Transportation Councils, "Congestion Management Process for the Mid-Hudson Valley Transportation Management area: Step 2 Report: congested Roads," June 2006.



**2015 Report
October and November 2010 & February 2011**

<i>Roadway</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Average TTI* *</i>
Route 208	Scofield	William Street	North Bound	2.42
			South Bound	1.69
Dunning Rd (CR 94)	East Main St (CR 65)	Route 211	North Bound	2.26
			South Bound	2.25
Route 211	Route 416	Route 17K	North Bound	2.08
			South Bound	1.86
Route 300	I-84	Route 52	North Bound	1.89
			South Bound	1.75
Route 17M	Route 17	I-84	North Bound	1.68
			South Bound	1.70
Route 94	I-87	Quassaick Ave	North Bound	1.53
			South Bound	1.42
Route 207/17A-1	Sarah Wells Trail (CR18)	Coates Dr	North Bound	1.44
			South Bound	1.35
Route 17/31	Larkin Dr	CR 105	North Bound	1.39
			South Bound	1.50
Route 17K	Factory St	Albany Post Rd (CR 14)	East Bound	2.57
			West Bound	1.62
Rte 207/Route 300	Bruenig Rd	Union Ave (CR 69)	East Bound	2.33
			West Bound	2.26
Route 52	Elm St	Montgomery St	East Bound	1.83
			West Bound	1.94
Broadway/Route 17K	William St	Route 300	East Bound	1.51
			West Bound	1.84
Crystal Run Rd/ East Main St	Ballard Rd	Carpenter (CR 96)	East Bound	1.44

** TTI=Travel Time Index. A TTI of 1.30 or higher signals congestion.

Source:

2010-2011 Data: Mid Hudson Valley Transportation Management Area (MHVTMA), "Congestion Management Process"

http://www.co.orange.ny.us/filestorage/124/9893/9977/10048/10050/Mid-Hudson_Valley_Travel_Time_FINAL_Report_11-30-11.pdf



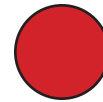
Condition of Bridges in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The age of Orange County's bridges and their condition in two years—2011 and 2014—is given here. The state requires all highway bridges to be inspected at least every two years by teams headed by licensed professional engineers who have undergone specific training, and rated on a scale of seven (best) to one (worst). A rating of five or greater is considered as good condition. Ratings are as of May 31, 2014.

Summary Statement: Most of Orange County's bridges were constructed between 1930 and 1970, making them between 44 and 84 years old. Between 2011 and 2014, four new bridges were built, all in the Town of Warwick, increasing the total number in Orange County to 461. The overall condition of Orange county's bridges declined between 2011 and 2014. Whereas 17.3% of them were rated in the best condition in 2011, just 14.1% were in this category three years later. In 2011, 60.7% of all bridges were rated five or greater; the 2012–2014 inspections resulted in just 51.8% of all bridges rated five or greater. At the same time, the number of bridges rated four or lower declined, though by just one bridge.

Condition of Bridges Orange County

	Number/Age				Ratings	2012 Report 2011		2014 Report 2014	
	2011		2014			Number	%	Number	%
Pre-1920's	13	3%	13	3%	7.0 (New)			1	0.2%
1920's	32	7%	32	7%	6.1-6.9 (Best Condition)	79	17.3%	65	14.1%
1930's	54	12%	54	12%	5.1-5.9	198	43.4%	173	37.5%
1940's	26	6%	26	6%	4-5	146	32.0%	191	41.4%
1950's	78	17%	78	17%	Under 4 (Worst Condition)	33	7.2%	32	6.9%
1960's	108	24%	108	23%		456	100.0%	461	100%
1970's	25	5%	25	5%					
1980's	30	7%	30	7%					
1990's	45	10%	45	10%					
2000-2014	46	10%	50	11%*					
Total	457		461						
Average Age (yrs)	47								

* New bridges since 2011 include:

- 2012 T Warwick York Road over tributary of Schwangunk Kill
- 2012 T Warwick Cascade Road over Long House Creek
- 2013 T Warwick Ryerson Road over Double Kill
- 2014 T Warwick Taylor Road over tributary of Quaker Creek

Source:

New York State Department of Transportation

<https://www.dot.ny.gov/main/bridgedata>

<https://www.dot.ny.gov/main/bridgedata/repository/OrangeBridgeData.pdf>

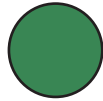
1	Totally deteriorated, or in failed condition
2	Used as shade between rating
3	Serious deterioration, or not functioning as originally designed
4	Used as shade between rating
5	Minor deterioration, but functioning as originally designed
6	Used a shade between rating
7	New condition. No deterioration
8	Not applicable
9	Condition and/or existence unknown



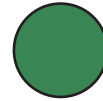
Vehicle Ownership

Orange County comparison to:

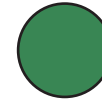
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? These tables present numbers of vehicles kept at home for household use in Orange County and the other six Hudson Valley counties in 2005, 2009 and 2012. Vehicles for this indicator are defined as passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles and police and government vehicles if kept at home and used for non-business purposes are included. Dismantled or immobile vehicles and vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded.

Summary Statement: Between 2009 and 2012, the percentage of households with no vehicle available for household use increased in all Hudson Valley counties but Orange. New York State as a whole also reported an increase in households without an available vehicle. Households with one vehicle available increased in all counties and New York State. All counties regional reported a reduction in the percentage of households with three or more vehicles available; New York State experienced a slight increase.

Vehicle Ownership

	2007 Report 2005					2012 Report 2009				
	Total Households	vehicles available				Total Households	vehicles available			
		0	1	2	3 or more		0	1	2	3 or more
Orange	123,376	9.6%	28.4%	39.4%	22.7%	123,349	11.3%	28.0%	37.4%	23.4%
Dutchess	102,342	6.7%	30.9%	40.0%	22.5%	102,856	5.7%	31.2%	41.0%	22.1%
Putnam	34,484	3.3%	24.0%	42.7%	30.0%	33,864	3.1%	21.6%	40.4%	34.9%
Rockland	92,928	9.2%	28.8%	40.7%	21.3%	94,154	8.4%	27.5%	41.7%	22.5%
Sullivan	29,404	8.1%	36.3%	37.8%	17.8%	29,389	7.9%	35.8%	33.9%	22.4%
Ulster	68,401	7.1%	32.4%	39.3%	21.3%	69,867	6.7%	31.6%	40.8%	20.9%
Westchester	333,190	13.8%	36.1%	35.0%	15.1%	338,527	14.3%	33.8%	36.5%	15.3%
NY State	7,114,431	28.3%	32.5%	27.3%	11.9%	7,137,013	28.5%	32.3%	27.4%	11.8%

	2015 Report 2012				
	Total Households	vehicles available			
		0	1	2	3 or more
Orange	125,228	10.2%	30.2%	39.2%	20.4%
Dutchess	107,106	8.4%	32.1%	39.8%	19.7%
Putnam	34,050	6.8%	22.7%	41.8%	28.7%
Rockland	97,934	10.5%	29.5%	39.8%	20.2%
Sullivan	29,222	9.3%	40.4%	33.1%	17.3%
Ulster	70,353	7.9%	35.1%	39.3%	17.7%
Westchester	340,097	15.5%	35.7%	34.5%	14.3%
NYState	7,238,922	29.8%	33.3%	26.1%	12.2%

Source:
 2005, 2009 Data: U.S. Census, American Community Survey
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTTable?_bm=y&-context=dt&-ds_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_&-CONTEXT=dt&-mt_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G2000_B25044&-tree_id=5309&-redoLog=true&-geo_id=04000US36&-geo_id=05000US36027&-geo_id=05000US36071&-geo_id=05000US36079&-geo_id=05000US36087&-geo_id=05000US36105&-geo_id=05000US36111&-geo_id=05000US36119&-search_results=01000US&-format=&-_lang=en&-SubjectID=18550495

2012 Data: U.S. Census, American Community Survey Fact-Finder
http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_B08201&prodType=table



NYS Drivers' Licenses on File

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? The data below reflects the number of drivers' licenses on file in Orange County and the other Hudson Valley counties in 2006, 2010 and 2013 as well as the percent of population that holds a drivers license.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2013, most Hudson Valley counties and New York State reported a modest increase in the number of drivers' licenses on file. Orange County experienced just a 0.4% increase, to 250,862. Similarly, most counties and New York State reported a modest increase in the percent of their populations holding drivers' licenses. In Orange County, the percent increase was also 0.4%.

**Number of NYS Drivers Licenses on File
Hudson Valley**

	<u>2007 Report</u>		<u>2012 Report</u>		<u>2015 Report</u>		<u>% Change in # Licenses 2010–2013</u>	<u>Change in % of Pop. With Licenses 2010–2013</u>
	<u>2006</u>		<u>2010</u>		<u>2013</u>			
	<i>Driver Licenses</i>	<i>% of Popula- tion</i>	<i>Driver Licenses</i>	<i>% of Popu- lation</i>	<i>Driver Licenses</i>	<i>% of Popu- lation</i>		
Orange	247,601	65.80%	249,847	67.0%	250,862	67.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Dutchess	209,851	71.10%	210,853	70.9%	210,767	70.9%	0.0%	-0.1%
Putnam	75,894	75.40%	76,356	76.6%	77,315	77.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Rockland	205,078	69.50%	204,672	65.7%	207,459	66.6%	1.4%	1.3%
Sullivan	56,863	74.20%	55,344	71.4%	54,145	69.8%	-2.2%	-2.2%
Ulster	134,792	73.80%	133,637	73.2%	133,228	73.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Westchester	635,432	66.90%	639,218	67.3%	645,894	68.1%	1.0%	1.2%
NY State	11,146,368	57.70%	11,285,831	57.8%	11,425,157	59.0%	1.2%	2.1%

Source:
 2006, 2010 Data: NYS Department of Motor Vehicles
<http://www.nydmv.state.ny.us/Statistics/statli10.htm>
 2013 Data: NYS Department of Motor Vehicles
<http://dmv.ny.gov/forms/2013licinforce.pdf>



Motor Vehicle Accidents

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? The data here look at motor vehicle crash incidents per 10,000 people in the Hudson Valley and New York State in 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2012. Data for 2012 includes information on the percent of crashes that result in fatalities.

Summary Statement: Motor vehicle accidents per year per 10,000 population decreased in all but one Hudson Valley county and New York State between 2009 and 2012. Orange County reported an 11.2% reduction, second only to Sullivan County which experienced a 13.6% reduction. During the same period, Dutchess County’s motor vehicle crashes increased by 31.5%. It is notable that, between 2005 and 2009, there was a significant increase in the number of accidents, ranging from 25.6% more accidents in Westchester to 85.3% more accidents in Orange County. Fatal accidents per 10,000 people in Orange County were above the state average in 2012.

Motor Vehicle Accidents Have Declined in Hudson Valley (Per 10,000 Population)

	2007 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change	
	2005	2007	2009	2011	2012	% Fatal	2005–2009	2009–2012
Orange	147.3	265.8	273.0	264.5	242.6	0.40%	85.3%	-11.2%
Dutchess	155.0	231.5	226.2	200.7	297.5	0.20%	45.9%	31.5%
Putnam	161.7	274.1	250.1	234.0	222.9	0.45%	54.7%	-10.9%
Rockland	148.6	219.6	209.0	204.0	195.5	0.24%	40.6%	-6.5%
Sullivan	157.8	284.9	248.7	228.3	214.9	0.67%	57.6%	-13.6%
Ulster	155.2	246.0	255.7	243.2	239.3	0.25%	64.8%	-6.4%
Westchester	130.2	176.0	163.5	159.4	145.8	0.24%	25.6%	-10.8%
NY State	117.3	166.4	161.2	157.7	150.6	0.35%	37.4%	-6.6%

Source:

2005, 2007, 2009 Data: NYS Ticket and Crash Data and Reports

<http://www.saeny.ny.gov/hsdata.htm>

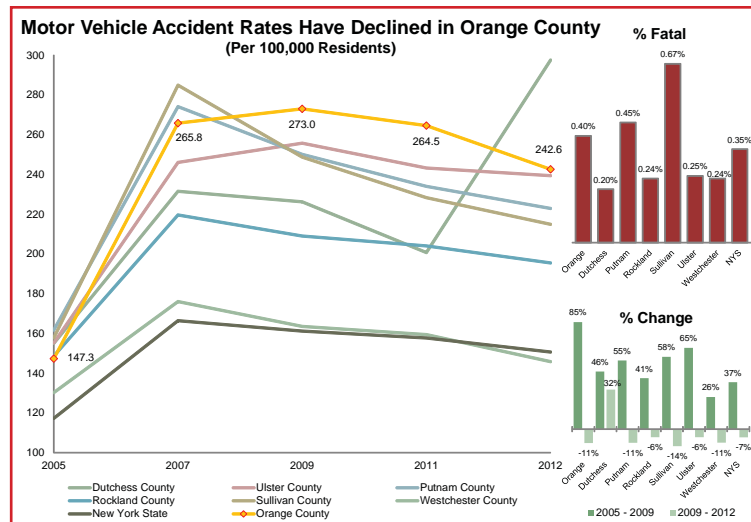
2011, 2012 Data: NYS Department of Motor Vehicles, Governor's Traffic Safety Committee, Motor Vehicle Crash Data by County

http://www.safeny.ny.gov/12data/NYS2012_CrashClassbyCountywithK&Inj.pdf

<http://www.safeny.ny.gov/hsdata.htm>

Fatalities: NYS Department of Motor Vehicles, Governor's Traffic Safety Committee, Ticket and Crash Data and Reports by County

<http://www.safeny.ny.gov/12data/datapack12.htm>





Percentage of Drivers Involved in Motor Vehicle Accidents

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? This table presents information on the percent of licensed and other drivers that were involved in crashes that resulted in personal injury or death in 2010 and 2012.

Summary Statement: The percentage of drivers in fatal and personal injury motor vehicle crashes declined slightly in most Hudson Counties and New York State between 2010 and 2012. In Orange County, the decline was to 1.8% in 2012 from 2.1% in 2010.

Percent of Licensed and Other Drivers Involved in Fatal and Personal Injury Crashes Hudson Valley

	2010	2012
Orange County	2.1%	1.8%
Dutchess County	1.7%	1.7%
Putnam County	1.5%	1.4%
Rockland County	2.0%	1.9%
Sullivan County	1.4%	1.4%
Ulster County	1.8%	1.6%
Westchester County	1.6%	1.5%
New York State	2.1%	1.8%

Source:
 2010, 2012 Data: NYS Department of Motor Vehicles, Governor's Traffic Safety Committee, Ticket and Crash Data and Reports by County
<http://www.safeny.ny.gov/10data/datapack10.htm>



Collisions Between Cars & Trucks and Pedestrians & Bikers

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley  New York State  2012 Report N/A

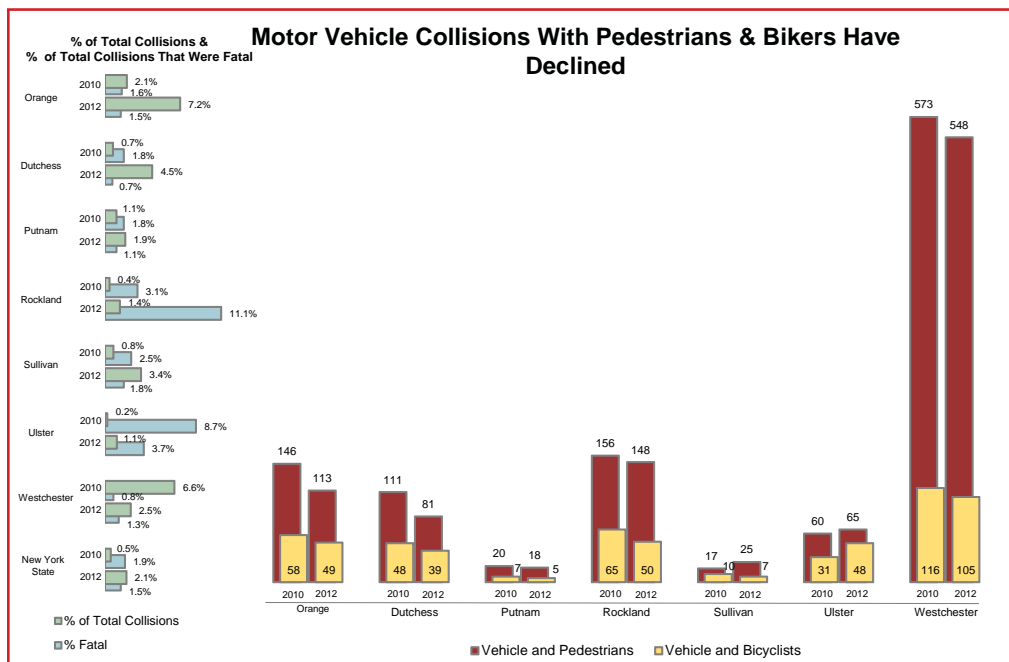
What does this measure? The data reports the incidence of collisions between motor vehicle and pedestrians and bikers in 2010 and 2012 and the number of these that resulted in death.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2012, the number of collisions involving pedestrians and bikers declined in most Hudson Valley Counties, but the number of fatalities resulting from these accidents rose. In 2010 18 pedestrians were killed by motor vehicles in the Hudson Valley as was one biker; in 2012 the numbers were 24 and two. The increase was due to a relatively large number of fatalities (11) in Westchester in 2012.

Collisions Between Cars & Trucks and Bikers & Pedestrians Has Declined in Hudson Valley

	2010						2012					
	Collisions		% of Total	Fatalities			Collisions		% of total	Fatalities		
	Pedestrian/Vehicle	Bicycle/Vehicle	Collisions	Pedestrians	Bicyclists	% Fatal	Pedestrian/Vehicle	Bicycle/Vehicle	Collisions	Pedestrians	Bicyclists	% Fatal
Orange	146	58	2.1%	3	0	1.5%	113	49	0.5%	3	0	1.9%
Dutchess	111	48	2.5%	1	1	1.3%	81	39	6.6%	1	0	0.8%
Putnam	20	7	1.1%	1	0	3.7%	18	5	0.2%	2	0	8.7%
Rockland	156	65	3.4%	4	0	1.8%	148	50	0.8%	4	1	2.5%
Sullivan	17	10	1.4%	3	0	11.1%	25	7	0.4%	1	0	3.1%
Ulster	60	31	1.9%	1	0	1.1%	65	48	1.1%	1	1	1.8%
Westchester	573	116	4.5%	5	0	0.7%	548	105	0.7%	11	1	1.8%
NY State	16,357	6,276	7.2%	311	36	1.5%	15,832	6,137	2.1%	312	45	1.6%

Source: NYS Department of Motor Vehicles, Governor's Traffic Safety Committee, Ticket and Crash Data and Reports by County <http://www.safeny.ny.gov/12data/datapack12.htm>





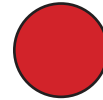
Average Daily Ridership On Trains

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at average weekday ridership on trains that have stations in Orange County. It also includes information on ridership on the buses and ferries that convey people from Orange County to Metro-North trains stopping at the Beacon, NY station in Dutchess County. The train and ferry/bus ridership totals do not reflect Orange County residents' use exclusively but rather the daily average of all passenger rides.

Note: Information similar to that in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card was not available; therefore, the data in both tables has been replaced.

Summary Statement: Peak combined average daily weekday train ridership in Orange County was achieved in 2007. Between 2005 and 2013, the combined total average weekday ridership on both train lines increased by 7.1%, despite the notable decline of 25.2% in the ridership on the Port Jervis train line. The reductions between 2009 and 2013 may be attributed to a series of storms (Hurricane Irene in August 2011 followed by Hurricane Lee in September 2011 and Hurricane Sandy in October 2012) that destroyed large sections of railbed and forced train service to be suspended for months at a time. The corresponding increase of 10.6% in ridership on the Hudson Line may be partially the result of the transfer of ridership from the Port Jervis Line. The use of ferry and bus shuttle services between Newburgh and Beacon appeared to have peaked in 2011. The ferry is closed during the winter when the Hudson River freezes.

Average Weekday Ridership on Trains and Ferry & Bus Shuttles Used by Orange County Residents

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2013</u>	<i>% Change 2005–2013</i>
Trains						
Port Jervis Line	5,215	5,796	5,487	4,375	3,902	–25.2%
Hudson Line	48,895	53,286	53,111	53,554	54,057	10.6%
Total Ridership	54,110	59,082	58,598	57,929	57,959	7.1%
						<i>% Change 2011–2013</i>
Shuttle Services—Newburgh to Beacon						
N-B Ferry			355	363	265	–27.0%
N-B Shuttle Bus*				3,650	3,305	–9.4%

Note: 2013 is forecasted data

*Average Weekday Ridership calculated by dividing 260 days into annual weekday ridership

Source:

Hudson & PJ Lines, N-B Ferry

Metropolitan Transportation Authority- Management Data

N-B Shuttle Bus

Orange County Planning Department, Transit Orange

<http://www.transitorange.info/about-us/Public%20Transit%20Operators%20Annual%20Ridership%20Statistics%202008-2012.pdf>



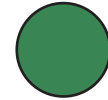
Ridership on Buses

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

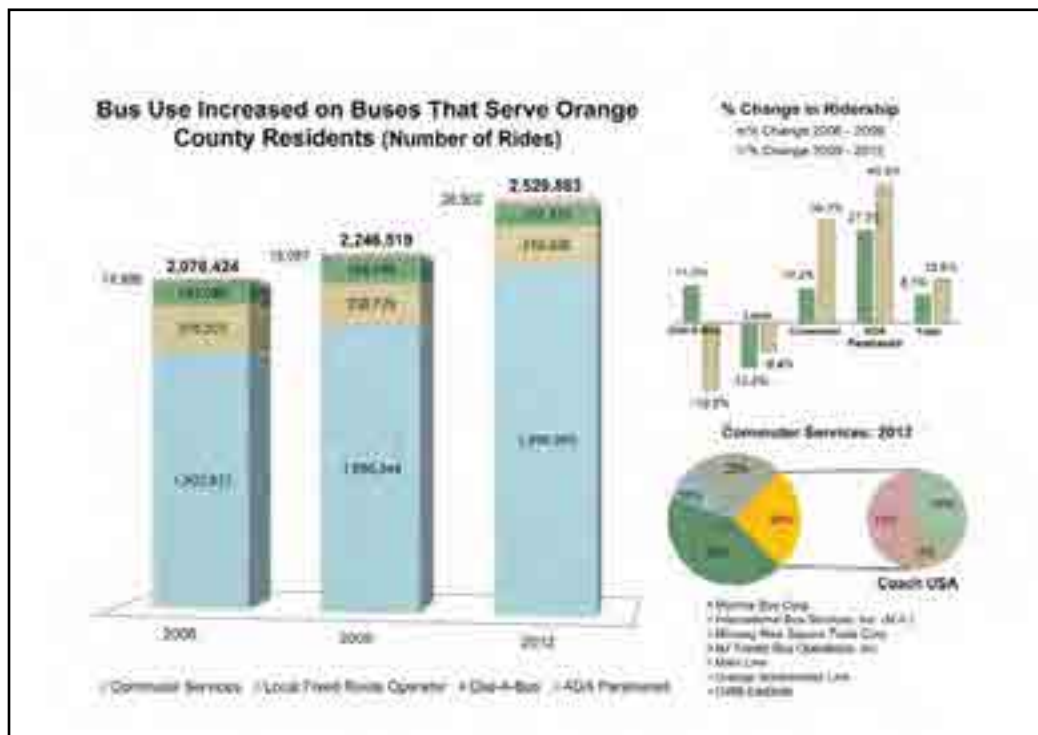
New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator examines the change in ridership on buses in 2006, 2009 and 2012. Data is reported in some sources as the number of “revenue trips.” The information reflects all ridership on each bus and therefore does not reflect ridership by Orange County residents exclusively.

Summary Statement: In Orange County between 2009 and 2012 Dial-A-Bus and local fixed route ridership (except in the City of Newburgh) generally declined, while commuter and ADA para-transit bus use steadily increased. Overall, between 2006 and 2012 bus use in the county increased significantly.





Bus Use Increased on Buses That Serve Orange County Residents

	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>% Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2006–2009</i>	<i>2009–2012</i>
Dial-A-Bus	143,089	158,785	127,312	11.0%	-19.8%
Town of Wallkill	28,200	30,516	26,081	8.2%	-14.5%
Town of Newburgh	6,291	7,319	5,404	16.3%	-26.2%
Town of Monroe	26,611	28,955	25,824	8.8%	-10.8%
Towns of New Windsor-Cornwall	10,067	10,621	1,391	5.5%	-86.9%
Town of Highlands	3,940	3,294	4,159	-16.4%	26.3%
Towns of Goshen-Chester	12,321	14,172	9,164	15.0%	-35.3%
Town of Warwick	31,623	38,723	32,382	22.5%	-16.4%
Towns of Montgomery-Crawford	9,205	12,695	12,705	37.9%	0.1%
City of Port Jervis	14,831	12,490	10,202	-15.8%	-18.3%
Local Fixed Route Operator	276,203	239,725	219,495	-13.2%	-8.4%
Newburgh Beacon Bus Corp.	55,346	76,052	84,204	37.4%	10.7%
Newburgh Beacon Bus Corp.–Shuttle	46,069	47,092	39,747	2.2%	-15.6%
Middletown Transit Corp.	58,578	51,283	45,009	-12.5%	-12.2%
Village of Kiryas Joel	116,210	65,298	50,535	-43.8%	-22.6%
Commuter Services	1,502,872	1,656,344	2,209,978	10.2%	33.4%
Monroe Bus Corp.	289,759	276,078	315,253	-4.7%	14.2%
Coach USA	981,761	1,143,574	1,414,508	16.5%	23.7%
Main Line	26,190	26,949	26,654	2.9%	-1.1%
Orange Westchester Link	64,141	78,982	85,333	23.1%	8.0%
GWB Eastside	50,933	66,647	76,257	30.9%	14.4%
International Bus Services, Inc.	13,445	13,987	N/A	4.0%	N/A
Monsey New Square Trails Corp.	70,345	63,074	72,800	-10.3%	15.4%
NJ Transit Bus Operations, Inc.	147,562	159,631	165,369	8.2%	3.6%
ADA Paratransit	14,996	19,087	26,902	27.3%	40.9%
Middletown	5,304	8,093	12,436	52.6%	53.7%
Newburgh	9,692	10,994	14,466	13.4%	31.6%
Total Number of Revenue Trips on Buses	2,078,424	2,246,519	2,529,883	8.1%	12.6%

Source:

2006-2009 Data: Orange County Planning Department, Transit Orange

<http://www.transitorange.info/about-us/Public%20Transit%20Operators%20Annual%20Ridership%20Statistics%202006-2010.pdf>

2012 Data:

<http://www.transitorange.info/about-us/Public%20Transit%20Operators%20Annual%20Ridership%20Statistics%202008-2012.pdf>



Special Bus Services for Seniors and Disabled

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 requires that all new local and public transit buses be accessible, or that complementary paratransit services be provided if regular buses are not equipped. Paratransit riders, issued a special identification card by Orange County, must make a reservation at least a day in advance. Paratransit vehicles are wheelchair lift-equipped and service is provided curb-to-curb.

Orange County is unusual in the region in that it does not have a county-wide unified public transportation system. Towns therefore contract with outside agencies to provide paratransit riders (elderly and disabled) with the mandated services they require. This decentralized process makes information about service availability challenging to obtain.

Summary Statement: Of Orange County’s known fleet of local and public buses, 31, or 63%, were equipped with wheelchair lifts and are ADA-compliant. In 2012, they provided 379,802 rides in Orange County. Paratransit services include five ADA-compliant buses that serve the local Newburgh and Middletown communities.

**Special Bus Services for Seniors & the Disabled
Orange County 2014**

Town/City:	Service	2014			Service Route
		# of Buses	# of Full ADA Compliant Buses	# Passengers 2012 Actual	
Goshen & Chester	Dial-a-Bus	2	2	9,164	Unknown
Goshen, Chester, Harriman, Middletown	Mainline	1	1	N/A	Chester, Orange County Govt. Center in Goshen, Woodbury Outlet Stores
Highlands	Dial-a-bus	1	1	4,247	To Vails Gate/Newburgh
Middletown	Middletown Transit	3	0	45,009	To Route 211 Shopping
Monroe	Dial-a-Bus	7	6	25,037	Unknown
Montgomery & Crawford	Dial-a-Bus	4	0	12,705	Unknown
Newburgh	Dial-a-Bus	2	0	35,389	Unknown
	Newburgh-Beacon Bus Corp.	3	N/A	82,204	To Towns of Newburgh & New Windsor
Port Jervis	Dial-a-Bus	3	N/A	10,202	In City + 3 Mile Beyond
Wallkill	Dial-a-Bus	5	5	26,081	Unknown
Warwick (includes Blooming Grove DAB)	Dial-a-Bus	8	6	32,382	Unknown
Kiryas Joel	No Name	5	5	69,212	To Monroe & Woodbury
New Windsor-Cornwall	Dial-a-bus	0	0	1,395	
	Paratransit Buses	5	5	26,775	Newburgh & Middletown
Total		49	31	379,802	

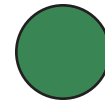
Source:
 Passenger Bus Totals: Orange County Planning Department
 Bus Routes: Orange County Planning Department, Transit Orange
transitorange.info



Number of Train and Bus Stations and Park & Rides in Orange County and Their Parking Spaces

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? There are several kinds of information presented here, all intended to reflect the availability of public transportation in Orange County. Because the data is scattered and duplicative, it may not be complete. The first table summarizes information for 2007, 2011 and 2014 regarding the number of train stations and bus stations and stops in Orange County, as well as the number of park & ride lots. The lower tables provide more detailed information, i.e., the specific train and bus stations and the number of their relative parking spaces, and the location and number of spaces at Orange County’s park & ride lots. Average weekday train ridership is included for comparison. As is evident, there is some overlap between parking spaces for trains and buses and park & ride spaces. The base location data in the lower table is from 2011; asterisks denote new parking spaces since then. The number of parking spaces is for 2014.

Note: No data on parking spaces was collected for the 2007 and 2012 Quality of Life Report Cards.

Summary Statement: Since 2011, the total number of bus stops and park & ride lots has increased. In 2014, there were 48 train and bus stations and park & ride lots, up from 42 in 2011. Park & rides provided 7,576 parking spaces in 2014. Bus parking lot sizes range from as few as 25 spaces in Port Jervis to 3,300 at Bear Mountain. The number of parking spaces at train stations in Orange County was equal to 79% of the average weekday train ridership.



* Map does not include a new Park&Ride lot in Circleville Exit 119 off of Rt. 17

Source: http://www.transitorange.info/pdf/Countywide_map.pdf



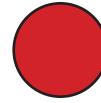
Stewart International Airport—Airlines Flying In and Out

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The tables below reflect the availability of flights from and to Stewart International Airport (SWF) located in Newburgh in 2007, 2011 and 2013/2014. These numbers change with some frequency as airlines adjust the number of flights into and out of an airport, their destinations and the sizes of the airplanes to achieve greater economy and efficiency.

In addition to commercial aviation (passenger) services, Stewart Airport operations include cargo (UPS and FedEx), corporate tenancies (GE, American Express, Cessna), rental cars providers, fixed base operations and industrial park rentals (2 hotels, office building, manufacturers, and warehouse and distribution facilities). The Air National Guard uses SWF’s runway and other facilities.

Summary Statement: Availability of flights into and out of Stewart has declined substantially. Whereas in 2007 six airlines flew from Stewart to 10 destinations, by 2013/2014, four carriers were flying to five destinations. In 2011, there were just three carriers operating at Stewart. Daily departures have dropped by 75% since 2007 and from 10 in 2011 to nine in 2013/2014. At the same time, the average number of seats available on airplanes ranged from 50 in 2004, to 83 in 2011 and down to 61 in 2013–2014.

Airlines Flying Into and Out of Stewart International Airport and Their Destinations

Airline	2008 Report 2007	2012 Report 2011	2014 Report 2014 *
	Destinations		
Delta Connection	Atlanta	Atlanta Detroit	Detroit
Jet Blue Airways	Fort Lauderdale Orlando	Fort Lauderdale Orlando	Fort Lauderdale Orlando
US Airways Express	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
American Eagle	Chicago		
Air Tran Airways	Fort Lauderdale Orlando Tampa Bay Atlanta		
North West Airlines	Detroit		
Allegiant Air			Clearwater/St Petersburg

* Denotes the fiscal year ending February 28, 2014



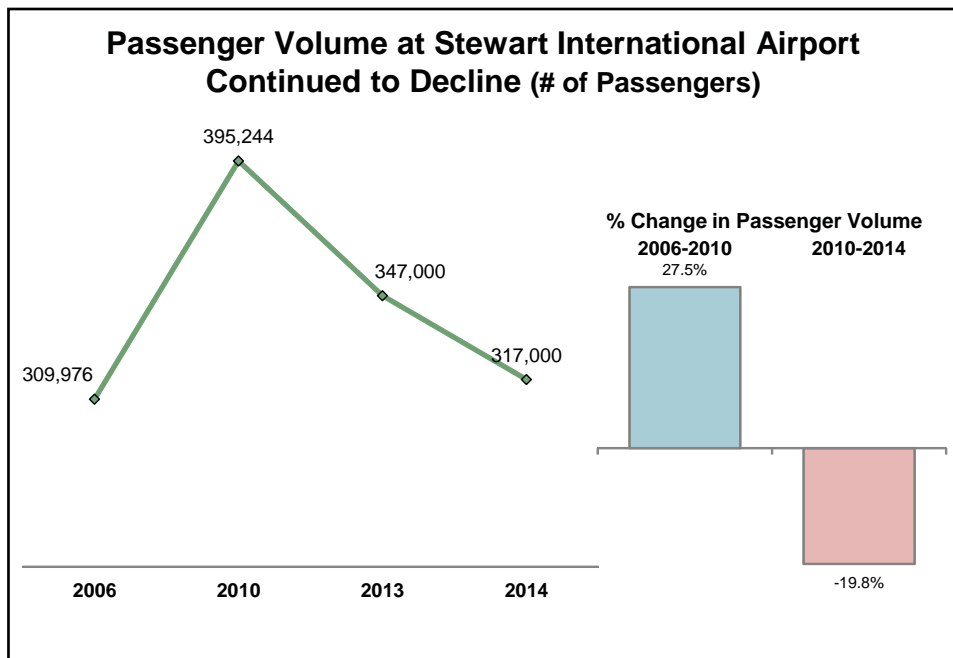
**Miscellaneous Information
Stewart International Airport**

	<i>2008 Report 2007</i>	<i>2012 Report 2011</i>	<i>2014 Report 2014 *</i>
Daily Departures	40+	10	9
Destinations	7	5	5
Carriers	6	3	4
Avg No. Available Seats on Airplane	50	83	61

* Denotes the fiscal year ending February 28, 2014

Source:

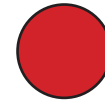
2007, 2011 Data: Stewart International Airport
<http://www.panynj.gov/airports/stewart.html>
<http://www.panynj.gov/airports/swf-airlines.html>
<http://www.panynj.gov/airports/pdf-traffic/ATR2010.pdf>
 2014 Data: Stewart International Airport management



**Hudson Valley Airports Number of Passengers**

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The table below reflects the number of enplanements (people boarding an aircraft) at the various airports that Orange County residents are apt to use. Enplanement data for 2006, 2010, 2013 and 2014 is presented. Note that 2013 and 2014 data are for fiscal years ending March 31st of each year.

Summary Statement: After increasing between 2006 and 2010, the number of people boarding airplanes at Stewart International Airport (SWF) declined in 2013 and again in 2014. Between 2010 and 2014, all airports but Albany and LaGuardia experienced significant drops in their enplanements. SWF reports the fewest passenger numbers of any of the six airports in the New York metropolitan region and Albany.

**Number of Passengers Using the Airports
in the Hudson Valley, New York City, and Albany**

	2007 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change	
	2006	2010	2013 *	2014 *	2006–2010	2010–2014		
SWF	309,976	395,244	347,000	317,000	27.5%	-19.8%		
Westchester County Airport	502,940	1,994,088	1,682,000	1,467,000	296.5%	-26.4%		
Newark	35,764,910	33,109,039	22,926,000	23,697,000	-7.4%	-28.4%		
JFK	42,629,407	46,514,154	24,260,000	23,750,000	9.1%	-48.9%		
LGA	25,810,603	23,983,082	24,365,000	24,737,000	-7.1%	3.1%		
Albany	1,450,164	1,265,874	2,424,000	2,373,000	-12.7%	87.5%		
Total	106,468,000	107,261,481	76,004,000	76,341,000	0.7%	-28.8%		

* 12-month data for fiscal years ending February 28, 2013 and 2014

Sources:

2006 Data: Port Authority of New York & New Jersey

2010 Data: Port Authority of New York & New Jersey

<http://www.panynj.gov/airports/pdf-traffic/ATR2010.pdf>

Albany Airport:

http://www.albanyairport.com/FileUpload/files/financial_pdfs/2010_CAFR_ACAA.pdf

2013, 2014 Data: New York State Department of Transportation, Research & Innovative Technology Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics

http://www.transtats.bts.gov/airports.asp?pn=1&Airport=SWF&Airport_Name=Newburgh/Poughkeepsie,%20NY:%20Stewart%20International&carrier=FACTS**Other Orange County Airports**

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? In addition to Stewart International Airport, there are other, smaller, non-commercial airports in Orange County. Information on the number of planes based at each (including types of aircraft) and the length of their runways is provided.

Summary Statement: Orange County Airport is, by far, the largest non-commercial airport in Orange. Randall Airport is currently used for hot air ballooning, Lewis Landing offers aircraft parking as well as aircraft maintenance and restoration, and two airports have been de-activated.



PUBLIC SAFETY



ORANGE COUNTY

CITIZENS FOUNDATION

Quality of Life • 2015 Report



Public Safety Summary

Since the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card, public safety in Orange County held steady and had in some cases increased.

While Orange County reported the highest rate of Index Crimes (property and violent crimes) of all Hudson Valley counties per 1,000 residents, the rate declined between 2010 and 2012. The county's rate of homicides decreased from 2.6 per 100,000 residents in 2008 to 2.4 in 2012 but was the highest of all Hudson Valley counties. Domestic homicides remained at three in 2012 as in 2009 and 2010.

Orange County also had the highest rate of domestic violence crimes among its Hudson Valley peers. As a result, Safe Homes of Orange County reported a 33% increase in the need for its residential and non-residential services between 2010 and 2013 and a 65.5% increase in the number of clients requiring on-going (multiple) advocate services.

All counties in the Hudson Valley reported increases in the rate of drug arrests of adults between 2010 and 2013. The rate of drug arrests among juveniles showed marked improvement. The number of gangs and the average number of gang members incarcerated remained the same in 2013 as in 2007 and 2011 but the number of "subsets" (splinter groups affiliated with gangs) dropped from 15 to 10.

Security locally remained at essentially the same level in 2013 as in 2010. Some municipalities increased their police forces; others reported decreases in the number of officers but on average police coverage remained unchanged. Between 2010 and 2013, three additional fire stations became active. The number of volunteer firefighters remained steady at around 3,500 while the number of paid firefighters dropped from 200 to 180. The number of ambulance services in the county remained at 25. The number of 911 emergency calls to the county dropped by 2.4% between 2010 and 2013. Average response times stayed the same (the times are required response benchmarks). The Orange County 911 Center does not maintain data on the average time it takes for the responder to get to the site of the emergency and there is no central point that consolidates all response information in order to evaluate the performance of the systems in place.

In the 52 years between 1965 and 2012, 19 major disasters or emergencies from natural causes occurred in Orange County. Based upon the reported data, natural disasters are occurring at increasing rates, with four having occurred between 2010 and 2012.



Homicides

Orange County comparison to:



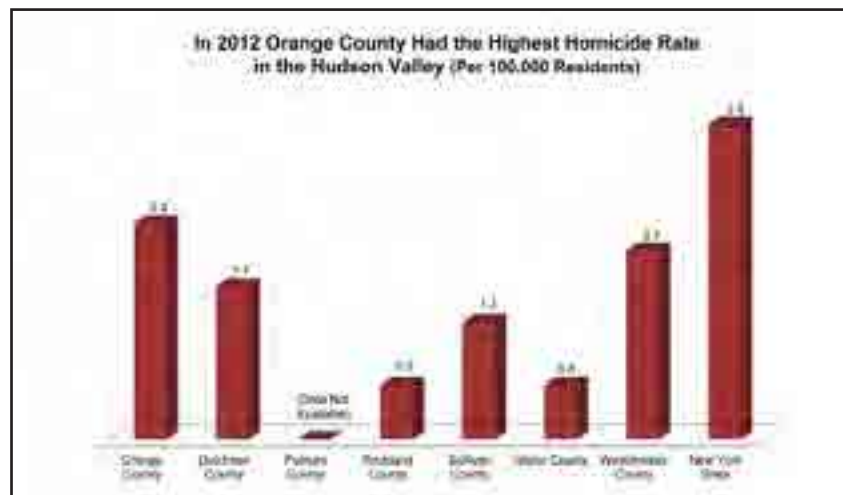
What does this measure? Murder, or homicide, is the willful killing of one human being by another. Excluded from this category are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident, justifiable homicides, and attempts to murder, which are classified as assault. Date on the rate of homicides in the Hudson Valley in 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2012 is reported per 100,000 residents.

Summary Statement: The rate of homicides per 100,000 individuals decreased in most counties and New York State between 2008 and 2012. Orange County’s rate declined from 2.6 to 2.4, a lower rate in 2012 than for New York State but the highest for all Hudson Valley counties.

**Orange County Has Highest Homicide Rate in 2012
of all Hudson Valley Counties
(Per 100,000 Residents)**

	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>		<i>2015 Report</i>
	2000	2005	2008	2012
Orange County	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.4
Dutchess County	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.7
Putnam County	0.0	1.0	2.0	*
Rockland County	2.4	2.4	1.3	0.6
Sullivan County	4.1	0.0	1.3	1.3
Ulster County	0.6	1.1	3.3	0.6
Westchester County	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.1
New York State	5.2	4.7	4.4	3.5

* No homicides reported for this year

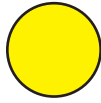


Source:
 2005–2008 Data: New York State Health Department, County Health Indicator Profiles (2000–2004)
 2005–2008 Data: New York State Health Department, County Health Indicator Profiles (2004–2008)
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/indicators/>
 2012 Data: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, "Domestic Homicide in New York State 2012"
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/domestic-homicide-2012.pdf>

Domestic Homicide

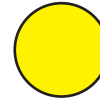
Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? Domestic homicide involves murder or non-negligent manslaughter in which the victim was known to have a domestic relationship with the offender, who may be or have been an intimate partner or family member. An "intimate partner" relationship includes one with a spouse, ex-spouse, heterosexual or same-sex partner or an ex-partner, whether or not the victim of the incident and that person had lived together previously. "Other family member" includes child, parent, sibling, or other family relationship.

The table here reflects the number of domestic homicides in Orange County and the Hudson Valley counties and the pattern in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2012.

Summary Statement: The number of domestic homicides in Orange County remained relatively constant at three per year (except for 2008), and less variable than for other counties in the region.

Number of Domestic Violence Homicides Hudson Valley

	2012 Report				2015 Report
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Orange	3	1	3	3	3
Dutchess	2	0	2	5	0
Putnam	3	1	0	2	*
Rockland	0	0	0	1	1
Sullivan	0	0	0	1	0
Ulster	2	2	1	0	1
Westchester	3	7	2	2	4
New York State	131	147	131	144	136

* Domestic homicides not reported

Source:

2007–2010 Data: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services

<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/domestic-homicide-2010.pdf>

2012 Data: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services

<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/domestic-homicide-2012.pdf>



Index Crimes

Orange County comparison to:



What does this measure? Index crimes are defined and gathered nationally and are measured in two categories, Violent and Property. Violent crimes are: murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are: burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. Index crimes reported to police are presented here as per 1,000 residents.

Summary Statement: Orange County’s rate per 1000 residents of index crimes has dropped from 25 in 2012 and to 23 in 2013. Regardless, the Orange rate is the highest of all Hudson Valley counties and is higher than New York State in its entirety.

**Index Crimes Reported to Police
Hudson Valley
Per 1,000 Population**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Orange County	24	24	25	23
Dutchess County	20	19	20	17
Putnam County	9	9	9	8
Rockland County	15	14	14	12
Sullivan County	22	25	25	22
Ulster County	21	21	22	20
Westchester County	16	17	16	14
New York State	23	23	23	22

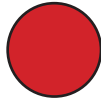
Source:
 NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, "New York State Index Crimes Reported to Police: 2009–2013"
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/indexcrimes/County-totals.pdf>
 "Index crimes Reported to Police by Region: 2004–2013"
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/indexcrimes/Regions.pdf>



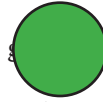
Violent Crimes Known to the Police

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? The table considers the prevalence of serious violent crimes reported or otherwise known to the police in Hudson Valley counties. Violent crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. A crime is reported from the jurisdiction where it occurs and recorded into the NYS Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Index Crimes.

Summary Statement: All Hudson Valley counties reported declines in the number of violent crimes between 2009 and 2013, some of them dramatic. At 8.5%, Orange County's drop, close to Sullivan's, was the lowest for all counties but better than that for New York State, which experienced a 2% increase.

Violent Crimes Known to Police Have Declined in the Hudson Valley

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Forcible Rape</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Agg. Assault</i>	<i>% Change 2009–2013</i>
Orange County						-8.5%
2009	942	9	46	321	566	
2010	996	17	51	338	590	
2011	1016	9	59	393	555	
2012	1077	9	67	373	628	
2013	862	12	72	275	503	
Dutchess County						-37.0%
2009	909	4	35	282	588	
2010	724	12	43	210	459	
2011	625	7	42	150	426	
2012	677	5	30	162	480	
2013	573	12	28	146	387	
Putnam County						-42.4%
2009	85	0	6	10	51	
2010	69	2	6	10	51	
2011	66	1	3	8	54	
2012	41	0	7	8	26	
2013	49	0	12	8	29	
Rockland County						-16.9%
2009	473	2	18	149	304	
2010	460	2	20	146	292	
2011	554	3	31	167	353	
2012	501	2	29	146	324	
2013	393	4	28	94	267	
Sullivan County						-8.6%
2009	186	3	22	28	133	
2010	219	3	24	34	158	
2011	200	2	20	25	153	
2012	181	1	34	29	117	

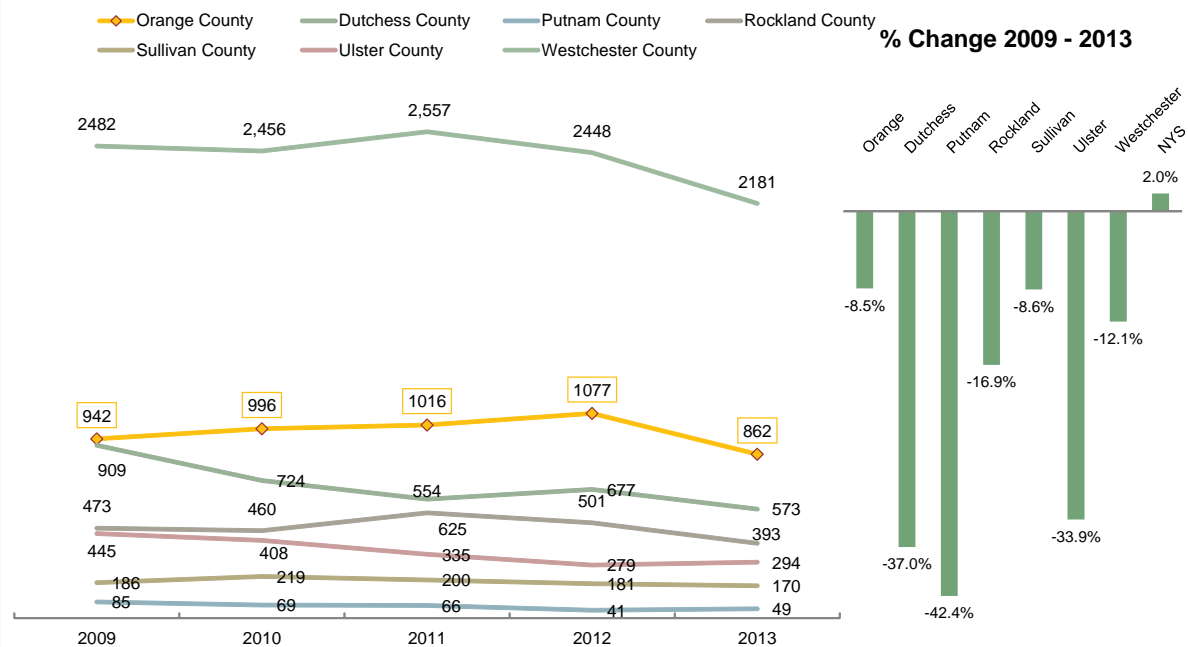
Continued on next page



Violent Crimes Known to Police Have Declined in the Hudson Valley

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Forcible Rape</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Agg. Assault</i>	<i>% Change 2009–2013</i>
2013	170	1	18	22	129	
Ulster County						-33.9%
2009	445	1	27	98	319	
2010	408	2	31	63	312	
2011	335	2	43	65	225	
2012	279	1	31	38	209	
2013	294	3	31	52	208	
Westchester County						-12.1%
2009	2,482	22	77	1,042	1,341	
2010	2,456	20	75	1,094	1,267	
2011	2,557	21	71	1,034	1,431	
2012	2,448	20	72	924	1,432	
2013	2,181	11	57	839	1,274	
New York State						2.0%
2009	74,833	784	2,567	28,064	43,418	
2010	75,833	866	2,765	28,406	43,796	
2011	77,443	770	2,767	28,347	45,559	
2012	79,281	688	2,826	28,549	47,218	
2013	76,311	642	2,560	27,150	45,959	

The Number of Violent Crimes (Per Year) Has Declined in the Hudson Valley

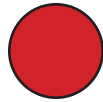


Source:
 2009–2013 Data
 NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/indexcrimes/County-totals.pdf>
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/indexcrimes/Regions.pdf>

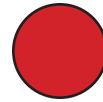
Domestic Violence Reports: County Incidence

Orange County comparison to:

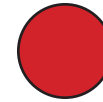
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? The table below examines the incidence of reported domestic violence in Orange County in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2013. Domestic violence is perpetrated by: Intimate Partners such as a spouse, ex-spouse, and those in an intimate relationship (including same-sex, dating or formerly dating relationships, whether or not intimate) regardless of whether partners had ever lived together; or Other Family including siblings, children, grandparents, grandchildren, in-laws, step-parents, step-siblings, and others in blood and in-law relationships. Data provided includes the total of incidences and the rate per 10,000 population (for all years but 2009).

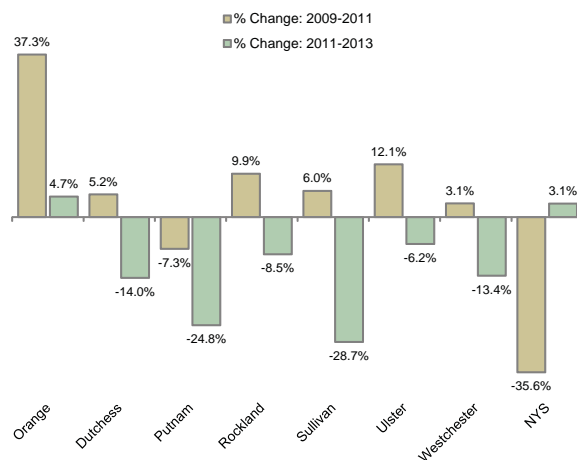
Summary Statement: Orange County in 2013 had the highest rate of domestic violence in the region and the rate increased between 2011 and 2013, while all other Hudson Valley counties experienced declines. Data show Orange County's rate of 51 incidences per 10,000 persons in 2011 and 53.2 in 2013 although, in 2010, the rate was just 38.9. In comparison to New York State as a whole, Orange County's rates in 2011 and 2013 were substantially higher.

Domestic Violence Incidents Have Increased in Orange County and Declined in Other Hudson Valley Counties (Total Number and Rate Per 10,000 Population)

	2012 Report			2015 Report				% Change	
	2009		2010	2011		2013		2009–	2011–
	Total	Total	Rate *	Total	Rate *	Total	Rate *	2011	2013
Orange County	1,389	1,451	38.90	1,907	51.00	1,997	53.20	37.3%	4.7%
Dutchess County	1,212	1,180	39.70	1,275	42.80	1,097	36.90	5.2%	-14.0%
Putnam County	165	156	15.60	153	15.30	115	11.50	-7.3%	-24.8%
Rockland County	926	1,010	32.40	1,018	32.30	931	29.00	9.9%	-8.5%
Sullivan County	283	306	39.50	300	38.90	214	27.90	6.0%	-28.7%
Ulster County	695	929	50.90	779	42.60	731	40.40	12.1%	-6.2%
Westchester County	2,490	2,632	27.70	2,568	26.80	2,223	22.90	3.1%	-13.4%
New York State	127,439	82,299	42.50	82,045	42.10	84,577	43.00	-35.6%	3.1%

* Rate is per 10,000 residents

Domestic Violence Incidents Continued to Increase in Orange County While They Declined in the Rest of the Hudson Valley



Source:

2009, 2010 Data: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, "Domestic Violence Victim Data by County"
<http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us/crimnet/ojsa/domestic-violence-data.html>

2011, 2013 Data: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, "Domestic Violence Victim Data by County"
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/domestic-violence-data.html>

Residential and Non-Residential Domestic Violence Clients

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report

What does this measure? Safe Homes of Orange County is the only program for victims of domestic violence in Orange County. The first table reflects the number of clients, adults and children, who received non-residential services from Safe Homes in various years from 2000 to 2013. The second table identifies the number of clients who received ongoing (multiple) services in each of 2006, 2010 and 2013. It also includes data on the number of Safe Homes Hotline calls received. The Hotline is a service mandated for each county by New York State Department of Children and Family Services. Callers can speak to a trained advocate 24 hours a day who will provide immediate services. The total of all calls for 2013 is significantly less than for 2010; since 2010, Safe Homes is able to “scrub” its statistics of all calls that are not crisis-related, e.g., wrong numbers, business calls. The 2013 statistic is solely calls of crisis.

The third table reports the use of Safe Homes of Orange County’s 17-bed emergency shelter that seeks to provide a temporary residential situation. Residents receive short-term case management services, crisis counseling, advocacy, support groups, and help with housing and other needs, and then transition into the non-residential program.

Summary Statement: The demand for services among adults, in particular, continued to grow into 2013. Total non-residential services were provided to 33% more people in 2013 than in 2010. There was a sharp increase of children and adults receiving non-residential services in 2010. The increase in the number of children slowed by 2013 but the number of adults receiving service continued to climb. The trend for non-residential services holds for residential services as well. Between 2010 and 2013, Safe Homes reported a 31.5% growth in the number of persons using its residential facility.

**Clients of Non-Residential Domestic Violence Services
Safe Homes of Orange County
Orange County**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
2000	339	517	856
2001	392	605	997
2002	432	628	1,060
2003	321	523	844
2004	272	523	795
2005	272	420	692
2006	1,507	420	1,927
2010	3,894	1,002	4,896
2013	5,858	671	6,529
% Change			
2005–2010	1332%	139%	608%
2010–2013	50%	–33%	33%

Additional Data
Clients Receiving Non-Residential Domestic Violence Services
Safe Homes of Orange County
Orange County

	<i>2012 Report</i>		<i>2015</i>	<i>% Change</i> <i>2010–2013</i>
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>Report</i>	
			<i>2013</i>	
Number of clients who had multiple contacts with advocates	2,295	3,297	5,471	65.9%
Number of Hotline calls answered by advocates	3,152	5,783	3,846	*

* Data is not comparable; 2013 total does not include wrong numbers and inter-agency coordination calls

Clients Receiving
Residential Domestic Violence Services
Orange County

<i>Number of Clients</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>% Change</i> <i>2010–2013</i>
Children		60	76	
Adults		64	87	
Families	85			
Total Clients	85	124	163	31.5%
Capacity	17	17	17	

Source:

2006, 2010, Data: Safe Homes of Orange County

2013 Data: Safe Homes of Orange County

Data on "Hotline calls answered by advocates":

Safe Homes of Orange County. "Community Impact Report 2013"

<http://www.safehomesorangecounty.org/Annual%20Report%202013.pdf>

Data on Number of Clients Served provided by

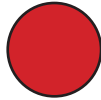
Safe Homes of Orange County, Director of Programs and Services



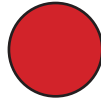
Property Crimes Known to Police

Orange County comparison to:

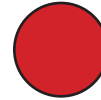
Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? Index property crimes, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft, are reported from the jurisdiction in which they occur to the NYS Uniform Crime Report (UCR). Rates in the top table are property crimes per 1,000 people. The second table enumerates the total property crimes committed by type of property crime in each Hudson Valley county for each of the years 2009–2013.

Summary Statement: Orange County persistently has had higher property crime rates than all counties but Sullivan in the region. This remained true in 2013; in that year too, the rate in Orange exceeded the statewide rate. Though the rate of property crimes known to police between 2010 and 2013 decreased in all Hudson Valley counties but Sullivan, the decline in Orange (3.8%) was smallest.

Property Crimes Known to Policy Hudson Valley (Rate Per 1,000 Population)

	2007 Report		2012 Report	2015 Report	% Change	
	2002	2006	2010	2013	2006–2010	2010–2013
Orange County	21.0	19.7	21.2	20.4	7.6%	–3.8%
Dutchess County	18.3	16.7	17.1	14.8	2.4%	–13.5%
Putnam County	12.3	7.4	8.8	7.3	18.9%	–17.0%
Rockland County	16.3	14.0	14.4	10.6	2.9%	–26.4%
Sullivan County	21.3	22.8	19.8	20.1	–13.2%	1.5%
Ulster County	19.9	18.4	19.1	18.1	3.8%	–5.2%
Westchester County	18.5	15.0	13.6	12.2	–9.3%	–10.3%
New York State	23.2	n/a	19.2	18.0		–6.3%

Source:

2007 Data: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime/Incident-Based Reporting systems

2011 Data: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, New York State Crime Report, 2010

<http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us/crimnet/ojsa/NYSCrimeReport2010.pdf>

2013 Data: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/indexcrimes/County-totals.pdf>

<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/indexcrimes/Regions.pdf>



**Number of Property Crimes Known to Police
By Types of Property Crime Committed
Hudson Valley**

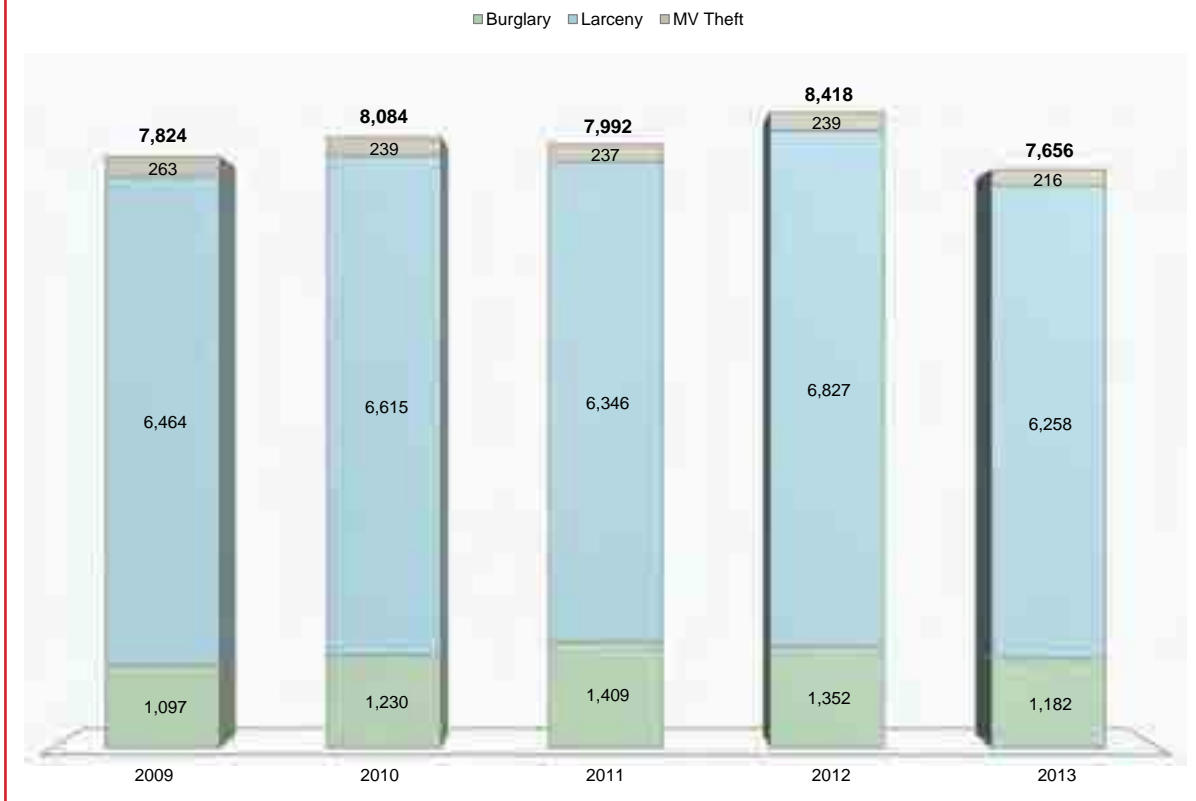
	<i>2015 Report</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Burglary</i>	<i>Larceny</i>	<i>MV Theft</i>
Orange County				
2009	7,824	1,097	6,464	263
2010	8,084	1,230	6,615	239
2011	7,992	1,409	6,346	237
2012	8,418	1,352	6,827	239
2013	7,656	1,182	6,258	216
Dutchess County				
2009	5,186	881	4,137	168
2010	5,209	996	4,061	152
2011	5,046	957	3,940	149
2012	5,211	897	4,168	146
2013	4,404	753	3,573	78
Putnam County				
2009	878	187	655	36
2010	865	189	652	24
2011	794	178	598	18
2012	834	188	613	33
2013	723	131	565	27
Rockland County				
2009	4,515	498	3,864	153
2010	4,306	573	3,610	123
2011	4,013	518	3,390	105
2012	3,823	540	3,156	127
2013	3,399	407	2,901	91
Sullivan County				
2009	1,358	433	891	34
2010	1,489	434	1,004	51
2011	1,739	549	1,146	44
2012	1,749	568	1,140	41
2013	1,538	482	1,016	40
Ulster County				
2009	3,453	709	2,627	117
2010	3,431	707	2,616	108
2011	3,437	752	2,597	88
2012	3,662	731	2,852	79
2013	3,281	590	2,636	55



**Number of Property Crimes Known to Police
By Types of Property Crime Committed
Hudson Valley**

	2014 Report			
	Total	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft
Westchester County				
2009	14,154	2,249	11,007	895
2010	12,933	1,982	10,275	676
2011	13,723	2,124	10,821	778
2012	12,520	1,882	10,005	633
2013	11,838	1,667	9,559	612
New York State				
2009	375,136	62,678	290,679	21,779
2010	374,583	64,691	289,485	20,407
2011	370,987	64,991	287,345	18,651
2012	372,296	63,943	291,191	17,162
2013	354,605	55,894	283,330	15,381

Number of Property Crimes in Orange County Declined



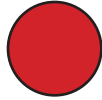
Source:
 2009–2013 Data: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/indexcrimes/County-totals.pdf>
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/indexcrimes/Regions.pdf>



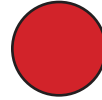
Drug Arrests

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? The first table in this group displays the rate per 10,000 population of drug arrests (both felonies and misdemeanors) among adults in the Hudson Valley. The second presents the number and rate per 10,000 juveniles of juvenile arrests for drug activities, including use, possession and sale, in Orange County vs. New York State. Juveniles are young adults ages 16–21.

Summary Statement: In general, Hudson Valley counties consistently divide into two cohorts: those with relatively higher (Orange, Ulster, Sullivan and Westchester) and those with lower (Dutchess, Putnam, Rockland) rates of adult drug arrests. For none, however, is the rate as high as that for New York State as a whole. All counties in the Hudson Valley reported increases in the rate of drug arrests of adults between 2010 and 2013 after some success at reducing the rate between 2006 and 2010. New York State reported a 13.6% reduction overall between 2010 and 2013, but still had an overall rate significantly higher than for any county in the region.

Rates for Juvenile arrests for drugs in Orange County decreased over time, but were still much higher than adult rates.

Drug Arrests Among Adults (Felonies and Misdemeanors) Hudson Valley (Per 10,000 Population)

	2006	2010	2013	Change in Rate	
				2006–2010	2010–2013
Orange County	49.7	42.7	44.8	-7.0	2.1
Dutchess County	19.9	21.2	22.6	1.3	1.4
Putnam County	15.9	28.8	30.3	12.9	1.5
Rockland County	25.1	17.6	17.7	-7.5	0.1
Sullivan County	45.2	39.7	44.2	-5.5	4.5
Ulster County	39.0	33.9	41.7	-5.1	7.8
Westchester County	39.2	35.3	42.8	-3.9	7.5
New York State	68.6	71.5	57.9	2.9	-13.6

Source:

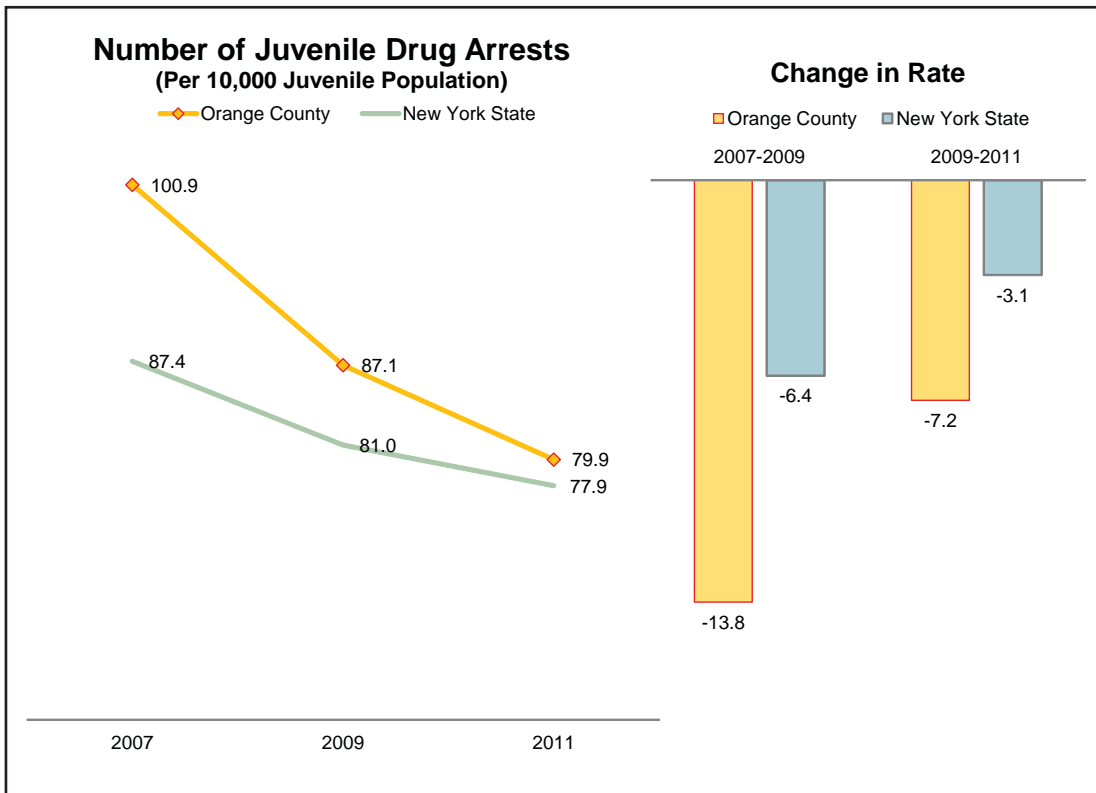
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, "Adult Arrests: 2004–2013."
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/arrests/Allcounties.pdf>



Juvenile Drug Arrests
Number and Rate Per 10,000 Arrests for Drug Use, Possession, Sale of Young Adults Ages 16–21 Years
Orange County & New York State
(Rate per 10,000 Juvenile Population)

	2007		2009		2011		Change In Rate	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	2007–2009	2009–2011
Orange County	380	100.9	343	87.1	305	79.9	-13.8	-7.2
New York State	8971	87.4	8389	81.0	7919	77.9	-6.4	-3.1

Source:
 Orange County Department of Health, Exhibit 72 Selected Kids' Well-Being Indicators in "Orange County Community Health Assessment 2014–2017."
http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/1334/CHA_2014_2017_Final_PDF.pdf



Crimes Reported By Municipality

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? The number of index crimes reported to have been committed in each Orange County municipality in 2010 and 2013 and the rate per 1,000 populations are presented here. For some municipalities, there is no information. The data has been reported by the police departments in the municipalities where there are statistics on the table. Where there are asterisks, the communities receive police coverage by New York State Police or another municipality's police force. For these municipalities, it is not possible to report discrete crime data. The source cited includes information on the number of index crimes reported by the Orange County Sheriff's Office, the State police that cover Orange County municipalities, Orange County Park and "Orange County MTA" (train stations and their parking lots in Orange County). The average of crimes per 1,000 people is, therefore, different than that presented in the indicator entitled "Index Crimes."

Summary Statement: Based on municipal data as provided by the police departments in Orange County's municipalities, the average rate per 1,000 residents of reported crimes in Orange County stood at 16.1 in 2013, down from 17.9 in 2010. Municipalities whose rates decreased between 2010 and 2013 by 10 crimes per 1,000 persons or more were Villages of Chester, Greenwood Lake and Monroe and the City of Middletown. Municipalities with rates that increased by more than 10 crimes per 1,000 residents during the same period were Village of Walden and the Town of Woodbury. The highest crime rate reported in 2013 was for the City of Newburgh, at 51.8 per 1,000 residents (which was an improvement over the 2010 rate of 57.3); the lowest was the Town of Highlands with 0.8.

**Number and Rate of Crimes Reported by Municipality
Orange County**

	2010		2013		Change in Rate 2010–2013
	Total Crimes	Crime Rate	Total Crimes	Crime Rate	
Villages					
Chester	152	38.3	66	16.8	-21.5
Cornwall-On-Hudson			24	8.1	8.1
Florida	34	12.0	44	15.4	3.4
Goshen	81	14.9	66	12.2	-2.7
Greenwood Lake	55	17.4	23	7.4	-10.0
Harriman	14	5.8	15	6.1	0.3
Highland Falls	47	12.1	18	4.7	-7.4
Kiryas Joel	*		*		
Maybrook	14	4.7	17	5.5	0.8
Monroe	289	34.6	149	17.4	-17.2
Montgomery	11	2.9	47	10.8	7.9
Otisville	*		*		
South Blooming Grove	*		*		
Tuxedo Park	*		*		
Unionville	*		*		
Walden	80	11.5	160	22.9	11.4

Continued on next page



**Number and Rate of Crimes Reported by Municipality
Orange County**

	2010		2013		Change in Rate 2010–2013
	Total Crimes	Crime Rate	Total Crimes	Crime Rate	
Warwick	*		*		
Washingtonville	82	13.9	60	10.3	-3.6
Woodbury	*		*		
<i>Towns</i>					
Blooming Grove	139	7.7	107	6.0	-1.7
Chester	61	5.1	25	2.1	-3.0
Cornwall	75	5.9	43	3.4	-2.5
Crawford	79	8.5	124	13.4	4.9
Deerpark	151	19.1	159	20.4	1.3
Goshen	55	4.0	63	4.6	0.6
Greenville	*		*		
Hamptonburgh	*		*		
Highlands	4	0.3	10	0.8	0.5
Minisink	*		*		
Monroe	*		*		
Montgomery			120	5.2	5.2
Mount Hope	31	4.4	32	4.5	0.1
Newburgh	1,290	43.4	1,391	45.4	2.0
New Windsor	496	19.6	502	19.2	-0.4
Tuxedo	3	0.8	—		-0.8
Wallkill	885	32.3	807	28.8	-3.5
Warwick	193	6.0	173	5.5	-0.5
Wawayanda	*		*		
Woodbury	366	32.2	544	47.7	15.5
<i>Cities</i>					
Middletown	1,321	47.0	966	34.8	-12.2
Newburgh	1,654	57.3	1,475	51.8	-5.5
Port Jervis	338	38.3	299	34.5	-3.8
Average		17.9		16.1	-1.1

* Not Reported

Source:

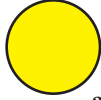
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/indexcrimes/Orange.pdf>

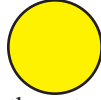
Children Reported As Abused or Maltreated

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State



2012 Report



What does this measure? The data below examine the extent of reported abuse/maltreatment of children and youths ages 0–17 in Orange County. Data for comparison includes 2000, 2005 and 2010. The data is reported as the rate per 1,000 children ages 0–17 in the general population.

The number given is for unique children in households and institutional settings; New York State counts a child only once during a year even if that child has more than one indicated abuse or maltreatment. The terms neglect and maltreatment are commonly used interchangeably but are not synonymous in the law. Neglect is defined in law at Section 1012 of the Family Court Act and maltreatment is defined in law at Section 412 of the Social Services Law.

Summary Statement: Orange County's rate of 9.7 per 1,000 children in 2012 ranked in the mid-range among Hudson Valley counties and represented a 15.7% decrease since 2010.

Fewer Children Reported as Abused or Maltreated in the Hudson Valley (Rate per 1,000 Children Ages 0–17))

	2007 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report		% Change	
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2005–2010	2010–2012	
Orange County	10.4	10.2	11.5	9.3	9.7	12.7%	–15.7%	
Dutchess County	15.7	13.9	21.3	17.7	16.4	53.2%	–23.0%	
Putnam County	4.9	9.8	8.6	7.5	7.2	–12.2%	–16.3%	
Rockland County	5.0	4.4	6.7	5.4	4.8	52.3%	–28.4%	
Sullivan County	20.0	25.6	24.5	25.2	25.6	–4.3%	4.5%	
Ulster County	11.9	15.2	21.4	20.1	16.8	40.8%	–21.5%	
Westchester County	7.3	9.0	12.2	9.8	8.2	35.6%	–32.8%	
New York State	13.4	13.4	18.6	16.9	15.9	38.8%	–14.5%	

Source:

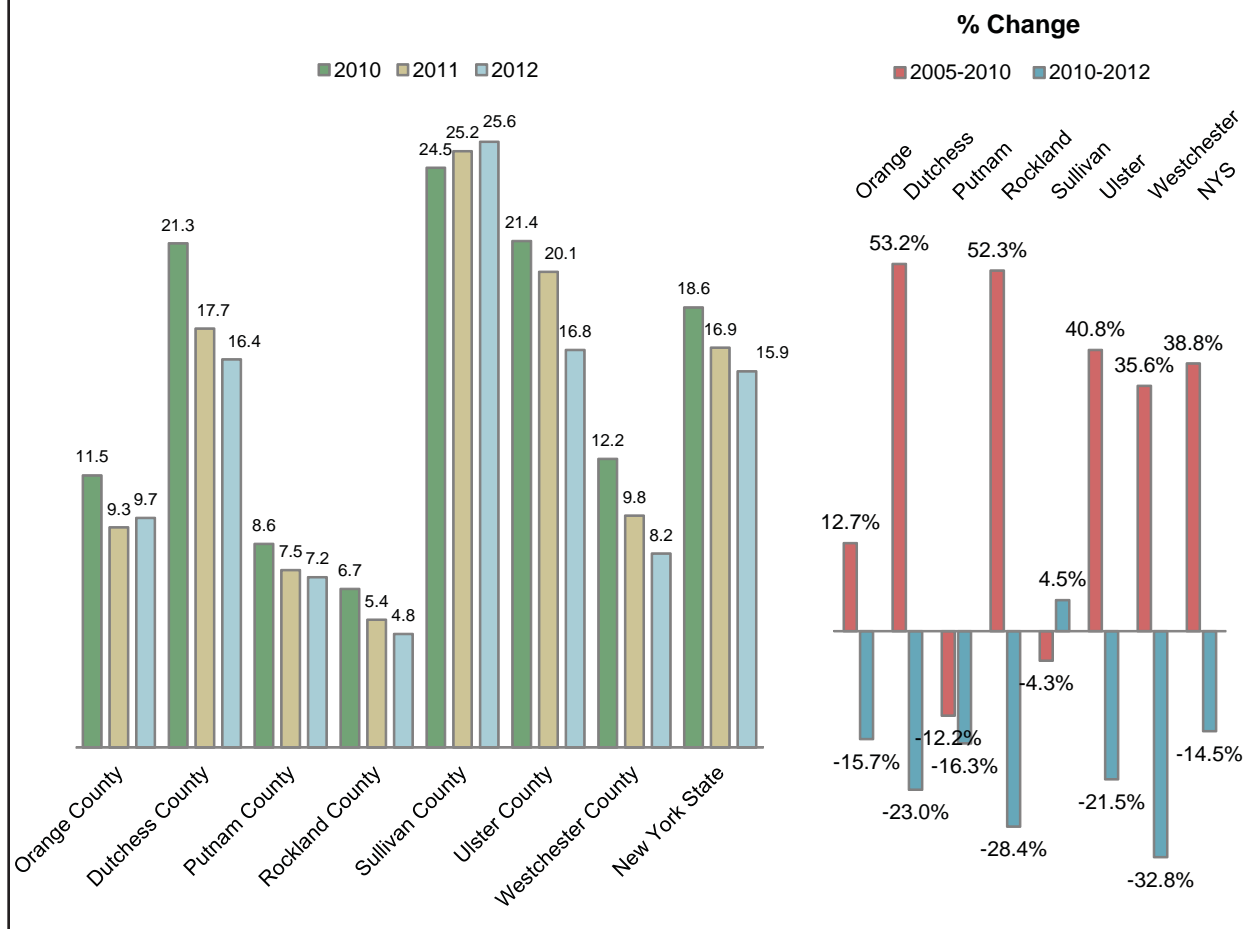
Kids Well-being Indicator Clearinghouse County Report

http://www.nyskwic.org/get_data/county_report.cfm

http://www.nyskwic.org/get_data/indicator_profile.cfm?subIndicatorID=107&indYear1=2011&go.x=8&go.y=15&go=Submit&indYear2=2012



Fewer Children Reported As Abused or Maltreated (Rate Per 1,000 Children Ages 0-17)





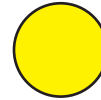
Gang Incarceration Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The statistics below represent the best sense of the Orange County Sheriff's Office concerning the prevalence of gangs in Orange County. According to the Sheriff's Office, while gang-related violence occurs in virtually every municipality in Orange County, most violent crimes tend to occur in the cities. When there are gang-related incidents in a town, the crimes are typically committed by gang members from a city. Subsets are smaller groups that are all affiliated with a gang. Most gangs have multiple subsets.

Summary Statement: The average number of gang members in jail monthly remains the same. Likewise, the number of identified gangs has remained consistent. The average number of subsets of gangs, however, has declined to 10 from 15.

Gang Incarceration, Orange County

	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>
	<i>2007</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2013</i>
Gang members incarcerated (monthly average)	150–200	150–200	150–200
Number of Gangs *		132	132
Average Number of Subsets of Gangs *	15	15	10

* Orange County Sheriff's Office estimate. *Source:* Orange County Sheriff's Office

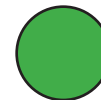
Juvenile Delinquents and PINS

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The statistics below reflect the trend in youth charged as juvenile delinquents and youth identified as Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) in Orange County. Definitions of terms are below.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2013, the number of youth charged as juvenile delinquents declined by 31.2%, continuing a trend since 2006. The number of youth identified as PINS has also experienced a sharp reduction as the County implements its PINS Diversion Program.

Juvenile Arrests and PINS, Orange County

	<i>2007 Report</i>	<i>2012 Report</i>			<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>% Change</i>	
	<i>2004</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2006–2010</i>	<i>2010–2013</i>
Juvenile Delinquent Arrests	613	659	461	426	293	–35.4%	–31.2%
PINS	n/a	433	196	128	92	–70.4%	–28.1%

Juvenile Delinquents: Youth between the ages of 7 and 15 who commit a crime and are charged as a juvenile delinquent.
Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS): Youth who commit status offenses such as truancy and behavior such as running away, not listening to rules set by parents.

Source:

2004 Data: NYS Department of Criminal Justice Services

2006–2010 Data: Orange County Department of Probation

NYS Department of Criminal Justice Services, New York State Crime Report, Final 2010 Data

<http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us/crimnet/ojsa/NYSCrimeReport2010.pdf>

2013 Data: New York State Criminal Justice Services, Office of Research and Performance

<http://www.nysjjag.org/our-work/Juvenile%20Arrests%202009-2012.pdf>

Orange County Family Court, Universal Case Management System



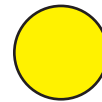
Law Enforcement Personnel—Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at the extent of police force coverage of Orange County residents. Data for state police personnel was not available for this report.

Summary Statement: In Orange County, town and village police forces continued to comprise the primary source of police coverage; among the 42 municipalities, just seven used New York State police services (they are enumerated below). Between 2010 and 2013, of the 31 local police forces, 12 municipalities reduced their police forces, 12 increased them and seven made no change to their numbers. The cities of Middletown, Newburgh and Port Jervis reduced the number of their police officers by one, five, and one, respectively during this period. The Sheriff’s Office also saw a reduction in force of 10 officers, to a total of 146 in 2013.

An increase in the number of a municipality’s officers led to a decrease in the number of residents covered per officer in all municipalities but New Windsor, which experienced an increase in its population. On average, the number of residents per officer reduced by just one. In 2013, Tuxedo Park reported the fewest residents protected by police; the Village of Montgomery was second lowest. The municipalities with the greatest number of residents per officer included the Towns of Blooming Grove, Goshen and Warwick. When Sheriff’s Office officers are included in the analysis, the average number of residents covered by both municipal and county police increased by three between 2010 and 2013.

Summary of Police Coverage for Orange County Municipalities

<i>Source of police service:</i>	2010				2013			
	<i>Towns</i>	<i>Villages</i>	<i>Cities</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Towns</i>	<i>Villages</i>	<i>Cities</i>	<i>Total</i>
Own police force	15	13	3	31	15	13	3	31
Town where incorp'd		4		4		4		4
NYS Troopers	5	2		7	5	2		7
Total	20	19	3	42	20	21	3	42





**Local Police Forces and Coverage
Orange County**

	2007 Report 2005		2012 Report 2010		2015 Report 2013		Change in Residents/ Officer Coverage		Change In # Officers
	# Officers	Residents/ Officer	# Officers	Residents/ Officer	# Officers	Residents/ Officer	2005– 2010	2010– 2013	2010– 2013
<i>Towns</i>									
Blooming Grove	15	1,230	15	1,202	14	1,272	-28	70	-1
Chester	20	492	19	631	19	626	138	-4	0
Cornwall	50	257	20	632	17	737	376	104	-3
Crawford	22	421	21	444	19	487	23	44	-2
Deer Park	N/A	N/A	19	416	22	354		-62	3
Goshen	19	425	19	720	19	721	296	1	0
Highlands	16	563	19	657	24	512	94	-146	5
Montgomery	25	320	33	685	38	613	365	-72	5
Mt. Hope	23	316	21	334	22	325	18	-10	1
New Windsor	43	664	43	587	40	653	-77	66	-3
Newburgh	60	505	52	573	53	578	68	5	1
Tuxedo	12	308	12	302	12	300	-6	-2	0
Wallkill	40	675	38	722	43	653	47	-69	5
Warwick	36	905	37	867	40	782	-39	-84	3
Woodbury	23	472	22	516	20	571	44	55	-2
<i>Villages</i>									
Chester	15	230	19	209	16	245	-21	36	-3
Cornwall-on-Hudson	N/A	N/A	17	178	13	229		51	-4
Florida	N/A	N/A	14	202	14	204		2	0
Goshen	20	284	20	273	19	284	-11	11	-1
Greenwood Lake	20	171	11	286	15	208	115	-78	4
Harriman	8	282	10	242	10	247	-39	5	0
Highland Falls	19	194	18	217	19	202	23	-14	1
Maybrook	18	171	12	247	12	260	75	13	0
Monroe	16	486	18	465	18	477	-22	12	0
Montgomery	N/A		34	112	31	140	112	28	-3
Tuxedo Park			11	57	14	44	57	-13	3
Walden	30	206	25	279	32	215	74	-64	7
Washingtonville	18	396	16	369	18	323	-28	-46	2



**Local Police Forces and Coverage
Orange County**

	2007 Report 2005		2012 Report 2010		2015 Report 2013		Change in Residents/ Officer Coverage		Change In # Officers
	# Officers	Residents/ Officer	# Officers	Residents/ Officer	# Officers	Residents/ Officer	2005– 2010	2010– 2013	2010– 2013
	<i>Cities</i>								
Middletown	67	390	68	413	67	415	23	2	-1
Newburgh	118	210	79	366	74	385	156	19	-5
Port Jervis	33	278	32	276	31	280	-2	4	-1
Total Municipal Police Officers	786		794		805				11
Average	30	417	26	435	26	430	18	-4	0
<i>County</i>									
Sheriff			156	2,390	146	2,573	N/A	183	-10
									0
OC Total *	786		950	392	951	395	N/A	3	1

Note: Excludes personnel assigned to jails

* The total of officers does not include the number of New York State Troopers that cover certain municipalities

NYS Police Coverage:

Villages Covered by Town Police:

Hamptonburgh T

Otisville by Mount Hope

Minisink T *

South Blooming Grove by Blooming Grove

Monroe T

Warwick by Warwick Town

Wawayanda T

Woodbury by Woodbury Town

Greenville T **

Kiryas Joel V

Unionville V

* Minisink Town is covered by both NYS Police and the Orange County Sheriff

** In addition to NYS police coverage, Greenville Town has local councstables that monitor traffic, conduct radar tests, and provide security for the town court.

Source:

2005 Data: Individual Municipalities

2010 Data: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

<http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us/crimnet/ojsa/2010-le-personnel.pdf>

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/912/2010_ANNUAL_REPORT_DA_-_2-23-11.pdf

2013 Data: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

<http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us/crimnet/ojsa/2013-le-personnel.pdf>

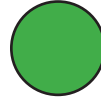
Fire Departments & Rescue Services

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? Orange County's first-line fire and rescue resources are identified here. Included in the number of fire departments are West Point and the Air National Guard's departments.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2013, the number of fire stations grew from 80 to 83 as the number of fire departments remained the same. Orange County uses an approximation for the number of volunteer and career (paid) firemen because fire departments have differing definitions as to what constitutes a firefighter. Accordingly, the count of volunteer firefighters continued to number approximately 3,500 while the cadre of career (paid) firefighters decreased by 20, or 10%. The number of ambulance services available to Orange County residents remained the same and include 21 non-profit agencies, three commercial and one federal at West Point.

Fire Departments & Rescue Services Orange County

	2007	2011	2015	Change	
	Report	Report	Report	2007-2010	2010-2014
	2007	2010	2014		
Fire Departments:	51	52	52	1	0
Volunteer	3,394	3,500	3,500	106	0
Career Firefighters	175	200	180	25	-20
Fire Stations	81	80	83	-1	3
Ambulance Services	25	25	25	0	0

Source:

Orange County Department of Emergency Services, Fire Coordinator

Orange County Department of Emergency Services, Emergency Medical Services

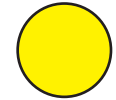




Emergency (911) Calls & Average Response Times

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The table below looks at the number of calls to Orange County's 911 Emergency Services Center and action within the center on these calls. The center does not maintain data on response times to the site of an incident once a call is received. Other locations—e.g., fire and police departments, town halls—in Orange County also receive emergency calls and respond. Their response time data is not currently collated with 911 statistics; therefore, this is not a complete record of emergency response.

Summary Statement: In 2013, the 911 emergency number received almost 260,000 calls (an average of 709 each day), 2.4% fewer calls than received in 2010. The overwhelming majority of calls were for police assistance. Note that a portion of calls (57,190) were not directly from callers with crises; some were from people who hung up and could not be contacted. Actual response times have not changed.

Number of Emergency (911) Calls, Orange County

	Total Calls			% Change 2010–2013
	2007 Report 2009	2012 Report 2010	2014 Report 2013	
Emergency Calls (Total)	250,836	265,275	258,917	-2.4%
Fire Calls			52,685	
Police Calls			166,538	
EMS (Ambulance) Calls			45,297	
Other **			57,190	
Average # 911 Calls Per Day	687	727	709	-2.5%
Responses to Calls *			321,710	

* The total number of responses generated from emergency calls is larger than the total number of calls received due to some incidents that require a response from fire, law, and EMS, while others require only one response.

** "Other" is officially reported as "Orange County Incidents," a category of emergency calls that includes cell phone calls when the caller hung up and could not be reached again, medical examiner incidents, incidents of fire investigators, and county coordinators.

Note: The total of fire, police, EMS and Other calls is greater than the total calls

Source:
Orange County Emergency Communications, 911 Center

**Response Times to Emergency (911) Calls, Orange County**

	2007 Report		2012 Report		2015 Report
	2007	2009	2010	2013	2013
Average call answer time	15 sec	4 sec	4 sec	4 sec	4 sec
Average dispatch time	< 3 min	< 1 min	< 1 min	< 1 min	< 1 min
Average time from dispatch until a responder acknowledges the call	n/a	< 1 min	< 1 min	< 1 min	< 1 min

Average dispatch time is the time between when a call taker receives the call and places it in the CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch) system until the radio dispatcher puts it over the radio for response.

Average time from dispatch till first units respond indicates the time between when the radio dispatcher puts the incident information over the radio until a unit acknowledges the information and indicates they are available and responding.

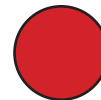
Source:

Orange County Division of Emergency Communications, 911 Center <http://www.co.orange.ny.us/content/1162/971/default.aspx>

County-wide Emergencies

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? This list identifies the major emergencies and disasters that affected Orange County and that required assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) from August 1965 through October 2012. FEMA provides assistance upon declaration of a disaster through two means: Public Assistance (PA) and the Individual Assistance Program (IA). PA allows for FEMA to provide counties with federal disaster relief grants for public facilities or functions, such as rebuilding or debris removal. The IA program is the means by which FEMA provides individuals, families and businesses with financial assistance for "critical expenses" that insurance or other funds will not cover.

Summary Statement: In the 52 years between 1965 and 2012, 19 major disasters or emergencies from natural causes occurred in Orange County. Whereas the decade of the 1970's had two events, the 1980's had one and the 1990's had three, the decade of the 2000's reported eight. Through May 2014, four major events have occurred in the 2010's. Severe problems appear to occur primarily from flooding due to storms in the spring and late summer/fall. Since 1965, just two snowstorms were reported to reach proportions that required FEMA assistance. Based upon the reported data, natural disasters are occurring at increasing rates.

**County-Wide Emergencies
FEMA Disaster and Emergency Declarations
Orange County**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Declaration Type (Emergency or Disaster)</i>		<i>Designation (PA or IA) *</i>
		<i>Emergency or Disaster Type</i>	
Tuesday, October 30, 2012	Disaster	Hurricane Sandy	IA, PA
Tuesday, September 13, 2011	Disaster	Tropical Storm Lee	IA, PA
Wednesday, August 31, 2011	Disaster	Hurricane Irene	IA, PA
Friday, April 16, 2010	Disaster	Severe Storms and Flooding	PA only
Tuesday, April 24, 2007	Disaster	Severe Storms and Inland and Coastal Flooding	IA, PA



**County-Wide Emergencies
FEMA Disaster and Emergency Declarations
Orange County**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Declaration Type (Emergency or Disaster)</i>	<i>Emergency or Disaster Type</i>	<i>Designation (PA or IA) *</i>
Saturday, July 01, 2006	Disaster	Severe Storms and Flooding	IA
Friday, September 30, 2005	Emergency	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	PA
Tuesday, April 19, 2005	Disaster	Severe Storms and Flooding	IA, PA
Friday, October 01, 2004	Disaster	Tropical Depression Ivan	IA, PA
Friday, October 01, 2004	Disaster	Severe Storms and Flooding	IA, PA
Saturday, August 23, 2003	Emergency	Power Outage	PA
Thursday, March 27, 2003	Emergency	Snowstorm	PA
Sunday, September 19, 1999	Disaster	Hurricane Floyd	IA, PA
Wednesday, January 24, 1996	Disaster	Severe Storms/Flooding	IA, PA
Friday, January 12, 1996	Disaster	Blizzard	PA
Tuesday, April 17, 1984	Disaster	Coastal Storms/Flooding	IA, PA
Friday, June 23, 1972	Disaster	Tropical Storm Agnes	IA, PA
Monday, September 13, 1971	Disaster	Severe Storms/Flooding	PA
Wednesday, August 18, 1965	Disaster	Water Shortage	IA, PA

* PA (Public Assistance) allows for FEMA to provide counties with federal disaster relief grants to assist in activities for public facilities, such as rebuilding or debris removal.

* IA (Individual Assistance) is the means by which FEMA provides individuals, families and businesses with financial assistance for "critical expenses" that insurance or other funds will not cover.

Source:

2010–2012 Data: Orange County Department of Emergency Services, Emergency Management

1965–2007 Data: URS Corporation, "Single-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan—Orange County, New York Final Plan February 2011," Introduction, Executive Summary: Table 1.3 New York State Major Disaster Declarations: 1954–2009.

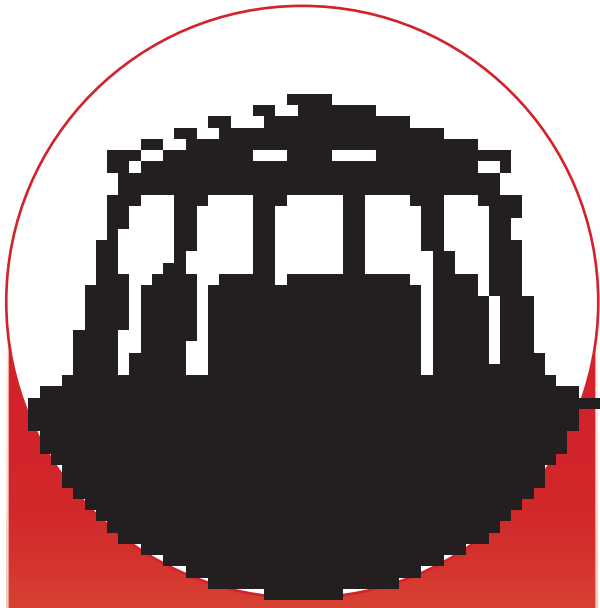
Table 1.4 New York State Emergency Declarations: 1954–2009

Orange County Department of Emergency Services, Emergency Management





Photo: Daniel Case, Wikipedia Commons



GOVERNMENT



ORANGE COUNTY

CITIZENS FOUNDATION

Quality of Life • 2015 Report



Government Summary

In Orange County, more residents were involved in the process of electing their leaders in 2013 than in 2006. In 2013, 74.6% of all age-eligible residents were registered to vote, up from 65.8% in 2006. In 2012 (a year with a presidential election), 70% of all registered voters went to the polls. Data show that more residents come out to vote in federal and state elections than in local (county and municipal) elections. The predominant age group among registered voters continues to be 45–64. The percentage of voters in 2013 who were registered as Democratic, at 36% of the total, was just 3% greater than for Republicans.

Votes in the presidential elections among Orange County residents swung from predominantly Republican in 2008 to predominantly Democratic in 2012. (Note: there was no incumbent president on the ballot in 2008; the incumbent was a Democrat in 2012.) U.S. Senate elections in 2010 and 2012 reported a similar swing in voting to Democrat. U.S. Congressional elections also show strong Democrat voting, though margins varied by year and the presence of an incumbent. In the 2010 NYS gubernatorial election, the Democratic plurality vote was 48.9%. While for the NYS Senate, voters in 2012 supported Republican incumbents, NYS Assembly winners were both Democratic and Republican incumbent candidates.

Between 2011 and 2014, Orange County lost two elected representatives, one of its federal members of Congress and a New York State Senator. With the changes in State and Federal representatives, the average tenure of Orange County's elected officials declined slightly, from 9.5 years to 8.9 years. With the election of several first-termers in 2014, Orange County's representation in leadership diminished. In 2011, there were five Republicans and five Democrats representing all or part of Orange in the US Congress and NYS Legislature (one Assembly seat was vacant for most of 2014). In 2014, there was one fewer members of the House of Representatives and the partisan balance had shifted to six Democrats and two Republicans.

Orange County relies on sales tax revenue to meet operating costs; sales taxes provided 32.8% of Total Revenue in 2012 while property taxes provided 15.4%. Regarding expenditures, Social Services absorbed the greatest share of the total in all counties and in all years reported here. In Orange County, Social Services accounted for 26% to 27% of total expenditures. Health Services was the next largest category, with Public Safety third. Transportation in Orange, at between 3.4% and 2.6% of total expenditures, represented a substantially smaller portion of total expenditures than in all other Hudson Valley counties. In 2012, Orange County's spending on education, at 9.1%, was highest of all counties. Orange County reported deficits (greater expenditures than revenue) in 2008 and 2010 and a modest surplus (greater revenue than expenditures) in 2012.

Bond ratings reflect a community's financial health. In March 2014, Orange County's bond rating was lowered from Aaa, the best rating, to Aa2, the third best rating. Then, in August 2014, the bond rating was reduced again, to Aa3 based on several years of operating deficits and reductions in surpluses. Municipal debt varies from no indebtedness in some communities to millions of dollars in others. All municipalities maintain debt amounts significantly below their Constitutional Debt Limits (CDL), as does Orange County. Orange County's debt, however, as a percentage of the CDL, is higher than any other Hudson Valley county's but Sullivan. In 2012, New York State initiated a fiscal monitoring system to identify municipalities that may be headed for fiscal problems. As a result of the evaluations, two municipalities were considered to be susceptible to fiscal stress and one was deemed to be nearing significant fiscal stress.

The full value of real property in Orange County decreased from the 2009–2010 tax year to the 2012–2013 tax year by 16.7%. In order for taxes to remain at essentially the same level, the tax rate per \$1,000 of value increased from \$2.96 to \$3.55 in the same interval. The Enhanced STAR program was actively used in Orange County by those eligible (age 65 and older). The average usage by all municipalities in Orange was 11.9%.

Municipalities appear to be vibrant and their governments actively engaged in meeting community needs for information (through active websites) and services such as water, sewer, fire, emergency response, etc. Three municipalities have appointed managers.

In terms of emergency services, most communities in Orange County continue to rely on volunteers. Municipal services of garbage pick-up, solid waste recycling, water and sewer are all provided by 14 of Orange County's 42 municipalities. All but five communities provide one or more of these services.



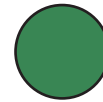
Registered Voters in Orange County

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at the demographics of Orange County residents ages 18 in relation to voter registration and voting in selected years between 2006 and 2013 (the most recent information available).

Summary Statement: In 2012 and 2013, the percentage of age-eligible residents of Orange County who were registered to vote increased to 74.6%, up from 65.8% in 2006.

Eligible and Registered Voters Orange County

	2007 Report	2012 Report	2015 Report		% Change	
	2006	2010	2012	2013	2006-2010	2010-2013
Age Eligible Voters **	283,462	271,248	276,390	276,997	-4.3%	2.1%
Total Registered Voters ***	186,495	197,747 *	206,316	206,506	6.0%	4.3%
Registered Voters as % of Eligible	65.8%	72.9%	74.6%	74.6%		
Male	47%	47%	47%	N/A		
Female	53%	53%	53%	N/A		

* Numbers are as of Sept. 9, 2011 and provided by Orange County Board of Elections

** Percentage who voted in Nov., 2010 Governor election based on registered voter total as of Sept. 2011 (number of registered voters in Nov., 2010 not known)

*** Numbers provided by Orange County Board of Elections

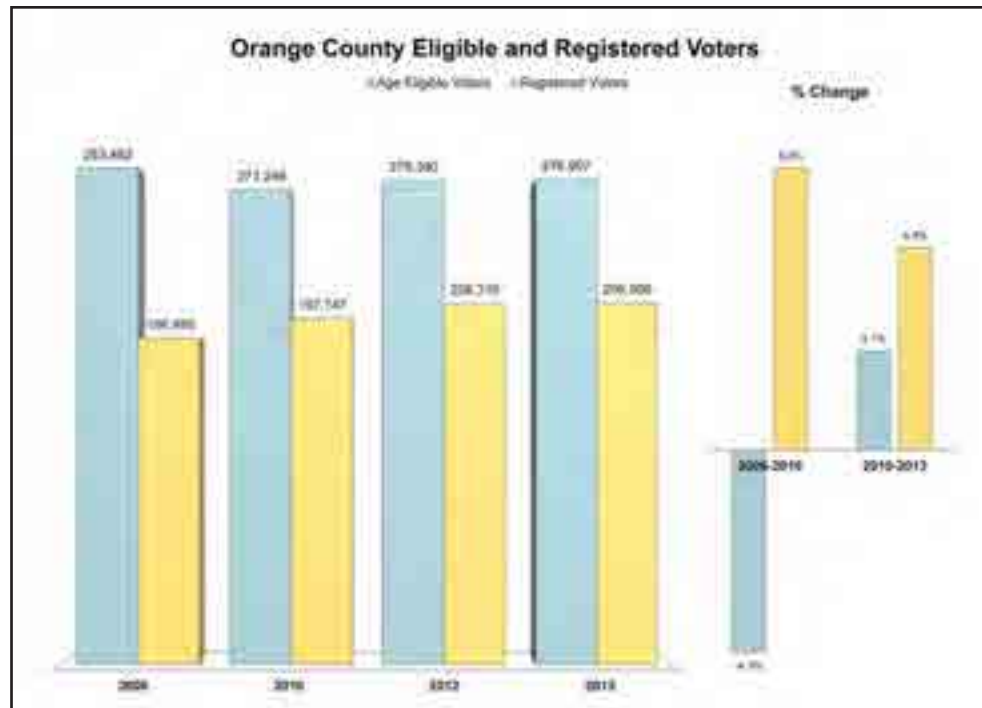
Source:

Orange County Board of Elections

U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, 1-year estimate

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_S0101&prodType=table

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP_2013_PEPAGESEX&prodType=table





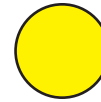
Age & Party Affiliation of Voters

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The political affiliations of Orange County's registered voters and the age of voters are presented here for the years 2011 and 2012.

Summary Statement: In 2012, a greater percentage of registered voters ages 18-24 and 65 and older were counted than in 2011. Party affiliations remained essentially unchanged from year-to-year; voters affiliated with the Democratic party, at 36% of all registered voters, were a slightly higher percentage than Republicans (33%).

Party Affiliation and Ages of Registered Voters Orange County

<i>2012 Report</i>					
<i>Registered Voters in 2011</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65+</i>
	197,747	19,470	63,700	80,354	34,233
Percentage of Total		9.8%	32.2%	40.6%	17.3%
Party Affiliation					
Democrat	36%				
Republican	34%				
Conservative	1%				
Independence	4%				
Other	4%				
Non-affiliated	21%				

<i>2015 Report</i>					
<i>Registered Voters in 2012</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65+</i>
	206,316	21,389	64,053	82,345	38,529
Percentage of Total		10.4%	31.0%	39.9%	18.7%
Party Affiliation					
Democrat	36%				
Republican	33%				
Conservative	2%				
Independence	5%				
Other	1%				
Non-affiliated	22%				

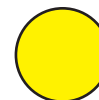
Source:
Orange County Board of Elections, <http://www.elections.ny.gov/>



How Orange County Voted

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? These tables reflect how many people voted in 43 elections in 2013, 12 in 2012 and the various presidential, congressional, state, county and municipal elections between 2006 and 2013. Election statistics include the number of people who voted for a candidate under a particular party line. Municipal elections captured here were for mayors and supervisors only; some towns, villages and cities did not have these positions on the ballots and so are not included. Village data is not reported by the board of election where villages manage their own elections. Blank Votes count the individuals who appeared to vote but did not vote in the specific race.

Summary Statement: In general in New York State, voter turnout is greatest for presidential years, second greatest for gubernatorial election years and lowest in odd numbered (local) election years. Additionally, there is a usual drop-off among those who appear to vote for town-ticket races. These data for Orange County reflect this general pattern. See, for example, the turnout pattern for U.S. Senate races. Note too that these data indicate a general trend toward greater support for Democrats in the Hudson Valley, though Republican strength remains higher in aggregate among persons who vote in lower turnout local elections. Within this overall pattern, the percentage of registered voters who voted for president declined from 77.7% in 2008 to 69.7% in 2012.

Votes in the presidential elections among Orange County residents swung from predominantly Republican in 2008 to predominantly Democratic in 2012. (Note: there was no incumbent president on the ballot in 2008; the incumbent was a Democrat in 2012.) US Senate elections in 2010 and 2012 reported a similar swing in voting to Democrat. US Congressional elections also show strong Democrat voting, though margins varied by year and the presence of an incumbent. In the 2010 NYS gubernatorial election, the Democratic plurality vote was 48.9%. While for the NYS Senate, voters in 2012 supported Republican incumbents, NYS Assembly winners were both democratic and Republican incumbent candidates. In 2013, the County Executive winner ran on Republican, Independent and Conservative lines. The 2013 Orange County legislative races resulted in relatively even voting between Democrats and Republicans while Independent and Conservative votes totaled almost 20% of the whole. There was no major party competition for half the local positions reported here. Eight local chief elected officers had no Democratic opponent; two Democrats had no Republican opponent. Village elections in Chester are non-partisan; this category of analysis does not apply to it.

**How Orange County Voted
Presidential Elections**

Tuesday, November 6, 2012							
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repub</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Indep</i>	<i>Conserv</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Blank Votes</i>
President and Vice-President	143,846	58,003	70,742	*	7,364	4,518	3,219 **
Percent of Total Who Voted		40.3%	49.2%	*	5.1%	3.1%	2.2%
Total Who Voted As % of Registered Voters	69.7%						

* No Independence Party designation

** Includes Voided/Scatter Votes

Tuesday, November 4, 2008							
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repub</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Indep</i>	<i>Conserv</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Blank Votes</i>
President and Vice-President	153,649	75,977	61,903	5,680	4,459	3,964	1,667
Percent of Total Who Voted		49%	40%	4%	3%	3%	1%
Total Who Voted as % of Registered Voters	77.7%						

Sources available at top of next page.



Sources for Presidential Elections (previous page):

2008 Data: Orange County Board of Elections

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/126/1240/226/206/GE08_-_PRESIDENT_%26_VICE_PRESIDENT.pdf

2012 Data: Orange County Board of Elections

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/126/1240/9686/11770/US_PRES_%26_VP.PDF

**Presidential and United States Senate Elections
Hudson Valley**

	November 6, 2012		November 4, 2008	
	# Votes	% of NYS Votes	# Votes	% of NYS Votes
Orange	143,846	2.0%	153,649	2.0%
Dutchess	124,640	1.7%	133,619	1.7%
Putnam	44,503	0.6%	47,465	0.6%
Rockland	125,738	1.8%	134,723	1.7%
Sullivan	28,728	0.4%	31,509	0.4%
Ulster	80,140	1.1%	90,017	1.2%
Westchester	391,912	5.5%	417,496	5.4%
New York State	7,135,322		7,722,105	

Source:

2012 Data: New York State Board of Elections

http://www.elections.ny.gov/NYSBOE/elections/2012/General/President_07292013.pdf

2008 Data: www.elections.state.ny.us

United States Senate Elections

Tuesday, November 6, 2012

	Total	Repub	Democrat	Indep	Conserv	Other	Blank Votes
US Senator	143,846	38,242	79,323	3,369	6,883	7,997	8029 *
Percent of Total Who Voted		26.5%	55.1%	2.3%	4.8%	5.6%	5.6%
Total Who Voted As % of Registered Voters	69.7%						

* Includes Voided/Scatter Votes

November 2, 2010

	Total	Repub	Democrat	Indep	Conserv	Other	Blank Votes
US Senator—Unexpired Term	100,037	34,372	45,605	3,431	7,103	4,226	5,300
Percent of Total Who Voted		34.4%	45.6%	3.4%	7.1%	4.2%	5.3%
Total Who Voted As % of Registered Voters	49.0%						

Source:

2010 Data: Orange County Board of Elections

2012 Data: Orange County Board of Elections

<http://orangecountygov.com/content/124/126/1240/default.aspx>

November 7, 2006

Hudson Valley

United States Senator	# Votes	% of NYS
Orange	92,974	2.0%
Dutchess	85,539	1.8%
Putnam	32,349	0.7%
Rockland	83,649	1.8%
Sullivan	21,018	0.4%
Ulster	62,780	1.3%
Westchester	275,384	5.9%
New York State	4,700,632	

Source: New York State Board of Elections: www.elections.state.ny.us



United States Congressional Elections

Tuesday, November 6, 2012

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repub</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Indep</i>	<i>Conserv</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Blank Votes</i>
US Congress—18th District (Sean Patrick Maloney)	143,846	55,298	65,579	*	9,175	5,275	8519 **
Percent of Total Who Voted		38.4%	45.5%	*	6.4%	3.7%	5.9%
Total Who Voted as % of Registered Voters	69.7%						
* No Independence Party designation ** Includes Voided Votes							

Source: New York State Board of Elections

http://www.elections.ny.gov/NYSBOE/elections/2012/General/CD_07292013.pdf

Tuesday, November 4, 2008

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repub</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Indep</i>	<i>Conserv</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Blank Votes</i>
US Congress—19th District	101,045	32,508	42,818	7,117	3,775	2,178	12,649
Percent of Total Who Voted		32.2%	42.4%	7.0%	3.7%	2.2%	12.5%
Total Who Voted as % of Registered Voters	51.1%						
US Congress—22nd District	52,604	13,819	25,934	1,946	1,439	1,160	8,306
Percent of Total Who Voted		26.3%	49.3%	3.7%	2.7%	2.2%	15.8%
Total Who Voted as % of Registered Voters	26.6%						

Source: Orange County Board of Elections

Tuesday, November 7, 2006

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repub</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Indep</i>	<i>Conserv</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Blank Votes</i>
US Congress—19th District (Sue Kelley/John Hall)	64,053	24,969	29,737	1,895	2,970	10	4,472
Percent of Total Who Voted		39.0%	46.4%	3.0%	4.6%	0.0%	7.0%
Total Who Voted as % of Registered Voters	34.3%						
US Congress—22th District (Maurice Hinchey) *	31,909		14,251	1,370	665	15	15,608
Percent of Total Who Voted			44.7%	4.3%	2.1%	0.0%	48.9%
Total Who Voted as % of Registered Voters	17.1%						

* In this race, Congressman Hinchey ran uncontested. Votes were cast for Mr. Hinchey, who ran under the Democrat, Independent, Conservative and other lines, by voters whose registration affiliation is unknown.

Source: Orange County Board of Elections



New York State Governor Election

Tuesday, November 2, 2010							
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repub</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Indep</i>	<i>Conserv</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Blank Votes</i>
Governor and Lt. Governor	100,037	32,255	48,945	2,850	6,255	6,572	3,160
Percent of Total Who Voted		32.2%	48.9%	2.8%	6.3%	6.6%	3.2%
Total Who Voted As % of Registered Voters	50.6%						

Source: Orange County Board of Elections

New York State Senate Elections

Tuesday, November 6, 2012							
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repub</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Indep</i>	<i>Conserv</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Blank Votes</i>
42nd District—John J. Bonacic, R-C	58,924	28,103	*	4,664	4,895	0	21,262**
Percent of Total Who Voted		47.6%		7.9%	8.3%	0.0%	36.0%
Total Who Voted As % of Registered Voters	28.6%						
39th District William J. Larkin, Jr., R-C	84,922	35,470	34,395	1,610	5,157	2,797	5,493**
Percent of Total Who Voted		41.7%	40.5%	1.8%	6.0%	3.2%	6.4%
Total Who Voted as % of Registered Voters	41.2%						

* No Democrat Party Candidate ** Includes Voided Votes

Source: Orange County Board of Elections <http://www.orangecountygov.com/content/124/126/1240/default.aspx>

New York State Assembly Elections

Tuesday, November 6, 2012							
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repub</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Indep</i>	<i>Conserv</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Blank Votes</i>
98th District—Ann Rabbitt, R-C **	40,421	17,336	15,832	1,161	2,579	921	2,592*
Percent of Total Who Voted		42.8%	39.1%	2.8%	6.3%	2.2%	6.4%
Total Who Voted As % of Registered Voters	19.6%						
99th District—James G. Skoufis, D	49,662	16,359	23,563	770	2,758	2,423	3,789*
Percent of Total Who Voted		32.9%	47.4%	1.5%	5.5%	4.8%	7.6%
Total Who Voted As % of Registered Voters	24.1%						
100th District—Aileen M. Gunther, D	20,544	4,176	12,361	509	839	868	1,791*
Percent of Total Who Voted		20.3%	60.1%	2.4%	4.0%	4.2%	8.7%
Total Who Voted As % of Registered Voters	10.0%						
101st District—Claudia Tenney, R-C	13,233	5,557	4,841	355	991	10	1,479*
Percent of Total Who Voted		41.9%	36.5%	2.6%	7.4%	0.7%	11.1%
Total Who Voted As % of Registered Voters	6.4%						
104th District—Frank K. Skartados, D	19,986	5,442	10,972	***	929	854	1,789*
Percent of Total Who Voted		27.2%	54.8%	***	4.6%	4.2%	9.2%
Total Who Voted As % of Registered Voters	9.7%						

* Includes Voided Votes ** Seat was vacant at time or Repolrt Card research *** No Independence Party designation

Source: Orange County Board of Elections: <http://www.orangecountygov.com/content/124/126/1240/default.aspx>



Orange County Executive

Tuesday, November 5, 2013

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repub</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Indep</i>	<i>Conserv</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Blank Votes</i>
Votes	75,195	26,833	28,535	6,689	5,912	3,258	3970**
Percent of Total Who Voted		35.7%	37.9%	8.9%	7.9%	4.3%	5.3%
Total Who Voted As % of Registered Voters	36.3%						

Tuesday, November 3, 2009

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repub</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Indep</i>	<i>Conserv</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Blank Votes</i>
Votes	67,869	29,858	21,582	2,909	5,498	1,792	6,231
Percent of Total Who Voted		44.0%	31.8%	4.3%	8.1%	2.6%	9.2%
Total Who Voted as % of Registered Voters	34.3%						

Source:

2009 Data: Orange County Board of Elections

2013 Data : Orange County Board of Elections

http://www.orangecountygov.com/filestorage/124/126/1240/14269/15066/County_Executive.PDF





**Orange County Municipal Chief Officials
November 5, 2013**

<i>Towns—Town Supervisor</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repub</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Indep</i>	<i>Conserv</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Blank Votes</i>
Blooming Grove	3830	1255	1328	161	743	158	185
Cornwall	3400	1813	*	344	916	9	318**
Crawford	2122	1037	665	84	245	0	91**
Deerpark	1498	796	*	129	175	16	382**
Goshen	3118	1521	*	298	383	16	900
Greenville	1003	608	*	***	154	5	236
Hamptonburgh	1296	813	*	125	****	8	350
Highlands	1633	321	868	45	246	91	62**
Minisink	929	585	*	****	93	4	247
Monroe	13457	221	6735	***	75	6053	373**
Montgomery	4289	2256	*	408	472	18	1135**
Mount Hope	1417	416	726	41	95	95	44
New Windsor	4908	2078	2100	169	374	2	185**
Newburgh	5887	2807	2078	225	517	6	254
Tuxedo	1103	377	395	86	62	165	18
Wallkill	4541	2173	*	408	461	537	962**
Wawayanda	1807	756	770	67	148	0	66
Woodbury	2525	*****	1315	163	507	9	531**
<i>Cities—Mayor</i>							
Middletown	2914	*****	1878	212	****	27	797**
Port Jervis	2199	716	1164	66	88	113	52
<i>Villages—Mayor</i>							
Chester	775	*****	*	****	***	561	214**

- * No Democratic Party Candidate
- ** Includes Voided Votes
- *** No Independence Party Candidate
- ****No Conservative Party Candidate
- *****No Republican Party Candidate

Source: Orange County Board of Elections <http://www.orangecountygov.com/content/124/126/1240/default.aspx>

Tuesday, November 6, 2007

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repub</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Indep</i>	<i>Conserv</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Blank Votes</i>
Local Towns & Cities	52,045	24,362	17,564	1,597	1,140	7,382	
Percent of Total Who Voted		46.8%	33.7%	3.1%	2.2%	14.2%	0.0%

Source: Orange County Board of Election



**23 Orange County Legislative District Elections
November 5, 2013**

<i>County Legislators</i>	<i>2015 Report</i>						
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Repub</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Indep</i>	<i>Conserv</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Blank Votes</i>
District 1	5,679	*****	*	3,277	****	9	2393**
District 2	3,665	1,679	1,168	187	380	1	250**
District 3	3,628	1,727	992	145	389	113	262
District 4	1,308	454	616	57	50	49	82
District 5	4,542	910	1,377	1,045	318	181	711**
District 6	2,078	583	1,094	36	111	94	160
District 7	6,204	397	683	90	166	4,593	275**
District 8	3,940	1,836	1,219	215	****	115	555**
District 9	3,494	1,550	1,258	152	297	98	139
District 10	3,974	1,622	1,307	182	431	150	282
District 11	3,641	1,171	1,561	89	394	186	240
District 12	4,301	1,899	1,240	265	526	138	233**
District 13	4,054	1,740	1,358	190	331	170	265**
District 14	2,820	912	900	113	566	68	261
District 15	3,544	1,180	1,685	112	234	113	220
District 16	3,217	1,508	966	83	314	119	227**
District 17	3,144	1,773	*	356	364	13	639**
District 18	3,780	1,313	1,646	108	341	205	167
District 19	2,157	626	1,137	50	150	38	156
District 20	2,006	*****	1,207	101	200	2	496**
District 21	4,019	1,449	1,463	108	729	99	171
Total Voting in Legislature Elections	75,195	24,329	22,877	6,961	6,291	6,554	8,183
Percent of Total Who Voted		32.4%	30.4%	9.3%	8.4%	8.7%	10.9%
Total Who Voted as % of Registered Voters	36.3%						

* No Democrat Party Candidate

** Includes Voided Votes and those who voted in other elections on that day

*** No Independence Party Candidate

****No Conservative Party Candidate

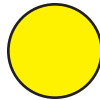
*****No Republican Party Candidate

Source: Orange County Board of Elections: <http://www.orangecountygov.com/content/124/126/1240/default.aspx>

*Elected Officials in the Hudson Valley*

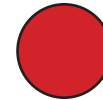
Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The data below compares the number of legislators representing Orange County to the number representing other Hudson Valley counties. Most legislators represent portions of multiple counties. A duplication error in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card has been corrected.

Summary Statement: Between 2011 and 2014 in Orange County, the total number of elected officials representing the county declined from 32 to 30 with the loss of one congressional House seat and one New York State Senate seat. A New York State Assembly seat was vacant for most of 2014. The total number of elected officials representing the Hudson Valley declined by nine seats. Ulster County reduced the size of its legislature by 10 seats while Westchester increased its legislature by one. The Orange County legislature is the third largest in the region.

Elected Officials, Hudson Valley 2011

# Officials	Federal		New York State		County	Totals
	House	Senate	Assembly	Senate	Legislature	
Orange	2	2	4	3	21	32
Dutchess	3	2	5	2	25	37
Putnam	1	2	2	1	9	15
Rockland	3	2	4	1	17	27
Sullivan	1	2	1	1	9	14
Ulster	1	2	4	2	33	42
Westchester	3	2	7	7	17	31
Hudson Valley Total	3**	2**	17**	8**	131	161

** Represents total number of Representatives for the entire Hudson Valley Region as District Lines overlap

2014

# Officials	Federal		New York State		County	Totals
	House	Senate	Assembly	Senate	Legislature	
Orange	1	2	4 *	2	21	26
Dutchess	2	2	4	2	25	35
Putnam	1	2	2	2	9	16
Rockland	1	2	4	2	17	26
Sullivan	1	2	1	1	9	14
Ulster	1	2	4	4	23	34
Westchester	2	2	8	6	18	36
Hudson Valley Total	3**	2**	17**	8**	122	152

* One seat vacant, formerly held by Annie Rabbitt

** Total number of Representatives for the entire Hudson Valley Region as District Lines overlap

Sources for 2011 information:

<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/findyourreps.xpd?state=NY>
<http://www.nysenate.gov/district/>
<http://www.latfor.state.ny.us/maps/?sec=2012s>

Sources for 2014 information:

<https://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/NY>
<http://assembly.state.ny.us/>
<http://www.nysenate.gov/>
<http://www.co.orange.ny.us/content/1158/>

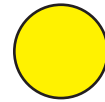
Elected Representatives—Length of Service

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator displays the length of time national and state elected officials that serve all or part of Orange County have been in office and the average tenure of the county's state and federal elected representatives.

One legislator, Frank Skartados, New York State Assemblyman, had a brief hiatus out of office. His total years of service are here. One New York State Assembly seat, formerly held by Annie Rabbitt, was vacant for most of 2014.

Summary Statement: At 8.9 years the average length of service of Orange County's state and federal elected representatives is marginally lower than it was as of September 2011, at 9.5 years. Maurice Hinchey, a long serving Congressman retired; three Assembly members departed that house. The county's NYS Senate representatives each have long service as does one US Senator.

Length of Service, Orange County Elected Officials

	<i>Total Years</i>		
	<i>In Office Since</i>	<i>As of Sept. 2011</i>	<i>As of 2014</i>
<i>U.S. Senate</i>			
Chuck Schumer, D-NY	2000	11	15
Kirsten E. Gillibrand, D-NY	2009	2	5
<i>U.S. House of Representatives</i>			
Nan Hayworth, R	2011	1	
Maurice D. Hinchey, D	1994	17	
Sean Maloney, D	2013		1.5
<i>NYS Senate</i>			
John J. Bonacic, R-C	2000	11	15
David Carlucci, D	2011	1	
William J. Larkin Jr., R-C	1990	21	24
<i>NYS Assembly</i>			
Nancy Calhoun, R-C-I	1991	10	
Aileen M. Gunther, D-C	2003	8	11
Tom Kirwan, R-C-I	1993–2008, then 2011	16	
Annie Rabbitt, R-C	2004	7	
James Skoufis, D	2013		1.5
Claudia Tenney, R	2011		3.5
Frank Skartados, D	2008–2010, 2012		3.5
Vacant Seat	2014		
Average Length of Service		9.5 years	8.9 years

Source:

Elected officials' offices

New York State Assembly: <http://assembly.state.ny.us/mem/>

New York State Senate: <http://www.nysenate.gov/senators>

U.S. Senate: http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm

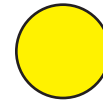
U.S. House of Representatives: <http://www.house.gov/representatives/>



Elected Representatives—Committees

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? This data reflects the focal points of Orange County representatives’ influence in federal and state law-making.

Summary Statement: The character of a representative’s committee assignments reflects member interest, district priorities, opportunity and institutional need. The number of assignments is linked to such factors as the size of the body, member seniority, and the range and scope of work required by each assignment. Committee leadership goes to those in the majority party. With the election of several first-termers in 2014, Orange County representation in leadership had diminished. In 2011, there were five Republicans and five Democrats representing all or part of Orange in the US Congress and NYS Legislature. In 2014, there was one less member of the House of Representatives and the partisan balance had shifted to six Democrats and two Republicans.

Committee Assignments of Orange County’s Elected Officials

	<i>As of September 2011</i>		<i>As of March 2014</i>	
	<i>Committees</i>	<i>Chair *</i>	<i>Committees</i>	<i>Chair *</i>
<i>U.S. Senate</i>				
Chuck Schumer, D-NY	Banking; Housing & Urban Affairs; Judiciary; Rules	Rules	Rules and Administration; Judiciary; Finance; Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	Rules and Administration
Kirsten E. Gillibrand, D-NY	Agriculture; Foreign Relations; Environment and Public Works; Armed Services		Environment and Public Works; Armed Services; Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry; Special Committee on Aging	
<i>U.S. House of Representatives</i>				
Nan Hayworth, R	Financial Services			
Maurice D. Hinchey, D	Appropriations			
Sean Patrick Maloney, D			Agriculture Committee; Transportation and Infrastructure	
<i>NYS Senate</i>				
John J. Bonacic, R-C	Housing, Construction & Community Development; Banks; Judiciary; Alcoholism and Drug Abuse; Cultural Affairs/Tourism/Parks & Recreation; Finance; Mental Health & Development Disabilities; Racing, Gaming & Wagering	Judiciary, Racing/Gaming & Wagering	Judiciary; Racing, Wagering & Gaming; Rules; Finance; Housing; Construction & Community Development; Banks; Children & Families; Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities; Alcoholism & Drug Abuse; Cultural Affairs; Tourism; Parks & Recreation	Judiciary, Racing; Wagering & Gaming



Committee Assignments of Orange County’s Elected Officials

	<i>As of September 2011</i>	<i>As of March 2014</i>
David Carlucci, D	Administrative Regulations Review Commission (ARRC); Banks; Elections; Higher Education; Veterans; Homeland Security & Military Affairs	Co-Chair of ARRC
William O. Larkin, R-C	Corporations, Authorities & Commissions; Finance, Health, Insurance, Rules, Transportation; Veterans; Homeland Security & Military Affairs; Majority Whip	Corporations, Authorities & Commissions; Finance, Health, Insurance, Rules, Transportation; Veterans; Homeland Security & Military Affairs; Majority Whip

* Chairpersons are usually members of majority party

Source: Elected representatives' offices. New York State Assembly: <http://assembly.state.ny.us/>

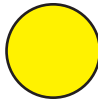




County Bond Ratings

Orange County comparison to:

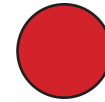
Hudson Valley



New York State

N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This data charts the bond ratings of Hudson Valley counties from 2007 through 2014, one indicator of fiscal strength. The primary scale used is Moody's Bond Ratings (a scale of its ratings is included). Bond ratings are a private sector measure, used to determine a municipality's financial creditworthiness. As a measure of financial risk, they affect interest paid by a county on its debt. The better the rating, the lower the interest rate.

Summary Statement: In general, county bond ratings in the Hudson Valley have declined in recent years. While Orange County's bond rating is in the mid-range among Hudson Valley counties, it dropped twice in 2014 from the best possible (Aaa) in 2010-2013 to third best (Aa2) in March 2014 and then to Aa3 in August. The downgrade to Aa3 "reflects an ongoing multiyear trend of operating deficits and declines in reserve levels, which is expected to continue in the near term."

Source: Moody's Investor Service https://www.moodys.com/research/Moodys-downgrades-Orange-County-NYs-GO-to-Aa3-outlook-negative--PR_307241.

Moody's Bond Ratings on Municipal Debt Hudson Valley Counties

	2012 Report					2015 Report		
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orange	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aa3 *
Dutchess				Aa2	Aa2	Aa1	Aa2	Aa2
Putnam				Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Rockland				Aa3	A1	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3
Sullivan	A-	A	A2	A2	A2	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3
Ulster		Aa-	Aa-	Aa-	Aa-	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3
Westchester				Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aa1

* Bond Rating reduced to Aa2 in March 2014 and to Aa3 in August 2014.

Source:

2008-2011 Data

Orange: Orange County Department of Finance

Dutchess: <http://www.co.dutchess.ny.us/CountyGov/Departments/CountyExecutive/17939.htm>

Putnam

Rockland: <http://nyack.patch.com/articles/moodys-downgrades-rockland-county-bonds-lawmaker-seeks-state-audit>

Sullivan: http://gcherald.com/news_archive/county-bond-rating-raised-to-a-by-standard-pooers.print.shtml

Ulster: <http://www.co.ulster.ny.us/pressreleases/2010/news%20release%20S&P%20Bond%20Rating%2010.26.10.pdf>

Westchester: <http://www.lohud.com/article/20110727/NEWS02/107270322/Moody-s-warns-Westchester-Aaa-bond-rating-risk>

2012-2014 Data

Orange: Orange County Department of Finance: <http://www.orangecountygov.com/content/77/12701.aspx?cx=006392280518400130309:vvdm6r9ogru&cof=FORID%3A11&ie=UTF-8&q=bond+rating&sa=Search>

Dutchess: <http://www.co.dutchess.ny.us/CountyGov/Departments/CountyExecutive/17939.htm>

Putnam: <https://www.moodys.com/credit-ratings/Putnam-County-of-NY-credit-rating-600026890>

Rockland: https://www.moodys.com/Pages/rr003_0.aspx?bd=4294966708&ed=4294966623&rd=4294966708+4294966117&tb=0&po=0&sb=&s&d=&lang=en&cy=global&searchfrom=SearchWithin&kw=rockland%20county,%20ny

Sullivan: <https://www.moodys.com/credit-ratings/Sullivan-County-of-NY-credit-rating-600025723>

Ulster: <https://www.moodys.com/credit-ratings/Ulster-County-of-NY-credit-rating-600025733>

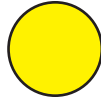
Westchester: <http://finance.westchestergov.com/>; <https://www.moodys.com/credit-ratings/Westchester-County-of-NY-credit-rating-600006207>



County Revenues & Expenditures

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley



New York State N/A

2012 Report

N/A

What does this measure? Each year all State and local governments prepare a financial report on assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures in a standardized format that must conform to the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) accounting and financial reporting standards. The data here was obtained from the New York State Office of the State Comptroller.

The data provides a snapshot comparison of revenue sources and expenditure categories among the Hudson Valley counties. The analysis includes the percentage of total revenues and expenditures for each category to aid in comparison. In New York State, all counties have the same fiscal year end, December 31st.

Summary Statement: Orange County reported deficits (greater expenditures than revenue) in 2008 and 2010 and a surplus (greater revenue than expenditures) in 2012. Putnam and Ulster were the only counties with surpluses in all three years presented. Rockland reported deficits in each year presented.

Among the Hudson Valley counties, the size of county governments, as measured by total expenditures, varies greatly. Westchester's total expenditures were almost \$2.4 billion in 2012 while Putnam had expenditures of just \$144 million. Orange County, with expenditures of almost \$779 million, was second-largest only to Westchester.

Local Revenue (revenue not provided by outside sources such as state and federal funds) is comprised of Property Taxes (and related charges), Sales Tax, Other Taxes, Charges for Services, Charges to Other Governments and Use & Sale of Property. Because property and sales taxes, together, represent the greatest contributions to locally-derived revenues, they each have been identified and examined discretely here. In Orange County, Local Revenue ranged between 73.1% and 78.4% during the years reported here, a level generally maintained by other Hudson Valley counties as well. The percentage contributed by property and sales tax varied, sometimes widely, among Hudson Valley counties. In Orange, sales tax revenue in 2012 (32.8% of total revenue) eclipsed property tax revenue (15.4% of total revenue) while in Sullivan, the opposite was true. Dependence on sales tax revenue was greatest in Orange, Dutchess and Putnam. Dependence on property tax revenue was highest in Sullivan and Westchester. From year to year (2008 to 2010 to 2012), sales tax revenue in Orange ranged between 30.9% and 32.8% of total revenue and property tax steadily declined as a percentage of total revenue. In Dutchess and Rockland, despite greater reliance on sales tax from year to year, property taxes also increased as a portion of total revenue. Reliance on property taxes in Sullivan grew from 2008 to 2012 as sales taxes steadily reduced as percentage of total revenues.

Regarding expenditures, Social Services absorbed the greatest share of the total in all counties and in all years reported here. In Orange County, Social Services accounted for 26% to 27% of total expenditures. Health services was the next largest category, with Public Safety third. Transportation in Orange, at between 3.4% and 2.6% of total expenditures, represented a substantially smaller portion of total expenditures than in all other Hudson Valley counties. In 2012, Orange County's spending on education, at 9.1%, was highest of all counties. Its spending on public safety, at 7.5%, was lowest; its spending on health, at 10.6%, was in the mid-range; its spending on transportation, at 2.6%, was more than 50% less, as a percentage of total expenditures than in any other county. Social services expenditures in Orange were 26.9% of the total, in the mid-range of all counties. Economic development and culture & recreation spending, both at 0.7%, were on par with other counties. Community services costs were 1.0% of total expenditures in Orange, on par with all other counties but Putnam, which allocated 10.6% of its spending to this category.



**Revenues & Expenditures
Percentages by Categories
Hudson Valley**

2012	<i>Orange</i>		<i>Dutchess</i>		<i>Putnam</i>		<i>Rockland</i>	
	(\$000)	% of Total Rev	(\$000)	% of Total Rev	(\$000)	% of Total Rev	(\$000)	% of Total Rev
Total Revenue	783,248		438,758		150,036		634,400	
Local Revenue	594,067	75.8%	328,655	74.9%	122,007	81.3%	478,057	75.4%
Property Taxes *	120,474	15.4%	112,221	25.6%	41,641	27.8%	122,166	19.3%
Sales Tax	256,880	32.8%	168,212	38.3%	52,305	34.9%	173,240	27.3%
Expenditures	778,633		444,465		144,113		676,050	
Education	70,698	9.1%	13,515	3.0%	10,142	7.0%	59,035	8.7%
Public Safety	58,288	7.5%	59,966	13.5%	25,086	17.4%	65,413	9.7%
Health	82,323	10.6%	53,349	12.0%	10,245	7.1%	93,908	13.9%
Transportation	19,970	2.6%	26,683	6.0%	12,669	8.8%	55,711	8.2%
Social Services	209,467	26.9%	125,707	28.3%	23,552	16.3%	145,269	21.5%
Economic Dev.	5,143	0.7%	3,625	0.8%	1,103	0.8%	6,741	1.0%
Culture & Recreation	5,572	0.7%	4,202	0.9%	3,857	2.7%	1,731	0.3%
Community Services	7,785	1.0%	8,090	1.8%	15,307	10.6%	8,793	1.3%
Surplus/(Deficit)	4,615		(5,707)		5,923		(41,650)	

2010	<i>Orange</i>		<i>Dutchess</i>		<i>Putnam</i>		<i>Rockland</i>	
	(\$000)	% of Total	(\$000)	% of Total	(\$000)	% of Total	(\$000)	% of Total
Total Revenue	733,232		458,155		138,517		629,066	
Local Revenue	536,157	73.1%	318,749	69.6%	110,762	80.0%	459,668	73.1%
Property Taxes *	119,912	16.4%	103,261	22.5%	40,530	29.3%	100,863	16.0%
Sales Tax	226,329	30.9%	156,113	34.1%	48,264	34.8%	169,153	26.9%
Expenditures	747,221		444,052		133,305		702,641	
Education	77,956	10.4%	13,220	3.0%	10,027	7.5%	61,766	8.8%
Public Safety	56,350	7.5%	54,901	12.4%	22,694	17.0%	56,849	8.1%
Health	83,898	11.2%	59,569	13.4%	11,881	8.9%	104,440	14.9%
Transportation	25,352	3.4%	32,457	7.3%	14,593	10.9%	55,635	7.9%
Social Services	202,010	27.0%	132,254	29.8%	21,907	16.4%	137,026	19.5%
Economic Dev.	5,739	0.8%	5,059	1.1%	691	0.5%	17,433	2.5%
Culture & Recreation	7,054	0.9%	7,389	1.7%	3,972	3.0%	2,926	0.4%
Community Services	7,704	1.0%	5,989	1.3%	7,722	5.8%	9,666	1.4%
Surplus/(Deficit)	(13,989)		14,103		5,212		(73,575)	

The data in this table continues on the facing page



**Revenues & Expenditures
Percentages by Categories
Hudson Valley**

	<i>Orange</i>		<i>Sullivan</i>		<i>Ulster</i>		<i>Westchester</i>	
	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>% of Total Rev</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>% of Total Rev</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>% of Total Rev</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>% of Total Rev</i>
<i>2012</i>								
Total Revenue	783,248		199,242		372,789		2,406,182	
Local Revenue	594,067	75.8%	160,009	80.3%	280,097	75.1%	1,829,089	76.0%
Property Taxes *	120,474	15.4%	59,931	30.1%	84,757	22.7%	706,672	29.4%
Sales Tax	256,880	32.8%	35,137	17.6%	104,697	28.1%	494,866	20.6%
Expenditures	778,633		195,486		344,766		2,389,147	
Education	70,698	9.1%	5,449	2.8%	9,598	2.8%	184,870	7.7%
Public Safety	58,288	7.5%	16,688	8.5%	27,514	8.0%	230,225	9.6%
Health	82,323	10.6%	30,027	15.4%	17,734	5.1%	114,346	4.8%
Transportation	19,970	2.6%	17,349	8.9%	25,615	7.4%	216,882	9.1%
Social Services	209,467	26.9%	50,406	25.8%	133,549	38.7%	604,484	25.3%
Economic Dev.	5,143	0.7%	1,326	0.7%	2,085	0.6%	12,279	0.5%
Culture & Recreation	5,572	0.7%	2,623	1.3%	685	0.2%	62,654	2.6%
Community Services	7,785	1.0%	942	0.5%	3,421	1.0%	17,713	0.7%
Surplus/(Deficit)	4,615		3,756		28,023		17,035	
<i>2010</i>								
Total Revenue	733,232		189,570		334,961		2,453,280	
Local Revenue	536,157	73.1%	145,203	76.6%	251,312	75.0%	1,871,789	76.3%
Property Taxes *	119,912	16.4%	56,458	29.8%	102,798	30.7%	711,614	29.0%
Sales Tax	226,329	30.9%	33,908	17.9%	75,201	22.5%	476,245	19.4%
Expenditures	747,221		197,251		327,766		2,491,189	
Education	77,956	10.4%	5,620	2.8%	9,812	3.0%	192,327	7.7%
Public Safety	56,350	7.5%	17,988	9.1%	26,872	8.2%	230,141	9.2%
Health	83,898	11.2%	303,534	153.9%	21,129	6.4%	134,049	5.4%
Transportation	25,352	3.4%	25,497	12.9%	27,367	8.3%	196,494	7.9%
Social Services	202,010	27.0%	47,216	23.9%	124,422	38.0%	621,626	25.0%
Economic Dev.	5,739	0.8%	1,457	0.7%	2,158	0.7%	12,458	0.5%
Culture & Recreation	7,054	0.9%	2,612	1.3%	850	0.3%	75,749	3.0%
Community Services	7,704	1.0%	940	0.5%	3,353	1.0%	24,189	1.0%
Surplus/(Deficit)	(13,989)		(7,681)		7,195		(37,909)	

Continued on next page



**Revenues & Expenditures
Percentages by Categories
Hudson Valley**

2008	<i>Orange</i>		<i>Dutchess</i>		<i>Putnam</i>		<i>Rockland</i>	
	(\$000)	% of Total	(\$000)	% of Total	(\$000)	% of Total	(\$000)	% of Total
Total Revenue	703,716		432,908		136,281		648,797	
Local Revenue	551,973	78.4%	309,044	71.4%	108,268	79.4%	477,123	73.5%
Property Taxes *	126,417	18.0%	93,995	21.7%	35,065	25.7%	102,545	15.8%
Sales Tax	223,434	31.8%	154,944	35.8%	51,840	38.0%	169,227	26.1%
Expenditures	707,319		443,533		129,179		675,785	
Education	65,325	9.2%	13,129	3.0%	10,448	8.1%	69,720	10.3%
Public Safety	64,393	9.1%	60,863	13.7%	21,341	16.5%	60,641	9.0%
Health	80,131	11.3%	63,045	14.2%	12,024	9.3%	109,410	16.2%
Transportation	21,301	3.0%	34,436	7.8%	13,607	10.5%	49,638	7.3%
Social Services	187,283	26.5%	125,448	28.3%	22,221	17.2%	132,232	19.6%
Economic Dev.	4,868	0.7%	4,043	0.9%	707	0.5%	17,756	2.6%
Culture & Recreation	10,522	1.5%	5,154	1.2%	6,615	5.1%	5,125	0.8%
Community Services	7,247	1.0%	6,413	1.4%	4,468	3.5%	9,843	1.5%
Surplus/(Deficit)	(3,603)		(10,625)		7,102		(26,988)	

Sullivan, Ulster, & Westchester data displayed on the next page.



2008	<i>Orange</i>		<i>Sullivan</i>		<i>Ulster</i>		<i>Westchester</i>	
	(\$000)	% of Total	(\$000)	% of Total	(\$000)	% of Total	(\$000)	% of Total
Total Revenue	703,716		182,576		343,880		2,377,231	
Local Revenue	551,973	78.4%	136,429	74.7%	265,164	77.1%	1,823,630	76.7%
Property Taxes *	126,417	18.0%	45,115	24.7%	74,445	21.6%	675,448	28.4%
Sales Tax	223,434	31.8%	37,577	20.6%	99,967	29.1%	482,571	20.3%
Expenditures	707,319		182,886		330,512		2,344,437	
Education	65,325	9.2%	6,237	3.4%	10,678	3.2%	171,211	7.3%
Public Safety	64,393	9.1%	16,381	9.0%	26,473	8.0%	214,482	9.1%
Health	80,131	11.3%	31,231	17.1%	22,622	6.8%	145,579	6.2%
Transportation	21,301	3.0%	23,791	13.0%	26,219	7.9%	216,200	9.2%
Social Services	187,283	26.5%	46,831	25.6%	127,624	38.6%	609,895	26.0%
Economic Dev.	4,868	0.7%	863	0.5%	2,081	0.6%	12,319	0.5%
Culture & Recreation	10,522	1.5%	2,681	1.5%	1,092	0.3%	74,909	3.2%
Community Services	7,247	1.0%	988	0.5%	3,596	1.1%	25,650	1.1%
Surplus/(Deficit)	(3,603)		(310)		13,368		32,794	

* Property Taxes also include other property tax-related items

Note: County fiscal years end December 31st

Source:

New York State Office of State Comptroller; https://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/datanstat/findata/index_choice.htm



Municipal Debt

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley  New York State N/A 2012 Report 

What does this measure? There are two tables, one with information on the amount of debt of Orange County municipalities and their Constitutional Debt Limits (CDL) and another that compares Orange County's debt to that of other Hudson Valley counties. Certain municipal debt for all municipalities is subject to NYS constitutional debt limits. For villages and towns, these limits are 7% of the 5-year average of the full value of taxable real property. For cities with populations less than 250,000, i.e., all those in the Hudson Valley, the limit is 7% of the 5-year average of the full value of taxable real property. For all counties but Nassau, the limit is 7% of the 5-year average full value of taxable real property. The full value of taxable real property is derived by taking the assessed value of each parcel in the municipality and applying an equalization rate, which allows comparisons to the values of other municipalities. Debt excluded in the calculation of the debt limit is water debt, certain sewer and revenue-producing debt.

Note: In reviewing the amounts of indebtedness of the municipalities in Orange County and the Hudson Valley counties, it is important to recognize that higher debt amounts do not necessarily equate to lower financial health because each municipality has a different value of real estate and other circumstances that impact on its financial wherewithal.

Summary Statement: Of Orange County's 42 municipalities, two municipalities had no debt outstanding in 2012 vs. three in 2009. Six municipalities in 2012 had no debt outstanding related to Constitutional Debt Limits, as in 2009. Fifteen municipalities had higher outstandings as a proportion of their CDL debt in 2012 than in 2009; 21 had lower outstandings in proportion and five had virtually no change in their debt amounts vs. CDL. In 2012, two municipalities had outstanding debt subject to CDL greater than 20% of the CDL.

Among the Hudson Valley counties, Orange had the second-highest percentage of its debt subject to CDL outstanding, at 10.4%; only Sullivan County had higher debt outstanding, at 12.6% of its CDL. Orange County was among six counties that had higher debt outstanding against the CDL in 2012 than in 2009.

**Municipal Debt Amounts and Percentages of Debt Limits
Orange County**

Villages	2009		2012		% Debt Limit Used (H)igher/(L)ower Than 2009
	Outstanding Debt	% Debt Limit Used 2009 *	Outstanding Debt	% Debt Limit Used 2012 *	
	(\$000)		(\$000)		
Chester	\$875	0.4%	\$1,110	0.1%	L
Cornwall-On-Hudson	\$6,661	9.1%	\$4,369	6.0%	L
Florida	\$730	3.6%	\$660	2.9%	L
Goshen	\$32,936	2.0%	\$38,165	0.4%	L
Greenwood Lake	\$1,048	0.7%	\$2,511	7.7%	H
Harriman	\$2,340	0.0%	\$1,940	0.0%	
Highland Falls	\$8,408	29.2%	\$7,930	30.5%	H
Kiryas Joel	\$12,805	6.6%	\$14,794	7.1%	H
Maybrook	\$611	4.3%	\$1,222	9.0%	H
Monroe	\$3,070	0.5%	\$4,150	3.2%	H
Montgomery	\$906	4.3%	\$467	2.1%	L
Otisville	\$484	5.5%	\$154	2.9%	L
South Blooming Grove	\$864	3.6%	\$3,035	14.3%	H

Continued on next page



**Municipal Debt Amounts and Percentages of Debt Limits
Orange County**

<i>Villages</i>	<i>2009</i>		<i>2012</i>		<i>% Debt Limit Used</i>
	<i>Outstanding Debt</i>	<i>% Debt Limit</i>	<i>Outstanding Debt</i>	<i>% Debt Limit</i>	<i>(H)igher/(L)ower Than 2009</i>
	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>Used 2009 *</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>Used 2012 *</i>	
Chester	\$875	0.4%	\$1,110	0.1%	L
Cornwall-On-Hudson	\$6,661	9.1%	\$4,369	6.0%	L
Florida	\$730	3.6%	\$660	2.9%	L
Goshen	\$32,936	2.0%	\$38,165	0.4%	L
Greenwood Lake	\$1,048	0.7%	\$2,511	7.7%	H
Harriman	\$2,340	0.0%	\$1,940	0.0%	
Highland Falls	\$8,408	29.2%	\$7,930	30.5%	H
Kiryas Joel	\$12,805	6.6%	\$14,794	7.1%	H
Maybrook	\$611	4.3%	\$1,222	9.0%	H
Monroe	\$3,070	0.5%	\$4,150	3.2%	H
Montgomery	\$906	4.3%	\$467	2.1%	L
Otisville	\$484	5.5%	\$154	2.9%	L
South Blooming Grove	\$864	3.6%	\$3,035	14.3%	H
Tuxedo Park	\$3,550	9.0%	\$6,192	14.8%	H
Unionville	\$0	0.0%	N/A		
Walden	\$3,506	5.5%	\$4,585	1.7%	L
Warwick	\$1,400	3.2%	\$2,878	6.0%	H
Washingtonville	\$2,084	3.9%	\$1,065	2.8%	L
Woodbury	\$700	0.4%	\$529	0.5%	
<i>Towns</i>					
Blooming Grove	\$6,296	4.4%	\$6,894	5.3%	H
Chester	\$6,668	0.0%	\$5,006	3.5%	H
Cornwall	\$4,055	3.5%	\$5,385	5.0%	H
Crawford	\$7,764	6.5%	\$6,493	8.3%	H
Deerpark	\$1,356	3.1%	\$724	1.7%	L
Goshen	\$4,817	3.5%	\$3,686	2.9%	L
Greenville	\$76	0.2%	\$19	0.0%	L
Hamptonburgh	\$172	0.3%	\$314	0.6%	H
Highlands	\$0	0.0%	\$551	0.0%	
Minisink	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	
Monroe	\$3,141	1.1%	\$702	0.1%	L
Montgomery	\$2,497	0.0%	\$2,719	0.0%	
Mount Hope	\$1,500	3.3%	\$1,408	4.0%	H
Newburgh	\$11,490	2.7%	\$26,331	1.7%	L
New Windsor	\$14,708	6.1%	\$10,395	4.8%	L
Tuxedo	\$2,056	2.1%	\$1,658	1.8%	L
Wallkill	\$26,638	4.3%	\$21,115	3.8%	L
Warwick	\$9,552	2.5%	\$8,284	2.2%	L

Continued on next page



**Municipal Debt Amounts and Percentages of Debt Limits
Orange County**

	2009		2012		% Debt Limit Used (H)igher/(L)ower
	Outstanding Debt	% Debt Limit	Outstanding Debt	% Debt Limit	
Wawayanda	\$5,239	7.8%	\$4,476	7.4%	L
Woodbury	\$10,127	3.9%	\$7,007	2.2%	L
<i>Cities</i>					
Middletown	\$48,151	17.8%	\$64,701	22.8%	H
Newburgh	\$66,029	57.9%	\$58,161	0.0%	L
Port Jervis	\$8,381	11.9%	\$6,962	5.9%	L

Note: Municipal fiscal years end in February, May or December of 2009 and 2012

* Not all outstanding debt is subject to the Constitutional Debt Limit, as described above.

Source:

2009 Data: NYS Office of the State Comptroller, Division of Local Government and School Accountability
<http://osc.state.ny.us/localgov/finreporting/cdl.htm>

2012 Data: NYS Office of the State Comptroller, Records Access Officer

**County Debt vs. Debt Limits
Hudson Valley**

	2009			2012			% Debt Limit Used (H)igher/ (L)ower Than 2009
	Outstanding Debt (\$000) **	Debt Subject to Debt Limit	% Debt Limit Used *	Outstanding Debt (\$000) **	Debt Subject to Debt Limit	% Debt Limit Used *	
Orange County	\$286,220	\$267,845	10.09%	\$276,505	\$259,835	10.40%	H
Dutchess County	\$100,585	\$100,585	4.11%	\$107,701	\$107,701	4.6%	H
Putnam County	\$75,190	\$58,190	5.31%	\$80,597	\$63,597	6.2%	H
Rockland County	\$448,713	\$238,739	8.11%	\$597,111	\$266,520	9.7%	H
Sullivan County	\$85,441	\$77,045	12.90%	\$87,790	\$77,685	12.6%	L
Ulster County	\$153,899	\$109,664	8.03%	\$146,011	\$100,524	7.3%	L
Westchester County	\$1,034,720	\$729,846	5.79%	\$1,335,221	\$648,070	5.5%	L

Note: County fiscal years end December 31

* The identification of debt as subject and not subject to the debt limit is as reported by municipalities to OSC

** Not all outstanding debt is subject to the Constitutional Debt Limit, as described above.

Source:

2009 Data: NYS Office of the State Comptroller, Division of Local Government and School Accountability

2012 Data: NYS Office of the State Comptroller, Records Access Officer



Fiscal Monitoring Ratings of Municipalities

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley		New York State	N/A	2012 Report	N/A
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What does this measure? The Fiscal Stress Monitoring System was developed by the Office of the State Comptroller and was first used in 2012 to provide feedback to counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts and citizens regarding the level of fiscal stress with which these entities are currently operating. The fiscal score is presented as a percentage on a scale of 100%. A score of 45% or higher suggests a need for concern for a municipality’s fiscal condition. The rating scale is provided below. The list includes only municipalities with fiscal years ending prior to August 1, 2012 and 2013. Some municipalities have not been rated in 2012 or 2013 because they may not have been required to report prior to August 1st, may not have filed their annual financial reports or may have data that is inconclusive.

Municipalities in Stress

65% of Total Points or more	Significant Stress
55%–64% of Total Points	Moderate Stress
45%–54% of Total Points or More	Susceptible to Fiscal Stress

Summary Statement: Three Orange County municipalities have been identified as facing some level of fiscal stress. The Town of Tuxedo and Village of Goshen are rated Susceptible to Fiscal Stress and Kiryas Joel is rated as in Moderate Stress. Among the Hudson Valley counties, Westchester and Sullivan are rated as Susceptible to Fiscal Stress and Rockland is in Significant Stress. Orange County, at 29.2%, is well below the stress levels.

**Fiscal Stress Monitoring
Orange County Municipalities**

<i>Towns and Cities</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>Villages</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Blooming Grove	27.5%		Chester		15.8%
Chester	22.1%		Cornwall-On-Hudson		17.5%
Cornwall	31.7%		Florida		9.6%
Crawford	11.3%		Goshen		49.6%
Deerpark	0.0%		Greenwood Lake		14.2%
Goshen	3.3%		Harriman		21.3%
Greenville	0.0%		Highland Falls		11.3%
Hamptonburgh	0.0%		Kiryas Joel		57.5%
Highlands	22.1%		Maybrook		10.0%
Minisink	40.8%		Monroe		Not Filed
Monroe	12.9%		Montgomery		3.3%
Montgomery	0.0%		Otisville		12.5%
Mount Hope	0.0%		South Blooming Grove		Not Listed
Newburgh (Town)	Not Listed		Tuxedo Park		8.3%
New Windsor	8.3%		Unionville		Not Filed
Tuxedo	50.4%		Walden		22.1%
Wallkill	11.7%		Warwick		12.5%
Warwick	34.2%		Washingtonville		Not Filed
Wawayanda	15.8%		Woodbury		15.8%
Woodbury	1.7%				

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**Fiscal Stress Monitoring
Orange County Municipalities**

<i>Cities</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Middletown (City)	5.0%	
Newburgh (City)	15.8%	
Port Jervis (City)	31.7%	

Source:
Office of the State Comptroller – Local Government and School Accountability
Fiscal Stress Monitoring System
<http://osc.state.ny.us/localgov/finreporting/cdl.htm>
<http://osc.state.ny.us/localgov/fiscalmonitoring/index.htm>
<http://www1.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/fiscalmonitoring/fsi1a.cfm>

**Fiscal Stress Monitoring
Hudson Valley**

	<i>2012</i>
Orange County	29.2%
Dutchess County	41.3%
Putnam County	24.2%
Rockland County	86.7%
Sullivan County	46.7%
Ulster County	38.3%
Westchester County	48.3%

NYS Fiscal Monitoring Ratings

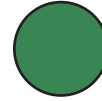
<i>Municipalities in Fiscal Stress</i>	
65% of Total Points or more	Significant Stress
55%–64% of Total Points	Moderate Stress
45%–54% of Total Points or More	Susceptible to Fiscal Stress



Total Value of Real Property and the Tax Rate

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? Orange County levies taxes on the value of real property. This data looks at the total full value of the county’s property and the corresponding full value tax rate, which is a rate that a municipality would apply if it assessed at full value. Tax rates are calculated per \$1,000 of real property value. This information differs from that presented in the 2007 and 2012 Quality of Life Report Cards; full value (rather than assessed value) is more meaningful because it presents values for the entire County that are consistent across municipalities.

Summary Statement: The full value of Orange County’s real property grew by more than 50% between 2004 and 2010 but dropped by 16.7% between 2010 and 2013 with the impact of the nationwide economic recession. The rate of taxes paid to Orange County based on full value dropped to \$2.96 by 2010 and then jumped almost 20% to \$3.55 between 2010 and 2013. While the tax rate dropped between 2004-2010, the amount of taxes paid increased by almost one-third, due to the rise in the value of real property. Between 2010 and 2013, the reverse occurred, i.e., the amount of taxes paid decreased slightly but raising these funds required a 20% increase in the tax rate, in part because of the decline in the full value of real property as a result of the recession.

**Total Taxable Full Value of Real Property
Orange County**

	<i>2012 Report</i>			<i>2015 Report</i>	<i>% Change</i>	
					<i>2003 vs.</i>	<i>2010 vs.</i>
	<i>2003</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>
Orange County	\$11,018,678,951	\$11,950,702,533	\$12,512,026,612	\$12,677,523,466	13.6%	1.3%

Source:
Orange County Real Property Tax Services Office
Orange County Real Property Tax Service Agency, Data and Information Books



Effective Tax Rates

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? The Effective Tax Rate is the ratio of the annual property tax on a parcel of property to the market value of the property. Market value is derived by applying an equalization rate to the assessed taxable value of property. Tax rate includes school, county, state and municipal taxes. Data was not available on the Effective Tax Rates (ETR) of villages in 2006.

Effective in local fiscal years starting on or after Jan. 1, 2012, a new New York State law limits the annual growth of property taxes levied by local governments and school districts to two percent or the rate of inflation, whichever is less. If a "tax base growth factor" has been reported to the school district by the Commissioner of Tax and Finance, the total amount of taxes levied for the prior year is to be multiplied by the growth factor. The limit stays in place unless 60% of voters approve additional spending over the cap.

Actual effective tax rates include taxes for municipal items that were approved by the electorate but are not included in the tax cap provisions. Therefore, it is difficult to determine whether a municipality remained within the tax cap.

Source: NYS Department of Taxation and Finance, <http://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/publications/orpts/capguidelines.pdf>, NYS CitizenConnects, <http://governor.ny.gov/citizenconnects/reforminggovernment/guide-to-the-property-tax>. See more at: <http://governor.ny.gov/citizenconnects/reforming-government/guide-to-the-property-tax#sthash.bPHCc13h.dpuf>.

Summary Statement: Between 2010 and 2013, all municipalities reported increases in their effective tax rates. Tax rates in 2013 among towns in Orange County ranged from a low of 2.08% in Tuxedo to a high of 3.56% in Deerpark. In villages, tax rates ranged from a low of 2.18% in Kiryas Joel to a high of 3.6% in Harriman. Cities varied between 3.99% in Port Jervis to 4.64% in Newburgh. Between 2010 and 2013, all three cities experienced the greatest increases of all municipalities in the rate percentage (over 1.0%). The average rate percentage change for cities was 1.36%. For towns, the average rate percentage change was 0.79% and for villages 0.50%.

Effective Tax Rates Orange County Municipalities

<i>Towns and Cities</i>	<i>School District</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>Change in Percentage Rate 2010–2013</i>
		<i>Report 2006</i>	<i>Report 2010</i>	<i>Report 2013</i>	
Blooming Grove	Washingtonville	2.50%	2.48%	3.42%	0.94%
Chester	Chester	2.26%	2.37%	3.14%	0.77%
Cornwall	Cornwall	2.36%	2.36%	3.23%	0.87%
Crawford	Pine Bush	2.21%	2.25%	2.94%	0.69%
Deerpark	Port Jervis	2.76%	2.65%	3.56%	0.91%
Goshen	Goshen	2.10%	2.26%	2.88%	0.62%
Greenville	Minisink Valley	2.19%	2.01%	2.74%	0.73%
Hamptonburgh	Washingtonville	2.28%	2.21%	2.83%	0.62%
Highlands	Highlands	2.43%	2.40%	2.61%	0.21%
Minisink	Minisink Valley	2.13%	2.00%	2.71%	0.71%
Monroe	Monroe-Woodbury	2.17%	2.45%	3.00%	0.55%
Montgomery	Valley Central	2.17%	2.19%	2.88%	0.69%

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**Effective Tax Rates
Orange County Municipalities**

<i>Towns and Cities</i>	<i>School District</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>Change in Percentage Rate 2010–2013</i>
		<i>Report 2006</i>	<i>Report 2010</i>	<i>Report 2013</i>	
Mount Hope	Minisink Valley	2.31%	2.16%	2.87%	0.71%
Newburgh (Town)	Newburgh	2.68%	2.42%	3.31%	0.89%
New Windsor	Newburgh	2.38%	2.42%	3.36%	0.94%
Tuxedo	Tuxedo	1.42%	1.66%	2.08%	0.42%
Wallkill	Middletown	2.17%	2.16%	3.10%	0.94%
Warwick	Warwick	2.24%	2.13%	2.86%	0.73%
Wawayanda	Minisink Valley	2.19%	2.00%	2.66%	0.66%
Woodbury	Monroe-Woodbury	2.26%	2.23%	2.98%	0.75%
Middletown (City)	Middletown	2.76%	2.74%	4.05%	1.31%
Newburgh (City)	Newburgh	3.07%	2.93%	4.64%	1.71%
Port Jervis (City)	Port Jervis	3.32%	2.95%	3.99%	1.04%
Average		3.05%	2.87%	4.23%	1.36%
<i>Villages</i>		<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2010–2013</i>	
Chester		2.67%	3.49%	0.82%	
Cornwall-On-Hudson		2.31%	2.89%	0.58%	
Florida		2.65%	3.11%	0.46%	
Goshen		2.64%	3.32%	0.68%	
Greenwood Lake		2.77%	3.09%	0.32%	
Harriman		3.11%	3.60%	0.49%	
Highland Falls		2.81%	3.17%	0.36%	
Kiryas Joel		N/A	2.18%		
Maybrook		2.51%	3.12%	0.61%	
Monroe		2.97%	3.45%	0.48%	
Montgomery		2.60%	3.27%	0.67%	
Otisville		2.51%	3.32%	0.81%	
South Blooming Grove		2.43%	2.99%	0.56%	
Tuxedo Park		1.78%	2.35%	0.57%	
Unionville		2.48%	3.17%	0.69%	
Walden		2.77%	3.39%	0.62%	
Warwick		2.29%	2.67%	0.38%	
Washingtonville		2.54%	2.98%	0.44%	
Woodbury		2.53%	2.98%	0.45%	
Average		2.58%	3.08%	0.50%	

Source:
Orange County Real Property, Tax Service Agency
Data and Information Book



Enhanced Star Program Participation

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? The Enhanced STAR program provides property tax relief for the primary residences of senior citizens (age 65 and older) with qualifying incomes. STAR exemptions apply only to school district taxes. For the 2013–14 school tax year, the program exempted the first \$63,000 of assessed value from school taxes. The table below provides the aggregate number of taxpayers who were eligible for and applied for the Enhanced Star exemption in the various Orange County municipalities. The table below enumerates the aggregate of taxpayers who were eligible for and applied for the Enhanced Star exemption in the various Orange County municipalities and the percentage STAR parcels represented of all real property parcels in each municipality.

Summary Statement: The STAR program was actively used in all Orange County municipalities. Those municipalities where the number of STAR-exempt parcels in 2013 was 15% or more of total municipal parcels were Town of Highlands (25.3%), Town of Monroe (18.4%), and Town of Montgomery (24.9%).

**Enhanced STAR Program
Number of Parcels in Program
Orange County**

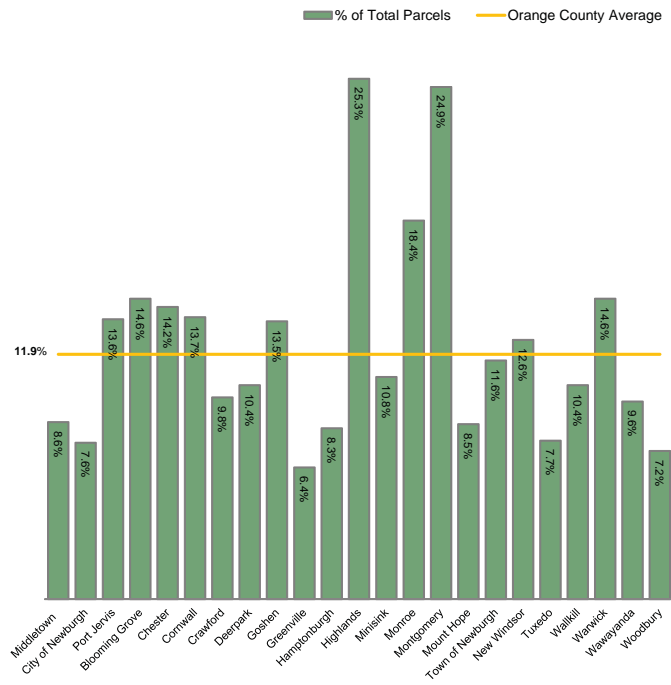
	<i>Number of Parcels</i>			<i>% Total Parcels *</i>
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2013</i>
City of Middletown	765	725	743	8.6%
City of Newburgh	484	465	527	7.6%
City of Port Jervis	430	419	435	13.6%
Blooming Grove	508	538	626	14.6%
Chester	373	376	467	14.2%
Cornwall	477	456	501	13.7%
Crawford	308	309	372	9.8%
Deerpark	388	402	441	10.4%
Goshen	413	427	485	13.5%
Greenville	110	117	129	6.4%
Hamptonburgh	164	171	187	8.3%
Highlands	228	225	229	25.3%
Minisink	140	162	193	10.8%
Monroe	637	652	755	18.4%
Montgomery	808	855	959	24.9%
Mount Hope	160	172	184	8.5%
Town of Newburgh	1383	1395	1544	11.6%
New Windsor	1080	1097	1192	12.6%
Tuxedo	116	111	118	7.7%
Wallkill	849	927	1114	10.4%
Warwick	1243	1280	1403	14.6%
Wawayanda	274	286	300	9.6%
Woodbury	276	266	333	7.2%
Total	11,614	11,833	13,237	11.9%

* Calculation divides the number of Enhanced Star Parcels in 2013 into total parcels in 2012; 2013 parcel counts not available

Source: Orange County Real Property Tax Service Agency Data and Information Book, April 2013



Percent of Parcels in Enhanced STAR Program 2013



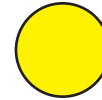
**Municipal Services Provided—Water, Sewer and Solid Waste**

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator reports whether a municipality provided garbage pick-up, recycling, and sewer and water services in 2014. In some communities where water is provided, it may be provided to a specific district which pays additionally for the service. All services identified are provided by or through the municipality and not by private vendors. Similar data for 2012 can be found in the 2012 Quality of Life Report Card.

Summary Statement: Fourteen of Orange County's 42 municipalities provide all four services (garbage pick-up, recycling, water and sewer). Five towns provide none of these services. Cities and villages often provide the most comprehensive services.

**Services Provided by Municipalities
Orange County 2014**

<i>Village</i>	<i>Services</i>
Chester	water, sewer
Cornwall-On-Hudson	garbage, sewer, water
Florida	garbage, recycling, sewer, water
Goshen	garbage, recycling, sewer, water
Greenwood Lake	garbage, recycling, water
Harriman	water, sewer through county
Highland Falls	sewer, water, (garbage and recycling through T of Highlands)
Kiryas Joel	garbage, water, sewer
Maybrook	garbage, recycling, sewer, water
Monroe	water, others provided by Town
Montgomery	garbage, recycling, water, sewer
Otisville	garbage, recycling, water
South Blooming Grove	sewer, water
Tuxedo Park	garbage, recycling, water, sewer
Unionville	water
Walden	garbage, recycling, water, sewer
Warwick	water, sewer, (recycling through T of Warwick)
Washingtonville	water, sewer, (garbage & sewer by T of Blooming Grove)
Woodbury	water, sewer
Towns	
Blooming Grove	garbage, recycling, water, sewer
Chester	water, sewer, garbage, recycling within Refuse District (1-3 family homes)
Cornwall	garbage, recycling, sewer
Crawford	water, sewer
Deerpark	none
Goshen	sewer, water through V of Goshen
Greenville	none

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**Services Provided by Municipalities
Orange County 2014**

<i>Village</i>	<i>Services</i>
Hamptonburgh	none
Highlands	garbage, recycling, water, sewer
Minisink	none
Monroe	garbage, recycling, water
Montgomery	water, sewer
Mount Hope	none
Newburgh	water, sewer, garbage, recycling
New Windsor	garbage, recycling, water, sewer
Tuxedo	garbage, recycling, sewer
Wallkill	water, sewer
Warwick	water, sewer, recycling
Wawayanda	water, sewer
Woodbury	garbage, recycling
Cities	
Middletown	garbage, recycling, water, sewer
Newburgh	garbage, recycling, water, sewer
Port Jervis	garbage, recycling, water, sewer

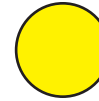
Source: Each municipality



Managers of Municipalities

Orange County Comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report



What does this measure? This indicator looks at how many paid, appointed managers of municipalities exist in Orange County.

Summary Statement: Among Orange County's 42 municipalities, there continues to be one appointed city manager, in Newburgh, and two village managers, one in Walden and the other in Kiryas Joel. In all cases, the manager reports to the municipal Board and Mayor.

Municipal Managers in Orange County

- City of Newburgh
- Village of Kiryas Joel
- Village of Walden

Source: Municipal Offices

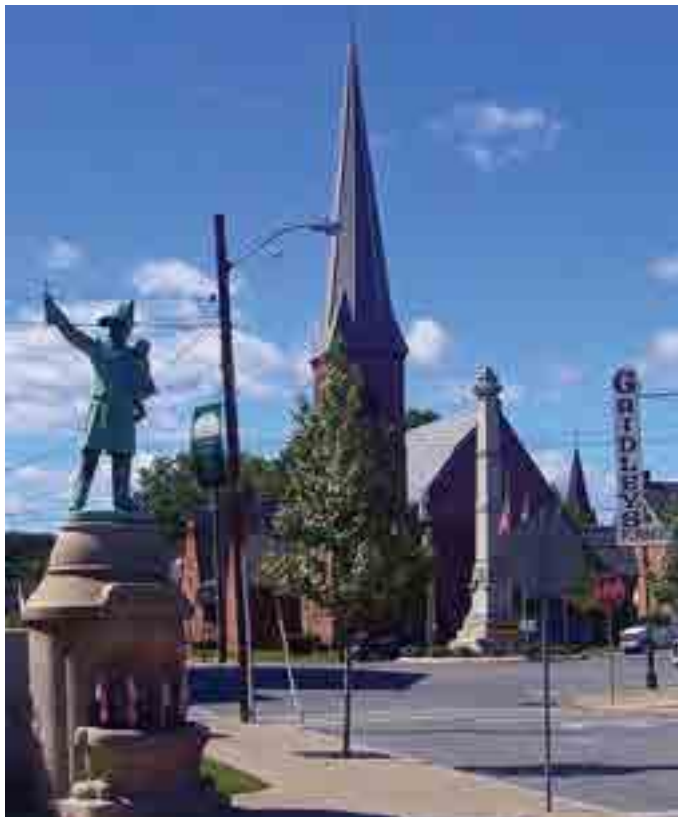


Photo: Daniel Case, Wikipedia Commons



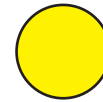
Level of Volunteer Service in Essential Services of Fire and EMT

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A

New York State N/A

2012 Report



What does this measure? The table below shows which municipalities in Orange County are covered by volunteer fire and emergency response personnel and which are covered by paid. Those municipalities that do not have their own fire districts call upon the services of others for fire and emergency help. While volunteer ambulance services continue to be available in most communities, private ambulance services also respond to emergencies in some municipalities. Not all municipalities have their own fire districts but call upon the services of others for fire and emergency help.

Summary Statement: There is no change in the status (volunteer vs. paid) of fire and emergency personnel in Orange County. Virtually all municipalities rely on volunteers for their fire services and emergency response personnel. The City of Newburgh is the only municipality with an all-paid fire and emergency staff. The City of Middletown uses a combination of paid and volunteer and Port Jervis is 100% volunteer.

Municipalities in Orange County Paid and Volunteer

<i>Villages</i>	<i>Fire & EMT</i>	<i>Towns (cont.)</i>	<i>Fire & EMT</i>
Chester	volunteer	Deerpark	volunteer
Cornwall-On-Hudson	volunteer	Goshen	volunteer
Florida	volunteer	Greenville	volunteer
Goshen	volunteer	Highlands	volunteer
Greenwood Lake	volunteer	Minisink	volunteer
Harriman	Monroe FD	Monroe	volunteer
Highland Falls	volunteer	Montgomery	volunteer
Kiryas Joel	volunteer	Mount Hope	volunteer
Maybrook	volunteer	Newburgh	volunteer
Monroe	volunteer	New Windsor	volunteer
Montgomery	volunteer	Tuxedo	volunteer
Otisville	volunteer	Walkkill	volunteer
South Blooming Grove	volunteer	Warwick	volunteer
Tuxedo Park	N/A	Wawayanda	volunteer
Unionville	volunteer	Woodbury	volunteer
Walden	volunteer		
Warwick	volunteer	<i>Cities</i>	<i>Fire & EMT</i>
Washingtonville	volunteer	Middletown	paid/volunteer
Woodbury	volunteer	Newburgh	paid
		Port Jervis	volunteer
<i>Towns</i>	<i>Fire & EMT</i>		
Blooming Grove	volunteer		
Chester	volunteer		
Cornwall	volunteer		
Crawford	volunteer		
Hamptonburgh	volunteer		

Source: Municipal Offices

*Orange County Municipality Websites & Board Meeting Dates*

Orange County comparison to:

Hudson Valley N/A New York State N/A 2012 Report N/A

What does this measure? More municipalities have turned to the internet to advise residents and others of the dates, times, and, in some cases, agendas, of their municipal board meetings and of other municipal activities. Below is a list of the website addresses of all municipalities with a website and the frequency of their board meetings.

Summary Statement: Most, but not all municipalities, have websites. Most municipalities have their own websites. The Villages of Harriman and Kiryas Joel and the Town of Greenville rely on the county government site within the Planning Department to post information on days and times of municipal, planning and zoning board meetings. Twenty-six of the 42 municipalities hold municipal board meetings each month.

Municipal Board Meeting Dates and Times
Orange County

<i>Villages</i>	<i>Website Addresses</i>	<i>Board Meeting and Dates (subject to change)</i>
Chester	http://www.villageofchesterny.com/	2nd Monday of each month at 7 pm
Cornwall-On-Hudson	http://cornwall-on-hudson.org/	3rd Monday of each month at 7 pm
Florida	http://www.villageoffloridany.org/	1st & 3rd Wednesday at 9:30 am
Goshen	http://www.villageofgoshen-ny.gov/	1st Monday of each week at 7:30 pm
Greenwood Lake	http://villageofgreenwoodlake.org/	Every month at 7:30 pm
Harriman (Part of Town of Monroe)	http://www.orangecountygov.com/content/124/1362/1460/10182/10438/default.aspx	2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, 7:30 pm
Highland Falls	http://www.highlandfallsny.org/	1st and 3rd Mondays of every month at 7 pm
Kiryas Joel (Part of Town of Monroe)	http://www.orangecountygov.com/content/124/1362/1460/10182/10928/default.aspx	1st Tuesday of each month, 9:30 am
Maybrook	http://villageofmaybrook.com/	2nd and 4th Mondays of each month
Monroe (Part of Town of Monroe)	http://www.villageofmonroe.org/	Twice a month (specific dates on website)
Montgomery	http://www.villageofmontgomery.org/	1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month at 7:30 pm
Otisville	http://villageofotisville.com/content	1st & 3rd Thursday of each month, 7 pm
South Blooming Grove	http://villageofsouthbloominggrove.com/1.html	2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 7 pm
Tuxedo Park	http://tuxedopark-ny.gov/	Once a month 7 pm
Unionville	http://www.unionvilleny.org/	Once a month 7 pm
Walden	http://www.villageofwalden.org/	1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month at 6:30 pm
Warwick	http://www.villageofwarwick.org/village-home.html	1st and 3rd Mondays of every month at 7:30 pm
Washingtonville	http://www.washingtonville-ny.gov/	1st Monday and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 7 pm
Woodbury	http://www.woodburyct.org/	2nd and 4th Thursday of every month 7:30 pm

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**Municipal Board Meeting Dates and Times
Orange County**

<i>Towns</i>	<i>Website Addresses</i>	<i>Board Meeting and Dates (subject to change)</i>
Blooming Grove	http://www.townofbloominggroveny.com/	1st Monday of every month at 7:30 pm
Chester	http://www.thetownofchester.org/	2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month at 7 pm
Cornwall	http://www.cornwallny.com/webpages/home/index.asp	2nd Tuesday of every month at 7:30 pm
Crawford	http://www.townofcrawford.org/	3rd Thursday of every month at 7 pm
Deerpark	http://townofdeerpark.org/	2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month at 7:30 pm
Goshen	http://www.townofgoshen.org/indexnew.htm	2nd and 4th Monday and Thursday of every month at 7:30 pm
Greenville	http://www.orangecountygov.com/content/124/1362/1460/10182/10432/default.aspx	1st and 3rd Monday of every month at 7 pm
Hamptonburgh	http://townofhamptonburgh.org/content	1st Monday of every month at 7 pm
Highlands	http://www.highlands-ny.gov/	2nd and 4th Monday of every month at 7 pm
Minisink	http://www.townofminisink.com/About%20Us.htm	2nd Wednesday of each month, 7:30 pm
Monroe	http://www.monroeny.org/	1st and 3rd Monday of every month at 7:30 pm
Montgomery	http://www.townofmontgomery.com/	1st Thursday of every month at 7 pm
Mount Hope	http://townofmounthope.org/content	1st and 3rd Monday of every month at 7:30 pm
Newburgh	http://www.townofnewburgh.org/	1st and 3rd Monday of every month at 7:30 pm
New Windsor	http://town.new-windsor.ny.us/	1st Wednesday of every month at 7 pm
Tuxedo	http://www.tuxedogov.org/	2nd and 4th Mondays of every month at 7:30 pm
Wallkill	http://www.townofwallkill.com/	2nd and 4th Thursday of every month at 7:30 pm
Warwick	http://www.townofwarwick.org/index.shtml	2nd and 4th Thursday of every month at 7:30 pm
Wawayanda	http://townofwawayanda.com/	1st Thursday of every month at 7 pm
Woodbury	http://www.townofwoodbury.com/home.shtml	1st and 3rd Thursdays of every month at 7:30 pm
<i>Cities</i>	<i>Website Addresses</i>	<i>Board Meeting and Dates (subject to change)</i>
Middletown	http://www.middletown-ny.com/	1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month at 8 pm (Common Council)
Newburgh	http://www.cityofnewburgh-ny.gov/	2nd and 4th Mondays of every month at 7 pm (City Council)
Port Jervis	http://www.portjervisny.org/	2nd and 4th Mondays of every month at 7 pm (Common Council)

Source: Municipal Websites



ORANGE COUNTY
CITIZENS FOUNDATION

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