

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

NEW YORK

2003 COUNTY PROFILE

POPULATION¹

On April 1, 2000, according to the Census Bureau, the population of Schoharie County was 31,582. As reported on the table and depicted on the graph below, this population represented a very slight (less than 1%) decrease in population from the 1990 level. The population of the county still remained below the level achieved just before the civil war.

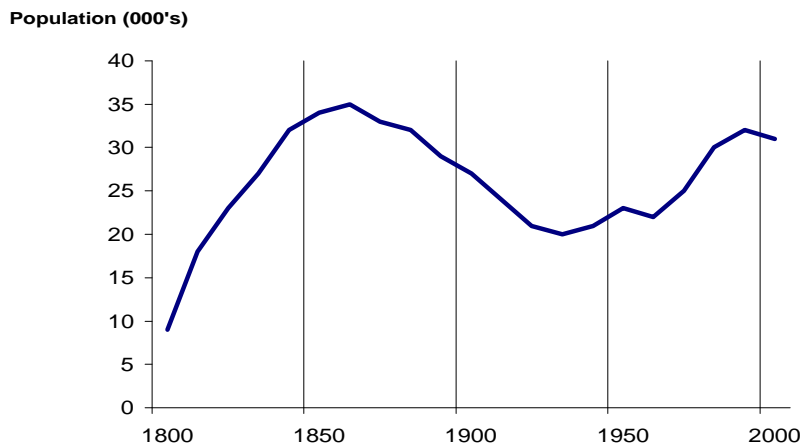


**TABLE 1
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
POPULATION
1800-2000**

Census Year	Reported Population	Decennial Change
1800	9,800	
1810	18,900	92.9%
1820	23,100	22.2%
1830	27,900	20.8%
1840	32,400	16.1%
1850	33,500	3.4%
1860	34,500	3.0%
1870	33,300	-3.5%
1880	32,900	-1.2%
1890	29,200	-11.2%
1900	26,800	-8.2%
1910	23,900	-10.8%
1920	21,300	-10.9%
1930	19,700	-7.5%
1940	20,800	5.6%
1950	22,700	9.1%
1960	22,600	-0.4%
1970	24,800	9.7%
1980	29,700	19.8%
1990	31,900	7.4%
2000	31,600	-1.0%

Source: U.S. Census
Note: Population figures are rounded.

**POPULATION TRENDS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY 1800 TO 2000**

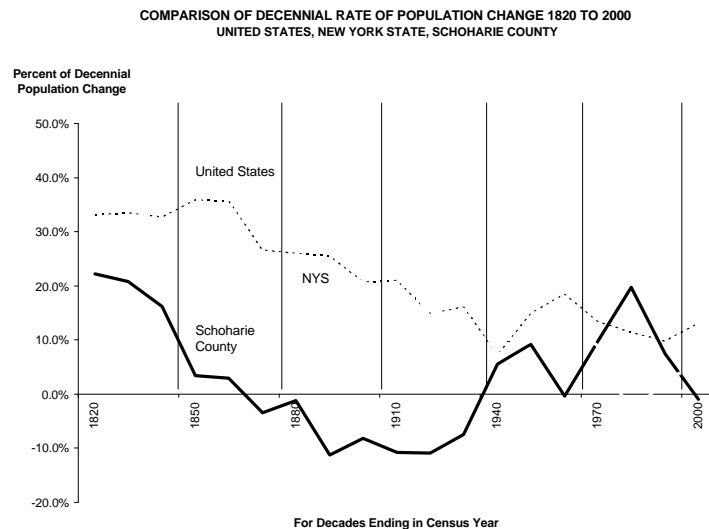


The population grew over three times its size between 1800 and 1860 from 9,800 to 34,500 persons. Then the population decreased tremendously between 1870 and 1930 from 33,300 to 19,700. After the 1930 Census, the population increased gradually from 19,700 in 1930 to 31,900 in 1990. However, in 2000 the population declined less than 1% from 31,900 to 31,600.

¹ Portions of this section have been summarized from *Population Changes 1940-2000* Southern Tier East Census 2000 Monograph Series #2, prepared by Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board, October 2001.

Comparison of County, State, and National Population Growth Rates

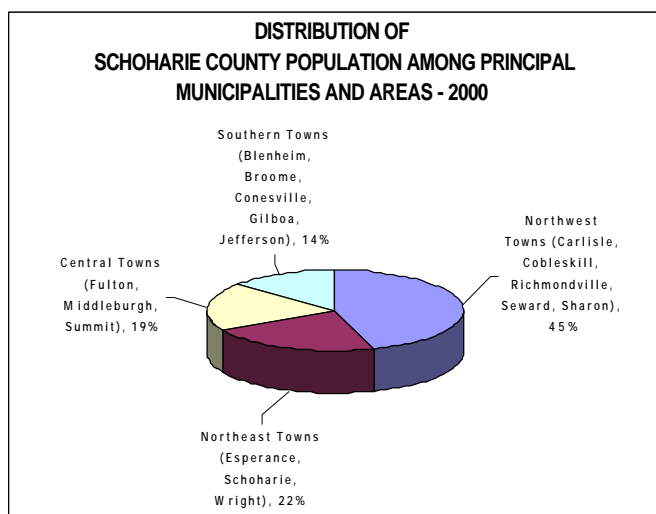
The accompanying graph places the county rate of growth within the context of population growth rates at the state and national levels. The graph clearly shows Schoharie County to have grown slower than the national and state rates throughout the past two centuries – during the period of frontier expansion, just before the civil war, and between the world wars – with the exception of a faster growth rate than the nation and the state between 1970 and 1980.



As shown on the graph, the state generally grew at a rate faster than the national average in the first half of the 19th and 20th centuries, while it lagged behind the national averages in the second half of each century.

The graph clearly shows a long term, irregular, slowing of population growth for the county, the state, and the nation over the past two centuries. Except for the years just before and after World War I, New York State never again grows as rapidly as the nation as a whole. In contrast, Schoharie County experiences a second period of growth between 1940 and 1960, which is still under the state and national rates.

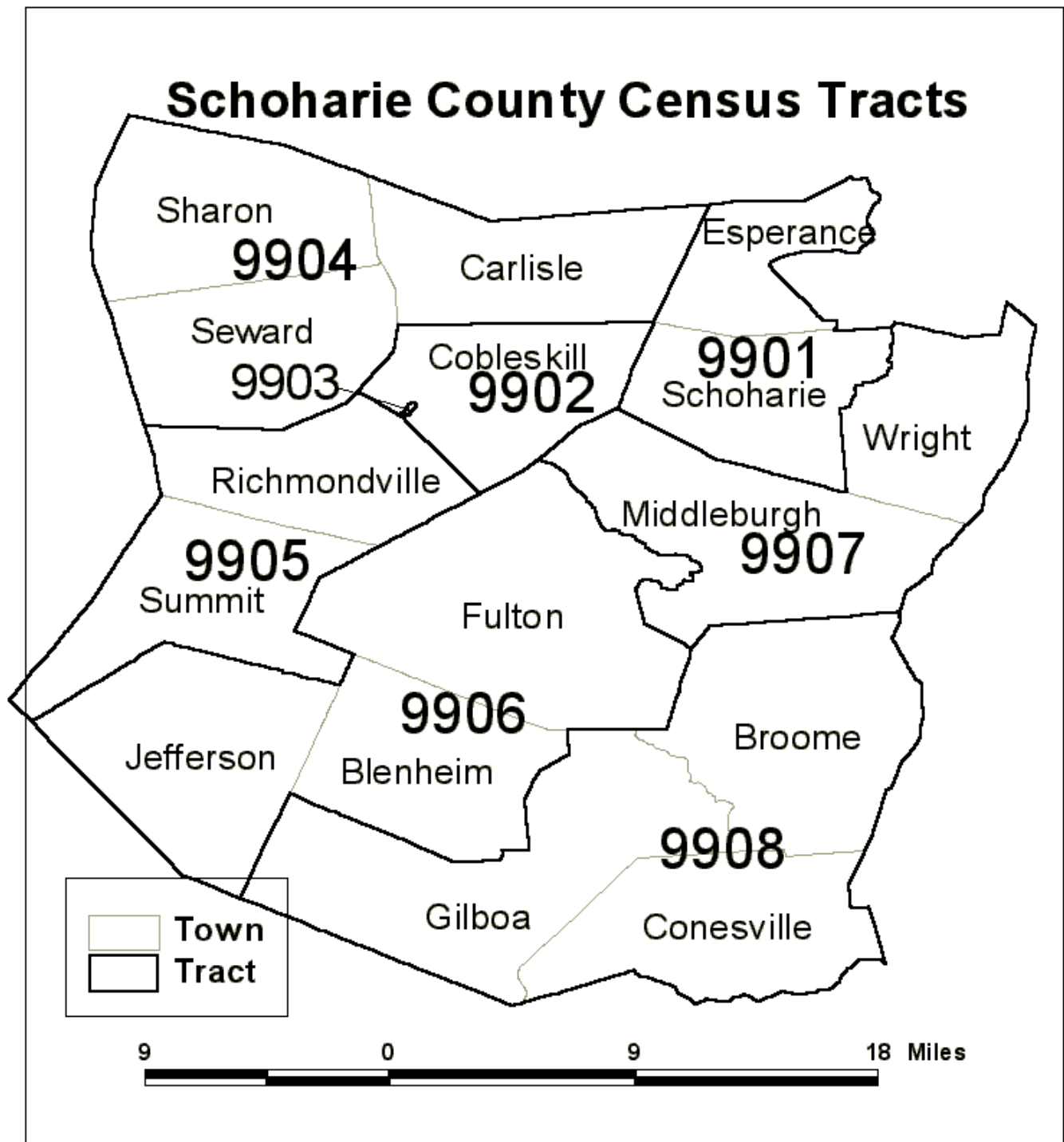
As shown on page 4, Table 2 provides details concerning the population of the towns and villages in Schoharie County. The table shows that since 1940 the population of the Town of Cobleskill increased by just over 2,400, while the Village of Cobleskill increased by 1,900. The Town of Middleburgh was in third with over a 1,400 increase. In contrast, the Town of Blenheim decreased in population by 85 persons, which was the only decrease in the county for the period of time between 1940 and 2000.



Population Distribution

The population of Schoharie County is distributed among sixteen towns and six villages, with no single jurisdiction predominating. As illustrated by the pie chart, the towns in the county are arranged in groups according to their location. These various wedges include between three and five towns. These grouped towns have populations ranging from about 4,500 to approximately 6,800 persons, with the exception of the northwest towns with just over 14,000 persons. The northwest towns, therefore, show that the population density of the county is focused mainly in the northwestern portion where the Villages of Cobleskill, Richmondville, and Sharon Springs are located.

For the 2000 Census, Schoharie County was divided into eight Census Tracts, depicted on the map below. Except for Cobleskill and Middleburgh, each of which had its own tract, Census Tracts in Schoharie County typically encompassed two or three full towns. The map also shows that in the 2000 Census, tract boundaries followed town borders.



Recent Trends among Municipalities

As shown in Table 2 below, Schoharie County experienced a slight decrease in population of 277 persons or .9 percent from 1990 to 2000. As for the minor civil divisions, the Town of Cobleskill had the greatest decrease in population with 863 persons or 11.9 percent. The Village of Cobleskill also decreased by 735 persons or 14 percent, while the remainder of the Town of Cobleskill decreased by 128 persons or 6.4 percent. The greatest increase, however, was in the remainder of the Town of Middleburgh with 257 persons or 13.8 percent.

TABLE 2
TABULATION OF POPULATION CHANGES 1940 TO 2000
SCHOHARIE COUNTY WITH MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	SHORT TERM CHANGE 1990-2000		LONG TERM CHANGE 1940-2000	
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	20,812	22,703	22,616	24,750	29,710	31,859	31,582	-277	-0.9%	10,770	51.7%
Blenheim Town	415	378	345	260	292	332	330	-2	-0.6%	-85	-20.5%
Broome Town	768	635	517	551	761	926	947	21	2.3%	179	23.3%
Carlisle Town	917	1,010	900	1,040	1,417	1,672	1,758	86	5.1%	841	91.7%
Cobleskill Town	4,005	4,709	4,964	6,017	7,048	7,270	6,407	-863	-11.9%	2,402	60.0%
Cobleskill Village	2,617	3,208	3,471	4,368	5,272	5,268	4,533	-735	-14.0%	1,916	73.2%
Remainder of Town	1,388	1,501	1,493	1,649	1,776	2,002	1,874	-128	-6.4%	486	35.0%
Conesville Town	673	626	593	489	681	684	726	42	6.1%	53	7.9%
Esperance Town	887	1,128	1,232	1,567	1,951	2,101	2,043	-58	-2.8%	1,156	130.3%
Esperance Village	219	322	314	408	374	324	380	56	17.3%	161	73.5%
Remainder of Town	668	806	918	1,159	1,577	1,777	1,663	-114	-6.4%	995	149.0%
Fulton Town	1,010	1,050	1,008	1,060	1,394	1,514	1,495	-19	-1.3%	485	48.0%
Gilboa Town	1,061	943	782	854	1,078	1,207	1,215	8	0.7%	154	14.5%
Jefferson Town	845	819	800	840	1,108	1,190	1,285	95	8.0%	440	52.1%
Middleburgh Town	2,113	2,460	2,437	2,486	2,980	3,296	3,515	219	6.6%	1,402	66.4%
Middleburgh Village	1,074	1,298	1,317	1,410	1,358	1,436	1,398	-38	-2.6%	324	30.2%
Remainder of Town	1,039	1,162	1,120	1,076	1,622	1,860	2,117	257	13.8%	1,078	103.8%
Richmondville Town	1,503	1,728	1,746	1,903	2,186	2,397	2,412	15	0.6%	909	60.5%
Richmondville Village	598	709	743	826	792	843	786	-57	-6.8%	188	31.4%
Remainder of Town	905	1,019	1,003	1,077	1,394	1,554	1,626	72	4.6%	721	79.7%
Schoharie Town	2,417	2,777	3,063	3,088	3,107	3,369	3,299	-70	-2.1%	882	36.5%
Schoharie Village	941	1,059	1,168	1,125	1,016	1,045	1,030	-15	-1.4%	89	9.5%
Remainder of Town	1,476	1,718	1,895	1,963	2,091	2,324	2,269	-55	-2.4%	793	53.7%
Seward Town	1,146	1,224	1,210	1,271	1,587	1,651	1,637	-14	-0.8%	491	42.8%
Sharon Town	1,476	1,463	1,405	1,566	1,915	1,892	1,843	-49	-2.6%	367	24.9%
Sharon Springs Village	433	361	351	421	514	543	547	4	0.7%	114	26.3%
Remainder of Town	1,043	1,102	1,054	1,145	1,401	1,349	1,296	-53	-3.9%	253	24.3%
Summit Town	790	850	704	690	903	973	1,123	150	15.4%	333	42.2%
Wright Town	786	903	910	1,068	1,302	1,385	1,547	162	11.7%	761	96.8%

Sources: 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 U.S. Census of Population & Housing.

Prepared by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board.

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As for long term changes, Schoharie County's population increased 10,770 or 51.7 percent between 1940 and 2000. On the next page, the map further illustrates these population changes between 1940 to 2000 for Delaware County and its municipalities.

Among the municipalities in Schoharie County, the Town of Cobleskill had the greatest long term (1940 to 2000) population increase of 2,402 persons, but it also reported the greatest population loss of 863 persons over the past ten years. Much of the town population change appears attributable to changes in the Village of Cobleskill.

The population for the Town of Middleburgh more than doubled over the sixty-year period, and continued to grow during the most recent decade. The only minor civil division which decreased in population over the long term was the Town of Blenheim which lost 85 persons between 1940 and 2000. All other communities increased in population between 1940 and 2000.

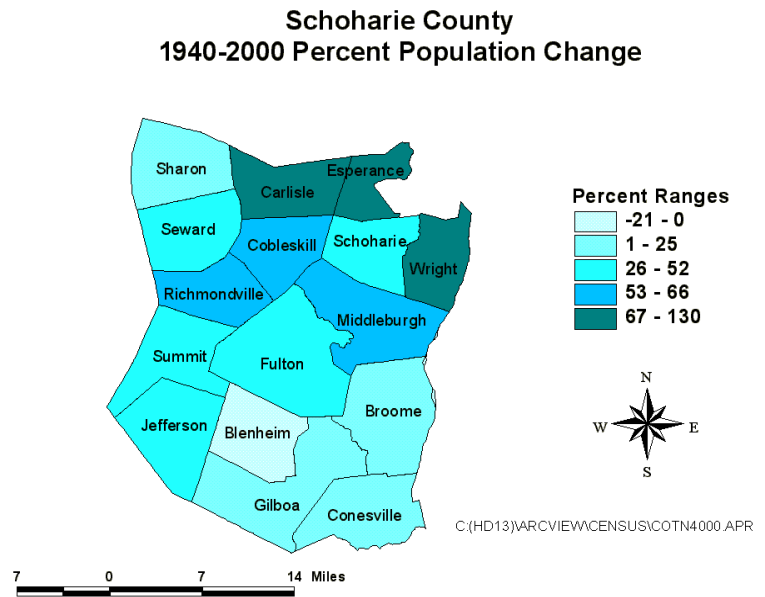


TABLE 3
LAND AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY FOR SCHOHARIE
COUNTY AND ITS MUNICIPALITIES

	2000 Population	Land Area	Population Density	
			Persons/ Sq Mi	Persons/ Acre
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	31,582	622.02	50.77	0.08
Blenheim Town	330	33.94	9.72	0.02
Broome Town	947	47.78	19.82	0.03
Carlisle Town	1,758	34.17	51.45	0.08
Cobleskill Town	6,407	30.62	209.24	0.33
Cobleskill Village	4,533	3.27	1,386.24	2.17
Remainder of Town	1,874	27.35	68.52	0.11
Conesville Town	726	39.46	18.40	0.03
Esperance Town	2,043	19.59	104.29	0.16
Esperance Village	380	0.50	760.00	1.19
Remainder of Town	1,663	19.09	87.11	0.14
Fulton Town	1,495	64.96	23.01	0.04
Gilboa Town	1,215	57.76	21.04	0.03
Jefferson Town	1,285	43.31	29.67	0.05
Middleburgh Town	3,515	49.20	71.44	0.11
Middleburgh Village	1,398	1.20	1,165.00	1.82
Remainder of Town	2,117	48.00	44.10	0.07
Richmondville Town	2,412	30.20	79.87	0.12
Richmondville Village	786	1.81	434.25	0.68
Remainder of Town	1,626	28.39	57.27	0.09
Schoharie Town	3,299	29.80	110.70	0.17
Schoharie Village	1,030	1.65	624.24	0.98
Remainder of Town	2,269	28.14	80.63	0.13
Seward Town	1,637	36.38	45.00	0.07
Sharon Town	1,843	39.08	47.16	0.07
Sharon Springs Village	547	1.83	298.91	0.47
Remainder of Town	1,296	37.26	34.78	0.05
Summit Town	1,123	37.13	30.25	0.05
Wright Town	1,547	28.63	54.03	0.08

SOURCE: 2000 Census, Table GCT-PH1. Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density: 2000, Census 2000 Summary File 1 100-Percent Data, U.S. Census Bureau. C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILES\POPDEN.XLS

Population Density

Table 3 shows that as would be expected for a generally rural county, Schoharie County has a fairly low density of population – on the average of about one resident for every ten to twenty acres of land. The table shows that the most densely settled portions of the county are found in the villages. In particular, the Village of Cobleskill has a population density which exceeds 2 persons per acre, while two other villages (Esperance and Middleburgh) have population densities of between one and two persons per acre.

In contrast, many of the towns in the county have population densities of more than 10 acres per person, with the lowest density in the county being 50 acres per person (9.72 persons per square mile) in the Town of Blenheim.

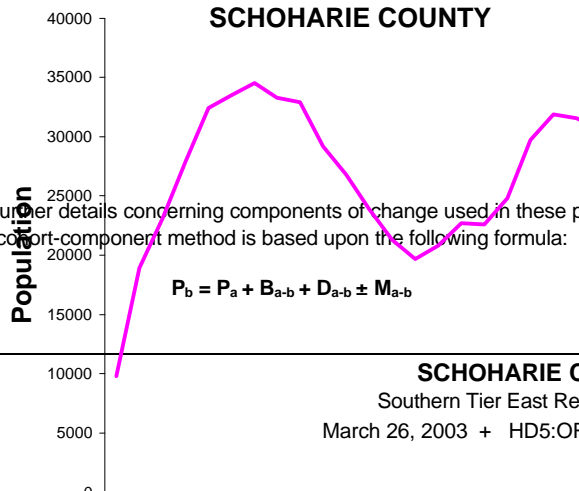
Population Projections²

Population projections are efforts to anticipate population change based upon established assumptions. One of the most accepted methodologies for preparing

population projections is the cohort-component technique which is based upon a basic equation that considers birth and death rates and migration patterns.³ At the end of July 2002, CISER (Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research), working with the New York State Data Center, issued its most recent draft of its population projections for New York State counties. After a period for comment, the final CISER projections were issued in early October 2002. The figures for Schoharie County were affected by the comment and revision process, and the numbers which appear on Table 4 (located on pages 8 and 9) reflect a somewhat less pessimistic view of net migration rates, in particular.

The CISER population projections for Schoharie County, illustrated on the graph which appears below, suggest that the county population may experience a second period of decline after about four decades of growth. Under these projections, the county population is not expected to rise above its historic peak of 34,500 which had been achieved during the last decade before the Civil War.

REPORTED AND PROJECTED POPULATION
1790 TO 2030
SCHOHARIE COUNTY



² For further details concerning components of change used in these projections, see Appendix A.

³ The cohort-component method is based upon the following formula:

$$P_b = P_a + B_{a-b} + D_{a-b} \pm M_{a-b}$$

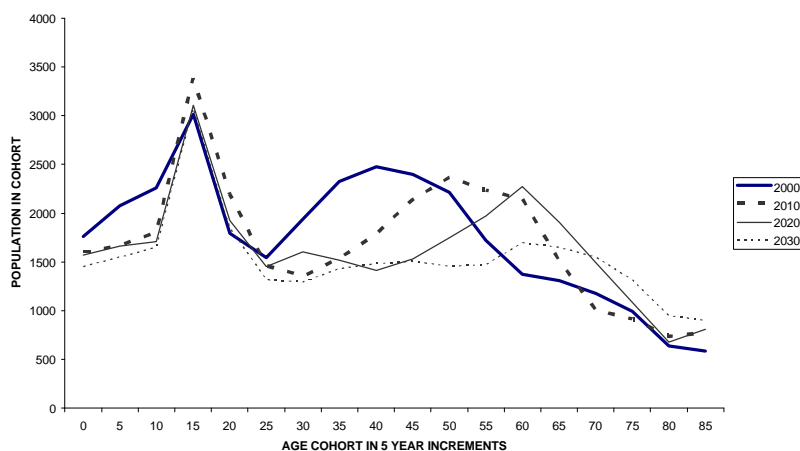
Where : P_b = Population at time "b"; P_a = Population at time "a"
 B_{a-b} = Births between time a and b D_{a-b} = Deaths between time a and b
 and M_{a-b} = In or Out-migration between time a and b

The decline in the population of Schoharie County depicted on the graph does not appear to recognize the influence of the nearby Albany-Schenectady-Troy MSA, into which the county was most recently assimilated. Typical rural fringe counties of metropolitan communities experience significant growth as the metropolitan area expands. In the second half of the 20th century, state capitals as governmental centers have experienced significant population growth. In addition, the recent construction of a Wal-Mart Distribution Center in Sharon Springs reflects a possible emerging role for the county as a regional focus for distribution and wholesale trade enterprises.

Aside from its position on the fringe of a metropolitan area, future population change in Schoharie County will also be influenced by decisions made about the future of SUNY-Cobleskill, which is one of four former agricultural and technical colleges in the State University system. Options facing the state range from expanding these colleges to serve as specialized four year colleges to transforming them into what would essentially be community colleges with some dormitory facilities.

The presence of SUNY-Cobleskill, and the presence of similar colleges elsewhere in the region, complicates the process of making population projections, even if their enrollments remain relatively constant. This problem results from the fact that college students are not actually a part of the demographic dynamics of the community in the sense that they do not age but rather are replaced, and for the most part, have very reduced fertility rates. As a special population, college students must be removed from the formula and addressed separately.

**TOTAL POPULATION IN 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS
2000 TO 2030 SCHOHARIE COUNTY**



The accompanying graph compares the age profile and size of individual 5-year cohorts over the 30 years of the project period. The patterns illustrated on the graph reconfirm the presence of the “college” bulge in the 15-24 year old cohorts, which should remain roughly as a constant peak on the graph, and the hump for the baby boomers, who age throughout the period.

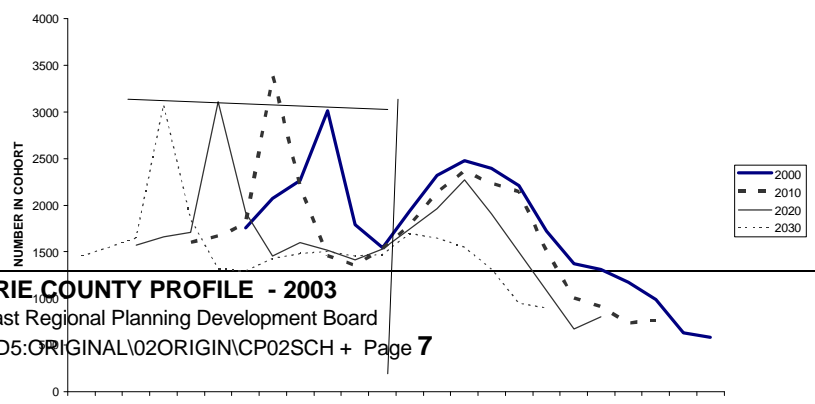
Because SUNY-Cobleskill is basically a two year technical college, the influence of its student body is largely limited to the single cohort covering 15-19 year olds. The relative size of the college population is sufficiently small enough that the

population profile shown on the graph clearly shows a double hump – one associated with the college, and the second, not as sharp but of almost the same magnitude, representing the baby boomers.

Just as increased birth rates were associated with the birth of the “baby boom” generation around the 1950’s, so it is anticipated that increased death rates will accompany the aging of this generation over the next several decades – peaking in the 2030’s.

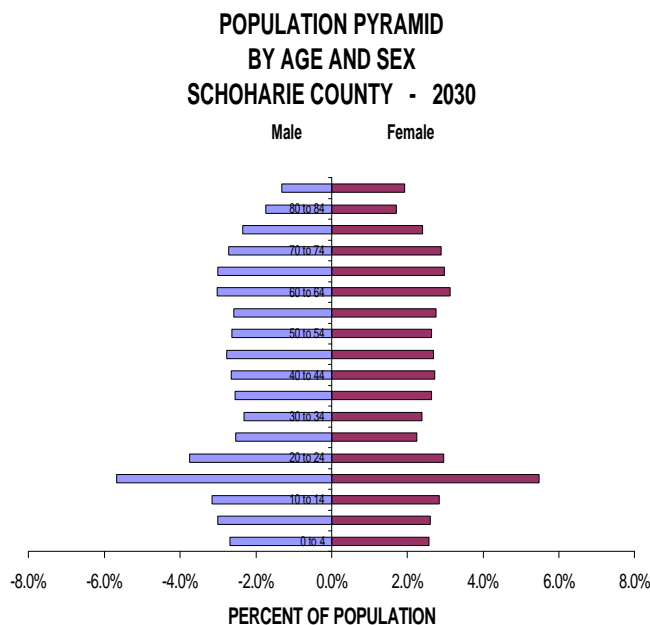
The special comparison graph to the right has been prepared to give some insight to

**SPECIAL COMPARISON OF AGE CONSTANT
PROFILES 2000 TO 2030 SCHOHARIE COUNTY**



the dynamics contained within the population projections. On this graph, the population is aged over the projection period by shifting the profile for the subsequent decade 10 years to the left. Thus the 5-9 year olds on the 2000 profile become the 15-19 year olds on the 2010 profile and the 35-39 year olds on the 2030 profile. The darkest data line on the accompanying graph is the 2000 age profile, which is the same as appeared on the previous graph.

On this graph, the size of both the college age population and the baby boomers remain remarkably constant. With regard to the relative constancy of the college enrollment, this pattern suggests an expectation that there will be few significant changes in the size of the operations at SUNY-Cobleskill – at least in terms of the number of students or faculty. Concerning the aging of the baby boomers, the pattern suggested on the graph assumes that declines in this population will really begin by 2020, and by 2030 there will be a major diminution in the population in that generation.



The accompanying population pyramid shows the projected age and sex distribution of the population of Schoharie County in 2030 as calculated in the CISER projections, and reported on Table 4. The pyramid illustrates what will develop into a bifurcation of the population of Schoharie into old and young segments with somewhat smaller cohorts in between. The older segment will be composed of the aging baby boomers, while the younger segment will be dominated by the enlarged cohort, which contains the college population.

The sides of the pyramid display a certain degree of waviness common to most of the CISER county level projections for this decade, but this remains secondary to the bi-polarity of the population which the pyramid suggests.

**TABLE 4
Baseline Population Projections for Schoharie County 2000 to 2015
(Part 1 of 2)**

Age Group	2000			2005			2010			2015		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0 to 4	899	858	1,757	824	787	1,611	820	782	1,602	828	788	1,616
5 to 9	1,023	1,052	2,075	943	826	1,769	890	779	1,669	889	773	1,662
10 to 14	1,144	1,118	2,262	1,014	1,044	2,058	948	855	1,803	902	814	1,716
15 to 19	1,568	1,446	3,014	1,800	1,778	3,578	1,678	1,707	3,385	1,618	1,561	3,179
20 to 24	996	798	1,794	1,106	851	1,957	1,209	987	2,196	1,123	925	2,048
25 to 29	803	739	1,542	711	635	1,346	783	677	1,460	835	753	1,588
30 to 34	944	994	1,938	715	749	1,464	667	686	1,353	713	718	1,431
35 to 39	1,160	1,162	2,322	938	973	1,911	753	784	1,537	720	739	1,459
40 to 44	1,217	1,261	2,478	1,067	1,068	2,135	879	908	1,787	728	748	1,476
45 to 49	1,192	1,203	2,395	1,236	1,232	2,468	1,086	1,052	2,138	907	903	1,810
50 to 54	1,123	1,090	2,213	1,130	1,178	2,308	1,163	1,203	2,366	1,020	1,030	2,050

55 to 59	865	859	1,724	1,056	1,074	2,130	1,071	1,164	2,235	1,094	1,179	2,273
60 to 64	688	683	1,371	893	865	1,758	1,077	1,068	2,145	1,100	1,152	2,252
65 to 69	675	635	1,310	605	583	1,188	779	734	1,513	927	894	1,821
70 to 74	562	613	1,175	540	539	1,079	495	510	1,005	630	633	1,263
75 to 79	432	558	990	478	498	976	463	450	913	434	440	874
80 to 84	251	384	635	330	418	748	360	376	736	351	343	694
85+	171	416	587	217	460	677	274	500	774	311	497	808
TOTAL	15,713	15,869	31,582	15,603	15,558	31,161	15,395	15,222	30,617	15,130	14,890	30,020

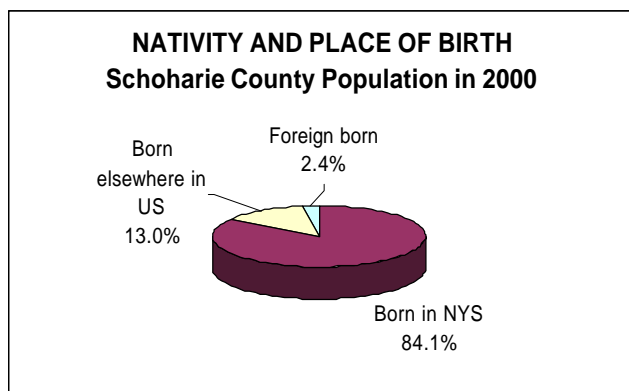
TABLE 4
Baseline Population Projections for Schoharie County 2020 to 2030
(Part 2 of 2)

Age Group	2020			2025			2030		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0 to 4	805	766	1,571	770	734	1,504	743	710	1,453
5 to 9	890	773	1,663	865	751	1,616	829	720	1,549
10 to 14	901	806	1,707	895	803	1,698	870	781	1,651
15 to 19	1,580	1,528	3,108	1,576	1,524	3,100	1,564	1,513	3,077
20 to 24	1,075	849	1,924	1,045	825	1,870	1,034	815	1,849
25 to 29	763	691	1,454	724	637	1,361	699	619	1,318
30 to 34	738	765	1,503	672	702	1,374	639	656	1,295
35 to 39	756	760	1,516	771	792	1,563	702	728	1,430
40 to 44	702	710	1,412	726	726	1,452	733	749	1,482
45 to 49	767	761	1,528	745	729	1,474	765	741	1,506
50 to 54	861	886	1,747	744	757	1,501	726	729	1,455
55 to 59	958	1,009	1,967	813	873	1,686	712	759	1,471
60 to 64	1,112	1,161	2,273	972	994	1,966	833	864	1,697
65 to 69	948	959	1,907	950	959	1,909	828	821	1,649
70 to 74	739	755	1,494	755	805	1,560	752	798	1,550
75 to 79	546	536	1,082	634	626	1,260	649	664	1,313
80 to 84	336	339	675	416	409	825	479	469	948
85+	325	480	805	325	483	808	365	534	899
TOTAL	14,802	14,534	29,336	14,398	14,129	28,527	13,922	13,670	27,592

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Place of Birth

The 2000 Census provides summary information concerning the place of birth of the inhabitants of an area. Information concerning nativity can be useful in understanding local culture and in anticipating social needs (e.g. special language issues, native food requirements, etc.).

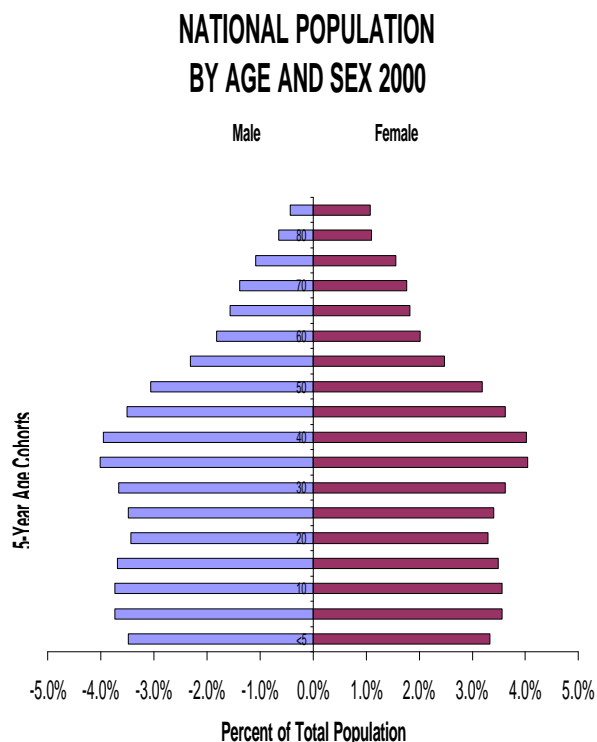


According to the 2000 Census, just over 97% of the population of Schoharie County in 2000 was born in the United States, with approximately 84% born in New York State. Only 2.4% of the county population was foreign born, with almost one quarter of whom entered the U.S. within the past decade.

Of the foreign born population residing in the county, over 65% were born in Europe, just over 10% in Asia, and 15% in Latin America. This is a major difference from New York State, where almost half (48.9%) of the foreign born population came from Latin America.

Age and Sex

The 2000 Census provides information concerning the characteristics of the county population, including the most basic breakdown by age and sex. The two graphs which appear below and on the next page are presented for the purposes of discussing the distribution of the population of Schoharie County.



The accompanying chart is sometimes referred to as a population "pyramid." On this chart, each of the horizontal bars represents a 5 year age cohort (designated by the year the cohort begins). The length of the bar to the right or left of the heavy vertical center line denotes the size of the cohort as a percent of the total female or male population (male on left, female on right).

The chart at the left illustrates the national age-sex distribution and is presented for the purpose of comparison with a chart prepared for Schoharie County, which appears on the next page.

The national chart shows the distinctive "coke bottle" shape reflecting the bulge associated with the WW II "Baby Boom." Defined as having been born after 1946, the boomers are shown by the 35 to 55 year cohorts.

There is a second, smaller bulge which appears for 5-15 year olds which is sometimes referred to as the "echo" and generally includes children of the boomers.

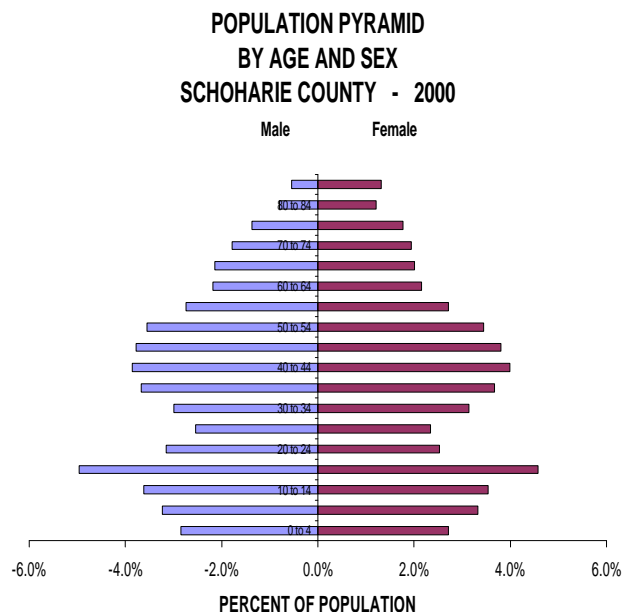
Up to the 35-39 year old cohort, the number of males is

larger than the number of females. After 40 years of age there are more females than males. The sex disparity is especially pronounced for the elderly where the female cohort for age 85 and older is twice as large as the male cohort.

The population pyramid for Schoharie County shows a more severe indentation for the 20 to 29 year olds compared to the national average. This could most likely be due to the college age population leaving Schoharie County to go to college. However, the cohorts for the 15 to 19 year olds are slightly enlarged compared to the national average.

Also, the Schoharie County pyramid looks about the same as the United States for the neck reflecting the older population cohorts in the county.

As shown on the accompanying Table 5, the median age of the population in the various municipalities in Schoharie County ranged from a low of 27.0 in the Village of Cobleskill to a high of 47.7 in the Town of Blenheim. In general, the median age of the population in Schoharie County (38.0) is a bit higher than the state average (35.9).



**TABLE 5 – 2000 SELECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR
SCHOHARIE COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES**

	Percentage of Population by Age				Median Age
	<15	15 to 24	24 to 65	65+	
Blenheim Town	15.1%	7.8%	57.6%	19.4%	47.7
Broome Town	16.1%	10.5%	54.9%	18.5%	43.6
Carlisle Town	25.0%	12.3%	53.5%	9.3%	35.0
Cobleskill Town	14.2%	29.2%	40.2%	16.4%	32.9
Cobleskill Village	11.3%	37.0%	34.4%	17.1%	27.0
Conesville Town	16.9%	11.3%	52.9%	18.9%	43.6
Esperance Town	21.0%	13.0%	54.3%	11.6%	37.7
Esperance Village	19.1%	12.3%	55.2%	13.1%	39.9
Fulton Town	16.5%	16.0%	55.3%	12.1%	36.6
Gilboa Town	17.8%	10.9%	54.7%	16.5%	42.6
Jefferson Town	18.3%	9.8%	55.9%	15.8%	43.4
Middleburgh Town	21.3%	11.3%	51.9%	15.5%	37.8
Middleburgh Village	20.4%	11.2%	49.8%	18.4%	38.9
Richmondville Town	22.4%	10.6%	51.9%	15.2%	37.3
Richmondville Village	24.7%	12.4%	49.1%	14.0%	33.8
Schoharie Town	20.3%	12.2%	52.5%	15.0%	39.6
Schoharie Village	16.7%	14.9%	49.4%	21.8%	43.1
Seward Town	23.2%	12.4%	51.3%	13.3%	38.0
Sharon Town	22.4%	11.7%	49.5%	16.2%	37.6
Sharon Springs Village	17.7%	11.3%	47.4%	23.4%	40.4
Summit Town	19.0%	9.2%	50.1%	20.8%	43.8
Wright Town	21.6%	11.1%	55.3%	12.0%	37.6
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	19.4%	15.2%	50.6%	14.9%	38.0
New York State	20.6%	13.4%	53.1%	12.9%	35.9

Source: 2000 Census, Table DP-1. C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILES\AGEDIS.XLS

Communities with the higher median ages of 40 and over include the Towns of Blenheim, Broome, Conesville, Gilboa, Jefferson, and Summit, and the Villages of Schoharie and Sharon Springs. On the other hand, the communities reporting the lowest median ages include the Town of Cobleskill, and the Villages of Cobleskill and Richmondville.

The proportion of population aged under 15 years old in Schoharie County is slightly lower than the statewide average. Within the county, the highest proportion of persons aged under 15 in 2000, was reported for the Town of Carlisle, with a quarter of its population falling into this group. The Village of Richmondville (24.7%) also had a much higher than average proportion of population under 15 years old. The Town and Village of Cobleskill had much lower than average proportions of population under 15 years old – which is an interesting inconsistency in that the Village of Cobleskill reported the lowest median age in the county.

The proportion of population in the 15 to 24 year old age group helps to provide an understanding of the difference between the Village of Cobleskill, which has a lower median age, and the other communities. Not surprisingly, the village reports the highest proportion of population (37.0%) in this age group in the county. The concentration of population in this age group is a reflection of the presence of the State

University of New York at Cobleskill in the Village of Cobleskill. Among the municipalities in Schoharie County, the proportion of population aged 15 to 24 ranges from a low of 7.8% in the Town of Blenheim, to the high of 37.0% in the Village of Cobleskill.

At the other extreme is the proportion of population aged 65 and older. Table 5, on the previous page, shows that among the municipalities in Schoharie County, the proportion of population aged 65 and older ranges from a low of 9.3% in the Town of Carlisle to the high of 23.4% in the Village of Sharon Springs. The Village of Schoharie (21.8%), the Town of Summit (20.8%), and the Town of Blenheim (19.4%) also have higher proportions of population in this age range.

Race

The 2000 Census reported race in a way which made comparison to earlier censuses impossible. This was due to the option of reporting mixed races. In the discussion which follows, the percentage of white, black, and Asian are based upon single race responses.⁴

As reported on the accompanying Table 6, more than nine out of every ten residents of Schoharie County are white. The most frequently reported non-white racial groups were blacks and other races.

The monochromatic nature of Schoharie County's population reaches its extreme in the Towns of Esperance, Schoharie, Sharon, and Wright where the population was at least 98% white. Only in the Towns of Cobleskill, Fulton, and Gilboa, and the Villages of Cobleskill and Richmondville did the proportion of white population drop below 96%. This dominance of the proportion of the white population is in contrast with the state average of only about two-thirds of the population being white.

Statewide, almost 16% of the population described itself as black, compared to just over 1% in Schoharie County. Only the Towns of Blenheim, Cobleskill, Fulton, Jefferson, and Summit, and the Villages of Cobleskill, Esperance, and Richmondville had black populations exceeding 1%, with the largest concentration being in Fulton, where 8.2% of the population is black.

The largest non-white racial group reported by the 2000 Census for Schoharie County consisted of other races – representing 1.7% of the county population. This is quite lower than the statewide average of 10.7%.

The Town of Broome, and the Villages of Middleburgh and Richmondville had other race populations of more than 2.5%. The largest concentration of other race populations was the same for the Town of Broome and the Village of Middleburgh with 2.7%.

TABLE 6 – 2000 RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND ITS MUNICIPALITIES
With County and State Comparisons

	Race				Hispanic
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Any Race
Blenheim Town	97.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	2.1%
Broome Town	96.4%	0.7%	0.1%	2.7%	1.8%
Carlisle Town	97.6%	0.4%	0.3%	1.7%	2.3%
Cobleskill Town	94.8%	2.2%	1.0%	2.0%	2.3%
Cobleskill Village	93.6%	2.8%	1.3%	2.3%	2.6%
Conesville Town	97.4%	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%	1.8%
Esperance Town	98.1%	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	0.8%
Esperance Village	96.8%	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Fulton Town	89.8%	8.2%	0.1%	2.0%	5.2%
Gilboa Town	95.8%	0.9%	0.8%	2.4%	2.0%
Jefferson Town	96.4%	1.7%	0.1%	1.9%	1.2%
Middleburgh Town	97.8%	0.4%	0.1%	1.7%	1.9%
Middleburgh Village	96.8%	0.3%	0.2%	2.7%	2.6%
Richmondville Town	96.8%	0.7%	0.5%	2.0%	1.6%
Richmondville Village	95.4%	1.1%	0.8%	2.6%	2.0%
Schoharie Town	98.3%	0.4%	0.1%	1.2%	1.0%
Schoharie Village	97.9%	0.7%	0.2%	1.3%	1.7%
Seward Town	97.5%	0.3%	0.0%	2.2%	2.7%
Sharon Town	98.2%	0.6%	0.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Sharon Springs Village	97.6%	0.7%	0.0%	1.7%	1.8%
Summit Town	97.2%	1.2%	0.3%	1.4%	1.1%
Wright Town	98.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	96.6%	1.3%	0.4%	1.7%	1.9%
New York State	67.9%	15.9%	5.5%	10.7%	15.1%

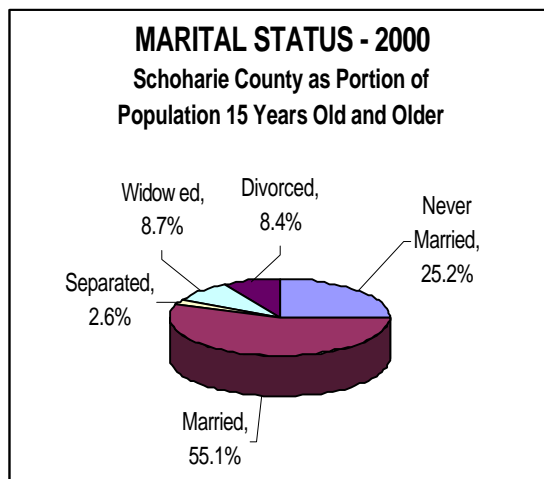
Source: 2000 Census Table DP-1. C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILES\RACE.XLS

⁴ Only 0.9% of the Schoharie County population used the option of reporting multiple races. The pattern of responses under multiple races appears to have been consistent with the single race response. This suggests that the single race response gives a reasonable approximation of the 2000 racial distribution in Schoharie County; however, it remains the case that racial data from the 2000 Census is not statistically comparable to 1990 data.

Hispanics could be of any race. As shown on Table 6, located on the previous page, 1.9% of the Schoharie County population in 2000 classified itself as being Hispanic – compared with 15.1% statewide. Statewide, and in Schoharie County, the largest single Hispanic group included Puerto Ricans. The Town of Fulton reported the highest Hispanic population in the county with 5.2%, with the lowest being reported in the Village of Esperance at 0.3%.

The low proportion of non-white population can be an impediment when it comes to attracting additional labor force as many minorities may seek a larger minority community for social reasons.

Marital Status



The 2000 Census provides information concerning the marital status of the population, as illustrated by the accompanying graph.

In 2000, just over half the population over 15 years of age in Schoharie County was married, according to the 2000 Census. The county married proportion of 55.1% was just slightly greater than the statewide average of 50.1%. An additional 2.6% of this county population was separated but remained married – a proportion slightly lower than the statewide average of 3.2% separated.

The proportion of the 15+ population in Schoharie County which had never been married was 25.2%, which was somewhat below the statewide average of 31.7%.

The proportion of this population in Schoharie County which was widowed was 8.7%, while 8.4% was reported as divorced. In both categories the county was just under 1% to 1.5% higher than the statewide rate.

Households by Type

The 2000 Census provides basic information concerning the composition of households. Households are divided into family and non-family households. Family households were further divided between married couples and female headed households, with distinctions between those with and without children under 18 years old. Non-family households are divided into households with a single person living alone, and persons 65 years old and older living alone.

On page 14, Table 7 provides information concerning the types of households in Schoharie County and its municipalities. As shown on the table, approximately three-quarters or more of all households in Schoharie County's municipalities were family households, except for the Town of Cobleskill, and the Villages of Cobleskill, Middleburgh, Schoharie, and Sharon Springs which had between 50 and 64% of the households as family households. The county was slightly higher than the statewide average of just under two-thirds of all households being classified as family households.

Approximately one in eleven households in Schoharie County was identified as family households headed by females without a husband present. This was less frequent than the statewide average, further the percentage of female headed households with own children under 18 years of age was lower than the

statewide average. There were exceptions, with higher rates of female headed family households with own children reported for the Town of Richmondville, and the Villages of Richmondville and Schoharie.

**TABLE 7 - FAMILY AND NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES 2000**

	total #	Households									Households with Individuals Aged	
		Family Households						Non-Family Households				
		Married Couple				Female Head No Husband		Total	Living Alone			
		Total	With Child'n	Total	With Child'n	Total	With Child'n		Total	Over 65		
											Under 18	65+
Blenheim Town	150	65.3%	24.7%	50.7%	17.3%	7.3%	1.3%	34.7%	28.7%	18.0%	25.3%	35.3%
Broome Town	407	63.9%	23.8%	53.6%	18.9%	5.9%	2.9%	36.1%	30.0%	12.3%	25.3%	30.7%
Carlisle Town	628	75.8%	39.3%	60.5%	30.3%	10.7%	6.7%	24.2%	18.0%	6.5%	42.7%	19.3%
Cobleskill Town	2,270	56.7%	26.5%	43.1%	17.7%	10.0%	6.6%	43.3%	35.2%	17.0%	28.1%	31.3%
Cobleskill Village	1,537	49.1%	23.6%	35.7%	14.2%	10.0%	7.0%	50.9%	41.8%	20.6%	24.8%	33.5%
Conesville Town	304	70.7%	26.0%	57.6%	18.1%	7.2%	4.6%	29.3%	26.0%	13.2%	28.3%	33.2%
Esperance Town	776	73.7%	35.2%	59.1%	26.2%	9.5%	5.4%	26.3%	20.2%	7.7%	38.1%	22.3%
Esperance Village	149	71.8%	34.9%	56.4%	26.8%	11.4%	4.7%	28.2%	21.5%	8.1%	36.2%	26.2%
Fulton Town	499	70.6%	29.5%	57.1%	20.8%	8.0%	4.8%	29.1%	22.0%	11.6%	32.7%	27.9%
Gilboa Town	478	74.3%	31.0%	60.7%	23.4%	9.0%	4.8%	25.7%	20.3%	9.8%	33.1%	32.0%
Jefferson Town	520	70.0%	27.9%	58.3%	21.0%	7.5%	4.4%	30.0%	25.0%	9.0%	29.4%	29.2%
Middleburgh Town	1,383	68.4%	32.1%	53.3%	23.4%	9.8%	6.1%	31.6%	27.2%	12.2%	34.6%	27.8%
Middleburgh Village	595	62.4%	28.6%	46.6%	19.2%	11.4%	7.4%	37.6%	34.3%	16.8%	30.6%	32.8%
Richmondville Town	968	70.9%	32.3%	54.8%	21.9%	11.7%	8.3%	29.1%	23.6%	9.3%	35.1%	26.7%
Richmondville Village	314	67.8%	34.7%	49.7%	22.0%	13.4%	9.6%	32.2%	26.1%	10.5%	38.5%	25.2%
Schoharie Town	1,314	67.2%	31.8%	53.0%	23.0%	10.2%	6.3%	32.8%	26.6%	13.7%	34.0%	28.5%
Schoharie Village	448	56.7%	26.3%	43.3%	17.2%	11.6%	8.3%	43.3%	37.7%	23.0%	28.3%	38.8%
Seward Town	588	76.4%	40.0%	62.1%	30.6%	8.8%	6.0%	23.6%	19.7%	9.2%	42.7%	27.2%
Sharon Town	678	71.4%	33.0%	57.2%	24.5%	9.0%	5.9%	28.6%	23.0%	10.9%	35.8%	27.3%
Sharon Springs Village	204	64.2%	30.9%	52.9%	24.0%	6.9%	4.9%	35.8%	29.9%	12.7%	32.8%	29.4%
Summit Town	459	68.4%	26.4%	54.9%	18.3%	8.1%	3.9%	31.6%	24.2%	9.6%	29.6%	27.9%
Wright Town	569	76.1%	36.2%	63.8%	29.9%	6.9%	3.7%	23.9%	18.8%	7.2%	39.0%	24.4%
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	11,991	68.2%	31.2%	54.2%	22.7%	9.3%	5.8%	31.8%	25.8%	11.7%	33.5%	28.0%
New York State	-	65.7%	31.6%	46.6%	21.6%	14.7%	8.1%	34.3%	28.1%	10.1%	35.0%	25.0%

Source: 2000 Census of Population, Table DP-1. C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILES\FAMHOUSE.XLS

At the other extreme, over 40% of the households in the Town of Cobleskill, and the Villages of Cobleskill and Schoharie were non-family households. The largest proportion of non-family households consisting of a person living alone was reported in the Village of Cobleskill.

**TABLE 8 - LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF OWN CHILDREN
UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE IN FAMILIES AND SUB FAMILIES
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY 2000**

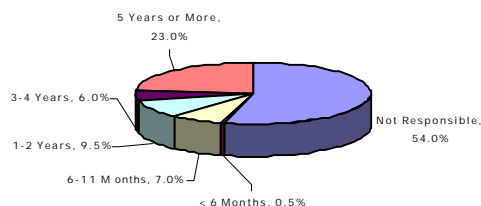
	Living w/ both Parents		Living with Father		Living with Mother	
	< 6 Years	6-17 Years	< 6 Years	6-17 Years	< 6 Years	6-17 Years
In Labor Force						
Both	939	2,543				
Father Only	597	831	134	304		
Mother Only	55	242			232	876
No Parent in Labor Force	32	60	33	45	78	169
In Labor Force						
Both	13.1%	35.5%				
Father Only	8.3%	11.6%	1.9%	4.2%		
Mother Only	0.8%	3.4%			3.2%	12.2%
No Parent in Labor Force	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	2.4%

Source: 2000 Census, Table P-46. Table compiled by STERPD
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The accompanying Table 8 shows that almost half of the children aged under 18 and living with their own parents lived in families where both parents worked. Just about 20% lived in families where both parents were present but only the father worked, despite the fact that this was the "traditional" model of the American family for decades. Only 15% lived in female headed sub-families where the woman was a member of the labor force. Of concern is the fact that the table shows that over 5% of all children living with their own parent, representing 417 children, are living without any parents in the labor force. In the absence of any other support, these children would most likely be dependent upon public support of some form (public assistance,

disability payments, etc.).

**GRANDPARENTS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD RESPONSIBLE
FOR OWN GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD
PERCENTAGE OF LENGTH OF TIME - 2000
SCHOHARIE COUNTY**

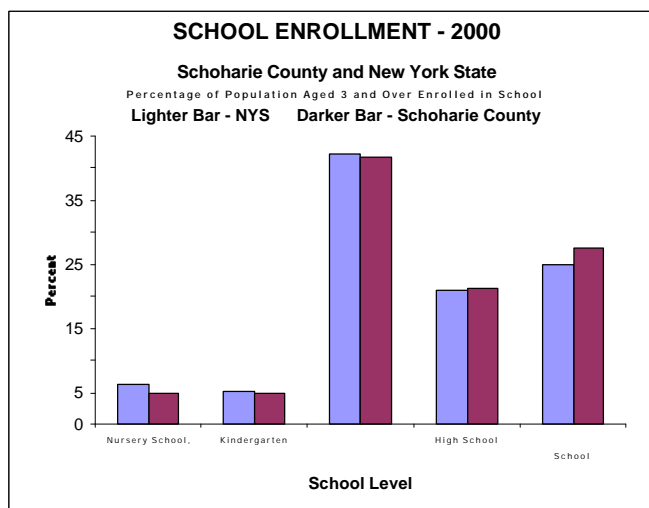


According to the 2000 Census, just over 420 adults in Schoharie County were living in households which also included one or more of their own grandchildren aged 18 or under. Of these almost half identified themselves as the person responsible for their grandchildren. The Census data, illustrated on the accompanying graph shows that this is not a temporary situation – with just under half of these grandparents reporting that they had been the person responsible for their grandchildren for 5 years or more.

Educational Enrollment ⁵

The accompanying bar graph shows the percentage of population over 3 years of age enrolled in school by the level of school. The graph also compares Schoharie County with New York State as a whole. On the graph, the darker bar represents Schoharie County, while the lighter bar represents New York State as a whole.

According to the 2000 Census, there were over 2,300 college or graduate school students residing in Schoharie County on April 1, 2000, representing 27.4% of all persons then enrolled in school. As is illustrated, the proportion of the population enrolled in college or graduate school in Schoharie County is slightly higher than the statewide average. The

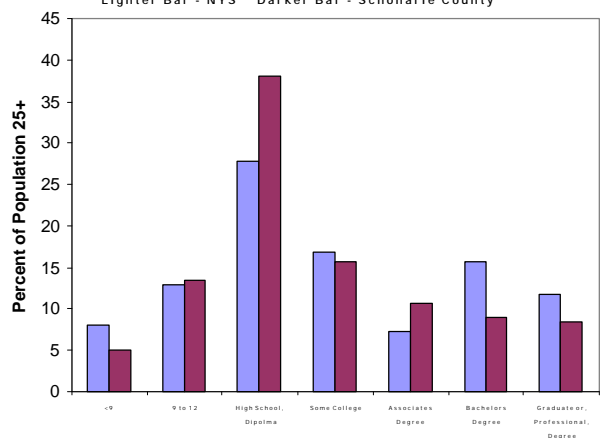


proportion of the population which is enrolled in high school is just slightly higher (less than 1%) than the statewide average. The remaining school levels had lower than average enrollments compared to the statewide average enrollments.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT - 2000

Schoharie County and New York State

Population 25 years old or older
Lighter Bar - NYS Darker Bar - Schoharie County



Educational Attainment ⁶

The accompanying graph shows educational attainment of the population of Schoharie County over the age of 25 in 2000, with comparisons to statewide averages. As shown, Schoharie County had a higher proportion of population with some high school (9 to 12), high school diplomas, or associates degrees, than the state as a whole. At the same time, Schoharie County had lower proportions of population with less than a high school

⁵ People are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at anytime between February 1, 2000 and the time of the enumeration (typically April 1, 2000). (*2000 Census; Demographic Profile:2000, Technical Documentation*, page 5-18).

⁶ Educational attainment is defined by the Census as the highest degree or level of school completed. (*2000 Census; Demographic Profile:2000, Technical Documentation*, page 5-9).

education, some college, or with a bachelor or higher degree. The pattern illustrated by the graph does not include persons in age groups which traditionally were enrolled in school (except perhaps post graduate students), and thus could indicate the need for additional professional and technical educational opportunities in the county.

TABLE 9 – EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD OR OLDER AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT POPULATION AGE 3 YEARS OLD OR OLDER FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY - 2000

Community	Pop. 25+	Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 or Older				Population Age 3+ Enrolled in School	Percent of Population Age 3+ Enrolled in College
		0-12 Yrs of School	HS Diploma	Some College	3A/BS or Higher		
Blenheim Town	254	19.5%	41.7%	22.6%	16.2%	52	9.6%
Broome Town	694	18.3%	43.5%	27.0%	11.2%	207	19.3%
Carlisle Town	1,103	14.0%	39.2%	31.0%	15.9%	476	12.8%
Cobleskill Town	3,631	15.6%	28.5%	28.9%	26.9%	2,551	63.7%
Cobleskill Village	2,341	18.0%	26.2%	25.6%	20.2%	2,116	73.2%
Conesville Town	521	21.1%	40.2%	28.2%	10.5%	183	13.1%
Esperance Town	1,347	18.8%	46.2%	24.1%	10.9%	517	14.3%
Esperance Village	260	17.0%	48.3%	21.4%	13.3%	90	17.8%
Fulton Town	1,009	34.0%	37.4%	17.2%	11.4%	271	8.1%
Gilboa Town	865	21.5%	42.8%	21.9%	13.8%	253	13.4%
Jefferson Town	924	18.8%	34.5%	28.7%	18.0%	273	13.6%
Middleburgh Town	2,373	20.6%	41.0%	23.7%	14.7%	849	8.5%
Middleburgh Village	956	18.5%	39.2%	23.2%	19.0%	341	7.0%
Richmondville Town	1,617	20.3%	39.9%	25.4%	14.3%	573	9.1%
Richmondville Village	495	17.1%	36.1%	24.1%	14.6%	192	13.0%
Schoharie Town	2,224	13.6%	36.0%	30.8%	19.6%	831	16.5%
Schoharie Village	733	16.7%	35.6%	26.9%	20.8%	187	23.0%
Seward Town	1,056	16.6%	40.6%	25.4%	17.5%	490	12.0%
Sharon Town	1,213	26.9%	39.3%	24.4%	15.8%	481	8.1%
Sharon Springs Village	388	21.5%	32.7%	19.6%	26.2%	115	10.4%
Summit Town	808	18.8%	39.5%	25.0%	16.7%	213	10.3%
Wright Town	1,041	12.9%	43.1%	26.3%	17.7%	386	13.5%
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	20,680	18.4%	38.1%	26.3%	17.3%	8,606	27.4%
New York State	-	20.9%	27.8%	24.0%	27.4%	-	24.9%

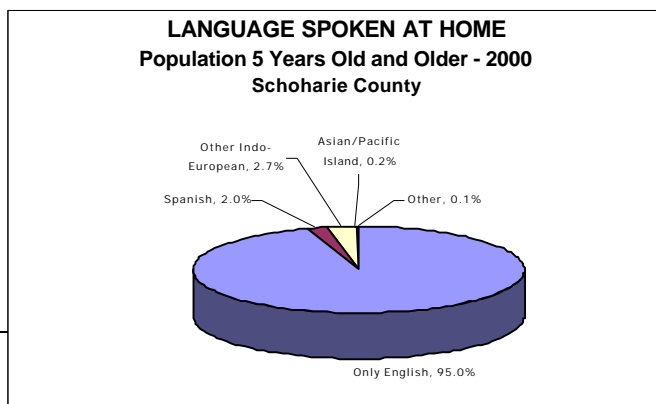
Notes: High school diploma includes GED's. "Some College" includes Associates Degrees and any other "certificates below Bachelor's. The percent of population enrolled in college is the portion of the total population ages 3 years old and over who are enrolled in school. Source: 2000 Census Demographic Profile Table DP-2.
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average proportions of college graduates. This appears to be the case especially in the Village of Esperance which has the highest proportion of high school graduates in the county. Although Schoharie County as a whole has a lower than average proportion of population without at least a high school diploma, 34% of the residents of the Town of Fulton lacks a diploma.

The proportion of Schoharie County residents with a bachelor's degree or higher is 63% of the statewide average. The Town of Cobleskill, which has the highest proportion of college graduates within the county, is reporting 0.5 of a percentage point less than the state average proportion. While the proportion of college graduates might be lower than average, a higher than average proportion of Schoharie County residents have had some college (including those with associate degrees).

The accompanying Table 9 provides more detailed information concerning educational attainment of the adult population within Schoharie County. The table also reports the percentage of persons in the municipalities who are enrolled in college (full or part-time).

The proportion of adult population without at least a high school diploma (or GED) in Schoharie County was just slightly below the statewide average. However, the table suggests that this higher proportion of high school graduates was the result of significantly lower than

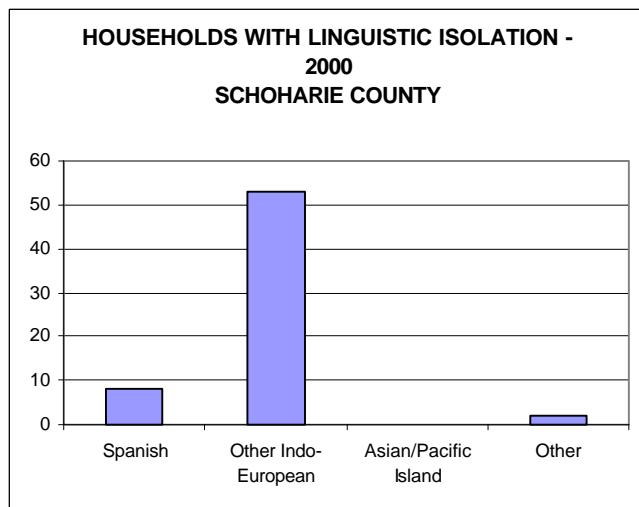


Finally, with regard to Table 9, the percentage of the population of Schoharie County reported as being enrolled in college is slightly higher than the state average. The highest proportion of residents in the county enrolled in college is in the Village of Cobleskill with 73.2%

Languages Spoken at Home

The accompanying pie chart shows that while English is the dominant language spoken at home in Schoharie County, 5% of the county's population speaks some other language at home.

The largest non-English language is the Indo-European group of languages, other than Spanish. This would appear to reflect the influence of recent or historic immigration from eastern Europe. Only 2.3% of the population in Schoharie County speaks Spanish, Asian, or some other language at home.

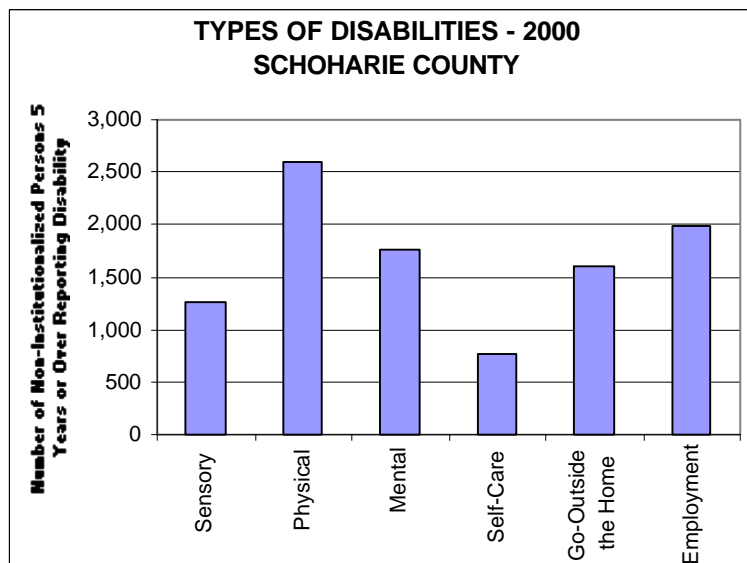


While only 5% of the population speaks a language other than English at home, the accompanying bar graph shows that in general only a small portion of the households in Schoharie County reported a sense of linguistic isolation. Only 63 households reported serious linguistic isolation, and over three-quarters of these were persons who spoke an Indo-European language other than Spanish at home. Also shown on the graph, those speaking Spanish who reported serious linguistic isolation were 8 households, while those speaking other languages were 2 households.

Disabilities

The accompanying graph shows that over 2,500 persons in Schoharie County reported physical disabilities in 2000. Approximately 1,700 persons reported mental disabilities, while just over 1,200 reported sensory disabilities (blindness, deafness, etc.). A significant portion of the population reporting disabilities had multiple disabilities, and there was a clear relationship between age and disability status with roughly half of those reporting sensory, physical, or self care disabilities being aged 65 years old or older.

Roughly 1,900 persons aged 16 to 64 were identified by the 2000 Census as having employment disabilities, while about 1,600 persons aged 16 and over reported "go-outside-home" disabilities.



HOUSING

Number of Housing Units

Much of the information available concerning characteristics of the local housing inventory comes from decennial census reports. The data which are presented in the following subsections are based upon the reports of the 2000 Census.

TABLE 10
HOUSING OCCUPANCY
Schoharie County and Its Municipalities

	Number of Housing Units			Percent of Housing Units		
	Occupied (#)			Occupied (%)		
	Owner	Renter	Vacant	Owner	Renter	Vacant
Blenheim Town	136	14	153	90.7%	9.3%	50.5%
Broome Town	366	41	360	89.9%	10.1%	46.9%
Carlisle Town	512	116	100	81.5%	18.5%	13.7%
Cobleskill Town	1,229	1,041	239	54.1%	45.9%	9.5%
Cobleskill Village	638	899	169	41.5%	58.5%	9.9%
Conesville Town	268	36	473	88.2%	11.8%	60.9%
Esperance Town	632	144	80	81.4%	18.6%	9.3%
Esperance Village	111	38	9	74.5%	25.5%	5.7%
Fulton Town	436	63	306	87.4%	12.6%	38.0%
Gilboa Town	425	53	514	88.9%	11.1%	51.8%
Jefferson Town	433	87	384	83.3%	16.7%	42.5%
Middleburgh Town	1,019	364	293	73.7%	26.3%	17.5%
Middleburgh Village	358	237	72	60.2%	39.8%	10.8%
Richmondville Town	698	270	173	72.1%	27.9%	15.2%
Richmondville Village	183	131	30	58.3%	41.7%	8.7%
Schoharie Town	934	380	121	71.1%	28.9%	8.4%
Schoharie Village	256	192	30	57.1%	42.9%	6.3%
Seward Town	509	79	95	86.6%	13.4%	13.9%
Sharon Town	524	154	160	77.3%	22.7%	19.1%
Sharon Springs Village	128	76	66	62.7%	37.3%	24.4%
Summit Town	410	49	420	89.3%	10.7%	47.8%
Wright Town	484	85	53	85.1%	14.9%	8.5%
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	9,015	2,976	3,924	75.2%	24.8%	24.7%

Source: 2000 Census, Tables DP1 and DP-4. Town figures include villages.
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from 5.7% to 24.4%. Only two municipalities (Esperance and Schoharie Villages) reported vacancy proportions lower than the state average. In contrast, over 60% of the housing units in the Town of Conesville were reported as vacant – more than seven and a half times the state average rate. However, of the 473 vacant units reported in the Town of Conesville, 442 or about 93% were reported as being "...vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use".⁷ It would appear likely that this high rate of seasonally vacant properties would also be found in the Towns of Blenheim, Broome, Gilboa, Jefferson, and Summit, all of which reported vacancy rates of 45% or greater.

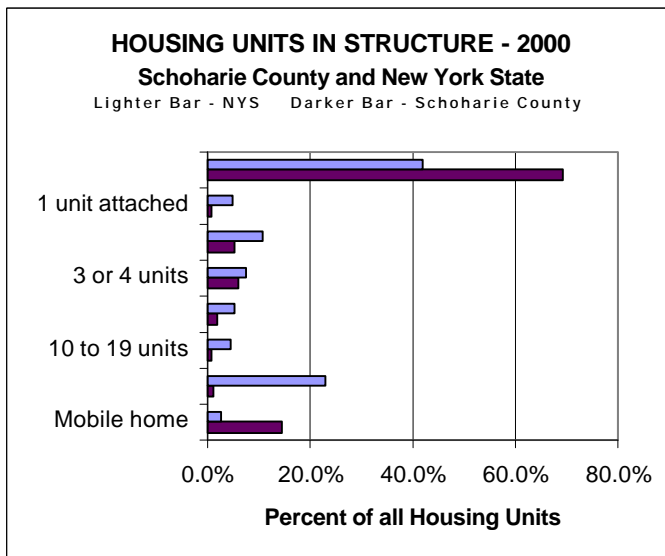
Very low or very high vacancy rates can signal problems for a community or neighborhood. Very high vacancy rates (exclusive of seasonally vacant units) can indicate a significant amount of substandard housing stock, while very low vacancy rates can represent an impediment to economic growth because of the inability of the housing stock to absorb new workers wanting to come into the community.

As shown on the accompanying Table 10, there were 15,915 housing units in Schoharie County in 2000, of which about 75% are occupied. Among all housing units in the county, just over three-quarters are owner occupied, while a quarter are renter occupied. Almost 25% of all housing units in the county are vacant. Table 10 also shows major differences between municipalities.

Over 58% of the occupied housing units in the Village of Cobleskill are occupied by renters - the highest proportion in the county. The Town of Cobleskill was second with almost 46% of housing units occupied by renters. Each of these communities accounted for 7 to 14% of all owner occupied housing in the county.

The housing vacancy rate in Schoharie County in 2000 was about three times higher than the state rate of 8.1%. Within the county, village vacancy rates ranged

⁷ A housing unit is considered vacant by the Census Bureau if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a residence elsewhere are classified as vacant. Seasonally vacant housing units are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, for weekends, or other occasional use throughout the year. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also included in this category. (*2000 Census; Demographic Profile:2000, Technical Documentation*, pages 5-18 and 5-19).



Units in Structure⁸

The 2000 Census collected information concerning the number of units within a structure. This data was collected for occupied and vacant units. The data presented on the graph indicates the percentage of housing units which were found in structures of the identified size. The accompanying graph shows the proportion of housing units in Schoharie County which are found in various sized residential structures. Data for Schoharie County is shown by the darker, lower bar in each set, with the county data being compared with state averages (the lighter, upper bar).

The graph shows that roughly 70% of the housing units in Schoharie County were located in single family structures (attached or detached), with the number of units in structures declining as the size of structures increases. This confirms the visual impression that most of the housing in Schoharie County consists of single family dwellings (structures with a single housing unit), including “attached” single family dwellings – a type of dwelling which does not appear to have been popular in the county.

The graph shows that the proportion of housing units in smaller apartment structures (9 units or fewer) was generally lower in Schoharie County than statewide. There were, however, significantly smaller proportions of housing units in the county in larger apartment structures – with the most dramatic difference being the county-state contrast in proportion of units in structures with 20 or more units.

Mobile homes represent 14.3% of the housing units in Schoharie County, but only about 2.7% statewide. This follows the observation that mobile homes tend to be a rural housing feature in upstate New York.

Table 11 shows that slightly under half of the housing units in New York State were contained in single unit structures (attached or detached). Within Schoharie County just over 70% of the housing was contained in such structures. Among the county's municipalities, the proportion of housing units in one unit structures ranged from a low of 40.6% in the Village of Cobleskill to just over 83% in the

TABLE 11
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING STRUCTURES
BY NUMBER OF UNITS IN STRUCTURE - 2000
Schoharie County and Its Municipalities

Community	Units in Structure				
	1	2-4	5-9	10+	Mobile Home
Blenheim Town	80.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	16.5%
Broome Town	74.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.3%	23.5%
Carlisle Town	75.2%	7.2%	1.0%	0.0%	15.0%
Cobleskill Town	52.9%	28.8%	6.8%	6.5%	4.9%
Cobleskill Village	40.6%	30.4%	9.3%	9.7%	0.0%
Conesville Town	72.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	19.9%
Esperance Town	65.9%	8.6%	0.0%	1.5%	23.8%
Esperance Village	75.8%	18.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
Fulton Town	80.9%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.4%
Gilboa Town	83.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	15.0%
Jefferson Town	77.6%	3.2%	0.2%	0.2%	18.7%
Middleburgh Town	74.4%	13.7%	1.1%	1.5%	16.0%
Middleburgh Village	64.4%	28.1%	2.8%	3.7%	0.9%
Richmondville Town	63.2%	14.0%	1.4%	1.5%	18.6%
Richmondville Village	51.3%	29.6%	3.5%	5.0%	10.6%
Schoharie Town	69.0%	16.0%	3.6%	4.4%	6.9%
Schoharie Village	59.5%	23.0%	3.9%	13.1%	0.4%
Seward Town	79.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14.5%
Sharon Town	73.6%	10.0%	2.3%	2.3%	11.7%
Sharon Springs Village	65.3%	17.8%	2.6%	7.1%	7.2%
Summit Town	79.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	17.0%
Wright Town	78.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.1%
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	70.2%	10.9%	1.8%	1.9%	14.3%
New York State	46.6%	18.2%	5.3%	27.2%	2.7%

Source: 2000 Census, Table DP-4
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⁸ The Census Bureau defines a structure as a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by walls that extend from the ground to the roof. Counts include both occupied and vacant units, but exclude stores or office space. Statistics relate to the number of units in structures of specified sizes, not the number of structures (*2000 Census; Demographic Profile: 2000, Technical Documentation*, page 5-19).

Town of Gilboa.

Within Schoharie County, structures with 2 to 4 housing units are largely limited to mainly the villages, with such structures accounting for just over 30% of the housing units in the Village of Cobleskill.

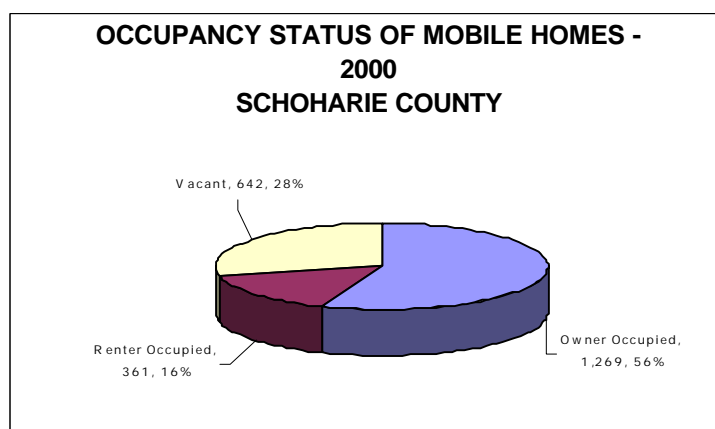
While over 30% of the state's housing units were reported to be in structures of 5 or more units, almost 4% of the county's inventory was in this size structure, with at least seven of the communities reporting no housing units in structures containing more than 4 units.

Mobile homes represented less than 3% of the housing inventory statewide, but accounted for over 14% in Schoharie County. The Town of Cobleskill, and the Villages of Cobleskill, Middleburgh, and Schoharie all reported 5% or fewer of their housing inventory to take the form of mobile homes. At the other end of the spectrum, mobile homes represented over 20% of the housing in the Towns of Broome and Esperance.

The distribution of mobile homes reflects many factors, some social and some economic. Mobile homes represent a less expensive alternative for persons seeking home ownership, and in some communities can represent most of the newer housing stock. Truly mobile homes can be a means of achieving a degree of home permanency where occupations require workers to follow their jobs from work site to work site. These homes are most often installed on individual lots, but there are mobile home parks of one size or another in most towns. In the Southern Tier, some mobile homes are seasonal residences; however, it is believed that most are permanent housing units.

The accompanying graph shows that just over half of the mobile homes in Schoharie County are owner occupied. This feature would seem to confirm the role of mobile homes as lower cost alternative permanent housing.

In many parts of the country, and particularly down South, mobile homes represent affordable second homes for retirees. In the Southern Tier, some mobile homes are seasonal residences, and these would be included in the 28% vacant units shown on the graph.



Group Quarters⁹

College students residing in college dormitories represent the largest segment of population housed in group quarters in Schoharie. All of the 1,156 persons residing in dormitories in the county are housed in dorms at SUNY Cobleskill, located in the Village of Cobleskill.

As reported in Table 12 on page 21, the second largest population in group quarters involved persons institutionalized in correctional institutions with 279. The third largest group quarters classification in Schoharie County was nursing homes. In 2000, 168 persons reside in the one nursing home located in the Village of Cobleskill - Eden Park Nursing Home. The hospitals/wards, hospices, and schools for the handicapped had the remaining 28 persons. As for non-institutionalized group quarters, the remaining 110 persons were living in group homes or other types of group quarters.

⁹ According to Demographic Profile 2000 Census: Technical Documentation, the group quarters population includes all people not living in households. Two general categories of people in group quarters are recognized by the Census: 1) the institutionalized population, which includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions such as correctional facilities, nursing homes, and juvenile institutions; and 2) the non-institutionalized population which includes persons living in college dormitories, military quarters, and group homes.

TABLE 12
SCHOHARIE COUNTY GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION – 2000
FOR MUNICIPALITIES CONTAINING GROUP QUARTERS

Schoharie County Town/City/Village	Total Group Quarters Population	I N S T I T U T I O N A L I Z E D				N O N I N S T I T U T I O N A L I Z E D			
		Correctional Institutions	Nursing Homes	Hospitals/Wards Hospices, Schools For Handicapped	Juvenile Institution s	College Dorms	Group Homes	Religious Group Quarters	Other
Schoharie County	1,741	279	168	28	0	1,156	82	0	28
Cobleskill Town	1,348	0	105	28	0	1,156	59	0	0
Cobleskill Village	1,348	0	105	28	0	1,156	59	0	0
Fulton Town	239	234	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Middleburgh Town	48	0	36	0	0	0	12	0	0
Middleburgh Village	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Schoharie Town	52	45	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Schoharie Village	52	45	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Sharon Town	54	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	27
Sharon Springs Village	54	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	27

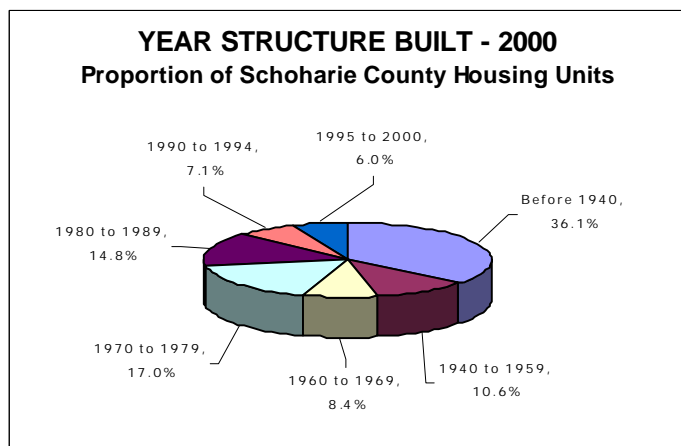
Note: The village figures are included in the town totals.

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, Section 6. C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILES\GRPPPOP.XLS

Year Structure Built

Conventional wisdom suggests that most of upstate New York has an older housing inventory. The Census continues to collect information concerning the age of residential structures. Information is available from the 2000 Census, and is displayed below, which shows this to be somewhat true at least when the county is compared with the state. However, New York is an older state and the age statistics would be especially influenced by the large number of housing units which will be found in the older apartment structures of New York City, in particular. A comparison to a national reference would more dramatically show the age of the county and state housing stock.

As illustrated on the accompanying pie chart, over a third of the housing units in Schoharie County are in structures that were built before 1940, and currently is 60 or more years old. Age is not necessarily a negative if structures are maintained, as a number of the county's fine older mansions will attest. However, a significant number of the large older homes have undergone conversion and now house multiple rental units. The 36.1% of 60+ year old housing stock is slightly higher than the state average which is 31.2%.



Just over half of the housing units in Schoharie County are in structures which were built before the 1970's. This can be significant because it is in the 1970's that many of the energy conservation technologies begin to emerge.

As shown on the graph, 13.1% of the Schoharie County housing inventory is in structures built between 1990 and March 2000. This rate is almost double the statewide rate of 6.9%.

Housing units in structures built before the 1970's may require modernization of insulation, heating

systems and utilities in order to be competitive with more modern structures. On the other hand, the older structures tend to have more space, and often display hand workmanship not available in newer structures.

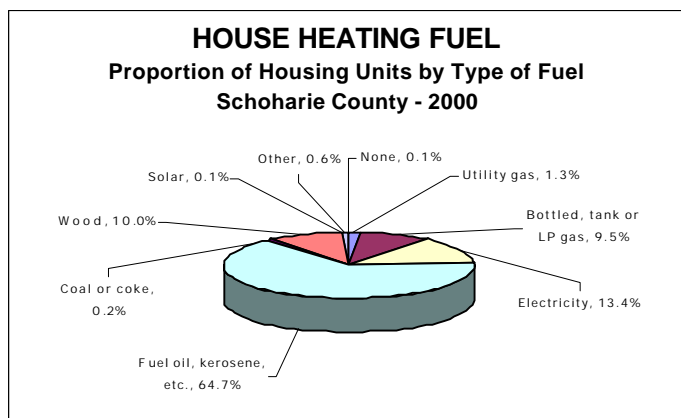
The accompanying Table 13 shows the age of housing units among the municipalities in Schoharie County. Countywide over a third of the housing units were in structures built before 1940. The Village of Esperance had the highest proportion of older housing units with 58% of its housing units having been built before 1940. Other communities with at least half of their housing inventory over 60 years old included the Villages of Middleburgh, Schoharie, and Sharon Springs. The Town of Richmondville had the largest proportion of housing units in the county built between 1960 and 1980, which was 32% of all housing units in the community.

During the 1980's into the early 1990's, the percent of housing units being built in for the county as a whole was almost 22%, which is still higher than the state average of 11.1%. The communities which had over 30% of the housing built during this time included the Towns of Blenheim, Conesville, and Gilboa.

Communities with the most recent periods of housing construction in general tended to be lower percentages; however, the proportion is still quite higher countywide with 6% compared to the state rate of 3.5%. The highest percentages of housing units built between 1995 and 2000 include the Towns of Conesville and Summit with 7.6% and 9.2%, respectively.

Heating Fuel

The 2000 Census collected information concerning the type of fuel used to heat housing units. The result of that survey is illustrated on the accompanying graph for Schoharie County.



As shown on the graph, only 1.3% of the housing units in Schoharie County relied upon utility gas for home heating. Fuel oil was the major source of heating for almost two-thirds of the housing units, while electric heat was reported for about one in eight housing units. Bottled gas and wood are also used to heat over two thousand housing units in the county. Just over one hundred housing units in Schoharie County used other fuels such as coal, solar energy, or other non specified fuels. Only 13 occupied housing units were reported as having no fuel source at all.

TABLE 13
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
Schoharie County Municipalities

	Year Structure Built				
	Before 1939	1940 to 1959	1960 to 1979	1980 to 1994	1995 to 2000
Blenheim Town	28.8%	6.8%	22.3%	34.7%	7.5%
Broome Town	25.4%	12.5%	31.9%	23.7%	6.4%
Carlisle Town	38.5%	5.1%	23.6%	28.0%	4.7%
Cobleskill Town	40.9%	12.3%	28.5%	15.1%	3.4%
Cobleskill Village	43.4%	14.6%	31.8%	10.1%	0.1%
Conesville Town	21.6%	7.3%	29.2%	34.2%	7.6%
Esperance Town	34.9%	14.3%	24.6%	19.6%	6.5%
Esperance Village	58.0%	15.9%	19.8%	2.5%	3.8%
Fulton Town	40.8%	8.9%	19.3%	25.1%	5.9%
Gilboa Town	23.9%	10.3%	28.0%	30.7%	7.0%
Jefferson Town	29.3%	8.4%	26.6%	29.3%	6.4%
Middleburgh Town	44.6%	11.2%	22.5%	14.7%	7.0%
Middleburgh Village	55.2%	12.1%	19.0%	8.1%	5.7%
Richmondville Town	32.3%	8.4%	32.0%	20.0%	7.3%
Richmondville Village	49.3%	12.9%	18.8%	12.6%	6.5%
Schoharie Town	39.0%	15.5%	21.9%	17.2%	6.4%
Schoharie Village	52.5%	19.1%	11.8%	14.7%	1.9%
Seward Town	40.6%	7.3%	27.9%	18.7%	5.6%
Sharon Town	46.2%	12.3%	19.6%	17.2%	4.8%
Sharon Springs Village	54.7%	12.1%	18.5%	10.9%	3.8%
Summit Town	30.5%	9.0%	24.4%	26.9%	9.2%
Wright Town	40.2%	8.4%	18.6%	28.8%	4.0%
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	36.1%	10.6%	25.4%	21.9%	6.0%
New York State	31.2%	28.3%	25.9%	11.1%	3.5%

Source: 2000 Census, Table DP-4. C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILES\YRSTRUC.XLS

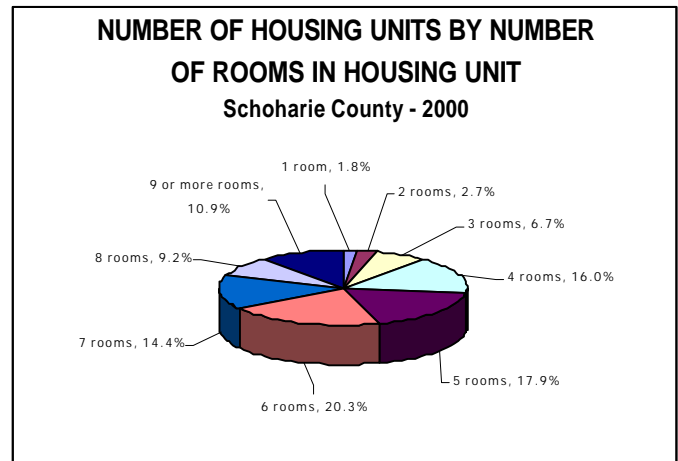
When compared with the statewide average, Schoharie County has a higher reliance upon oil heat than the state as a whole where just about a third of the housing units reported using this fuel. In contrast, the reliance on utility gas in Schoharie County in 2000 was significantly lower with 1.3% compared to the state rate, where about half of the housing units relied on this fuel.

The use of utility gas is limited to defined service areas, and therefore, other fuels may be used because utility gas is simply not available. This is especially a problem with rural areas where gas can often only be obtained in the form of propane or bottled gas.

Rooms in Unit ¹⁰

The 2000 Census collected information concerning the size of housing units. The accompanying pie chart shows that over two-thirds of the housing units in Schoharie County in 2000 had between 4 and 7 rooms, with the median housing unit size being 5.7 rooms. This is slightly larger than the 5.0 room median for the state as a whole.

Statewide, about a quarter of all housing units had three or fewer rooms. In Schoharie County, however, only about one in nine were this small. Therefore, the larger than average size of housing units reported by the Census may largely reflect the predominance of single family housing units in the county's housing inventory.



¹⁰ The intent of the census count of rooms was to identify the number of whole rooms used for living purposes. For each unit the count of rooms includes living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded were strip or Pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls and foyers, half rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics and basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. (*2000 Census; Demographic Profile:2000, Technical Documentation*, page 5-19).

TABLE 14
NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS IN UNIT
SCHOHARIE COUNTY - 2000

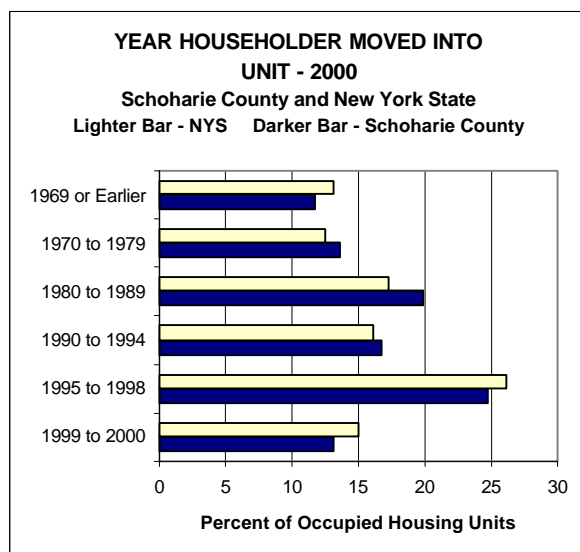
	Rooms in Housing Unit								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+
Blenheim Town	16	6	21	37	64	75	39	15	36
Broome Town	18	19	47	162	183	144	63	74	65
Carlisle Town	-	7	29	92	121	185	108	93	97
Cobleskill Town	7	138	238	462	365	404	450	226	219
Cobleskill Village	7	104	221	358	266	215	246	153	112
Conesville Town	43	20	99	124	151	114	104	56	54
Esperance Town	-	5	46	143	178	200	135	75	74
Esperance Village	-	-	10	14	33	43	29	12	16
Fulton Town	34	32	35	160	118	150	113	48	109
Gilboa Town	37	27	54	177	184	182	144	75	116
Jefferson Town	12	14	34	153	180	220	111	85	95
Middleburgh Town	10	43	97	308	309	353	208	149	201
Middleburgh Village	4	27	85	109	113	123	99	46	63
Richmondville Town	44	30	50	202	200	247	162	93	114
Richmondville Village	2	12	21	72	47	68	44	20	55
Schoharie Town	-	20	152	150	239	343	208	168	155
Schoharie Village	-	4	74	79	53	81	71	41	79
Seward Town	15	7	22	66	106	146	131	84	108
Sharon Town	1	26	64	87	144	151	118	100	141
Sharon Springs Village	1	12	35	27	39	43	32	28	48
Summit Town	53	30	54	175	191	162	86	53	74
Wright Town	2	10	27	50	114	162	109	73	73
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	1.8%	2.7%	6.7%	16.0%	17.9%	20.3%	14.4%	9.2%	10.9%
New York State	4.2%	6.8%	14.8%	16.9%	16.0%	15.2%	10.6%	7.7%	7.9%

Source: 2000 Census Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics Table DP-4
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much more common in the County than statewide. This point is interesting given the fact that owner values and rental costs reported for the county were significantly lower than the state average.

Occupants per Room

Occupancy level per room is sometimes viewed as an indirect measure of overcrowding and housing quality. In general a standard of at least one room per person is considered acceptable. In Schoharie County only 1.2% of housing units reported occupancy levels of more than one person per room – significantly less than the state average of 7.8%. The county-state contrast was even greater for those housing units with more than 1.5 occupants per room. Only 35 or 0.3% of the housing units in Schoharie County reported such a high occupancy rate, compared to a state average rate of 3.8%.



Year Moved Into Unit

The accompanying graph is based upon 2000 Census reports. On the graph, the darker, lower, bar in each pair shows the proportion of occupied housing units by year the current occupant moved into the unit for Schoharie County. The lighter, upper, bar provides the same information for New York State as a whole.

The graph shows that about 38% of occupied housing units had occupants who had lived there for five years or less. This is a slightly lower percentage than the statewide average which is about 40%. The graph also shows that the state average is slightly higher than Schoharie County for the years 1969 or earlier. However, from 1970 to 1994,

Schoharie County had a slightly higher than average percentage.

Table 15 provides additional detail to this discussion by showing this information for each of the municipalities in Schoharie County. As shown on the table, Schoharie County was lower than the state rate for those occupied in housing units for less than 15 months. However, the Village of Cobleskill was higher than the state with 20.8%. The Town of Broome had the lowest percentage with 4.4%.

At the other end of the spectrum, most communities had a quarter or more who moved into the housing units before 1979. The exception to this includes the Towns of Carlisle, Cobleskill, Fulton, Jefferson, Richmondville, Sharon, and Summit; and the Villages of Cobleskill, Middleburgh, Richmondville, and Sharon Springs. The Village of Esperance had the highest percentage with 35.1% of the housing units being occupied by the present householder before 1979.

TABLE 15
PERCENTAGE OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT – 2000
Schoharie County and Its Municipalities

	Year Moved into Unit				
	<79	80-89	90-94	95-98	99-2000
Blenheim Town	33.1%	21.2%	20.5%	17.2%	7.9%
Broome Town	25.5%	23.1%	19.9%	27.2%	4.4%
Carlisle Town	21.9%	23.1%	19.8%	20.4%	14.7%
Cobleskill Town	19.7%	18.4%	15.3%	28.4%	18.2%
Cobleskill Village	17.0%	16.2%	13.7%	32.2%	20.8%
Conesville Town	34.2%	22.3%	15.2%	15.9%	12.5%
Esperance Town	28.0%	20.0%	19.1%	22.0%	11.0%
Esperance Village	35.1%	27.0%	10.8%	21.6%	5.4%
Fulton Town	24.7%	27.9%	14.5%	20.9%	12.0%
Gilboa Town	31.9%	19.8%	11.4%	27.0%	10.0%
Jefferson Town	24.2%	30.4%	14.0%	18.7%	12.7%
Middleburgh Town	26.5%	16.9%	14.3%	28.2%	14.1%
Middleburgh Village	22.4%	16.0%	18.0%	28.2%	15.5%
Richmondville Town	24.1%	17.3%	21.5%	24.0%	13.2%
Richmondville Village	17.7%	112.0%	24.1%	29.4%	16.8%
Schoharie Town	29.4%	13.5%	16.3%	26.0%	14.9%
Schoharie Village	29.3%	17.8%	14.0%	22.4%	16.4%
Seward Town	27.1%	22.7%	16.8%	23.7%	9.6%
Sharon Town	24.2%	20.9%	17.6%	27.7%	9.6%
Sharon Springs Village	20.1%	22.1%	16.1%	27.1%	14.6%
Summit Town	23.8%	19.6%	22.4%	24.8%	9.5%
Wright Town	30.5%	24.7%	15.0%	19.9%	9.9%
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	25.4%	19.9%	16.7%	24.8%	13.1%
New York State	25.6%	17.2%	16.1%	26.1%	15.0%

Source: 2000 Census, Table DP-4. C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILES\YRMOVED.XLS

TABLE 16 - RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY
Schoharie County and Its Municipalities

	Residence in 1995				
	Same House	Same County	Same State	Other US	Outside US
Blenheim Town	67.9%	6.3%	18.6%	7.2%	0.0%
Broome Town	75.7%	12.4%	9.0%	2.9%	0.0%
Carlisle Town	67.0%	17.8%	12.4%	2.6%	0.2%
Cobleskill Town	59.4%	20.8%	16.0%	3.0%	0.8%
Cobleskill Village	55.7%	21.4%	18.7%	3.3%	0.9%
Conesville Town	71.6%	8.2%	17.4%	2.5%	0.3%
Esperance Town	68.0%	18.8%	10.9%	2.0%	0.3%
Esperance Village	78.7%	9.7%	9.9%	1.7%	0.0%
Fulton Town	57.3%	22.9%	12.5%	6.6%	0.7%
Gilboa Town	68.5%	11.1%	17.5%	2.4%	0.6%
Jefferson Town	66.7%	9.1%	20.9%	3.1%	0.2%
Middleburgh Town	57.9%	26.1%	13.4%	2.5%	0.1%
Middleburgh Village	62.2%	24.9%	9.2%	3.5%	0.1%
Richmondville Town	63.6%	26.2%	5.1%	5.0%	0.1%
Richmondville Village	54.8%	30.8%	10.6%	3.5%	0.3%
Schoharie Town	62.3%	24.1%	9.5%	4.1%	0.0%
Schoharie Village	61.4%	24.3%	9.6%	4.7%	0.0%
Seward Town	71.8%	19.7%	6.1%	2.3%	0.1%
Sharon Town	62.9%	19.1%	13.5%	4.2%	0.4%
Sharon Springs Village	52.6%	19.0%	22.9%	5.6%	0.0%
Summit Town	63.2%	16.3%	17.6%	2.9%	0.0%
Wright Town	72.5%	10.7%	14.7%	1.6%	0.6%
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	63.8%	19.6%	13.0%	3.3%	0.3%
New York State	61.8%	21.8%	8.2%	4.1%	4.1%

Source: 2000 Census, Table DP-2. C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILES\RESMOBIL.XLS

In the Village of Esperance, over 78% of the residents had resided in the same house five years previously. At the other extreme, 22.9% of the residents of the Village of Sharon Springs surprisingly

Table 16 provides additional information concerning residential mobility. The table shows where residents lived five years earlier. Statewide, almost 62% of the population resided in the same house (or apartment) as they resided in during 1995. In Schoharie County this percentage was a little higher with almost 64%. The opposite is true with the proportion of 2000 residents who lived in the county in 1995 compared to the state average for persons residing in the same county at both points in time. The most remarkable difference is in the very small proportion of the county population that had lived outside of the U.S. five years before.

Within the county, the highest proportions of persons living outside of the country five years earlier were reported for the Towns of Cobleskill (0.8%) and Fulton (0.7%), and the Village of Cobleskill (0.9%). However, these figures are quite lower than the statewide average of 4.1%.

reported having resided in New York State, but outside of the county, five years previous. The Town of Jefferson was in a close second with 20.9%.

Value of Owner Occupied Units

The cost of housing is a significant factor in defining the quality and stability of neighborhoods, and the relative cost of living in one community or another. In 2000 the census reported that the median value of owner occupied housing units for Schoharie County was \$82,500 or just over half of the statewide average of \$148,700.

On the next page, Table 17 shows that the average value of owner occupied housing for Schoharie County lies within a range from a low of \$65,000 for the Town of Conesville to as high as \$93,900 reported for the Village of Schoharie, according to the 2000 Census.

It needs to be remembered that the value reported by the census is based upon the owners estimate, and may be particularly understated, especially by the long tenured owners who have little by a purchase price a couple of decades ago upon which to base their estimate.

More current in most people's minds is their housing cost – mortgage or rent (including utilities). Table 17 shows that there is considerable variation in monthly mortgage costs and rent among the municipalities in Schoharie County.

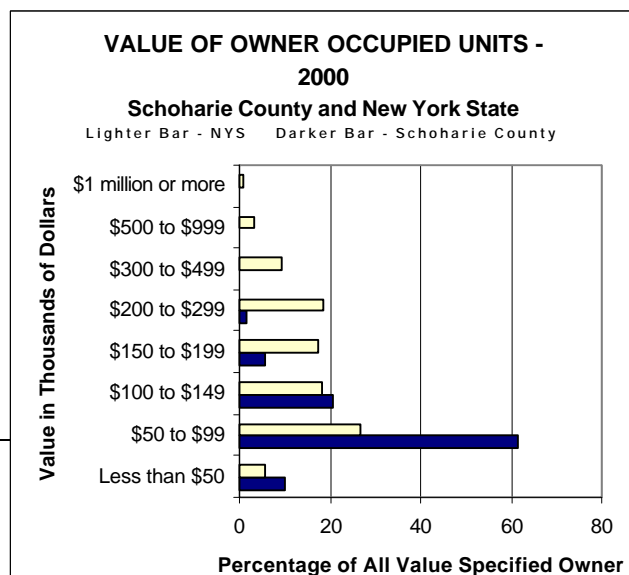
TABLE 17
HOUSING VALUE AND MONTHLY COSTS
Schoharie County and Its Municipalities

	Value Owner - Occupied	Monthly Costs	
		Mortgage	Gross Rent
Blenheim Town	\$ 65,700	\$ 775	\$ 425
Broome Town	\$ 68,300	\$ 741	\$ 467
Carlisle Town	\$ 79,900	\$ 826	\$ 505
Cobleskill Town	\$ 88,500	\$ 1,048	\$ 521
Cobleskill Village	\$ 89,600	\$ 1,173	\$ 518
Conesville Town	\$ 65,000	\$ 831	\$ 513
Esperance Town	\$ 77,600	\$ 874	\$ 508
Esperance Village	\$ 72,600	\$ 846	\$ 525
Fulton Town	\$ 82,500	\$ 847	\$ 425
Gilboa Town	\$ 85,600	\$ 802	\$ 525
Jefferson Town	\$ 82,500	\$ 956	\$ 559
Middleburgh Town	\$ 82,300	\$ 956	\$ 511
Middleburgh Village	\$ 83,300	\$ 952	\$ 483
Richmondville Town	\$ 82,500	\$ 820	\$ 464
Richmondville Village	\$ 78,200	\$ 913	\$ 423
Schoharie Town	\$ 87,900	\$ 984	\$ 493
Schoharie Village	\$ 93,900	\$ 1,051	\$ 439
Seward Town	\$ 79,100	\$ 880	\$ 494
Sharon Town	\$ 71,000	\$ 770	\$ 486
Sharon Springs Village	\$ 67,000	\$ 745	\$ 472
Summit Town	\$ 67,100	\$ 861	\$ 435
Wright Town	\$ 91,200	\$ 975	\$ 579
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	\$ 82,500	\$ 916	\$ 506
NEW YORK STATE	\$148,700	\$ 457	\$ 672

Source: 2000 Census, Tables DP-1 and DP-4.
C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILES\HOUSVAL.XLS

As shown on Table 17, monthly mortgage costs range from as low as \$741 in the Town of Broome to as high as \$1,173 in the Village of Cobleskill. High or low mortgage costs can reflect either lower housing values, or longer tenure and other factors. The table shows that monthly rental costs are lower than mortgage costs, and range between \$423 in the Village of Richmondville to a high of \$579 in the Town of Wright.

It is not fair, however, to make any assumptions regarding the relationship between the cost of owned and rental housing from this table as there are too many other variables at work. For example, from the standpoint of someone moving into an area, rental costs would have to be compared with the mortgage costs associated with units available for sale – not the whole owner-occupied inventory.



The lower than average median value of owner-occupied housing for Schoharie County appears to reflect the almost total absence of higher cost housing units.

The accompanying graph dramatically illustrates the difference between the value of owner-occupied units in Schoharie County and the statewide average. On the graph, the percentage of owner-occupied units in Schoharie County is shown by the lower, darker, bar in

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each set. The state average is shown by the lighter, upper bar.

As shown on the graph, just over 70% of all owner occupied housing units in Schoharie County were valued at less than \$100,000 in 2000. There were only 411 owner occupied housing units in the county valued at \$150,000 or more.

The value of owner-occupied housing reported by the census in 2000 must be recognized as reflecting a number of variables. The first is the longer than average tenure of homeowners, a feature which is in many ways a positive in terms of neighborhood stability, which means that property may be undervalued simply because there have been few transfers. A second reason, and more ominous reason for the lower housing values in Schoharie County, involves the adverse impact of job losses throughout the 1990's.

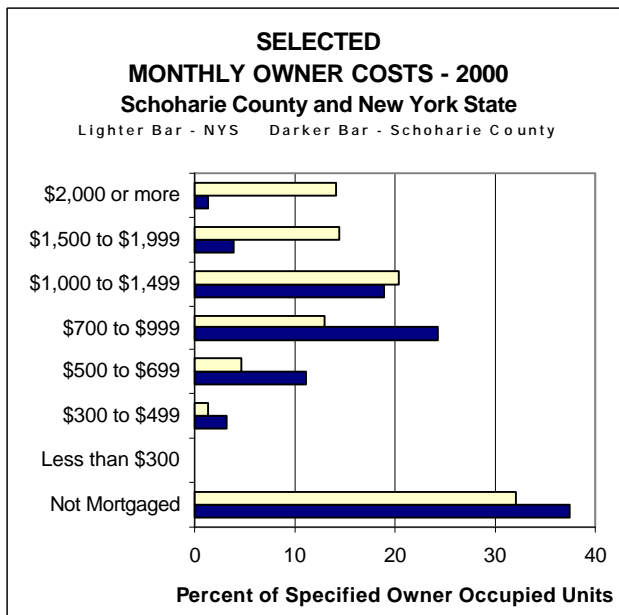
The value of seasonally occupied housing, which could also reduce average housing values, is now increasing:

"The events of Sept. 11 have only increased the desire of many Americans to find a haven away from cities which could be considered potential targets for terrorists, according to the NAR (National Association of Realtors). Indeed, since the attacks, real estate agents in remote areas...in upstate New York are seeing a stream of potential buyers eager to find a second home where terrorism alerts are a distant.

"... East Coast suburbanites are beating a path to buy a second home in this rural haven. Professionals in their 40's with kids in high school and a longing for the secluded towns and lonely country roads of the Finger Lake district, have become the primary buyers for lakeside cottages ... A two bedroom home in the area carries an average price tag of about \$100,000.

"However, with the limited supply of houses in rural or lakeside areas and more heated demand, prices are rising. Unlike some major urban areas ... the second-home niche has become a sellers market ..." ¹¹

On the positive side, the lower housing values in the county represent an opportunity, in that people moving into the county can easily afford to purchase housing.



Mortgage Status and Cost

The 2000 Census contains information about mortgage costs both in absolute terms and in terms relative to the household income. For owner occupied housing units, the census reported whether there was a mortgage on the housing unit, and on the cost of that unit. ¹²

Given the previously reported information concerning housing values, the data on the accompanying pair of graphs, at the left and below, is not surprising. Following the usual format, data for Schoharie County appears as the darker, lower bar in each set on each graph. The lighter, upper bar represents state average data.

As shown on the first graph, the distribution of selected mortgage costs for Schoharie County average between \$700 to \$999 per month.

¹¹ John Carroll, "My (Other) House," *American Demographics*, Media Central, New York, NY, June 2002, page 45.

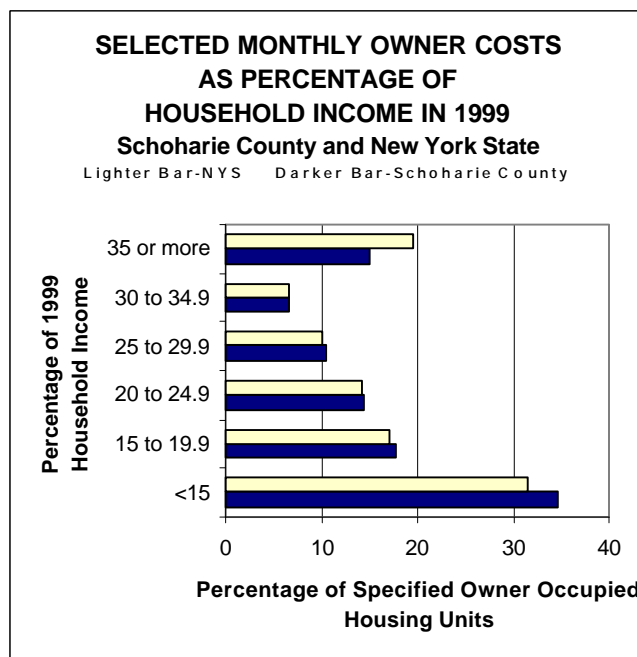
¹²The measure of "selected monthly owner cost includes mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase or other debts against the property; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities; and fuels. Where appropriate this also included monthly condominium fees and mobile home costs (*2000 Census; Demographic Profile:2000, Technical Documentation*, page 5-18).

The county reported a significantly higher percentage of owner occupied housing units without mortgages (37.4%) as the state (32.1%).

The second graph in this series shows that a significant portion of the owner-occupied units, almost 35%, were occupied by households which were spending less than 15% of their income on housing.

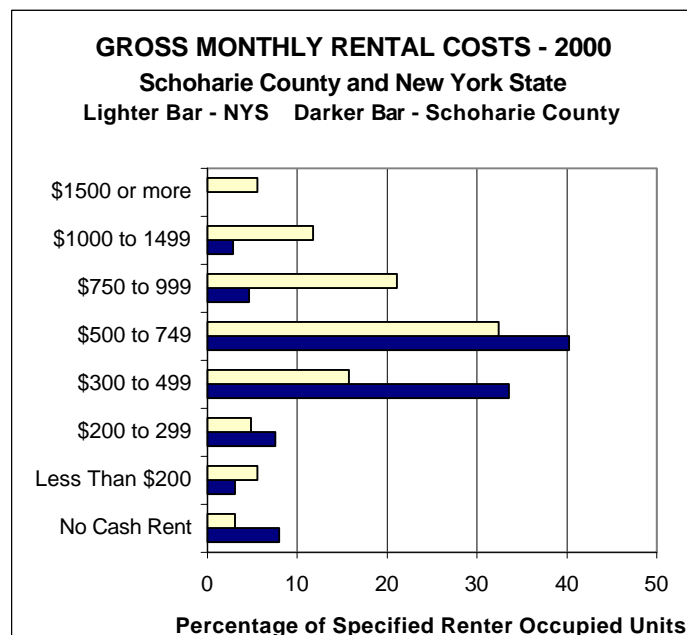
The proportion of Schoharie County units with monthly costs in excess of 35% of household income is slightly more than two-thirds that of the state average.

The pattern illustrated by these graphs indicates that while the lower incomes in Schoharie County certainly affect housing values, the housing values are such that the cost of owning a home in Schoharie County is slightly lower than New York State as an average.



Gross Rent

The 2000 Census also reports information concerning rental costs, with a comparison between rental costs and income similar to that previously reported for owner occupied housing units.¹³



The accompanying pair of graphs follow the usual format. Data for Schoharie County appears as the darker, lower bar in each set on each graph. The lighter, upper bar represents state average data.

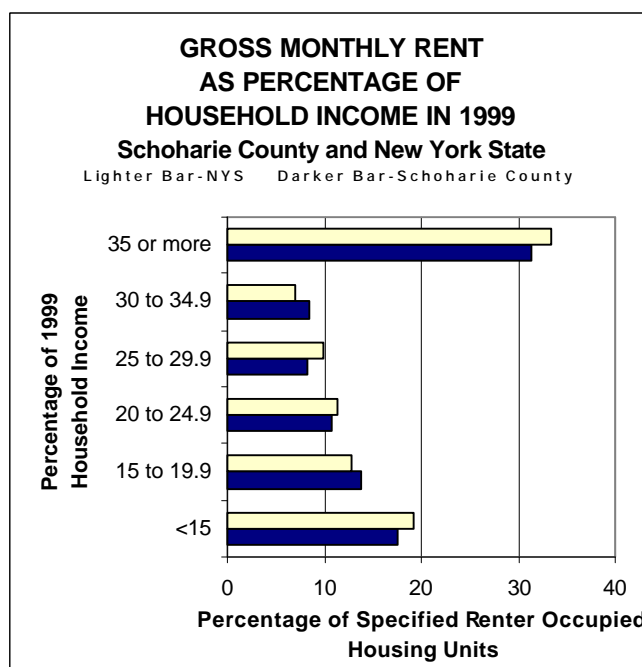
As shown on the first graph, the distribution of gross rental costs for Schoharie County form something approaching a slightly skewed “normal” distribution centering around \$500 per month, or about half of the amount profiled for mortgage costs. Almost three-quarters of the renter-occupied units in Schoharie County have monthly gross rents between \$300 and \$750. The biggest disparity between Schoharie County and the state average is in the \$300 to \$499 category which includes about 34% of the county’s rental units. The county reported a higher than average

¹³ Renter occupied housing units. Gross rent consists of the monthly contract rent plus the average estimated cost of utilities and fuels if these are paid by the renter (2000 Census; Demographic Profile:2000, Technical Documentation, page 5-10).

proportion of renter occupied housing units with no cash rent.

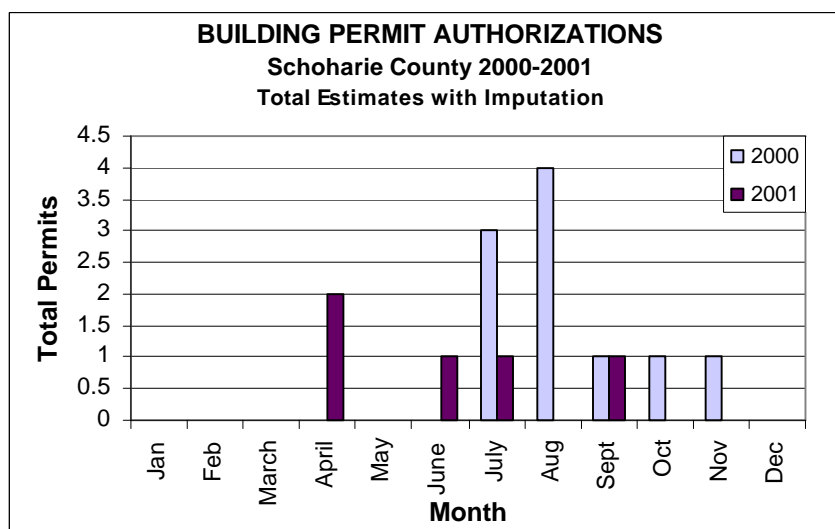
The second graph in this series shows that the county and state rent to income ratios followed one another relatively closely. Surprisingly, almost a third of the occupied county rental units had renters who spend 35% or more of their income for rent. This percentage was just below the state.

Schoharie County had a slightly higher percentage of renter occupied housing units spending between 30 to 34.9% of household income compared to the state average. However, the county had approximately 18% of renter occupied housing units spending less than 15% of household income compared to the state which had almost 20% of the housing units.



Building Permits

The accompanying bar graph shows the monthly total estimates with imputation building permits for 2000 and 2001 for Schoharie County. This information is provided by the U.S. Census Bureau's Construction Statistics Branch, Building Permits Branch. This information is available for only privately-owned construction since January 1996. Before January 1996, the Building Permits Branch provided nonresidential data as well.



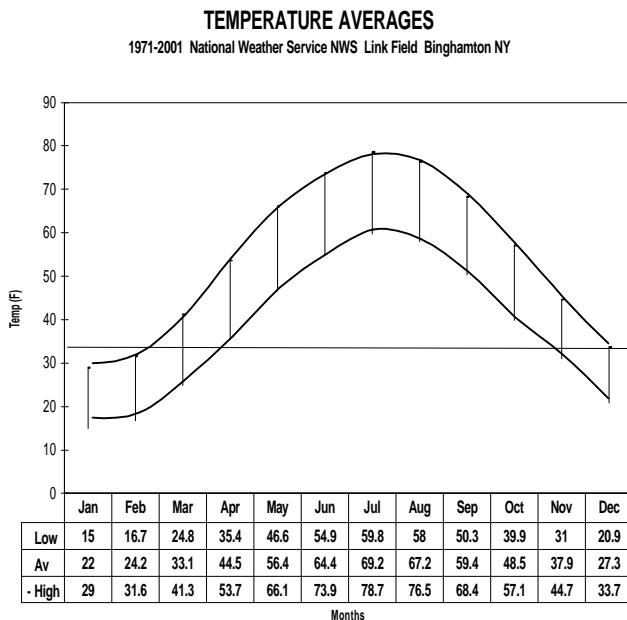
The darker bars represent those permits from 2001. As shown on the graph, several months contain no data due to there being no permits issued during those times. For 2000 the month of August has the largest number of permits issued, while the month of April in 2001 had the largest number.

CLIMATE¹⁴

Schoharie County occupies the northern portion of the Catskill Mountains characterized sometimes as being dramatic, but rounded mountain sides and flat relatively narrow (under a mile wide) valleys. The Mohawk Valley lies to the north, and the Hudson Valley lies to the east. The county is situated between about 520 and 3,423 feet above sea level, and this elevation contributes to the cooler average temperatures. The lowest elevation in the county is located at the point where Schoharie Creek leaves the county, north of the Village of Esperance, near the northeast edge of the county. The highest elevation is located at the top of Huntersfield Mountain in the Town of Conesville on the Schoharie-Greene border.

Schoharie County is significantly closer to the National Weather Service Station at the Albany County Airport, but that station is located about 260 feet above sea level and thus not very representative of more mountainous areas such as Schoharie. Therefore, for the purpose of this report, data is presented from the NOAA-National Weather Service (NWS) Station at Binghamton, which is located about 1,600 feet above sea level.

The climate of Schoharie County is influenced by its location and topography. The county is located in an area affected by both coastal systems and by weather generated by the Great Lakes. On average, the area is pleasantly cool with warmer valleys and cooler highlands, and a moist environment.



For reference purposes, the average temperature at the NWS Station at the Binghamton Regional Airport was 46.3 degrees Fahrenheit. In general, temperatures in Schoharie County will be slightly cooler except for the lower elevations in the northernmost portion of the county.

The accompanying graph, presents Binghamton NWS data, shows the monthly average, high, and low temperatures. Summer temperatures reach an average high of 78.7°F in July, while dropping to an average low of 15.0°F in January. There is considerable variability in temperatures, with the extremes being 98°F and -20°F. The area averages only 2 days a year with temperatures over 90°F, but has recorded an annual average of 145 days with temperatures below 32°F. The area has an average of 7,234 degree days during its annual heating season, but only 548 degree days during its cooling season. The annual average morning humidity is 82%

(at 8 a.m.) while the humidity drops to 63% for the average in the afternoon (2 p.m.). Again, the more mountainous terrain of Schoharie County would suggest temperatures slightly higher than these in the higher elevations of the southern portions of the county, and slightly lower temperature averages in the lower elevations of the larger valleys, especially at the northeastern limits of the county.

At the Binghamton NWS precipitation is year round (annual average 38.66 inches), averaging roughly 3 inches per month. Precipitation (including the water equivalent of snow) is slightly less in the winter

¹⁴ Climatological data obtained from the National Weather Service tables on Comparative Climatic Data. Unless otherwise specified, the data for Binghamton is based upon 50 years of observations through 2001.

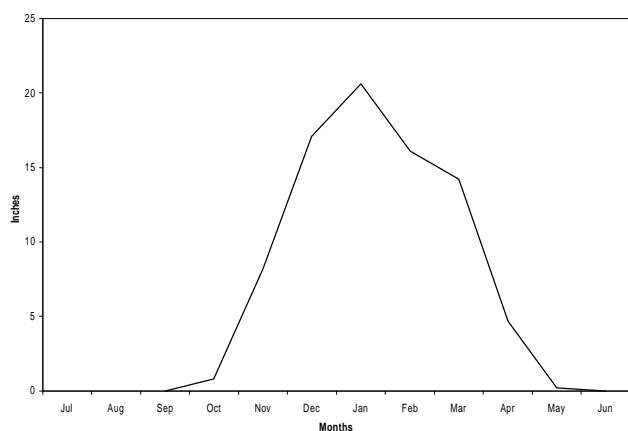
months, and slightly greater in the summer months. This pattern generally holds true for most of Eastern upstate New York.

Two features affecting the precipitation patterns in Schoharie County are the uplift associated with the Catskill Mountains, and the lake enhanced snowfall associated with the Great Lakes. The western slopes of the Catskill Mountains occupy the southernmost portion of Schoharie County, and the rising topography can locally enhance rain and snow fall.

Under proper winter conditions, Lake Ontario can generate “snow bands” which extend across the Mohawk Valley and affect the western portions of Schoharie County. These bands are the product of cold winter winds crossing warmer lake waters, and can generate significant snowfalls in very brief periods of time.

Extreme weather is infrequent; however, there have been hurricanes, tornadoes, blizzards, and droughts recorded in the area. Floods are usually measured in hours, but can be deadly – especially along Schoharie Creek. Tornadoes occur perhaps once or twice a year but have tended to be of brief duration, and cause very scattered (although sometimes spectacular) damage. The principal effect of hurricanes in this area involves the associated heavy precipitation.

ANNUAL AVERAGE SNOWFALL
1951-2001 National Weather Service Binghamton Regional Airport



The Binghamton area has averaged 81.8 inches of snow in a typical winter season over the past thirty years. The average annual snowfall in Schoharie County would be expected to be greater, especially in southern portions of the county. As shown on the accompanying graph, from December to March the area averages over a foot of snow per month. Major snowstorms (18 inches or more) occur only a couple of times a decade. The amount of snowfall recorded at Binghamton is influenced by a number of factors which also affect Schoharie County. On the other hand, the Syracuse NWS Station (75 mile north) is more directly affected by the lake effect snowfall generated by Lake Ontario and averages 116 inches of snowfall, while the Albany NWS Station’s 64 inch annual snowfall average may in part reflect the fact that it is located at sea level and east of

most of the mountains.

ECONOMY

Major Employers

TABLE 18
SCHOHARIE COUNTY MAJOR EMPLOYERS WITH 50 OR MORE EMPLOYEES

Employer	Location	Number of Employees*	Product or Service
State University of New York at Cobleskill	Cobleskill	566	Higher education.
Raschel Fashion Interknitting, Ltd.	Cobleskill	465	
Schoharie County Government	Entire County	380	Government services.
Cobleskill-Richmondville Central Schools	Cobleskill	347	Public school district.
Wal-Mart Distribution Center	Sharon Springs	290	Distributor for Wal-Mart stores.
Schoharie County ARC	Schoharie	250	Employment services for mentally retarded/disabled.
Wal-Mart Super Center Store	Cobleskill	230	Department store.
Bassett Hospital of Schoharie County	Cobleskill	200	Healthcare services.
Schoharie Central Schools	Schoharie	200	Public school district.
Middleburgh Central Schools	Middleburgh	199	Public school district.
Price Chopper Supermarket	Cobleskill	185	Supermarket providing food and general merchandise.
New York Power Authority	Blenheim	160	Government services.
Eden Park Nursing Home	Cobleskill	165	Long term care nursing home.
Camp Summit Correctional Facility	Summit	134	Government services/correctional facility.
Kintz Plastics Inc.	Cobleskill	130	Manufacturer of printed garments like t-shirts and hats.
Story House Corporation	Charlottesville	90	Retail shop of remaindered books.
Best Western of Cobleskill	Cobleskill	85	Hotel and conference center services.
Mill Services	Cobleskill	75	
Gilboa-Conesville Central Schools	Gilboa	74	Public school district.
Sharon Springs Central Schools	Sharon Springs	71	Public school district.
P&C Food Stores	Cobleskill	58	Supermarket providing food and general merchandise.
Jefferson Central Schools	Jefferson	54	Public school district.
Eckerd	Cobleskill	51	Retail prescription drug and general merchandise store.

Note: Number of employees may include full time, part-time, and temporary or seasonal employment.

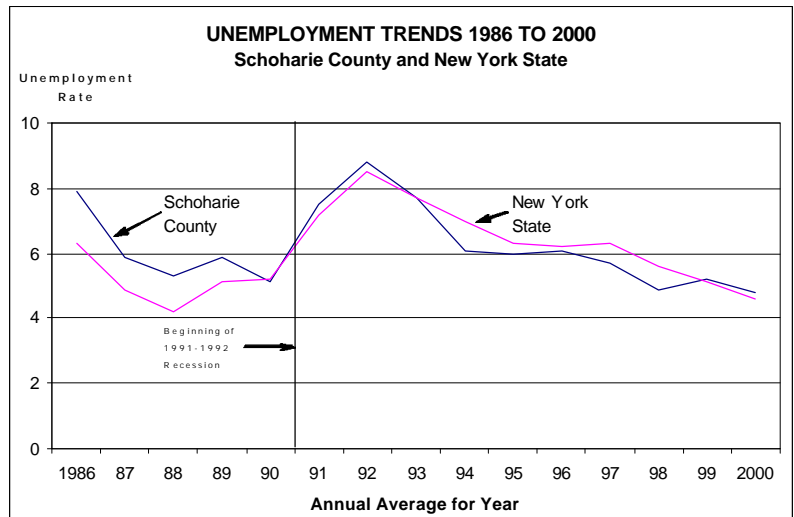
* Based on the 1998 Full-time Employment figures.

Source: Schoharie County Chamber of Commerce, "Employment in Schoharie County," Largest Public and Private Employers, 2002.

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Unemployment Statistics¹⁵

The Southern Tier Region's economy registered record employment gains during 1999 according to the New York State Department of Labor. Since January 1999, local businesses added 9,800 jobs. New hiring was strongest in services (4,500), trade (3,100), construction (1,000) and finance-insurance-real estate (900). Job growth in the region (+3.1%) outpaced the nation (+2.3%) and the state (+2.9%).¹⁶ However, unemployment is still an important factor for the Southern Tier Region.



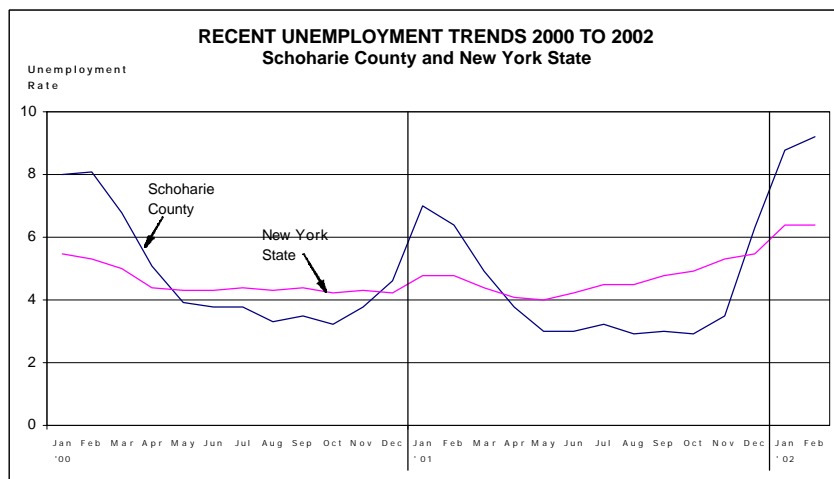
The accompanying graph illustrates long term unemployment trends for the state of New York and Schoharie County, from 1986 to 2000. It clearly

¹⁵ NYS Department of Labor, Labor Area Summary, monthly reports.

¹⁶ NYS Department of Labor, as reported on "Employ NY", website, Issue Five - March 2000.

shows the effect of the 1991-92 recession, but ends before the advent of the most recent recession. Throughout most of the 14 years shown, except for before 1990, Schoharie County had annual unemployment rates below or near the statewide average.

Despite the trend toward lower unemployment, there remain geographical pockets of unemployment and certain industries which continue to experience stress in the county. In addition, there is a conventional wisdom that claims that there is a significant level of underemployment - either part-time workers seeking full employment, or workers with skill well in excess of the needs of their current occupation.



The accompanying graph shows the monthly unemployment rates for Schoharie County, with a state comparison, for the period January 2000 to February 2002. The graph shows a very strong but fairly typical “seasonal” pattern for unemployment with lower rates for the warmer months, and higher rates during the winter months of January and February. The 2000 cycle repeats in 2001 until November when a steady rise is recorded which continues through the end of February 2002. County unemployment rates were generally

below state rates during summer months, but during winter months, rise to one or two percentage points above the state rate.

The graph shows the entrance into the recession of 2001-02, beginning in November. In Schoharie County the events of September 11, 2001, were exacerbated by the closing of one of the county’s largest employers in Cobleskill. Unemployment spiked from November 2001 at 3.5% to February 2002 at 9.2%.¹⁷

Labor Force Participation

Within Schoharie County, according to the 2000 Census, 60.4% of the population aged 16 and over participated in the labor force. This is slightly lower than the statewide average of 61.1%. The overall pattern is also reflected in the labor force participation of females, where 55.9% of females aged 16 and over were listed as participating in the civilian labor force in Schoharie County.

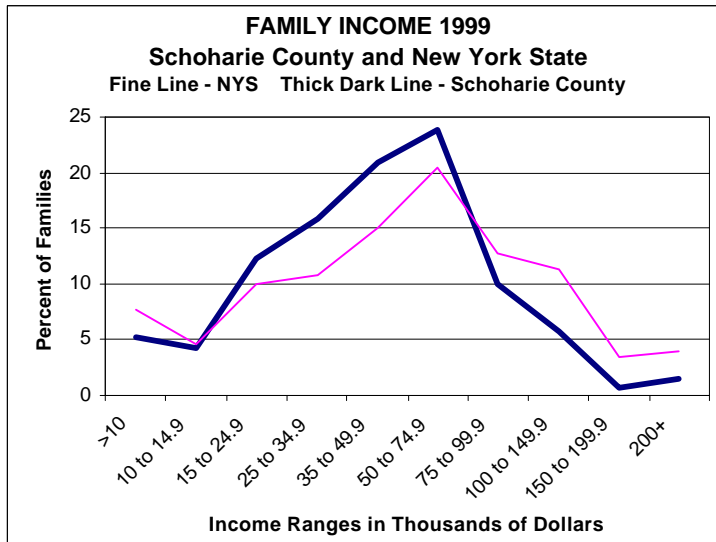
Within Schoharie County, the total labor force and civilian labor force are essentially equal. According to the 2000 Census, the number of active military personnel residing in the county was only 9 individuals – a factor reflecting the absence of any major military installations in the county.

¹⁷ U.S. Labor Department sources reported an increase in “first time filers” in March 2002; however, this appears to reflect the refiling for benefits by individuals whose benefits had expired in order to continue to collect under an extension of unemployment benefits.

ECONOMIC FEATURES

Income ¹⁸

The 2000 Census reports income for families and households, based on income for the prior calendar year.¹⁹ In 1999 the Schoharie County median family income was \$43,118, about 83% of the state average of \$51,691.

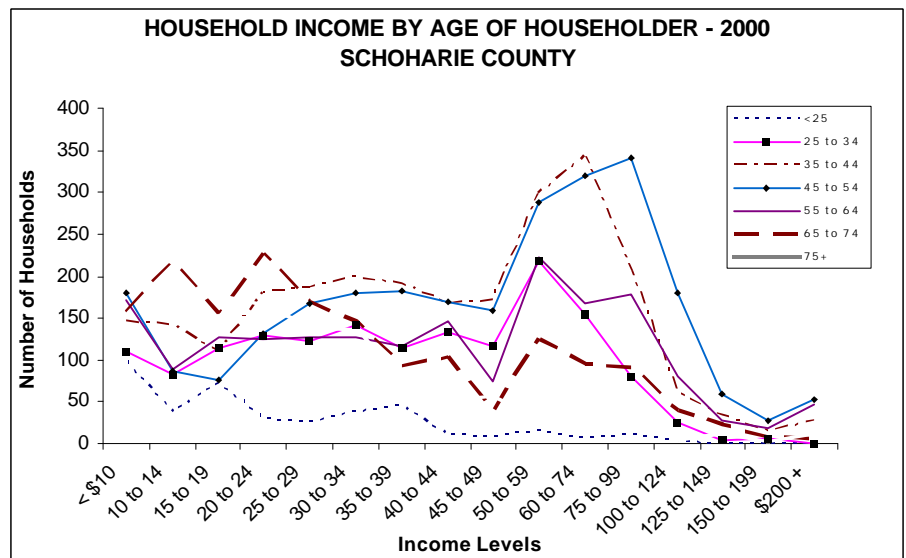


The accompanying graph illustrates the proportional distributions of families by income in 1999, for Schoharie County (heavy line) and New York State. From the graph, it can be seen that although state and county proportions both peak in the \$50,000 to \$74,000 category, the county has higher proportions of lower median family incomes – basically \$10,000 to \$75,000 – as is noted where the heavy line is above the light line on the graph. The lower median family income in the county reflects lower proportions of families with incomes above \$75,000.

The graph which appears below illustrates an interesting relationship between the age of a householder and the income profile for his or her household. The graph shows the number of

households with a range of household incomes as a line, with the series of lines representing multiple age groups.

The graph shows several decided “peaks.” Two of these is in the \$60,000 to \$74,999 income range, which represents profiles for householders aged 35 to 44 years old (depicted by the thin dashed line), and the \$75,000 to \$99,999 income range, which represents profiles for householders aged 45 to 54 years old. Some of the magnitude of the peaks shown on the graph is the result in a shifting of scales – incomes under \$50,000 are depicted in 5-year increments, while the next three categories increase by \$10,000,



¹⁸ “Total Income” is the sum of the amounts reported separately for all individuals aged 15 years old and older, for wage and salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income; social security or railroad retirement income; supplemental security income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement or disability income; and all other income (*2000 Census; Demographic Profile:2000, Technical Documentation*, page 5-11).

¹⁹ As used by the Census Bureau, a household is defined as including all of the people who occupy a housing unit. People not living in a housing unit are classified as living in group quarters. A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (*2000 Census; Demographic Profile:2000, Technical Documentation*, pages 5-9 and 5-10).

\$15,000 and \$25,000.

For the purpose of this discussion, the amplitude of the various peaks and valleys is not as important as the general pattern. This includes the fact that the income peak described for the 35 to 44 year olds still appears in the next younger age group, and is beginning to disappear in the youngest and oldest groups.

The graph, located on the previous page, also illustrates how income drastically falls off after age 75. An older "peak" begins to emerge in the \$50-59,999 range for 55-64 year olds, expands in the \$20-24,999 for the 65-74 year olds, and becomes very pronounced in the under \$10,000 range for those aged 75 and older. As for those under 25 years of age, the peak begins at the under \$10,000 range and rises again in the \$15-19,999 range, but is the lowest of all age groups in Schoharie County.

TABLE 19
MEDIAN AND MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1999
BY FAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF
CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY 2000

Family Type	Total	Family Type	
		Presence of Children under 18	
		With	Without
All Families			
Median	\$43,118	\$42,229	\$ 43,918
Mean	\$51,380	\$47,402	\$ 54,804
Married Couple Families			
Median	\$47,387	\$49,154	\$ 44,754
Mean	\$55,996	\$55,526	\$ 56,338
Male Householder, No Wife Present			
Median	\$31,719	\$25,625	\$ 41,354
Mean	\$40,523	\$31,465	\$ 55,558
Female Householder, No Husband Present			
Median	\$22,167	\$18,775	\$ 35,577
Mean	\$28,729	\$22,164	\$ 39,940

Source: 2000 Census Tables PCT 39,40, 41 Data Tabulation by State Data Center, Table compiled by STERPDB.
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The accompanying Table 19 shows that there are significant differences in family incomes based upon the type of family and the presence of children. The table reports both the mean (average) and median (mid-point) incomes for each type of family. As depicted on the table, the median income is consistently lower than the mean – probably reflecting the distorting effect of some of the higher incomes. This difference between mean and median ranges from almost \$3,400 to just over \$14,200 and, therefore, can be quite substantial.

The lowest median income (\$18,775) is reported for families headed by a female householder, without a husband present and with her own children under 18 years of age present. At the other extreme, the highest median income (\$49,154) is reported for married couple families with one or more of their own children present. The relationship of these two groups is different for mean family income. The lowest mean income (\$22,164) is still reported for families headed by a female householder with children present; however, the highest mean income (\$56,338) is

reported for married couple families without the presence of children.

Poverty²⁰

The 2000 Census provides information concerning poverty status. Data reported for this census is for the calendar year 1999. In 1999 there were 653 families in Schoharie County who were classified as living in poverty. This represented 7.9% of the families for which poverty status was calculated. Approximately a quarter of the families in poverty were headed by a female householder with no husband present – representing almost a quarter of all female headed households. A large proportion of the families living in poverty have related children under 18 years of age living with them.

On page 36, Table 20 shows median family incomes for 1999 for communities in Schoharie County. Thirteen communities reported median family incomes which were higher than the county. The highest

²⁰ For the 2000 Census poverty was measured by using 48 thresholds that vary by family size and number of children within the family, and the age of the householder. To determine whether a person is poor, one compares the total income of that person's family with the threshold appropriate for that family. If the total family income is less than the threshold, then the person is considered poor, together with every member of his or her family (**2000 Census: Demographic Profile:2000, Technical Documentation**, page 5-15).

median family income shown was the \$50,750 reported for the Village of Schoharie, which was still lower than the state average of \$51,691. At the other extreme, the Town of Conesville reported a median family income of only \$37,344.

The Village of Sharon Springs had a per capita income at \$24,664, which was the highest in the county and higher than the state average of \$23,389. All the other communities in Schoharie County had per capita incomes which were quite lower than the state average, in particular the Town of Fulton with \$13,565. In addition, Schoharie County and all of its municipalities had median earnings for male full time year round workers, which ranged from \$29,375 to \$37,000 compared to the state average of over \$40,000.

**TABLE 20
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND
ITS MUNICIPALITIES**

	Median Family Income	Per Capita Income	Median Earnings	1999 Poverty Status		
				Families	Female Headed Families	Individuals
Blenheim Town	\$ 44,821	\$20,993	\$32,321	5.9%	0.0%	8.5%
Broome Town	\$ 40,167	\$16,383	\$30,500	5.4%	12.5%	8.4%
Carlisle Town	\$ 48,095	\$17,767	\$32,188	7.9%	22.4%	8.4%
Cobleskill Town	\$ 46,875	\$17,246	\$32,708	9.2%	32.1%	15.3%
Cobleskill Village	\$ 43,714	\$15,212	\$29,375	11.3%	28.8%	19.8%
Conesville Town	\$ 37,344	\$16,236	\$31,250	5.7%	22.2%	7.4%
Esperance Town	\$ 46,940	\$17,574	\$32,331	4.8%	17.1%	7.4%
Esperance Village	\$ 49,375	\$17,985	\$37,000	3.7%	20.0%	3.9%
Fulton Town	\$ 39,167	\$13,565	\$30,625	14.2%	48.5%	18.2%
Gilboa Town	\$ 38,214	\$18,561	\$31,635	9.6%	25.0%	11.9%
Jefferson Town	\$ 43,269	\$19,569	\$34,875	9.1%	42.4%	9.9%
Middleburgh Town	\$ 42,056	\$17,560	\$30,203	11.5%	28.4%	15.1%
Middleburgh Village	\$ 44,286	\$17,948	\$31,437	12.2%	24.7%	17.8%
Richmondville Town	\$ 38,466	\$17,188	\$30,466	5.5%	17.3%	8.2%
Richmondville Village	\$ 40,577	\$17,512	\$31,538	5.4%	11.4%	9.0%
Schoharie Town	\$ 50,000	\$19,676	\$31,737	3.8%	2.1%	6.1%
Schoharie Village	\$ 50,750	\$20,806	\$34,000	5.9%	4.9%	10.7%
Seward Town	\$ 44,812	\$18,227	\$31,827	5.9%	14.9%	8.8%
Sharon Town	\$ 40,417	\$18,639	\$31,167	10.8%	38.2%	15.1%
Sharon Springs Village	\$ 45,000	\$24,664	\$36,563	8.5%	28.6%	12.1%
Summit Town	\$ 40,139	\$16,778	\$32,279	10.9%	32.6%	15.9%
Wright Town	\$ 46,667	\$19,710	\$32,464	5.5%	21.6%	8.9%
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	\$ 43,118	\$17,778	\$31,725	7.9%	24.8%	11.4%
New York State	\$ 51,691	\$23,389	\$40,236	11.5%	29.2%	14.6%

Note: Median Earnings are for "... male, full time, year round workers"

Source: 2000 Census, Demographic Profile, Table DP-3. C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILES\INCPOV.XLS

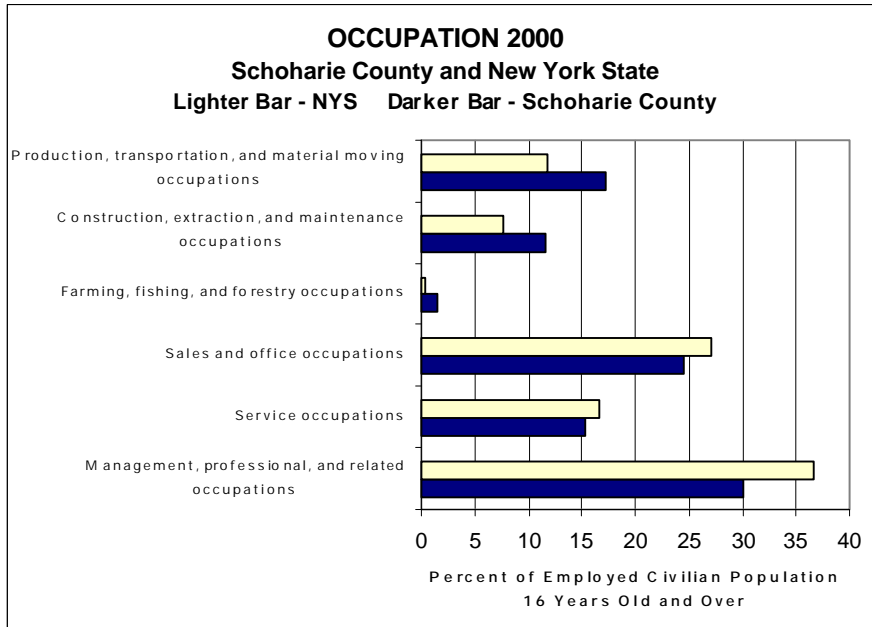
As is shown on Table 20, Schoharie County poverty rates for all classifications shown are somewhat lower than statewide figures. It is an interesting paradox that for 1999, while Schoharie County median income was lower than the statewide average for all the categories shown, the poverty rates are also lower than average.

As the table shows, the highest poverty rates for families were reported for the Town of Fulton (14.2%), the Village of Middleburgh (12.2%), the Town of Middleburgh (11.5%), and the Village of Cobleskill (11.3%). The lowest rate – under a third of the statewide median - was reported for the Village of Esperance at 3.7%.

The poverty rates for individuals in Schoharie County were lower

than the state average. The highest poverty rates in the county, however, were reported for the Village of Cobleskill (19.8%), the Town of Fulton (18.2%), and the Village of Middleburgh (17.8%). The lowest rate was reported for the Village of Esperance with 3.9%.

An interesting feature reported on Table 20 is the high rate of poverty among female headed family households. While the Towns of Broome and Schoharie, and the Villages of Richmondville and Schoharie reported poverty rates for female headed families that were less than half the statewide average, some communities reported very high figures. This was particularly the case for the Town of Fulton (48.5%) where almost half of the female headed families had poverty level incomes. The Town of Blenheim, however, reported no female headed families living below poverty level.



The 2000 Census provides information concerning occupations. This differs from the traditional identification of jobs according to the industry in which the person works. The accompanying graph shows the proportional distribution of the employed population of Schoharie County among six major occupational categories. The graph shows the proportion of employed persons over 16 by occupation for Schoharie County (the dark lower bar in each set) and New York State, providing a useful comparison.

and construction workers than the state average, and a lower than average number of sales and office workers, service workers, and management and professional workers. The proportion of farming occupations in Schoharie County is slightly higher than for the state as a whole.

On page 38, Table 21 shows the distribution of occupations within Schoharie County with comparison to the state distribution, and with the added detail of showing distribution by sex. The table shows that there are clearly some differences in the representation of the sexes by occupational groups. Females tend to be found more frequently in management and professional occupations, and sales and service occupations. Males tend to dominate farming, construction, and production occupations.

As shown on Table 21, relative to the state proportions, Schoharie County has a very significant above average concentration of farming, fishing and forestry occupations; and farmers and management occupations – indicated by LQ's of 5.3 or higher for males and 3.4 or higher for females. The table also shows concentrations of production workers in Schoharie County compared to the state. While there are also concentrations shown for extraction workers, the absolute numbers of people employed in these occupations are so small that the concentration is more a statistical feature than an actual one.

²¹ As used by the 2000 Census, occupation describes the kind of work a person does on the job. For employed people the data refer to the person's job during the reference week (the full week before enumeration). For those who worked at two or more jobs, the date refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week (*2000 Census; Demographic Profile:2000, Technical Documentation*, page 5-14).

TABLE 21
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED CIVILIANS AGED 16 YEARS OLD OR OLDER

Occupation	SCHOHARIE COUNTY				NEW YORK STATE (000's)*				LQ**	
	Males		Females		Males		Females		LQ**	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	Male	Female
Total	7,430		6,612		4,382		4,001			
Management, professional and related occupations	1,828	24.6%	2,382	36.0%	1,489	34.0%	1,591	39.8%	0.724	0.906
Management, business, financial operations	834	11.2%	751	11.4%	653	14.9%	482	12.0%	0.753	0.943
Management (except Farm)	450	6.1%	406	6.1%	441	10.1%	287	7.2%	0.602	0.856
Farmers and farm management	226	3.0%	82	1.2%	18	0.4%	4	0.1%	7.405	12.405
Business and Financial operations	158	2.1%	263	4.0%	194	4.4%	191	4.8%	0.480	0.833
<i>Business operations specialists</i>	94	1.3%	139	2.1%	80	1.8%	93	2.3%	0.693	0.904
<i>Financial specialists</i>	64	0.9%	124	1.9%	114	2.6%	99	2.5%	0.331	0.758
Professional and related occupations	994	13.4%	1,631	24.7%	836	19.1%	1,109	27.7%	0.701	0.890
Computer and mathematical occupations	142	1.9%	73	1.1%	139	3.2%	57	1.4%	0.603	0.775
Architecture and engineering occupations	165	2.2%	18	0.3%	115	2.6%	18	0.4%	0.846	0.605
<i>Architects, surveyors, cartographers, engineers</i>	79	1.1%	8	0.1%	87	2.0%	12	0.3%	0.536	0.403
<i>Drafters, engineering and mapping technicians</i>	86	1.2%	10	0.2%	28	0.6%	6	0.1%	1.811	1.009
Life, physical, and social science occupations	58	0.8%	47	0.7%	41	0.9%	37	0.9%	0.834	0.769
Community and social service occupations	83	1.1%	181	2.7%	56	1.3%	103	2.6%	0.874	1.063
Legal occupations	66	0.9%	32	0.5%	76	1.7%	61	1.5%	0.512	0.317
Education, training and library occupations	258	3.5%	731	11.1%	157	3.6%	406	10.1%	0.969	1.089
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	77	1.0%	90	1.4%	127	2.9%	115	2.9%	0.358	0.474
Healthcare practioners and technical occupations	145	2.0%	459	6.9%	124	2.8%	312	7.8%	0.690	0.890
<i>Health diagnosing, treating practitioners and technical</i>	121	1.6%	311	4.7%	97	2.2%	227	5.7%	0.736	0.829
<i>Health technologiesist and technicians</i>	24	0.3%	148	2.2%	28	0.6%	85	2.1%	0.506	1.054
Service Occupations	901	12.1%	1,247	18.9%	665	15.2%	724	18.1%	0.799	1.042
Healthcare support occupations	30	0.4%	358	5.4%	31	0.7%	218	5.4%	0.571	0.994
Protective service occupations	242	3.3%	26	0.4%	190	4.3%	45	1.1%	0.751	0.350
<i>Fire Fighting, prevention, and law enforcement</i>	161	2.2%	23	0.3%	122	2.8%	20	0.5%	0.778	0.696
<i>Other protective services, incl supervisors</i>	81	1.1%	3	0.0%	69	1.6%	24	0.6%	0.692	0.076
Food Preparation and serving related occupations	243	3.3%	468	7.1%	202	4.6%	175	4.4%	0.709	1.618
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	316	4.3%	139	2.1%	178	4.1%	105	2.6%	1.047	0.801
Personal care and service occupations	70	0.9%	256	3.9%	63	1.4%	181	4.5%	0.655	0.856
Sales and office occupations	1,098	14.8%	2,349	35.5%	858	19.6%	1,415	35.4%	0.755	1.005
Sales and related occupations	633	8.5%	699	10.6%	484	11.0%	424	10.6%	0.771	0.998
Office and administrative support	465	6.3%	1,650	25.0%	373	8.5%	990	24.7%	0.735	1.009
Farming, fishing and forestry occupations	173	2.3%	34	0.5%	19	0.4%	6	0.1%	5.370	3.429
Construction, extraction and maintenance	1,550	20.9%	61	0.9%	612	14.0%	21	0.5%	1.494	1.758
Construction and extraction occupation	873	11.7%	27	0.4%	352	8.0%	9	0.2%	1.463	1.815
<i>Supervisors, construction and extraction workers</i>	111	1.5%	1	0.0%	43	1.0%	1	0.0%	1.522	0.605
<i>Construction trade workers</i>	727	9.8%	26	0.4%	307	7.0%	8	0.2%	1.397	1.967
<i>Extraction workers</i>	35	0.5%	-	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	10.321	0.000
Installation, maintenance and repair occupations	677	9.1%	34	0.5%	260	5.9%	12	0.3%	1.536	1.714
Production, transportation and material moving	1,880	25.3%	539	8.2%	740	16.9%	243	6.1%	1.498	1.342
Production occupations	789	10.6%	316	4.8%	354	8.1%	181	4.5%	1.314	1.056
Transportation and material moving	1,091	14.7%	223	3.4%	386	8.8%	62	1.5%	1.667	2.176
Supervisors, transportation and material moving	45	0.6%	9	0.1%	13	0.3%	2	0.0%	2.042	2.723
Aircraft and traffic control	8	0.1%	-	0.0%	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	1.180	0.000
Motor vehicle operators	631	8.5%	88	1.3%	232	5.3%	26	0.6%	1.604	2.048
Rail, water, and other transportation	35	0.5%	11	0.2%	25	0.6%	3	0.1%	0.826	2.219
Material moving workers	372	5.0%	115	1.7%	113	2.6%	30	0.7%	1.942	2.320

* New York State figures are rounded to nearest thousand.

** Location Quotient or "LQ" is simply a comparison of the percentage distribution of employment among economic sectors between a locality and some referenced standard (usually state or national totals). The "LQ" is typically calculated as follows:

$$(E_{LS}/E_{LT})/(E_{RS}/E_{RT}) = LQ$$

Where E_{LS} = Employment - Local for Sector E_{RS} = Employment - Reference for Sector LQ = Location Quotient
 E_{TS} = Employment - Local Total E_{RT} = Employment - Reference Total

Source: 2000 Census, Table P-50

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Travel to Work and Commuting Patterns

The 2000 Census also provides information concerning commuter patterns. This information is summarized on the accompanying Tables 22 and 23.

Table 22 provides information concerning the method of traveling to work for that portion of the population aged 16 and over. When compared to the state averages, the most obvious factor is the very high reliance upon the individual automobile.

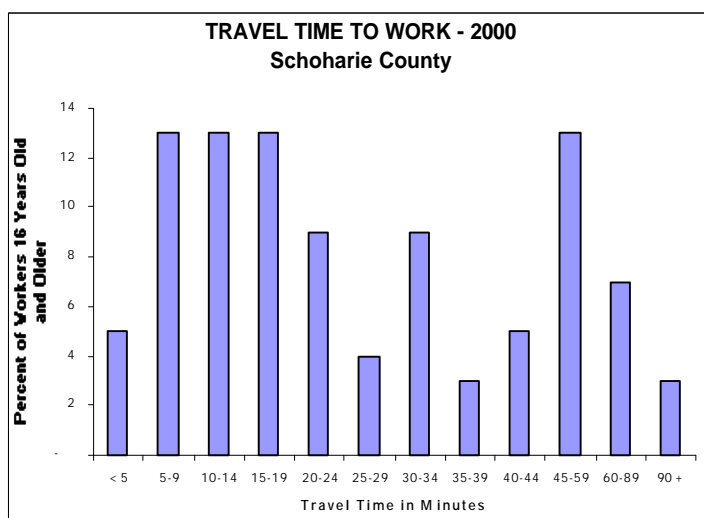
The statewide average use of transit services is heavily influenced by the extensive reliance upon buses, the subway, and trains in metropolitan New York City. In Schoharie County, however, only 1.2% of the population reported using transit to go to work. In no community did transit account for over 4.1% of the persons reporting their mode of travel to work. The Town of Sharon and the Village of Sharon Springs reported no transit use for trips to work.

Other interesting facts shown on the table include: the very high proportion of trips to work involving walking in the Villages of Cobleskill (15.8%) and Schoharie (11.1%); the significantly higher than average proportion of people in the Town of Blenheim reporting that they worked at home; and the proportion of people which is almost doubled than the state average in the Town of Middleburgh reporting that they participated in car pools.

TABLE 22
TRAVEL TO WORK BY MODE
SCHOHARIE COUNTY - 2000

Community	Commuting to Work Workers Age 16 and Over				Work At Home
	Drive	Car Pool	Transit	Walked or Other	
Blenheim Town	64.1%	14.1%	3.9%	2.3%	15.6%
Broome Town	85.5%	7.8%	1.6%	1.9%	3.2%
Carlisle Town	79.0%	13.5%	0.3%	2.0%	5.1%
Cobleskill Town	77.7%	7.8%	0.8%	10.2%	3.5%
Cobleskill Village	73.8%	6.5%	0.8%	15.8%	3.2%
Conesville Town	78.4%	11.5%	0.7%	4.2%	5.2%
Esperance Town	78.5%	14.8%	1.2%	1.6%	3.9%
Esperance Village	84.5%	14.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Fulton Town	77.3%	12.4%	2.1%	3.4%	4.7%
Gilboa Town	79.4%	10.6%	3.6%	2.5%	3.8%
Jefferson Town	75.6%	14.6%	2.5%	4.3%	2.9%
Middleburgh Town	70.1%	19.9%	1.4%	4.8%	3.8%
Middleburgh Village	66.9%	15.6%	2.9%	9.7%	4.9%
Richmondville Town	81.1%	11.4%	1.4%	2.5%	3.5%
Richmondville Village	81.4%	11.7%	1.1%	2.0%	3.7%
Schoharie Town	80.1%	9.5%	1.5%	4.8%	4.1%
Schoharie Village	66.6%	12.9%	4.1%	11.1%	5.3%
Seward Town	81.6%	9.5%	0.6%	3.3%	5.0%
Sharon Town	71.2%	13.8%	0.0%	7.4%	7.7%
Sharon Springs Village	71.2%	9.4%	0.0%	8.5%	10.8%
Summit Town	74.2%	12.4%	2.2%	5.1%	6.1%
Wright Town	81.4%	13.4%	0.4%	1.4%	3.4%
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	77.6%	12.0%	1.2%	4.8%	4.3%
New York State	56.3%	9.2%	24.4%	7.0%	3.0%

Source: 2000 Census, Table DP-3. C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILE\STRAV\WORK.XLS



The accompanying graph illustrates the proportion of population of workers 16 years old or older by the reported travel time to work. The census data shows that over 56% of the workers in Schoharie County spend less than 30 minutes traveling to work, and over two-thirds spend 20 minutes or less. This means that the typical worker will expend less time and energy in the daily commute than would otherwise be expected. There are 9% of the workers in Schoharie County which spend between 30 to 34 minutes in travel time to work.

This relatively short travel time is even more interesting given the almost total reliance of commuters on private automobiles – about 78% of the workers over 16 reporting that they drove to

work *alone*. It is also interesting in that about 11% of the workers reported working in the central city of an

MSA, which would most likely be the City of Albany located in Albany County. Almost 60% of workers over 16 reported that they worked in their county of residence.

Table 23 provides information concerning travel time to work by municipality as reported by the 2000 Census. As shown on the table, travel times associated with the trip to and from work in Schoharie County are generally more than 30 minutes – based upon commuter estimates.

TABLE 23
MEAN TRAVEL TIME TO WORK
Schoharie County and Towns
2000 with comparison to 1990

COUNTY AND TOWNS	Travel Time in Minutes		Change in 1990 to 2000	
	1990	2000	Min	Pct (%)
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	24	28.5	4.5	18.8%
Blenheim Town	26	33.3	7.3	28.1%
Broome Town	31	34.2	3.2	10.3%
Carlisle Town	28	30.8	2.8	10.0%
Cobleskill Town	16	19.1	3.1	19.4%
Conesville Town	29	36.7	7.7	26.6%
Esperance Town	28	34.7	6.7	23.9%
Fulton Town	31	35.7	4.7	15.2%
Gilboa Town	28	32.1	4.1	14.6%
Jefferson Town	21	29	8	38.1%
Middleburgh Town	26	28.7	2.7	10.4%
Richmondville Town	20	25.2	5.2	26.0%
Schoharie Town	27	28.6	1.6	5.9%
Seward Town	23	29.1	6.1	26.5%
Sharon Town	26	29.1	3.1	11.9%
Summit Town	28	36.6	8.6	30.7%
Wright Town	30	34.5	4.5	15.0%

Source: 1990 Census, Summary Tape File 3, P50/P51, and 2000 Census, Demographic Profile, Table DP-3.
C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILES\TRAVTIME.XLS

The shortest commuting time, 19.1 minutes, was reported for the Town of Cobleskill. The longest commuting time of 36.7 minutes was reported for the Town of Conesville. Not surprisingly, the more distant rural towns reported slightly greater commuting times than closer in communities, with the most remote communities reporting commuting times of about 5 to 15 minutes greater than closer in communities depending on the place of employment and the community.

Table 23 also shows that for the most part commuting times increased by an average of about 5 minutes between 1990 and 2000. The greatest proportional increases in commuting times were reported for the more distant rural communities, such as the Towns of Blenheim, Conesville, Jefferson, and Summit.

ECONOMIC SECTORS



The discussion which follows provides information about the Schoharie County economy based upon the 1997 Economic Censuses and several other published national sources including the Census Bureau's County Business Patterns series for long term trend analysis. Specifically, the following pages provide statistics concerning agriculture, retail trade, selected service industries, wholesale trade, and manufacturing. The information in this section has been provided to offer a comparative perspective to county information and to show trends and changes over several decades to allow current events to be understood in a broader context.

Agriculture²²

Historically, farming led to the initial European settlement of Schoharie County more than two centuries ago. As noted in the discussion of long term population change, early growth represented the westward movement of the post-colonial frontier and reflected the shift from the native tribal settlements to a European agricultural culture. Schoharie and the other counties in the Southern Tier East Region eventually achieved a "holding capacity" as the frontier passed - representing the level of 19th Century agriculture and settlement which could be supported by the land area of the county. After this initial growth of subsistence farming, the agricultural sector of the region matured and specialized into the commercial agriculture practiced today. After the initial agricultural development, the dynamics of growth shifted to manufacturing and transportation and other factors which still influence change today.

In recent decades the number of farms and the number of persons identifying themselves as farmers has steadily declined. This could be due to an increase in production costs and a decrease in market values with some products. Nevertheless, the region's agricultural heritage plays an important role in defining the character of rural portions of the county, and continues to contribute significant revenue to the county's economy.

Number And Size Of Farms - According to the 1997 Census of Agriculture, there were 518 farms occupying 173 square miles of the land area of Schoharie County. This means that about 27.8% of the total land area of the county was devoted to agricultural uses. On the next page, Table 24 shows that Schoharie County has lost almost a quarter of its farms since 1978. The greatest period of loss appears passed, with essentially no change being reported between 1992 and 1997. However, the loss of farm acreage continued with Schoharie losing about 7,000 acres of farmland between 1992 and 1997. Average farm size declined by 6% between 1992 and 1997, but by 15% between 1978 and 1997. Schoharie County's average farm size has been slightly higher than the state averages until the 1992 and 1997 Censuses.

In Schoharie County the number of farms with a size of 180 to 999 acres was above statewide averages in 1997, while distribution of the largest and smallest farms has remained below statewide averages. However, the percent distribution in the 10-49 acre group has increased at the county, regional, and state levels between

²² Portions of this section have been summarized from 1997 Census of Agriculture, Southern Tier East 1997 Economic Census Monograph Series, prepared by Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board, April 2000.

1978 and 1997. Farms of such small sizes tend toward specialty crops or “gentleman” farming not intended for full economic support.

TABLE 24 - NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND AREA IN FARMS, AVERAGE FARM SIZE - Schoharie County with Statewide Comparison 1978 to 1997

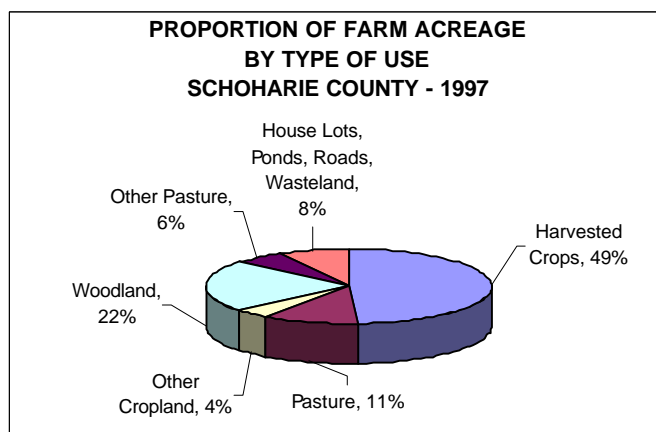
						Change in Percent	
County	1978	1982	1987	1992	1997	78-97	92-97
Number of Farms							
Schoharie	669	658	572	516	518	-23%	0%
State Total	43,075	42,207	37,743	32,306	31,757	-26%	-2%
Land in Farms (1,000 Acres)							
Schoharie	169.1	156.6	131.8	117.8	110.8	-35%	-6%
State Total	9,461.0	9,189.6	8,416.2	7,458.0	7,254.5	-23%	-3%
Average Size of Farms (Acres)							
Schoharie	253	238	230	228	214	-15%	-6%
State Total	220	218	223	231	228	+4%	-1%

Table by Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board from 1997 Census of Agriculture

The accompanying Table 24 shows that farm acreage (both total and average per farm) in Schoharie County declined slightly during the last quarter of the twentieth century. This decline has been at a rate higher than the statewide average.

There were relatively few farms with less than ten acres of land, not surprising, given the requirement for the sale of farm products as a prerequisite for inclusion in the Census.²³ At the other extreme, there

were fewer than one hundred farms with more than one thousand acres of land in the entire eight county region in 1997.



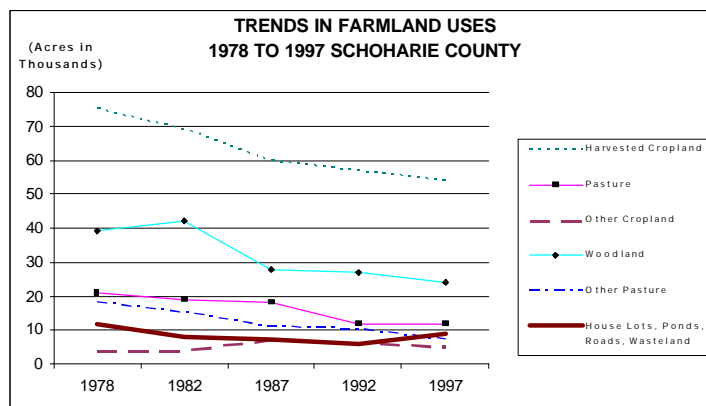
Farms By Type Of Use - The accompanying pie chart shows that in 1997 in Schoharie County 49% of farm acreage was devoted to harvested cropland, while over half took the form of pasturage of some sort (cropland pasture, woodland pasture, or other pasture). Approximately 8% involved house lots, ponds, roads, and wasteland.

Compared with the state, the county had a slightly higher proportion of pasture; woodland pasturage; and house lots, ponds, roads, and wasteland. It had a lower proportion of harvested cropland, other pasture, and other cropland. This pattern

undoubtedly reflects the topography of the region with few level areas, the predominance of dairy farming, and the absence of large crop farms of the type usually associated with the mid-west.

The accompanying graph at the right shows trends in farmland uses from 1978 to 1997 for Schoharie County. Over this period, farm acreage in the county declined by 35%, which is slightly faster than the statewide average of 23%.

While there were significant losses in cropland, the percentage of other cropland overall increased by 4.7% between 1978 and 1997. Between 1992 and 1997, farmland acreage devoted to houses, ponds, roads, and wasteland increased by 52%.



Value Of Agricultural Products Sold - In 1997 the total value of agricultural products sold in Schoharie County was \$27 million. This amount decreased by 19% since 1982 when it was at its peak of \$33.5 million for farm products sold. However, this decline appears to mostly reflect the decline in numbers of farms, as the

²³ The Census requires that at least \$1,000 of agricultural products to have been sold for a property to be included in the definition of farms.

average sales per farm in the county increased from about \$37,974 in 1978 to just over \$52,000 in 1997. This increase of 37.1% over 19 years was less than half of the growth rate statewide.

As shown on Table 25, average sales per farm in Schoharie County fell from its peak of \$57,541 in 1992 to \$52,071 in 1997, which is quite low compared to the state average. Further, average sales per farm in Schoharie County declined by 9.5% over the most recent census period.

**TABLE 25 – SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL SALES
SCHOHARIE COUNTY 1978 to 1997**

						Change in Percent	
County	1978	1982	1987	1992	1997	78-97	92-97
Total Value of Products Sold (\$Millions)							
Schoharie	\$25.4	\$33.5	\$31.1	\$29.7	\$27.0	6.2%	-9.2%
State Total	\$1,861.3	\$2,426.9	\$2,441.9	\$2,622.0	\$2,834.5	52.3%	+8.1%
Average Total Sales per Farm							
Schoharie	\$37,974	\$50,881	\$54,484	\$57,541	\$52,071	37.1%	-9.5%
State Average	\$43,210	\$57,501	\$64,697	\$81,161	\$89,256	106.6%	10.0%
Number of Farms with Total Value Products Sold Exceeding \$100,000							
Schoharie	55	104	108	88	93	69.1%	5.7%
State Total	4,457	7,364	7,209	7,327	6,865	54.0%	-6.3%

Source: 1997 Census of Agriculture - Table compiled by Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board

When statistics are viewed for farms with sales apparently adequate to support full time employment, only 93, or about 18% of all farms in Schoharie County reported sales of \$100,000 or more in 1997. Regionally these larger farms were the one group which reported increasing numbers - a trend also followed for farms in Schoharie County between the 1992 and 1997 Censuses.

The relatively low sales attributable to farm activity suggest that in many cases agricultural activity is a part-time economic activity. This would appear to be especially true of the 50% of regional farms which reported sales of \$10,000 per year or less in 1997. Typically operators of such small farms rely upon non-agricultural incomes to support themselves.

**TABLE 26
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR ALL FARMS (THOUSANDS \$)
1997 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE - SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE**

		C r o p s (Including Nursery & Greenhouse Products)							Livestock & Livestock Products (Including Dairy and Poultry)						
Census Year	TOTAL	Sub- Total	Grains	Hay Silage	Vegs Corn	Fruit	Nursery Green	Other Crops	Sub- Total	Poultry	Dairy	Cattle & Calves	Sheep Lamb	Hogs Pigs	Other
SCHOHARIE															
1997	\$26,973	\$5,847	\$1,038	\$1,410	\$1,039	\$544	\$1,549	\$267	\$21,126	\$30	\$17,976	\$2,665	\$83	\$32	\$339
1992	\$29,691	\$4,779	\$1,216	\$1,247	\$1,081	D	\$860	D	\$24,912	\$66	\$22,054	\$2,577	\$69	\$36	\$109
1987	\$31,165	\$4,104	\$790	\$1,112	\$1,073	D	\$835	D	\$27,060	\$38	\$23,197	\$3,301	\$37	\$228	\$260
1982	\$33,480	\$4,493	\$1,281	\$1,328	\$1,186	\$232	\$351	\$115	\$28,987	\$51	\$25,300	\$3,212	\$60	\$151	\$213
1978	\$25,405	\$3,739	\$681	\$1,502	\$956	\$182	\$338	\$82	\$21,665	\$60	\$18,556	\$2,796	\$23	\$36	\$193
Change 1978-97	6.2%	56.4%	52.4%	-6.1%	8.7%	198.9%	358.3%	225.6%	-2.5%	-50.0%	-3.1%	-4.7%	260.9%	-11.1%	75.6%
Change 1992-97	-9.2%	22.3%	-14.6%	13.1%	-3.9%	NA	80.1%	NA	-15.2%	-54.5%	-18.5%	3.4%	20.3%	-11.1%	211.0%
NEW YORK STATE															
Change 1978-97	52.3%	86.9%	89.8%	33.7%	98.4%	35.9%	214.0%	NA	38.3%	-16.0%	45.8%	11.2%	67.9%	7.6%	160.4%
Change 1992-97	8.1%	23.6%	53.5%	25.8%	14.4%	3.3%	33.2%	NA	1.2%	6.9%	2.2%	-9.5%	-2.8%	8.7%	6.8%

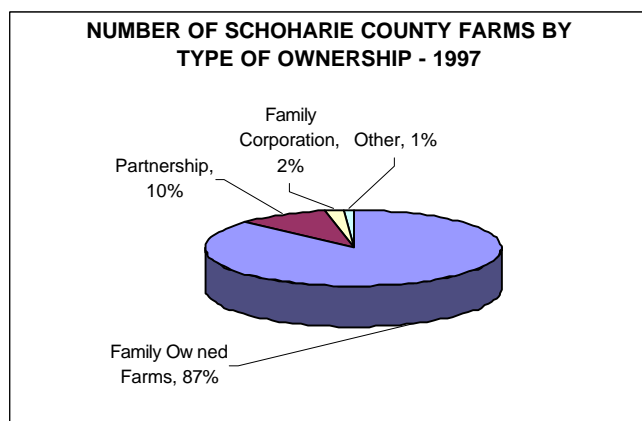
Note: "D" - Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms. "NA" - Not available Source: 1997 Census of Agriculture -Table 2
STERPDB File Ref - A358:97AGC5.XLW

Table 26 shows that in 1997 the market value of farm products sold in Schoharie County exceeded \$26 million, with over two-thirds being of this being attributable to the sale of dairy products. Dairy farming dominates agricultural sales in the county; however, the value of dairy sales decreased by 3.1% over almost two decades. This compares to a statewide average increase of over 45%. According to the census, in 1997 there were about 9,200 milk cows in Schoharie County. However, the number of milk cows had declined significantly by 40% since 1978.

In addition, the value of “crops” sold from county farms increased at a much slower rate of 56.4% than the statewide average of 86.9%. Crop sales – dominated by nursery green products – remain a relatively small portion of the county’s agricultural sales.

After the sale of dairy products, the largest agricultural sector in Schoharie County involved the sale of cattle and calves. Crop sales represented about 22% of agricultural sales in 1997 in Schoharie County. About a quarter of this was reported for nursery green products which accounted for 6% of all agricultural sales and which had increased by 80.1% between 1992 and 1997.

Organizational Structure of Farms - Despite the popular belief concerning the loss of the family farm, 87% of the farms in Schoharie County remain in family ownership, and none of the farms were reported to be in corporate ownership, other than the 2% of family owned corporations. Trends in recent years suggest a slight decline in partnerships and family owned corporations in favor of individual or family owned farms.



There are some serious implications which emerge when combining income and ownership characteristics because of high proportions of low income farms and the high proportion of family owned farms. Again the issue appears to relate to the degree to which farm families rely upon non farm income to prosper.

It is not surprising that in general family farms tend to be smaller- in fact they were little more than half the size of farms held in partnerships. On average the family farm in 1997 in Schoharie County consisted of 196 acres, while farms held in partnerships averaged just over 320 acres in size.

State averages tend to show partnerships and family corporations to be close, at about 420 acres. The larger sizes appear to reflect the need for larger operations to support the additional people associated with partnerships and family corporations; however, the data available is inadequate to fully confirm this.

It is possible that average sizes are deceptive, given the presumption that most of the smallest farms will be individually owned and perhaps part-time operations. If this is true, it may be the case that the average for full time individual and family owned farms may be closer to the average for the other categories. Presumably, farm partnerships and corporations represent full time agricultural enterprises almost exclusively.

Characteristics Of Farm Operators - Within Schoharie County almost 58% of the farms are owner operated and another 35% had at least a partial ownership interest, with only about 7% of all farms being reported to be operated by tenants. About 83% of all farm operators resided on the farm they operated. However, only 60% of Schoharie County farm operators reported that farming was their principal occupation - a feature previously discussed within the context of farm incomes. The average farm operator in Schoharie County had been on the farm for over 20 years - reflecting the long term commitment to what is often as much a way of life as an occupation. The average age of the farm operator in Schoharie County in 1997 was 53 years, about five months younger than the statewide average of 53.5 years.

There can be serious misinterpretations of this data if it is not understood within the context of other features of farm operators. As was noted earlier, the majority of farms within the state and region are family operations of the traditional model, where the parent of the family will remain the “operator” until retirement or death, despite

the fact that younger family members may be involved in the operation. This feature tends to be confirmed by the fact that the median operator age has changed very little in recent years.

To conclude this discussion, it should be noted that the predominant role of dairy farming in the Southern Tier East Region is a major concern. *The State Plan - Agriculture 2000* indicates that:

“... the dairy industry is going through a period that is in some respects the most trying since the 1930's. At the same time, the dairy industry faces the most exciting challenges and opportunities since the early 1900's. Partly from the economic forces and technological advances, the dairy sector is moving away from relying upon government regulation and support, toward aggressively developing and expanding commercial markets for products.”²⁴

This State Plan identifies three major factors which will shape the dairy sector over the next decade. The first involves changing consumer preferences. Consumer health consciousness has reduced the consumption of whole milk products; however, there have been increases in the per capita consumption of low-fat dairy products. There are potential opportunities for “fast food” and specialized “luxury” products. Nevertheless, the overall aging of the population nationwide and particularly in the Northeast will result in lowered per capita consumption of dairy products and a smaller consuming public.

The second identified factor is the rapid appearance and applications of a wide range of technological innovations. Dairy farm productivity is expected to increase significantly over the next decade. Research at Cornell has the potential for increasing the per-cow yield by ten to forty percent. Taken together with the increases in herd size, the State Plan envisions fewer but more productive and economically attractive dairy farms by the year 2000. Technological benefits are also anticipated in on-farm pre-processing of whole milk and the production of milk by-products for market, with specific technologies involving “ultra-filtration and reverse osmosis” (UF/RO), thermalization and “ultra-high temperature” pasteurization (UHT).

The third major identified factor involves changes in the objectives and trends of dairy policy at national and state levels. Less government intervention in the production, marketing, and pricing of dairy products is envisioned over the next decade.

In summarizing future trends, the State Plan envisions that farm prices for dairy products will continue to drop. By 2000, dairy farms are expected to be larger but fewer in number—following trends already apparent. Although technological innovation may produce short-term advantages to the first farms that adopt them, it is expected that by 2000 prices and costs will have adjusted themselves so that net returns to dairying will be only slightly higher than they are currently. It is anticipated that higher-cost farms will suffer the most over the next decade, regardless of size, while medium-sized, moderately-efficient and moderately-profitable farmers will find increasing difficulty in coping with change.

Retail Trade²⁵

Retail trade establishments generally sell merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption.²⁶ They are usually classified by kind of business according to the principal lines of commodities sold or the usual trade designation.

²⁴ *Agriculture 2000*, NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets, page 81.

²⁵ Portions of this section have been summarized from *1997 Census of Retail Trade*, Southern Tier East 1997 Economic Census Monograph Series, prepared by Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board, July 2000.

²⁶ Exceptions to this general rule are made necessary by trade practices. For example, lumber yards and paint, glass and wallpaper stores are included in Retail Trade if they sell to the general public, even if a higher proportion of their sales is made to contractors. However, establishments that sell exclusively to other business establishments, institutional and industrial users, or contractors are classified in Wholesale Trade. Some important characteristics of

As shown on Table 27 at the top of the next page, in 1997 there were 134 retail trade establishments with payrolls located in Schoharie County, generating over \$190 million in annual sales, and supporting just over 1,300 employees earning over \$18 million.

TABLE 27
RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND PAYROLL
1997 CENSUS OF RETAIL TRADE -
SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND SELECTED COMMUNITIES

Community/County	Total Number of Estab's-	Retail Sales (\$ Millions)	Annual Payroll (\$ Millions)	Number of Paid Employees
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	134	\$190.1	\$18.4	1,364
Cobleskill, Village	59	\$94.5	\$9.5	762
Balance of SCHOHARIE	75	\$95.6	\$8.9	602

SOURCE: 1997 Census of Retail Trade - (NY Geographic Area Series) Data compiled by Southern Tier East Regional Planning Board 2/8/00.

NOTES: "Establishments" include only establishments with payroll throughout this report; Figures for Sales, Payroll, and Number of Employees reflect annual totals.

type of retail businesses in an area provides useful information regarding any areas of specialization and can help to identify areas which might represent opportunities for future retail expansion. Information regarding the type of retail business is provided in the 1997 Retail Trade Census according to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes, which provide general and specific categories of businesses.

The accompanying graph presents information regarding the number of retail establishments in Schoharie County by NAICS Codes, with a comparison to statewide averages. The graph is followed by Table 28 which presents information for the county and the Village of Cobleskill, which was the only area that had major concentrations of retail activity in the county.

On the graph, the number of establishments is reported according to the "sub sector group" NAICS categories - the 3-digit level of detail.²⁷

Retail Trade establishments are: the establishment buys or receives, as well as sells merchandise for resale or processing is incidental or subordinate to selling; and the establishment sells to customers who are not in the business of buying, processing, or distributing. Retail establishments of manufacturing concerns are included in Retail Trade. The Census of Retail Trade only includes information for establishments with payrolls.

²⁷ To assist in understanding this discussion, the following is a brief summary description of these NAICS Code groups:

NAICS-441 Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers - Includes retail motor vehicle sales with vehicles on display and parts sales. This includes new and used vehicles. The personnel are familiar with sales, registration, financing, repairs and maintenance.

NAICS-442 Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores - Fixed Point of Sales locations of new furniture and home furnishings. Many offer interior decorating services in addition to showroom sales.

NAICS-443 Electronics and Appliance Stores - Fixed Point of Sales locations of new electronics and appliances. Sales personnel have access to floor displays and are knowledgeable in characteristics, warranties, repairs and maintenance.

NAICS-444 Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers - Fixed Point of Sales of lumber and related products, garden equipment and supplies that may be kept indoors or outdoors. Staff is knowledgeable in construction, repair and maintenance of buildings and grounds.

NAICS 445 Food and Beverage Stores - Fixed Point of Sales locations of food and beverages. Special equipment is available for displaying food and beverages. Staff is trained in the processing of food products to guarantee proper storage and sanitary conditions required by regulatory authority.

NAICS 446 Health and Personal Care Stores - Fixed Point of Sales locations in health and personal care merchandise. Staff may include pharmacists, opticians, and others trained in advising and/or fitting products sold to individual customers' needs.

NAICS 447 Gasoline Stations - Fixed Point of Sales locations for automotive fuels with or without associated convenience stores. These establishments may also provide automotive repair services.

NAICS 448 Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores - Fixed Point of Sales locations for new clothing and accessories merchandise. Staff have access to display equipment and have knowledge in fashion trends, proper match of styles, colors and the combination of clothing and accessories to meet customer characteristics and tastes.

NAICS 451 Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores - Retail and provide expertise on the use of sporting equipment or other leisure activities such as needlework and musical instruments. Bookstores are also included in this sub sector.

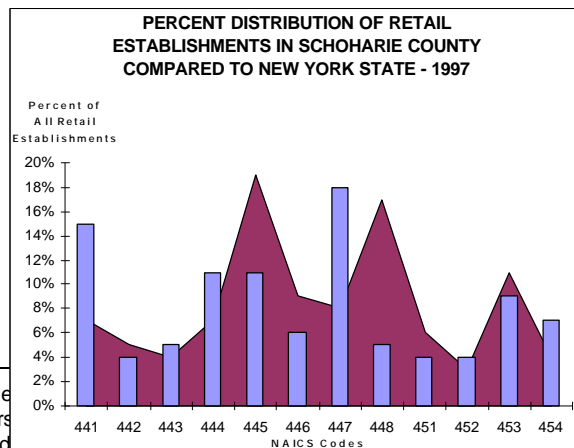
NAICS 452 General Merchandise Stores - Fixed Point of Sales locations have equipment and staff trained to provide information on many lines of goods from a single location.

NAICS 453 Miscellaneous Store Retailers - Fixed Point of Sales locations like florists, used merchandise stores, and pet and pet supply stores, as well as other store retailers.

NAICS 454 Nonstore Retailers - Use broadcasting of infomercials, broadcasting and publishing of paper and electronic catalogues, door-to-door solicitation, in-home demonstrations, selling from portable stalls and vending machines. Establishments in this sub sector include mail-order houses, vending machine operators, home delivery sales, party plan sales, electronic shopping, home heating oil dealers and newspaper delivery.

The table shows that the Village of Cobleskill had 762 retail workers – roughly 55% of all retail employees in the county. The village accounted for retail sales of \$94.5 million, almost precisely half of all retail sales in the county, and it had an annual retail payroll of \$9.5 million. The 75 retail establishments located outside of the Village of Cobleskill reported retail sales of \$95.6 million.

Businesses By Type - A profile of the



The graph shows the proportional frequency of retail trade establishments in Schoharie County (represented by the vertical bars) and compares that pattern with the state average reported in the background shade. As shown on the graph, the proportion of *Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers* (NAICS 441) and *Gasoline Stations* (447) are significantly higher than the statewide average, as is, to a lesser degree, the proportion of *Electronics and Appliance Stores* (443), *Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers* (444), *General Merchandise Stores* (452), and *Nonstore Retailers* (454).

In contrast, the percentage of *Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores* (442), *Food and Beverage Stores* (445), *Health and Personal Care Stores* (446), *Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores* (448), *Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores* (451), and *Miscellaneous Store Retailers* (453) are less than the statewide averages.

Information on the distribution of retail establishments in Schoharie County is available for the county as a whole, the Village of Cobleskill, and the remainder of the county. Each area has its own specialization, as is shown on Table 28, and explained in the following discussion.

In general, 44% of all retail establishments in Schoharie County are located in the Village of Cobleskill. Relative to the balance of the county, the Village of Cobleskill has a very low concentration of *Gasoline Stations* (447) – only about a quarter of the county total. The highest concentrations for the Village of Cobleskill were *Electronics and Appliance Stores* (443), *Health and Personal Care Stores* (446), *Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores* (451), *General Merchandise Stores* (452) and *Nonstore Retailers* (454).

TABLE 28 - RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS WITH PAYROLL BY NAICS CODE 1997 CENSUS OF RETAIL TRADE SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES

Community/County	North American Industrial Classification System Codes												Total
	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	451	452	453	454	
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	20	5	7	15	15	8	24	7	6	5	12	10	134
Cobleskill, Village	9	2	5	5	5	6	6	3	4	3	5	6	59
Balance of SCHOHARIE	11	3	2	10	10	2	18	4	2	2	7	4	75

SOURCE: 1997 Census of Retail Trade (Tables 1,3 & 4) - (NY Geographic Series)

Data Compiled by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board 2/10/2000

TABLE 29 - TOTAL SALES (\$ Millions) BY NAICS CODE 1997 CENSUS OF RETAIL TRADE SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES

Community/County	North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Codes												
	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	451	452	453	454	
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	\$42.9	D	\$2.4	\$15.3	\$34.8	\$8.0	\$29.9	D	D	D	D	\$10.6	
Cobleskill, Village	\$16.8	D	D	D	\$6.6	D	\$10.4	\$1.3	\$0.7	D	D	D	
Balance of SCHOHARIE	\$26.1	D	D	D	\$28.2	D	\$19.6	D	D	D	D	D	

SOURCE: 1997 Census of Retail Trade (Tables 1, 3 & 4) - (NY Geographic Series)

Data Compiled by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board 2/10/2000

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies.

This is especially true for municipal and part-county data. Sales information at the local level is reported for only three of the 12 code groups shown on the table.

It is difficult to obtain a detailed picture of the economic impact of retail trade activity from the information provided by the Retail Trade Census because so much information on sales and payroll is withheld to avoid disclosure of information about individual businesses (indicated by the letter "D" on Table 29).

Motor Vehicles and Parts Dealers (441) had the highest annual sales of \$42.9 million countywide. This same retail business group is the highest for the Village of Cobleskill with \$16.8 million. However, for the remainder of the county, outside of Cobleskill, the highest annual sales of \$28.2 million were in *Food and Beverage Stores* (445). Not surprisingly, the patterns of distribution of retail payrolls and employment by NAICS codes groups, generally follow the pattern presented for total sales.

**TABLE 30 - DETAILED SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1997 RETAIL TRADE CENSUS**

NAICS CODE	CODE DESCRIPTION	# of Estab's	Sales in Millions \$	Payroll in Millions \$	Paid Employees
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	20	\$43.0	\$3.6	169
442	Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	5	D	D	b
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	7	\$2.4	\$0.3	18
444	Building Material & Garden Equipment	15	\$15.3	\$2.2	82
445	Food and Beverage Stores	15	\$34.8	\$3.7	327
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	8	\$8.0	\$0.8	98
447	Gasoline Stations	24	\$29.9	\$2.1	173
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessory Stores	7	D	D	b
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book & Music	6	D	D	a
452	General Merchandise Stores	5	D	D	e
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	12	D	D	b
454	Nonstore Retailers	10	\$10.6	\$1.2	50
	RETAIL TRADE TOTAL	134	\$190.1	\$18.3	1,364

SOURCE: 1997 Census of Retail Trade (Tables 1, 3 & 4) - US Census Bureau (NY Geographic Area Series)

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies.

Employment by Size Category a - 0 to 19 employees b - 20 to 99 employees e - 250 to 499 employees

On Table 30, Schoharie County's total annual retail payroll in 1997 was \$18.3 million, or about 10% of total retail sales (\$190.1 million).

For many communities, the most important question raised about particular types of economic activity relates to the creation of jobs. *Food and Beverage Stores* (445) were the largest retail employer, which employs over 300 full and part-time workers, which was roughly 150 more than the number for *Gasoline Stations* (447) with 173 employees. In contrast, the lowest number of employees reported for Schoharie County was for *Electronics and Appliance Stores* (443) with 18.

Table 30 also shows that even though Code 445 had the largest number of employees, Code 447 has the largest number of establishments with 24. Code 441 was in a close second with 20 establishments compared with Code 445 which had 15 establishments.

County Business Pattern Trends 1977 To 1997 - The 1997 Census of Retail Trade presented its data following the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Codes which were a departure from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes used for earlier economic censuses. Because of the incompatibility of the NAICS and SIC codes, this change makes interpretations of trends in retail trade activities difficult if not impossible. There are, however, other sources of consistent data, using the SIC Codes and reported by the Census Bureau. These are part of the long-standing series of County Business Patterns. Differences in methodologies and the use of different classification systems mean that numbers reported in the County Business Patterns will differ from that reported as part of the 1997 Economic Censuses.

As shown on Table 31, the number of retail establishments for Schoharie County decreased from 139 in 1977 to 107 in 1997 or 23%. However, the number of retail establishments declined by 32% from its peak in 1987 to 1997.

Retail payrolls as a group increased significantly from \$5.7 million in 1977 to \$14.1 million in 1997. However, this growth rate of 147.2% was still somewhat below the statewide average of 179.4%. There was also a 13% decrease in annual payroll from 1992 to 1997.

TABLE 31
TRENDS IN ESTABLISHMENTS, PAYROLL AND EMPLOYMENT FOR
RETAIL TRADE ACTIVITY
1997 With Comparisons to 1992, 1987, 1982, and 1977

Establishments	YEARS					% CHNG	% CHNG
	1977	1982	1987	1992	1997	77-97	92-97
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS							
SCHOHARIE	139	136	157	150	107	-23.0%	-28.7%
N Y STATE	97,191	93,698	110,905	112,343	110,459	13.7%	-1.7%
ANNUAL PAYROLL (\$ Millions)							
SCHOHARIE	\$5.7	\$8.9	\$12.9	\$16.2	\$14.1	147.2%	-13.0%
N Y STATE	\$7,315.7	\$9,900.6	\$15,170.2	\$17,359.2	\$20,442.0	179.4%	17.8%
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES							
SCHOHARIE	840	982	1,164	1,373	948	12.9%	-31.0%
N Y STATE	957.6	1,010.7	1,188.0	1,153.9	1,217.7	27.2%	5.5%

Source: County Business Patterns 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997

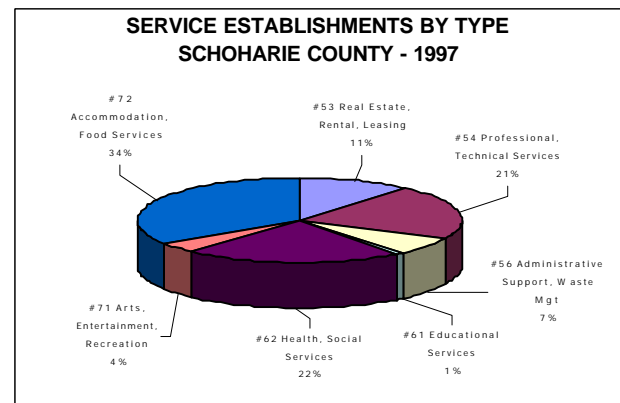
Note: This data is based upon selected service industries classifications as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes and is not comparable with data classified under the NAICS Code.

Table compiled by STERPDB on 7/3/00. CN28:SSIC5C.XLS

Employment in retail trade occupations in Schoharie County increased from 840 in 1977 to 948 in 1997 or by 12.9%. However, retail employment in Schoharie County grew significantly slower than the statewide average of 27.2%. Also, the number of employees decreased by 31% in Schoharie County between 1992 and 1997.

Selected Service Industries²⁸

The accompanying graph shows information concerning the number of selected service industry establishments by NAICS for Schoharie County in 1997.²⁹ There were 149 selected service industry establishments in Schoharie County.



The graph shows the distribution of service industry establishments by type within Schoharie County. Clearly the three most frequently reported types of service establishments involved *Accommodation and Food Services* (Code 72), *Health and Social Services*, (Code 62), and *Professional and Technical Services* (Code 54).

²⁸ Portions of this section have been summarized from 1997 Census of Selective Service Industries, Southern Tier East 1997 Economic Census Monograph Series, prepared by Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board, August 2000.

²⁹ To assist in the understanding of this table and the tables to follow, a brief summary description of the NAICS codes used in the tables of this publication is below.

NAICS-51 Information - Establishments producing and distributing information and cultural products, providing a means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and processing data.

NAICS-53 Real Estate, Rental and Leasing - Establishments engaged in renting, leasing, or allowing the use of tangible (real estate and equipment) or intangible (patents and trademarks) assets.

NAICS-54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services - Establishments which perform activities requiring a high degree of expertise and training, including legal advice/representation; bookkeeping and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer services; advertising services; veterinary services; etc.

NAICS-56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services - Establishments which perform routine activities for day-to-day operations of other organizations, including: office administration, hiring and placing personnel, clerical services, cleaning, and waste disposal services.

NAICS-61 Educational Services - Establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers.

NAICS-62 Health Care and Social Assistance - Establishments that provide health care and social assistance.

NAICS-71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation - Establishments that are involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits for public viewing; preserve and exhibit objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest; and operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities for amusement, hobby, and leisure.

NAICS-72 Accommodation and Foodservices - Establishments that provide customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption.

The Village of Cobleskill had 64 establishments, while the remainder of the county had 85. Table 32 below provides additional details and numbers which supported this pie chart. The table does not include data for NAICS Code 51 which includes information services. In 1997 the number of such business establishments in Schoharie County was not available. Table 32, however, does provide information concerning the number of service sector establishments and their total receipts for Schoharie County, the Village of Cobleskill, and the remainder of the county.

**TABLE 32
ESTABLISHMENTS AND RECEIPTS OF SERVICE INDUSTRIES BY
NAICS CODE – 1997 CENSUS OF SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES**

	North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Codes						
Community/County	53	54	56	61	62	71	72
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS							
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	17	31	10	1	33	6	51
Cobleskill, Village	10	16	5	N/A	15	1	17
Balance of SCHOHARIE	7	15	5	1	18	5	34
NEW YORK STATE	27,214	45,619	18,306	2,409	36,054	7,311	38,051
TOTAL RECEIPTS OR SALES IN MILLIONS							
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	\$5.1	\$5.4	\$5.4	D	\$14.4	D	\$14.3
Cobleskill, Village	\$3.5	\$4.1	D	N/A	\$8.9	D	D
Balance of SCHOHARIE	\$1.6	\$1.3	D	D	\$5.5	D	D
NY State (\$ Billions)	\$27.7	\$57.4	\$22.1	\$1.2	\$26.0	\$7.0	\$21.6

Data Compiled by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board 6/29/00. The "Establishments" for Information (NAICS Code 51) are not included in this table. N/A – Not available or not comparable. D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies.

The highest total receipts, revenues, or sales in Schoharie County were reported for *Health Care and Social Assistance* (Code 62) with \$14.4 million, with a close second with \$14.3 million reported for *Accommodations and Food Services* (Code 72). The Village of Cobleskill had similarly large sales for Code 62, but data was withheld for Code 72.

On the next page, Table 33 provides information concerning service sector payrolls and

employment for Schoharie County, the Village of Cobleskill, and the remainder of the county. As shown on the table, Schoharie County exceeded \$5 million in annual payroll for *Health Care and Social Assistance* (Code 62). The Village of Cobleskill and the remainder of the county also had the highest annual payroll for NAICS Code 62. The table also shows that Schoharie County had 547 paid employees for *Accommodations and Food Services* (Code 72), which is the highest number of employees for all service industries.

There were a number of variations between the number of employees and the size of payrolls. The most significant was that while *Accommodation and Food Services* (Code 72) had almost twice the number of employees as *Health Care and Social Services* (Code 62), the payroll for Code 62 was higher than for Code 72.

**TABLE 33
PAYROLL AND EMPLOYMENT OF SERVICE INDUSTRIES
BY NAICS CODE - 1997 CENSUS OF SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES**

	North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Codes						
Community/County	53	54	56	61	62	71	72
ANNUAL PAYROLL IN MILLIONS							
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	\$0.8	\$2.1	\$1.4	D	\$5.2	D	\$4.1
Cobleskill, Village	\$0.5	\$1.7	D	N/A	\$3.7	D	D
Balance of SCHOHARIE	\$0.4	\$0.5	D	D	\$1.5	D	D
NEW YORK STATE	\$4,447.8	\$21,773.1	\$9,787.0	\$432.8	\$10,970.9	\$2,284.6	\$6,104.4
NUMBER OF PAID EMPLOYEES							
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	54	116	197	a	297	b	547
Cobleskill, Village	35	92	c	N/A	202	a	e
Balance of SCHOHARIE	19	24	a	a	95	b	c
NEW YORK STATE	145,326	416,892	433,084	20,288	358,075	77,057	473,481

Data Compiled by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board 6/29/00. The "Establishments" for Information (NAICS Code 51) are not included in this table. N/A - Not available or not comparable.

a = 0-19 Employees b = 20-99 Employees c = 100-249 Employees e = 250-499 Employees

County Business Pattern Trends 1977 To 1997

Table 34 presents information taken from the County Business Patterns series of reports which were prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau. The information includes the number of establishments, annual payroll, and the number of paid employees for the years 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997.

TABLE 34
TRENDS IN ESTABLISHMENTS, PAYROLL AND
EMPLOYMENT FOR SERVICE INDUSTRIES
1997 With Comparisons to 1992, 1987, 1982, and 1977

	YEARS					% CHNG	% CHNG
Establishments	1977	1982	1987	1992	1997	77-97	92-97
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS							
SCHOHARIE	107	114	164	158	182	70.1%	15.2%
N Y STATE	106,684	116,555	151,343	160,669	176,495	65.4%	9.9%
ANNUAL PAYROLL (\$ Millions)							
SCHOHARIE	\$6.6	\$10.1	\$18.3	\$25.1	\$23.4	253.4%	-7.0%
N Y STATE	\$15,736.6	\$27,478.5	\$44,979.7	\$68,871.0	\$89,410.6	468.2%	29.8%
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES							
SCHOHARIE	943	1,093	1,815	1,790	1,514	60.6%	-15.4%
N Y STATE	1,430,055	1,800,048	2,231,598	2,580,830	2,818,016	97.1%	9.2%

Source: County Business Patterns 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997. Note: This data is based upon selected service industries classifications as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes and is not comparable with data classified under the NAICS Code. Table compiled by STERPDB on 7/3/00. CN28:SSIC5C.XLS

The County Business Pattern reports use the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. As mentioned earlier, the 1997 Economic Census began the use of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Therefore, County Business Pattern information may be difficult if not impossible to compare with 1997 Economic Census figures. Information from County Business Patterns is included in this report for general comparison and long term trend analysis.

Table 34 shows that in 1977 Schoharie County had 107 service industry establishments. This number increased to 182 by 1997. The county growth of 70.1% was higher than the statewide rate of 65.4%. For the most recent period (1992 to 1997), the number of service establishments in the county increased by 15.2%, while the state increased by 9.9%.

County payroll figures ranged from almost \$7 million in 1977 to just over \$23 million in 1997. The county's payrolls grew by 253.4% over this period, which was lower than the statewide average. However, for the most recent period, county payrolls decreased by 7%, while the state's increased by 29.8%. Similarly the county had an increase in the number of paid employees from 943 in 1977 to 1,514 in 1997, or 60.6% which was lower than the statewide increase of 97.1% over this period. Most recently, however, Schoharie County service employment decreased from 1,790 in 1992 to 1,514 in 1997 or 15.4% compared to the 9.2% increase statewide.

The accompanying Table 35 presents additional detail concerning the types of businesses included in the selected service industries. The table presents information concerning the number of establishments, revenues,

TABLE 35
DETAILED SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY FOR
SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS WITH PAYROLL
1997 CENSUS OF SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES

NAICS CODE	CODE DESCRIPTION	Number of Estab's	Receipts, Revenues or Sales (\$1,000)	Payroll (\$1,000)	Paid Employees
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	17	\$5,185	\$842	54
531	Real Estate	15	D	D	b
532	Rental & Leasing Services	2	D	D	a
54	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	31	\$5,494	\$2,125	116
541	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	31	\$5,494	\$2,125	116
56	Admin. & Support and Waste Man. & Remediation	10	\$5,461	\$1,370	197
561	Administrative & Support Services	7	D	D	c
61	Educational Services	1	D	D	a
611	Educational Services	1	D	D	a
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	33	\$14,490	\$5,184	297
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	22	\$7,928	\$2,361	98
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	3	\$6,238	\$2,679	177
71	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6	D	D	b
712	Museums, Historical Sites & Similar Institutions	2	D	D	b
72	Accommodation & Foodservices	51	\$14,377	\$4,100	547
721	Accommodation	7	\$3,686	\$1,295	158
722	Foodservices & Drinking Places	44	\$10,691	\$2,805	389
TOTAL OF SELECTED SERVICES		149	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: 1997 Census of Selected Service Industries (Tables 1, 3 & 4) (NY Geographic Area Series) Data compiled by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Board 5/17/00. Notes: "Establishments" include only establishments with payroll throughout this report. Figures for Sales, Payroll, and Number of Employees reflect annual totals. The Number of Establishments; Receipts, Revenues or Sales; Payroll; and Paid Employees for Information (NAICS Code 51) are not included in this table. D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies.

N/A = Not available or not comparable. a = 0-19 Employees b = 20-99 Employees c = 100-249 Employees

payroll, and paid employment to the three digit NAICS Code level. Unfortunately, some of the information regarding revenues and payrolls is suppressed, while some of the employment information is limited to reporting categories.

For the service establishments shown, the two largest sub-categories are *Professional, Scientific & Technical Services* (Code 541) and *Food Services & Drinking Places* (Code 722). Code 722 produced over \$10.6 million in revenues and supported a payroll of \$2.8 million. Code 541 had 31 establishments with over \$5 million in revenues, and supported a payroll of \$2.1 million. The highest annual payroll was in subcategory Code 722 with almost \$3 million, and had the highest number of paid employees with 389.

Wholesale Trade³⁰

The accompanying Table 36 is based on the 1997 Census of Wholesale Trade and presents basic information concerning the 1997 wholesale trade activity for Schoharie County, the Village of Cobleskill, and the remainder of the county. It includes the number of wholesale trade establishments, total sales, total annual payroll, and the number of paid employees.³¹

TABLE 36
WHOLESALE CENSUS TOTALS ALL WHOLESALE
ESTABLISHMENTS IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1997 CENSUS OF WHOLESALE TRADE

Community/County	Number of Estab's	Total Sales (\$THOUSANDS)	Annual Payroll (\$THOUSANDS)	Number of Paid Employees
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	12	\$24,443	\$1,869	89
Cobleskill, Village	3	D	D	a
Balance of SCHOHARIE	9	D	D	b

SOURCE: 1997 Census of Wholesale Trade (Tables 1, 5 & 7) - US Census (Geographic Area Series). Data compiled by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Board 5/1/00. NOTES: "Establishments" include only establishments with payroll. Figures for Sales, Payroll, and Number of Employees reflect annual totals. D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies. a = 0-19 Employees b = 20-99 Employees

In 1997 Schoharie County had 12 wholesale trade establishments, 3 of which were located in the Village of Cobleskill, and 9 in the remainder of the county. The county had total sales of over \$24 million, annual payroll of almost \$2 million, and 89 employees. Unfortunately, the total wholesale sales and annual payroll for the village and the remainder of the county were withheld.

³⁰ Portions of this section have been summarized from 1997 Census of Wholesale Trade, Southern Tier East 1997 Economic Census Monograph Series, prepared by Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board, May 2000.

³¹ As defined by the Census Bureau, wholesale trade is composed of two major groups – durable and non-durable goods, generally defined as follows:

MAJOR GROUP NAICS 421 [SIC-50] (DURABLE GOODS) - This major group includes establishments containing durable goods. Durable goods are new or used items which have a life expectancy of three or more years. These types of goods include:

4211 [501] - Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts and Supplies - new and used motor vehicles and trailers; parts, tools, equipment, tires and tubes.
4212 [502] - Furniture and Home Furnishings - household, office and business furniture and furnishings; household china, glassware, and crockery; linen, domestics, drapery and curtains; floor coverings; and other home furnishings (i.e. lamps, glass mirrors, kitchen tools and utensils, etc.).
4213 [503] - Lumber and Other Construction Materials - lumber, plywood, millwork, and wood panel; brick, stone, block, tile, clay/cement sewer pipes, sand, gravel, lime, and other construction materials; roofing, siding and insulation materials; glass and other construction materials.
4214 [504] - Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies - Goods include photographic equipment and supplies; office equipment; new and used computer and computer peripheral equipment and software; other commercial equipment; restaurant and hotel equipment and supplies; store machines and equipment; medical, dental, surgical and hospital equipment and supplies; ophthalmic goods; religious and school supplies; and other professional equipment and supplies.
4215 [505] - Metal and Minerals (Except Petroleum) - ferrous and nonferrous metals; metal service centers and sales offices; coal, ores, and minerals.
4216 [506] - Electrical Goods - electrical apparatus, equipment, wiring supplies, and construction materials; television and radio sets; communications equipment and supplies; and other electronic parts and equipment.
4217 [507] - Hardware, and Plumbing and Heating Equipment and Supplies - hardware, knives, and hand tools; plumbing, heating, air conditioning/ refrigeration equipment and supplies.
4218 [508] - Machinery, Equipment and Supplies - construction and mining (including petroleum) machinery and equipment; farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment; industrial and food processing machinery and equipment; hydraulic and pneumatic (fluid-power) machinery, pumps, parts, accessories, and supplies; metalworking machinery and equipment; materials handling equipment; oil well, oil refinery, and pipeline machinery, equipment, and supplies; general line industrial supplies; mechanical power transmission supplies; welding supplies; industrial containers, valves and fittings (except fluid-power), service establishment equipment; beauty and barber shop equipment and supplies; custodial and janitors' equipment and supplies; laundry and dry-cleaning equipment and supplies; transportation equipment and supplies (except motor vehicle); aircraft and aeronautical equipment and supplies; and marine machinery, equipment and supplies.
4219 [509] - Miscellaneous Durable Goods - Goods include sporting and recreational goods and supplies; toy and hobby goods and supplies; recyclable materials; iron and steel scrap processors and dealers; recyclable paper and paperboard; jewelry, clocks, watches, silverware, precious stones and precious metals; musical instruments and supplies; forest products (except lumber); general merchandise; prerecorded media; compact disks, prerecorded audio tapes, and phonograph records; prerecorded video tapes; fire extinguishers and fire safety equipment; and other durable goods.

MAJOR GROUP NAICS 422 [SIC-51] NONDURABLE GOODS - This major group includes establishments dealing with goods which have a life expectancy of less than three years. These types of goods include:

4221 [511] - Paper and Paper Products - printing and writing paper; stationary and office supplies; and industrial and personal service paper.
4222 [512] - Drugs and Druggists' Sundries - general line drugs; and specialty line drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and toiletries.
4223 [513] - Apparel, Piece Goods and Notions - apparel, piece goods (woven and knit fabrics), notions and other dry goods; clothing; and footwear.
4224 [514] - Grocery and Related Products - general line groceries; packaged frozen foods; dairy products; raw milk; poultry and poultry products; confectionery; fish and seafood; meat and meat products; fresh fruit and vegetables; coffee, tea, and spices; bread and baked goods; soft drinks and bottled water; canned goods; food and beverage basic materials; and other grocery and related products.
4225 [515] - Farm Product Raw Materials - grain and field beans; livestock; hides, skins, and pelts; leaf tobacco; wool, wool tips, and mohair; cotton; and other farm product raw materials.
4226 [516] - Chemical and Allied Products - plastics materials and basic forms and shapes; industrial gases and other chemicals and allied products.
4227 [517] - Petroleum and Petroleum Products - petroleum and liquefied petroleum bulk stations and terminals (except LP).
4228 [518] - Beer, Wine, and Distilled Alcoholic Beverages - beer, ale, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverages.
4229 [519] - Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods - farm supplies; books, periodicals, and newspapers; flowers, nursery stock, and florists' supplies; tobacco and tobacco products; paint, varnish, and supplies; art goods; textile bags, bagging, and burlap; and other nondurable goods.

Table 37 indicates that Schoharie County had 10 merchant wholesalers, only 2 of which were located in the Village of Cobleskill. There were 2 other wholesalers in Schoharie County, with 1 located in the Village of Cobleskill and 1 in the remainder of the county. It is unfortunate, but the data for sales, payroll, and the number of employees were suppressed to avoid disclosing information for individual companies.

TABLE 37
TYPES OF WHOLESALE ACTIVITY³² – SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1997 CENSUS OF WHOLESALE TRADE

	Merchant Wholesalers				Other Wholesalers	
	Number of Estab's	Total Sales (\$1,000's)	Annual Payroll (\$1,000's)	Paid Emp's	Number of Estab's	Total Sales (\$1,000's)
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	10	D	D	b	2	D
Cobleskill, Village	2	D	D	a	1	D
Balance of SCHOHARIE	8	D	D	b	1	D

STE file Ref CN27:WTC2.XLS SOURCE: 1997 Census of Wholesale Trade (Tables 1, 5 & 7) - US Census Bureau (NY Geographic Area Series). Data compiled by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Board 5/1/00. D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. a = 0-19 Employees b = 20-99 Employees

TABLE 38
TRENDS IN WHOLESALE TRADE ACTIVITY -
SCHOHARIE COUNTY

1997 With Comparisons to 1992, 1987, 1982, and 1977

SIC CODES	1997	1992	1987	1982	1977
# OF ESTABLISHMENTS					
50 Durable Goods	11	15	17	14	14
51 Nondurable Goods	N/A	12	12	N/A	11
ANNUAL PAYROLL (\$Thousands)					
50 Durable Goods	\$2,888	D	\$1,631	\$1,074	\$894
51 Nondurable Goods	N/A	\$3,557	\$1,123	N/A	\$515
PAID EMPLOYEES					
50 Durable Goods	109	c	90	75	94
51 Nondurable Goods	N/A	167	79	N/A	71

SOURCE: 1977, 1982, 1986, 1992, 1997 County Business Patterns (Tables 1b. & 2), New York, US Census Bureau. N/A – Not available or not comparable. D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. c = 100-249 Employees

County Business Pattern Trends 1977 To 1997 - Table 38 presents information regarding wholesale trade taken from the County Business Pattern reports published by the U.S. Census Bureau. This information includes the number of establishments, annual payroll, and the number of paid employees for the years 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997. The County Business Patterns use the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Information from the County Business Patterns is included for general trend analysis and may not be directly comparable with the 1997 Census of Wholesale Trade. The number of durable good establishments for Schoharie County for all years showed ranged from 14 in 1977 down

to 11 in 1997. In 1987 Schoharie County had 17 establishments for durable goods, which is the highest number for the period shown.

Interpretation of trends is complicated by the limited availability of source data due to suppression by the Census Bureau. While intended to assure that information concerning individual enterprises cannot be deduced, the suppression mechanism results in bothersome data gaps. Even though the numbers of establishments decreased, the annual payrolls increased.

As shown on Table 38, the number of paid employees in wholesale trade of durable goods in Schoharie County increased from 94 in 1977 to 109 in 1997.

³² There are three types of wholesalers used in the 1997 Census of Wholesale Trade:

1. MERCHANT WHOLESALERS sell goods on their own account. They usually have their own warehouse where goods are received and distributed to their customers. They can also operate as drop shippers which have goods shipped directly to their customers from the supplier.
2. MANUFACTURERS' SALES BRANCHES AND SALES OFFICES sell products which are manufactured or mined in the United States by their parent company.
3. AGENTS, BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS (which includes import/export agents and brokers, auction companies and manufacturers' agents) operate from their offices and do not handle the goods directly. They buy or sell goods owned by others or purchased on a commission basis.



Manufacturing ³³

The Geographic Area Series of the 1997 Economic Census for Manufacturing provided general information for counties and major business communities. In the tables and discussion which follow, basic information is presented at the county level, and communities with industries having 500 or more employees. This general summary provides basic information on the number of establishments, number of employees, wages and payroll, cost of materials, and

value of shipments and value added.

Number of Establishments, Employees and Payroll - Table 39 presents information concerning 1997 manufacturing activity in Schoharie County and the Village of Cobleskill. This information includes: the total number of establishments, the number of establishments with 20+ employees, the total number of employees, and the total annual payroll. From the table it can be seen that in 1997 Schoharie County had 28 manufacturing establishments. Schoharie County also had 6 establishments with 20+ employees, along with 1,024 employees and just over \$24 million in payroll.

TABLE 39 - MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYEES AND PAYROLL FOR SCHOHARIE - 1997 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING

		MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS			
		W/20+ EMPLOYEES		Total	Total Payroll
COMMUNITY/COUNTY	TOTAL	#	%	Employees	(\$000's)
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	28	6	21.4%	1,024	\$24,009
COBLESKILL, VILLAGE	6	2	33.3%	f	D

SOURCE: 1997 Census of Manufacturing (Tables 1, 2, 3, & 4)

Data compiled by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board 3/2/01.

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. f = 500-999 Employees

Within the county, the Village of Cobleskill had 6 establishments, with 2 having had 20+ employees, a factor in the withholding of data on these tables. Information on number of employees and payroll was suppressed to avoid disclosing individual company data.

Production Workers, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Hours and Wages – The accompanying Table 40 presents the number of production workers, hours worked, total wages, average hours per week, and the average weekly and hourly wages.

In 1997 Schoharie County had 817 production workers and over \$17 million in total wages. When compared to state averages, workers in the county worked less than 40 hours, and earned over \$2.00 an hour less than the statewide average hourly manufacturing production

TABLE 40 - PRODUCTION WORKERS, WAGES, AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS, WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURLY WAGES FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY - 1997 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING

Community/County	Number Product'n Workers	Hours Worked (1,000's)	Total Wages (\$1,000's)	Average Hours Week	Average Wages	
					Week	Hour
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	817	1,525	\$17,261	35.90	\$406.29	\$11.32
COBLESKILL, VILLAGE	D	D	D	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: 1997 Census of Manufacturing (Tables 1, 2, 3, & 4)

Data compiled by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board 3/12/01.

Average hours and wages were calculated by STERPDB from number of workers, hours worked, and total wages.

N/A = Not available or not comparable. D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

³³ Portions of this section have been summarized from 1997 Census of Manufacturing, Southern Tier East 1997 Economic Census Monograph Series, prepared by Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board, April 2001.

worker wage of \$13.90. On this table all of the Village of Cobleskill information was suppressed to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Cost Materials, Value Shipments, Value Added, and Total Capital Expenditures – Table 41 presents information on the cost of materials, value of shipments, value added by manufacturer, total capital expenditures, and value added as a percent of shipments.

TABLE 41 - COST OF PRODUCTION MATERIALS, VALUE SHIPMENTS, VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURER, AND TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY - 1997

Community/ County	Cost of Materials (\$ millions)	Value of Shipments (\$ millions)	Value Added (\$ millions)	Capital Expend's (\$ millions)	Value Added as % of Ship's
SCHOHARIE COUNTY	\$53.4	\$180.8	\$128.9	\$15.1	71.28%
COBLESKILL, VILLAGE	D	D	D	D	N/A

SOURCE: 1997 Census of Manufacturing (Tables 1, 2, 3, & 4)

Data compiled by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board 3/13/01.

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies. N/A = Not available or not comparable.

Table 41 shows that manufacturers in Schoharie County reported \$53.4 million in cost of materials, \$180.8 million in value of shipments, and almost \$129 million in value added by manufacturer. Schoharie County also had about \$15 million for total capital

expenditures. In addition, value added expressed as a percentage of shipment value is a crude measure of the importance of the local industrial output, and the county average of 71.28% is quite higher than the state average of 52.5%. The Village of Cobleskill information was again suppressed to avoid disclosing individual company data.

County Business Pattern Trends - 1977 TO 1997³⁴ - Table 42 presents information regarding trends in manufacturing taken from the County Business Pattern reports published by the U.S. Census Bureau. This information includes the actual number of establishments, annual payroll, and employment numbers for Schoharie County for the years 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997. The information for New York State is included in the table to use as a comparison.

TABLE 42 - TRENDS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, PAYROLL, AND EMPLOYMENT FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY - 1977-97

	YEARS					% CHNG	% CHNG
COUNTY	1977	1982	1987	1992	1997	77-97	92-97
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS							
SCHOHARIE	35	32	30	35	30	-14.3%	-14.3%
N Y STATE	33,190	29,942	29,708	27,097	24,887	-25.0%	-8.2%
ANNUAL PAYROLL (\$ Millions) MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES							
SCHOHARIE	\$6.3	\$6.8	\$11.4	\$12.8	\$24.2	280.5%	88.4%
N Y STATE	\$21,763.7	\$29,645.9	\$34,494.9	\$35,912.0	\$36,739.4	68.8%	2.3%
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT							
SCHOHARIE	712	712	768	794	1,022	43.5%	28.7%
N Y STATE	1,506,583	1,419,336	1,274,184	1,033,194	897,238	-40.4%	-13.2%

Source: County Business Patterns 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997

Note: This data is based upon manufacturing classifications as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes and is not comparable with data classified under the NAICS Code.

Table compiled by STERPDB on 4/4/01.

In 1977 Schoharie County had 35 manufacturing establishments. The number decreased then increased to 35 in 1992 and again decreased to 30 in 1997. This was a 14.3% decrease compared to the 25% decreased statewide. Annual payroll increased significantly for Schoharie County from \$6.3 million in 1977 to \$24.2 million in 1997, or a 280.5% increase. There was also an 88.4% increase between 1992 and 1997 for Schoharie County.

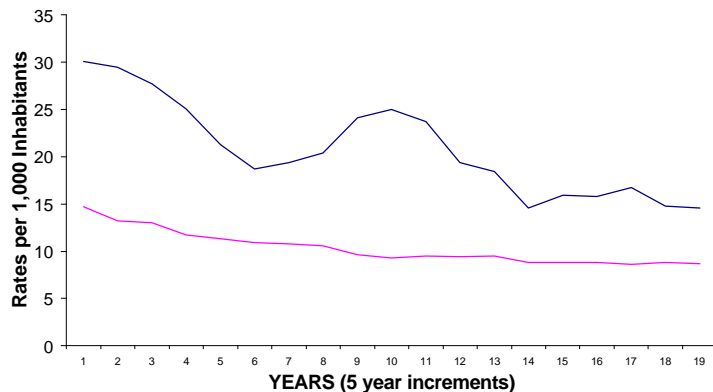
In comparison, the New York State average increased by 68.8% between 1977 and 1997 and had a 2.3% increase between 1992 and 1997.

³⁴ As was noted early in this report, the use of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for reporting the Census of Manufacturing in 1997 resulted in the loss of the history for this sector, as previous censuses had relied upon the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code. The classification systems of the NAICS and SIC codes are too different to allow easy comparison. Fortunately in 1997 the Census continued to use SIC codes for its "County Business Patterns" series, allowing some general trend analysis to be performed. Information under these reports is limited to county level data, and because of the different composition of the service sector under the two codes, data under one set of reports may be significantly different from another series. Definitional and coverage differences affect the direct comparison of 1997 Economic Census and County Business Patterns data.

As for total employment, Schoharie County gradually increased from 712 in 1977 to 1,022 in 1997, or by 43.5%. In comparison, New York State decreased by 40.4% between 1977 and 1997, and by 13.2% between 1992 and 1997.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

**NATIONAL BIRTH AND DEATH RATES 1900
TO 2000**



Birth Rates

The key elements of population change within an area are its birth and death rates – the so called “natural increase” – and the level of migration into or out of the area.

The accompanying graph shows the national birth and death rates for the past century.³⁵ The graph shows that over the 20th century the birth rate declined from just over 30 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1900 to just under 15 per 1,000 in 2000³⁶ – a decline by half. The birth rate shown on the table also clearly shows the so called “baby boom” after World War II. The graph

suggests that without the baby boom, the chart for birth rates during the twentieth century would simply show a decline by about half for the first half of the century followed by a period of rough stability in the 14-16 births per 1,000 population range.

The national death rate (excluding deaths in the Armed Forces), by contrast, shows a slow but steady decrease across the century. The graph shows the death rate dropping from 14.7 in 1900 to an estimated 8.7 by 2000. On the graph, this is depicted as a gently down sloping line.

**TABLE 43
1998-1999 BIRTH STATISTICS
NEW YORK STATE AND SCHOHARIE COUNTY**

BIRTH STATISTICS	YEAR	NEW YORK STATE	SCHOHARIE COUNTY
Live Birth Rate (Per 1,000 population)	1998	13.8	9.1
	1999	13.6	8.8
Percentage of Live Births which were Premature	1998	11.0	9.6
	1999	11.0	9.5
Percentage with Late or No Prenatal Care	1998	6.1	4.8
	1999	8.3	3.6
Percentage of Live Births to mothers 15-19 years old	1998	8.7	8.8
	1999	8.4	11.7
Percentage of Live Births to first time mothers	1998	41.4	41.6
	1999	41.1	41.0

Sources: 1998 and 1999 *Vital Statistics of New York State*, New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics.

The accompanying Table 43 shows that in the most recent years for which data is available, the overall live birth rate for New York State is about a percentage point below the national average, while the birth rate for Schoharie County is significantly lower – not quite two-thirds of the national average rate of 14.5 per 1,000 population.

The lower than average birth rate reported for the county would appear to be a function of at least one factor. The average age of the county's population of 38 is a bit higher than the national average of 35.3. Most of the younger adults are most likely attending college either at SUNY Cobleskill or elsewhere, and then leave the county after they graduate causing a lower birth rate within the county.

³⁵ *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, published by the U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 (Table 85) and 2001 (Table 68).

³⁶ The national birth and death rates for 2000 are estimated by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board using a linear projection based upon statistics available for 1996-1999 for births, and 1996-1998 for deaths.

The percentage of live births with late or no prenatal care reported for Schoharie County (3.6%) is quite a bit lower than the state average (8.3%), and a little lower than the national average (3.8%) for 1999. The percentage of live births to teenage mothers reported for the state and county is slightly lower than the national average of 12.3%, however in this case, the county rate is higher than the state rate.

The accompanying graph, based upon national data shows the strong relationship between age and fertility. This relationship has a particular impact upon the birth rates in Schoharie County because of the higher than average median age, while the younger adults aged 15 to 24 years are most likely the result of SUNY Cobleskill students who are not ready for child bearing. The graph shows that peak years of fertility are between 20 and 29.

Death Rates

Table 44 shows Schoharie County to have had a death rate in the late 1990's which was a little lower than the statewide average of 8.5 and the national average of 8.7 per 1,000 population.

NATIONAL FERTILITY RATES 1999
By Age of Mother

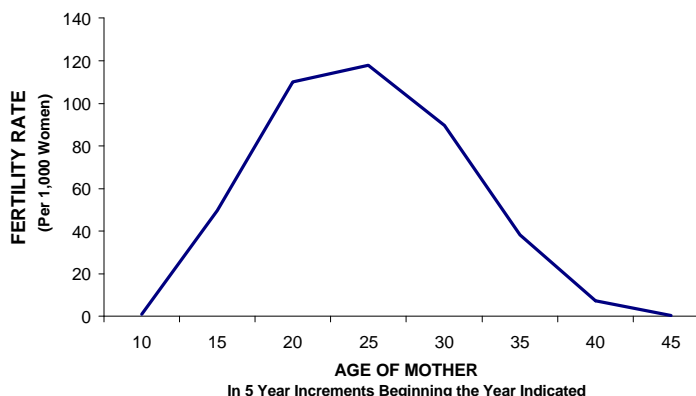


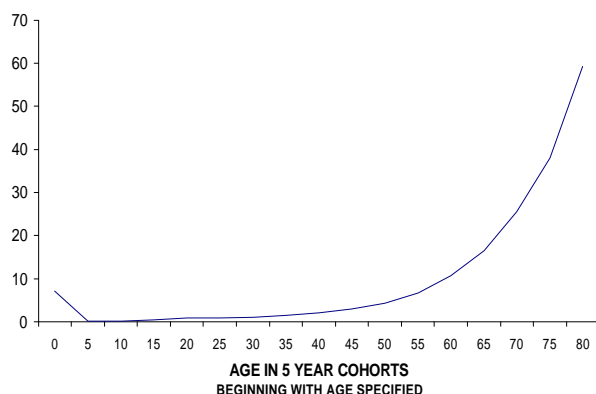
TABLE 44
1998-1999 DEATH STATISTICS
NEW YORK STATE AND SCHOHARIE COUNTY

DEATH STATISTICS	YEAR	NEW YORK STATE	SCHOHARIE COUNTY
Crude Death Rate (Per 1,000 population)	1998	8.4	8.8
	1999	8.5	8.1
Special Death Rates (Per 1,000 Live Births) Neonatal Mortality	1998	4.4	6.3
	1999	4.4	6.5
Death Rates by Cause of Death (Per 100,000 Population)			
Diseases of the heart	1998	317.9	259.4
	1999	315.6	194.3
Malignant Neoplasms	1998	197.7	236.3
	1999	200.9	231.4
Cerebrovascular	1998	41.6	69.2
	1999	43.6	57.1
Total Accidents	1998	21.3	46.1
	1999	22.6	31.4
Suicides	1998	7.4	11.5
	1999	6.8	5.7
AIDS	1998	12.2	2.9
	1999	12.7	2.9

Table 44 also shows some major causes of death. In 1998 and 1999 the rate of death from diseases of the heart was lower for the county than the state. The county crude death rate from malignancies was slightly higher than the state average for both 1998 and 1999. The crude death rates from cerebrovascular causes (strokes) for the state is slightly lower than the county rates for 1998 and 1999, while the death rate for AIDS is only a fraction of the state average. The crude death rate for suicide is inconsistent with the county and state rates. The county shows a higher decrease in the number of suicides from 1998 to 1999, while New York State decreased slightly.

Sources: 1998 and 1999 [Vital Statistics of New York State](#), New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics.

NATIONAL RATE OF EXPECTED DEATHS BY AGE 1998
Expected Deaths per 1,000 alive at the Specified Age



Based on national data for 1998, the accompanying graph shows how death rates accelerate with age. The death rate (deaths per 1,000 persons in the specified age group), which had been depicted as a slowly rising sloped line, increases markedly after the age of 60 years.

Nationally, and for Schoharie County, the relationship between death rates and age has significant importance for the coming decades because of the aging of the “baby boomers.” Beginning in 2010, significant portions of that age group will begin reaching retirement age and will move into the more steeply sloped death rate portion of this graph.

Social Service Programs and Recipients

Table 45 presents information concerning the number of social service recipients and expenditures for social service programs in Schoharie County, with comparisons to statewide averages. Five programs are highlighted on the table – TANF (*Temporary Assistance for Needy Families – Family Assistance*), Medicaid, Safety Net, SSI (*Supplemental Security Income*), and Food Stamps.

The New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) provides economic assistance to aged and disabled persons who are unable to work and transitional support to public assistance recipients while they are working toward self sufficiency.³⁷ In 1996 Congress passed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) which replaced the Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program with the new Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) as the principle welfare program.

TANF provides time limited assistance in New York State through the Family Assistance Program (FA). The FA

TABLE 45
1999-2000 SOCIAL SERVICE STATISTICS
NEW YORK STATE AND SCHOHARIE COUNTY

	YEAR	NEW YORK STATE	SCHOHARIE COUNTY
Number of Recipients			
TANF-Family Assistance	1999	784,265	196
	2000	667,756	133
Medicaid	1999	2,967,276	3,131
	2000	2,917,197	3,065
Safety Net	1999	150,196	33
	2000	126,747	33
SSI-Supplemental Security Income	1999	613,741	718
	2000	616,195	704
Food Stamps	1999	1,511,197	1,432
	2000	1,376,034	1,380
Total Expenditures			
TANF-Family Assistance	1999	\$1,686,546,273	492,070
	2000	\$1,498,329,226	368,258
Medicaid	1999	\$21,248,240,061	20,411,287
	2000	\$22,328,985,636	21,951,806
Safety Net	1999	\$508,999,245	183,356
	2000	\$456,445,399	204,650
SSI-Supplemental Security Income	1999	\$3,195,486,827	3,200,849
	2000	\$3,249,058,523	3,205,859
Food Stamps	1999	\$1,444,479,765	1,125,371
	2000	\$1,353,025,694	1,072,372

Sources: Monthly Temporary & Disability Statistics, 1999 Summary and 2000 Summary, NYS Office of Temporary & Disability Assistance. Medicaid Profile, FFY 1998-1999 and FFY 1999-2000, NYS Department of Health.

³⁷ 2001 Annual Report-New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, Albany, page 3.

program has a 60 month time limit for adults or minor heads of households. In addition, the Safety Net Assistance (SNA) program was established in 1997 to provide assistance to individuals and families ineligible under the Family Assistance program. The SNA program provides assistance to single adults and childless couples, aliens excluded under TANF, children residing with non-relatives, families who have exhausted their 60-month TANF assistance, and individuals and families where the adult is unable to work because of substance abuse programs. Safety Net Assistance consists of cash assistance for up to 24 months after which non-cash benefits may continue to be available.

Five of the eight counties in the Southern Tier East Region participate in the Transitional Opportunities Program (TOP) through which they provide an array of support services to TANF cases with earnings and cases recently transitioned off of public assistance.³⁸ The TOP places emphasis on medical assistance, food stamps, child care, and support services.

The federally funded Food Stamps program is also administered through the OTDA and provides supplemental financial assistance for qualified food purchases. Families leaving welfare are eligible for a three-month extension of food stamps under the State's Transitional Benefits Alternative (TBA). In addition low-income homeowners and renters may be eligible to participate in the federal Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) which helps to pay for heat or heat related utility services. The federally funded Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides benefits to aged, blind, and disabled persons with limited income and resources. These benefits are also available for children (persons under 18 years of age) who may be eligible from birth and meet a specific definition of disability.

Table 45 shows a slight decline in the number of recipients collecting payments under TANF, Medicaid, safety net, and food stamp programs. According to the OTDA 2001 Annual Report, the number of recipients of public or temporary assistance declined by 79.46% in Schoharie County between January 1995 and December 2001, compared with a statewide average of 60.14%.³⁹

Crime Statistics

The accompanying Table 46 provides information concerning criminal activity in Schoharie County in recent years. Caution should be followed in interpreting any trends based upon the four years of data shown on the table, especially for crime categories with fewer than a hundred incidents per year because the numbers are so small that statistical anomalies are common. For example, during the period shown on the table, Schoharie County reported between 0 and 3 murders per year.

As shown on the table, the most common crime reported in Schoharie County is larceny, followed by burglaries and drug offenses. All of these are offenses against property. The number of larcenies increased, while the number of burglaries and drug offenses decreased from 1998 to 1999.

In 1999, according to the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, Schoharie County had an incidence of 132.4 violent and 1,447.2 property crimes per 100,000 population. These rates compare with state

TABLE 46
1996-1999 CRIME STATISTICS
FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY

TYPE OF CRIME REPORTED/KNOWN TO POLICE	NUMBER OF OFFENSES			
	1996	1997	1998	1999
Murder	0	3	0	1
Negligent Manslaughter	2	0	4	3
Rape	1	4	2	6
Robbery	4	4	2	2
Aggravated Assault	40	28	29	34
Burglary	194	164	158	113
Larceny	341	309	270	340
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	14	9	17
Total Drug Offenses	130	133	173	150

Source: 1999 Crime and Justice Annual Report, and 1997 Crime and Justice Annual Report, New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services.

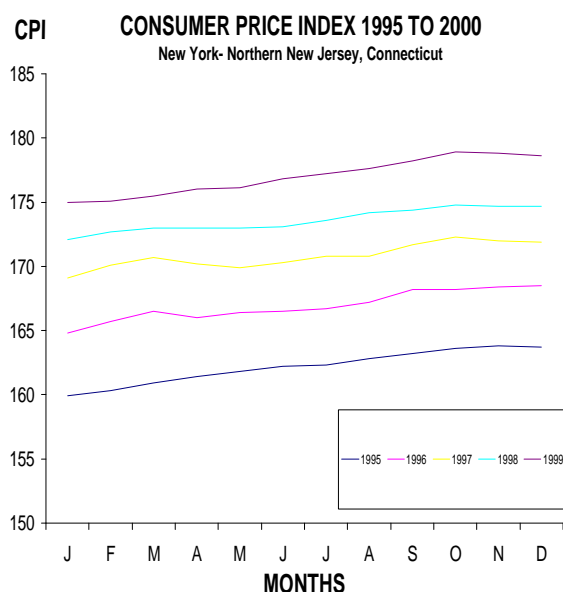
³⁸ The TOPS Counties, Districts in OTDA terms, in the Southern Tier East Region are Broome Cortland, Delaware, Tioga and Tompkins.

³⁹ 2001 Annual Report, OTDA, page 30.

averages of 586.7 and 2,721.3, respectively. These rates clearly demonstrate the relative safety from crime in the county. The county rate for violent crimes is less than a quarter of the state rate, while for non-violent offenses is about half.

Consumer Price Index Statistics

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time. The index is based upon average costs for specified consumer goods or services for the years 1982 to 1984, with these averages having the CPI value of 1.00. The current CPI is based upon prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctor's and dentist's services, drugs, etc., purchased for day-to-day living. Price data is collected from 87 areas nationally, from 50,000 housing units and 23,000 establishments. Prices of food, fuels and a few other items are collected monthly, while other prices are collected monthly only in the largest geographic areas and bi-monthly in the remaining areas.



In calculating the CPI, each item is assigned a weight to account for its relative importance in consumer's budgets. Price changes for the various items in each location are then averaged. Area data is combined to calculate national averages. Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices among cities; they only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period.⁴⁰

On the next page, Table 47 presents the monthly CPI for the data collection area closest to Schoharie County. Data is not collected for Schoharie County itself. The table presents index values for "All Items," "Food and Beverages," "Housing," and "Fuel and Other Utilities." The accompanying graph illustrates the monthly change over the six year period for which information is shown for the "All Items" index. The pattern shown is one of a generally slow and consistent increase over the whole period. Over this period, the

index increased from 159.9 to 184.2, or an increase of 24.3 points. This represents an annual rate of just over 4 points per year or an average of about 2.5% per year – basically the "inflation" rate popularly reported in the press.

Table 47 also shows that the CPI for food and beverages increased from 154.6 to 174.6 over this period, an increase of 20.0 points. The "inflation" rate for these basic commodities would average only about 2.1% per year for this six-year period. This is somewhat lower than the general increase for all items.

In contrast, the increase in the CPI for housing from 160.9 to 188.4 represented an increase of 27.5 points, representing an average annual "inflation" rate of 2.8% for this period. In recent years the CPI has been adjusted to convert owner occupied housing costs into a measure which is roughly equivalent to rental costs for the purpose of calculating this index.

Finally, Table 47 shows the CPI for fuel and utility costs. This index shows a very different pattern. Rather than a slow and generally steady increase over this period, the CPI for fuels and utilities increased from 111.5 points in January 1995 to a high of 121.4 in February 1997 after which it declined again to 112.8 points in May 1999. The table shows that during 2000 the CPI for fuel and utilities surged from 116.4 to

⁴⁰ This definition of the CPI is summarized from the description presented in the 2001 Statistical Abstract of the United States, page 449-450.

133.6 points – a 17.2 point increase in a single year, or an “inflation” rate of 14.7%. The monthly data shows that this rapid increase occurred in two waves – the first, a 10.3 point increase between January and February, was followed by a second 12.3 point increase between May and July, and then a subsequent period of bi-monthly 5-6 point fluctuations between July and November. In recent months the CPI for fuels and utilities has continued to be volatile.

TABLE 47
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
NY-NORTHERN NJ-LONG ISLAND NY-NJ-CT AREA
1995 TO 2000

All Items													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1995	159.9	160.3	160.9	161.4	161.8	162.2	162.3	162.8	163.2	163.6	163.8	163.7	162.2
1996	164.8	165.7	166.5	166.0	166.4	166.5	166.7	167.2	168.2	168.2	168.4	168.5	166.9
1997	169.1	170.1	170.7	170.2	169.9	170.3	170.8	170.8	171.7	172.3	172.0	171.9	170.8
1998	172.1	172.7	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.1	173.6	174.2	174.4	174.8	174.7	174.7	173.6
1999	175.0	175.1	175.5	176.0	176.1	176.8	177.2	177.6	178.2	178.9	178.8	178.6	177.0
2000	179.2	180.4	181.4	181.2	181.3	181.9	182.7	183.1	184.4	184.6	184.6	184.2	182.4
Food and Beverages													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1995	154.6	154.3	154.4	156.0	155.5	155.7	155.9	156.4	156.8	157.0	157.2	157.0	155.9
1996	158.1	158.5	158.7	158.5	158.8	159.7	159.4	159.2	160.9	161.0	161.6	161.5	159.7
1997	161.6	162.3	162.9	162.3	162.8	162.9	162.8	163.1	163.5	163.5	164.4	163.9	163.0
1998	164.9	164.6	164.8	165.3	165.7	165.0	166.1	166.4	166.6	167.4	167.8	168.3	166.1
1999	169.9	169.1	168.5	169.6	170.6	170.5	170.6	171.9	171.0	170.8	171.7	171.5	170.5
2000	171.7	171.4	171.4	171.4	173.3	172.4	173.1	173.3	173.9	174.2	173.4	174.6	172.8
Housing													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1995	160.9	161.5	162.0	162.4	162.8	163.9	165.0	165.0	164.1	164.2	164.4	164.6	163.4
1996	166.6	166.9	167.4	166.4	166.7	167.4	168.4	168.9	168.3	168.2	168.2	168.9	167.7
1997	169.8	170.9	171.2	170.5	170.2	171.3	172.5	172.7	172.5	172.6	172.7	173.4	171.7
1998	174.0	174.5	174.9	174.7	174.8	176.1	176.8	177.1	176.8	177.1	177.2	177.3	175.9
1999	177.7	178.4	178.3	178.5	178.4	179.7	180.4	180.4	180.6	180.5	181.2	181.0	179.6
2000	182.6	184.5	184.6	183.9	183.5	185.4	187.1	186.8	187.8	187.7	188.5	188.4	185.9
Fuel and Other Utilities													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1995	111.5	112.1	112.3	112.0	112.7	114.8	115.2	114.7	114.1	112.1	112.8	113.7	113.2
1996	116.3	117.0	117.0	114.3	116.0	118.0	118.2	118.6	119.2	116.7	117.5	119.7	117.4
1997	120.2	121.4	120.2	117.6	117.7	120.7	119.9	119.1	119.0	117.1	117.9	119.0	119.2
1998	118.0	116.9	116.0	116.2	115.4	118.4	117.7	117.9	117.2	114.7	115.1	114.5	116.5
1999	114.6	114.7	114.0	113.3	112.8	117.8	118.1	116.7	118.1	117.5	117.9	117.6	116.1
2000	116.4	126.7	121.5	119.6	119.7	125.7	132.0	125.7	131.7	128.0	132.7	133.6	126.1

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review and CPI Report.
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COMMUNITY FACILITIES

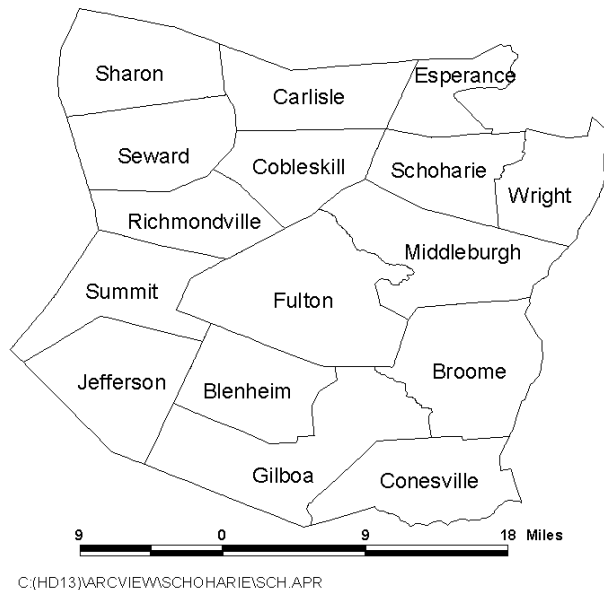
Governmental Organization



Schoharie County was established by the New York State Legislature in 1795 when it was taken from the post-colonial Albany and Otsego counties. In 1788 the State Legislature set the structure for counties by dividing all counties then extant into towns which acquired the legal status as components of counties. Schoharie County presently operates as a noncharter county. The county is governed by a board of supervisors with 16 members (one person for each town in the county), all of whom are elected for a two-year term.⁴¹

The county is responsible for numerous functions including the operation of the local legal system (county and family courts, probation departments, sheriff's offices, etc.), the provision of social services in the form of a variety of programs and transfer payments, the maintenance of public records, the support of public health through the health department, and the construction and maintenance of county highways. In addition, the county supports higher education with SUNY Cobleskill.

Schoharie County Towns



Schoharie County is divided into 16 towns and has 6 incorporated villages (Cobleskill, Esperance, Middleburgh, Richmondville, Schoharie, and Sharon Springs). All twenty-three (1 county, 16 towns, and 6 villages) of these jurisdictions are units of general purpose government. Counties and towns are considered instrumentalities of the state and have boundaries defined by the state.⁴² Under New York law, cities and villages are incorporated to perform special functions in areas defined by their incorporators. Cities are part of a county, but external to any town. Villages are incorporated portions of a town, still subject to the town for certain purposes. Towns may have multiple villages, and on occasion, a village may cross town (or even county) boundaries. However, this is not the case with Schoharie County.

⁴¹ This discussion and significant portions of the next several paragraphs are based upon material from Local Government Handbook, 4th Edition, 1987, New York State Department of State.

⁴² At one time the courts had ruled that towns were "... involuntary subdivisions of the state, constituted for the purpose of the more convenient exercise of governmental functions by the state for the benefit of all its citizens..." (*Short v. Town of Orange*, 1916, 175 App Div 260; 161 NYS.,466). Currently, under Article I, Section 2 of the Town Law, towns are treated as municipal corporations with such powers and duties of local government.

Distribution of Land Uses

The accompanying Table 48 summarizes information prepared by the Schoharie County Planning Department. As shown on the table, single family, agricultural, wild forest, and unused land uses predominate among the municipalities which make up Schoharie County. The table presents information for each town and village in the county, with the town figures excluding any villages.

TABLE 48
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND USES -2002
SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND ITS MUNICIPALITIES

City, Town or Village	Distribution of Land Uses (in Acres)										
	Single Family	Multiple Family	Mobile Home	Comm/ Retail	Indust	Inst Public	Agric	Wild Forest	Rec'rn	Unused	Total
Blenheim T	6,087.29	186.24	544.41	10.55	0.00	1,489.00	1,313.32	7,691.42	0.16	4,315.89	21,638.28
Broome T	10,318.70	347.79	1,786.14	282.73	20.00	12.28	3,103.31	7,717.25	26.40	6,786.82	30,401.42
Carlisle T	4,564.62	167.80	859.52	60.03	0.46	143.76	11,760.15	507.49	0.00	3,332.83	21,396.66
Cobleskill T	2,628.13	274.29	160.93	398.48	301.74	790.34	7,822.68	1,167.01	105.70	2,994.49	16,643.79
Cobleskill V	382.63	58.46	4.79	265.22	100.78	479.16	259.62	0.00	65.15	306.37	1,922.18
Conesville T	8,201.44	144.40	1,199.51	53.80	0.22	574.40	3,716.00	4,615.37	98.10	6,785.09	25,388.33
Esperance T	4,030.10	144.25	576.86	289.08	72.20	87.43	3,273.64	2.00	0.00	3,487.86	11,963.42
Esperance V	96.23	4.30	2.90	4.54	0.00	15.23	22.32	0.00	0.60	146.48	292.60
Fulton T	10,139.63	44.24	1,192.84	10.53	200.33	14.14	5,974.06	13,466.56	155.30	9,019.84	40,217.47
Gilboa T	10,604.91	620.00	1,886.57	8.94	68.20	2,729.62	9,444.12	1,463.21	563.77	9,987.11	37,376.45
Jefferson T	9,312.09	73.60	1,151.31	57.75	52.50	204.28	6,596.82	1,577.21	382.49	7,988.15	27,396.20
Middleburgh T	12,098.26	446.30	1,280.01	203.63	266.42	153.95	6,018.87	1,605.46	187.70	8,585.56	30,846.16
Middleburgh V	252.86	27.63	1.40	38.10	0.00	71.88	170.50	16.70	2.20	108.84	690.11
Richmondville T	4,633.35	99.79	607.95	156.90	35.61	551.49	5,240.14	264.55	16.25	5,763.05	17,369.08
Richmondville V	297.93	16.97	10.88	24.48	0.30	79.45	203.65	3.00	2.50	244.70	883.86
Schoharie T	4,257.86	245.54	357.83	75.42	228.00	249.98	6,764.54	99.85	44.19	4,706.69	17,029.90
Schoharie V	251.96	152.85	1.10	34.28	21.40	135.70	327.65	0.00	9.79	66.43	1,001.16
Seward T	5,287.78	263.59	569.80	133.87	0.00	74.21	9,637.02	1,073.56	32.94	5,778.16	22,850.93
Sharon T	5,404.66	341.36	536.12	175.75	14.47	516.77	12,418.53	646.22	86.20	3,208.66	23,348.74
Sharon Springs V	354.20	5.68	12.39	251.77	1.30	57.04	47.02	3.00	103.29	266.03	1,101.72
Summit T	9,441.79	0.00	1,035.36	43.71	26.90	103.16	2,663.56	2,036.51	0.00	8,090.99	23,441.98
Wright T	5,937.81	323.65	582.72	134.48	0.00	89.45	6,675.85	666.74	0.00	3,485.77	17,896.47
Total	114,584.23	3,988.73	14,361.34	2,714.04	1,410.83	8,622.72	103,453.37	44,623.11	1,882.73	95,455.81	391,096.91

Source: Schoharie County Planning Department. Town figures exclude villages.
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Planning and Zoning Regulations

In New York State land use regulation is an optional exercise of discretionary authority delegated to the most local units of local government – the towns and villages. Typical land use regulatory tools available to municipalities include zoning regulations which control the type of land use; subdivision regulations which govern the division of real property for sale or use; site plan regulations which govern the arrangements of buildings or improvements in the development of specific properties; and specialized regulations to protect unique community assets such as aquifers, or to regulate specific types of land uses such as mobile homes. The county role in land use regulation is limited to one of coordination under provisions of §239 of the General Municipal Law. As shown on the next page, Table 49 provides information concerning the status of land use regulations in each of the municipalities in Schoharie County.

Table 49 shows that of the 22 towns and villages in Schoharie County, all but four have written comprehensive plans. All but three municipalities have local regulations governing the subdivision of land. Twelve have zoning regulations in force which govern the minimum size and use of properties in the community, while one is in the process of being developed. Only five have site plan reviews in place. In addition to these mentioned, there are six municipalities in Schoharie County which have homesite law.

TABLE 49
LAND USE PLANS AND REGULATIONS – 2002
Schoharie County Towns and Villages

Town or Village	Written Comprehensive Plan	Subdivision Regulations	Zoning Ordinance	Site Plan Review	Homesite Law/ Other Regulations
Schoharie County					
Blenheim T	No	No	No	No	Homesite Law Homesite Law
Broome T	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Carlisle T	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Cobleskill T	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Cobleskill V	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Conesville T	Yes	Yes	No	No	Homesite Law
Esperance T	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Esperance V	No	No	In Process	No	
Fulton T	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Gilboa T	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Jefferson T	No	Yes	No	No	Homesite Law
Middleburgh T	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Middleburgh V	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Richmondville T	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Richmondville V	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Schoharie T	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Schoharie V	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Seward T	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Sharon T	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Homesite Law Homesite Law
Sharon Springs V	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Summit T	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Wright T	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	

Source: Schoharie County Planning Department, 2002, website address: <http://www.schopeg.org/schcnet/govt/plalanduse.html>

Most communities have a locally designated code enforcement officer. The code enforcement officer should be contacted at the town or village office prior to any construction or renovation.

Financial Profile

Municipal governments in Schoharie County range in size from under 1 square mile (Village of Esperance) to as large as 65 square miles (Town of Fulton), and in population from as few as 330 people (Town of Blenheim), to as many as 6,407 (Town of Cobleskill). Settlement densities cover a similarly wide range, with the highest population densities being reported for the Villages of Cobleskill and Middleburgh, as shown in Table 3 on page 5. The population and geographic size, and the density of settlement often define the services provided by local government. On the next page, Table 50 presents basic information concerning local government finances for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1999, based upon information reported to the Office of the State Comptroller as part of the state's normal oversight of municipal financial affairs.

On Table 50 the column entitled "Taxable Value of Real Property" has been adjusted to reflect the equalization rate shown on the adjacent column. Most communities have equalization rates around in the 100 range. The most notable exception to this pattern is in the Town of Gilboa where its equalization rate is 4.25.

Table 50 also shows the level of outstanding debt. Local governments typically incur debt to finance major public improvements – water or sewer systems, bridges and highways, or parks or public buildings. The Village of Cobleskill is shown as having the largest debt in the county with over \$3 million, which is still about \$800,000 less than its total revenues. In contrast, the lowest debt was reported for the Town of Fulton with \$28,000 compared to its revenue of over \$500,000.

TABLE 50
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Schoharie County, Towns, and Villages
Finance Information for Fiscal Year Ending 12/31/99

Schoharie County Town/Village	2000 Census Pop.	Land Area (Sq. Mi.)	Taxable Valuation of Real Property Full Value (\$000)	State Equalization Rate	Total Debt Outstanding (\$000)	R E V E N U E S		E X P E N D I T U R E S	
						Real Property Taxes and Assessments (\$000)	Total Revenues (\$000)	Current Operations Total (\$000)	Total Expenditures (\$000)
Schoharie County	31,582	621.8	1,247,205		7,270	11,129.1	38,430.5	31,705.8	38,024.5
Blenheim T	330	33.9	25,680	101.86	N/A	138.1	212.5	176.0	206.3
Broome T	947	47.5	55,663	106.32	80	341.0	502.9	380.1	539.5
Carlisle T	1,758	34.2	68,253	126.34	N/A	564.3	711.0	367.6	515.2
Cobleskill T	6,407	30.6	219,294	99.85	N/A	311.6	642.1	590.9	624.3
Cobleskill V	4,533	3.2	142,443	98.21	3,344	1,269.3	4,211.8	3,007.3	4,011.6
Conesville T	726	39.5	49,906	94.14	N/A	260.2	381.1	352.5	408.6
Esperance T	2,043	19.6	63,287	109.34	168	150.8	363.1	224.2	338.1
Esperance V	380	0.5	9,499	105.78	124	44.6	125.2	65.4	131.4
Fulton T	1,495	65.0	64,515	106.63	28	402.8	589.9	509.1	547.9
Gilboa T*	1,215	57.8	120,029	4.25	N/A				
Jefferson T	1,285	43.3	68,235	99.17	603	338.8	716.9	587.7	761.2
Middleburgh T	3,515	49.3	117,743	97.36	96	418.4	644.7	499.2	645.8
Middleburgh V	1,398	1.2	43,153	96.09	539	224.2	568.0	469.3	584.2
Richmondville T	2,412	30.2	76,716	100.60	84	450.5	687.6	485.2	670.9
Richmondville V	786	1.8	19,380	98.84	775	123.6	1,103.5	967.3	1,046.2
Schoharie T	3,299	29.8	97,603	109.34	217	316.7	552.3	493.6	572.9
Schoharie V	1,030	1.7	33,220	105.78	512	134.5	647.1	532.5	1,006.7
Seward T	1,637	36.4	48,591	106.59	1,033	364.6	531.2	364.4	693.2
Sharon T	1,843	39.1	65,240	106.59	66	492.7	763.6	564.1	616.9
Sharon Springs V	547	1.8	15,965	105.18	1,657	186.0	455.8	329.6	507.0
Summit T	1,123	37.1	52,864	94.36	N/A	272.2	665.3	532.6	630.9
Wright T	1,547	28.6	82,137	109.34	142	449.2	659.1	565.5	754.5

* The Town of Gilboa's financial information is not available from 1999 due to the town not filing an annual report in time for publication.

N/A - The information is not available. Source: "Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for New York State for Local Fiscal Year Ended in 1999", Office of the State Comptroller, Division of Municipal Affairs, December 2001. C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILES\TWNATXCO.XLS

The difference shown between total revenues and revenues derived from real property tax assessments indicate the degree to which local government is dependent upon sales taxes and outside sources of income. In the most extreme case, the table shows that real property taxes make up only about 11% of the total revenue collected by the county. In large part, this extreme reflects transfer payments from the state and federal governments.

Educational Institutions

Schoharie County has a wide range of educational facilities at a variety of levels available to its residents. The county is served by six public school districts which support elementary and high school programs, and two public Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) which provides specialized educational and vocational programs and school support services. The county also offers access to post secondary education programs through the State University of New York (SUNY) system.

Elementary and Secondary Schools – Table 51 provides information concerning the six public school systems operating in Schoharie County. As will be discussed later, these systems typically support kindergarten, elementary, middle, and high school programs. In some instances the system's schools are all housed in a

TABLE 51 - ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY – 2002

SYSTEM	HIGH SCHOOL	MIDDLE AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
Cobleskill-Richmondville	Cobleskill-Richmondville	William H. Golding MS and Elem., Joseph B. Radez, George D. Ryder
Gilboa-Conesville	Gilboa-Conesville	Gilboa-Conesville
Jefferson	Jefferson	Jefferson
Middleburgh	Middleburgh	Middleburgh
Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie
Sharon Springs	Sharon Springs	Sharon Springs
Schoharie County Head Start Programs	-	Blenheim, Cobleskill, Richmondville, Schoharie

single building or a single campus, while in other cases the system supports multiple schools throughout its district. Table 51 also shows that there are Headstart programs for pre-school aged children.

**TABLE 52 – SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF
SCHOOL AND LEVEL
SCHOHARIE COUNTY - 2000**

Level	Public	Private
Nursery School	302	114
Kindergarten	408	14
Grade 1-4	1,758	83
Grade 5-8	1,686	64
Grade 9-12	1,743	80
College-Undergrad	1,713	505
College-Grad	90	46

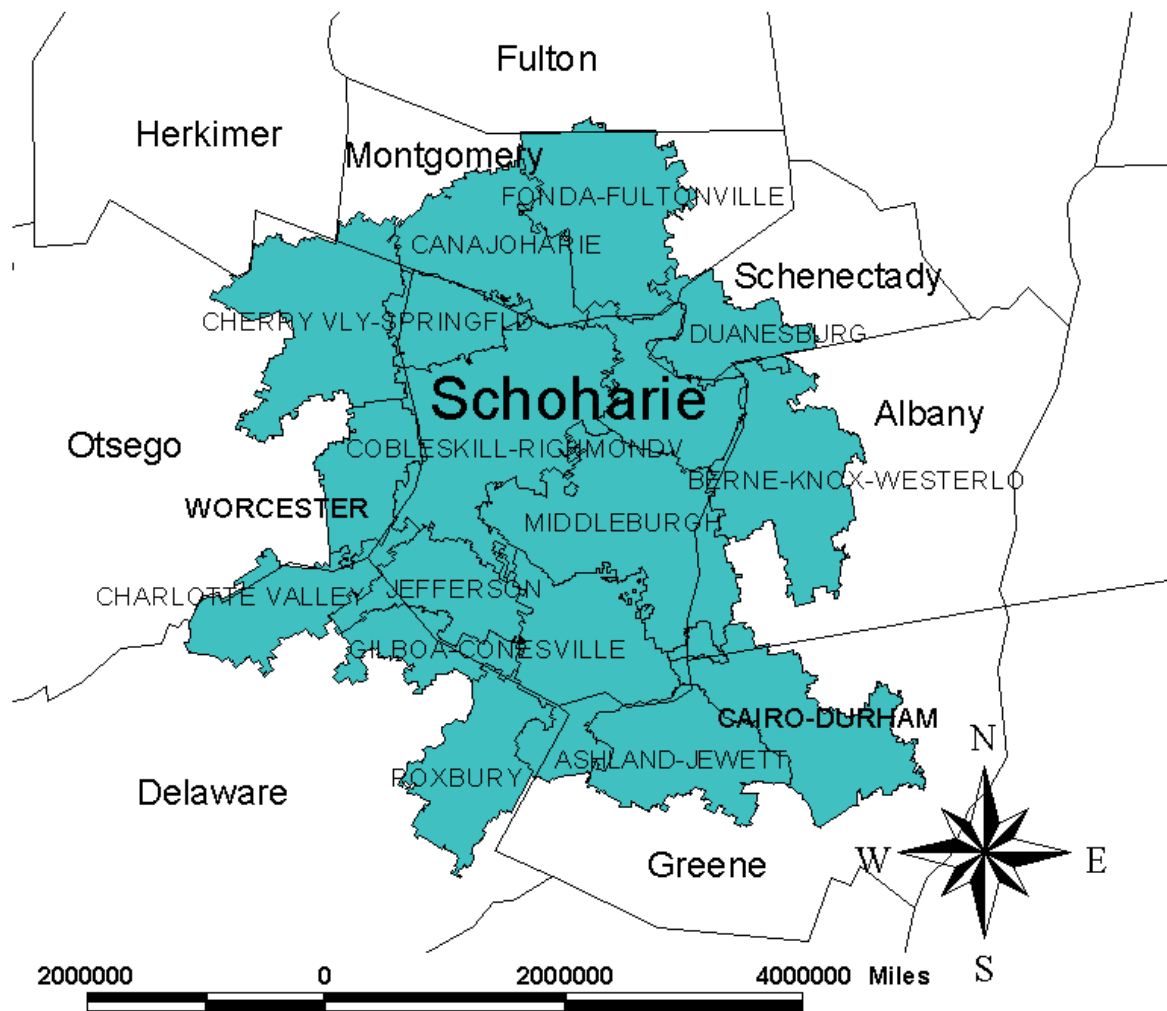
Source: 2000 Census Table P-36
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carry across county boundaries.

Table 52 breaks out the number of people enrolled at various education levels in Schoharie County in 2000, with a further distinction between enrollment in public and private institutions. As the table shows, public educational institutions are responsible for about 90% of the people enrolled, with the proportion enrolled in public institutions increasing with grade level. Among the “grades” shown, the greatest concentration of private school enrollment involves college graduates, where about 51% of those enrolled in school are enrolled in a private school.

The map below illustrates the general location of the various public school districts which serve Schoharie County. As is the case in most of New York State, school districts do not conform to municipal or county lines, and as the map illustrates, school districts frequently

Schoharie County School Districts



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The following Table 53 provides information on the number of students enrolled in the various public school systems in Schoharie County in the kindergarten and elementary grades, by school districts for fall 2000. This is followed by Table 54, which provides similar information regarding middle and high school grades.

TABLE 53
SCHOHARIE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE
FALL 2000 – KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY GRADES

County/School District	Kindergarten			Elementary Grades						Ungraded Elementary Disabled
	re-K	Half- Day	Full-Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Schoharie County			379	391	414	434	418	413	417	23
Cobleskill-Richmondville			152	163	159	173	162	164	177	17
Gilboa-Conesville			34	22	26	30	24	28	30	2
Jefferson			19	16	23	22	19	22	23	
Middleburgh			81	76	74	86	87	78	78	

Schoharie	71	78	100	93	97	83	79	4
Sharon Springs	22	36	32	30	29	38	30	

Source: New York State 2000-2001 Public School Enrollment and Staff, NYS Department of Education.
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TABLE 54
SCHOHARIE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE
FALL 2000 – 7TH GRADE TO 12TH GRADE WITH GRAND TOTAL

County/School District	Secondary Grades						Ungraded Secondary Disabled	Grand Total K-Ungraded
	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Schoharie County	421	482	465	448	407	417	41	5,570
Cobleskill-Richmondville	187	192	170	150	184	162		2,212
Gilboa-Conesville	23	37	30	32	28	34	8	388
Jefferson	22	27	32	32	21	20		298
Middleburgh	73	87	92	94	77	65	14	1,062
Schoharie	87	109	114	108	76	98	19	1,216
Sharon Springs	29	30	27	32	21	38		394

Source: New York State 2000-2001 Public School Enrollment and Staff, NYS Department of Education.
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As shown on Tables 53 and 54, there were 5,570 public school students enrolled in Schoharie County schools for the fall 2000 semester. By far the largest school district in the county was the Cobleskill-Richmondville School District which had over 2,200 students. The next two largest districts were Middleburgh with 1,062 students, and Schoharie with 1,216 students. Each of the remaining school systems in the county had approximately 300 to 400 students.

TABLE 55
FULL AND PART-TIME CLASSROOM TEACHERS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS - FALL 2000

County/School District	Full Time	Part- Time	Total	Teacher s per 1,000 Pupils	Pupil Teache r Ratio
Schoharie County	488	10	498	89.4	11.2
Cobleskill-Richmondville	182	5	187	84.5	11.8
Gilboa-Conesville	41	0	41	105.7	9.5
Jefferson	29	0	29	97.3	10.3
Middleburgh	93	2	95	89.5	11.2
Schoharie	106	3	109	89.6	11.2
Sharon Springs	37	0	37	93.9	10.6

Source: New York State 2000-2001 Public School Enrollment and Staff, NYS Department of Education. C:\HD10\CENSUS\PROFILES\SCHENROL.XLS

Table 55 provides information concerning the classroom faculty of Schoharie County public schools, excluding administrative and clerical support personnel. From the table, it can be seen that there are almost 500 classroom teachers employed in public schools in Schoharie County. The distribution of teachers among districts is roughly similar to the distribution of enrolled students, previously discussed.

Table 55 also shows that classroom sizes in Schoharie County range between 9.5 (Gilboa-Conesville) to 11.8 (Cobleskill-Richmondville) pupils per teacher, on average. The actual number of students in any particular classroom will vary considerably from this average which includes specialty teachers who may have only a few students in their classroom.

Board of Cooperative Educational Services – There are two Boards of Cooperative Educational Services serving Schoharie County. First, the Capital Region Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) operates as an extension of the public school system in Schoharie County, and parts of Albany, Saratoga, and Schenectady counties, and second the Otsego-Northern Catskill BOCES which serves northwestern and southwestern portions of Schoharie County. A BOCES district provides educational or administrative services requested by any two or more of its member districts.

Capital Region BOCES serves the needs of 25 school districts in Albany, Saratoga, Schoharie, and Schenectady counties. The member counties are noted on the accompanying illustration. District

participation in a BOCES can save costs associated with specialized services and can provide eligibility for extra state aid.

Capital Region BOCES		
<u>Participating School Districts</u>		
Albany City (A)	Maplewood (A)	Schoharie
Berne-Knox-Westerlo (A)	Menands (A)	Scotia-Glenville (S)
Bethlehem (A)	Middleburgh	Sharon Springs
Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake (S)	Mohonasen (S)	Shenendehowa (Sar)
Cobleskill-Richmondville	Niskayuna (S)	South Colonie (A)
Cohoes City (A)	North Colonie (A)	Voorheesville (A)
Duanesburg (S)	Ravena-Coeymans-Selkirk (A)	Watervliet City (A)
Green Island (A)	Schalmont (S)	
Guilderland (A)	Schenectady City (S)	

Source: DCMO BOCES website

(A) indicates a school district located in Albany County

(S) indicates a school district located in Schenectady County

(Sar) indicates that this school is located in Saratoga County

Capital Region BOCES offers enrichment programs, computer services, occupational training, and special education. The district employs more than 900 professionals, and it is ranked the fifth largest BOCES in terms of the population served in the state.

The Capital Region BOCES has four specialized divisions providing varied educational services. The Career and

Technical Education division provides 23 skilled trades and professions from which students can choose. These programs are offered at both the Albany and Schoharie campuses of the Capital Region. This division maintains a strong relationship with area businesses and colleges/technical schools.

The Northeastern Regional Information Center partners with 144 school districts in 12 counties and 6 BOCES districts. It is divided into two sections: the School District Administration section to help teachers with student data management and testing evaluation support; and the Instructional Staff Development section to allow for collaborative efforts between districts to further enhance staff development programs and NYS Standards.

The School Support Services division provides 30 various topics to help school districts in need to face the challenges and problems in education today. These topics include training teachers on a variety of subjects, planning curriculum, communicating with the public, automating their libraries, keeping their schools free of hazards, and keeping their students free of drugs.

The Special Education division offers 13 programs to help serve students with mental, emotional, and physical disabilities. These services include summer camp, special education classes, visually impaired services, occupational/physical therapy consultant services, tutorial services, behavioral support, traumatic brain injury services, and more.

The Otsego-Northern Catskills (ONC) Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) operates as an extension of the public school system in Schoharie County, and parts of Delaware, Greene, and Otsego counties. A BOCES district provides educational or administrative services requested by any two or more of its member districts. ONC BOCES serves the needs of 19 school districts in Delaware, Greene, Otsego, and Schoharie counties. The member counties are noted on the accompanying illustration. District participation in a BOCES can save costs associated with specialized services and can provide eligibility for extra state aid.

ONC BOCES offers enrichment programs, computer services, occupational training, and special education. It provides 20 Occupational Education Programs in Milford and 19 in Grand Gorge for high school students, GED students, and adults. In addition, it provides job placement and career counseling services. ONC BOCES also has a Special Education program to serve students with mental, emotional, and physical disabilities.

ONC BOCES Participating School Districts		
Andes (D)	Jefferson	Schenevus (O)
Charlotte Valley (D)	Laurens (O)	South Kortright (D)
Cherry Valley-Springfield (O)	Margaretville (D)	Stamford (D)
Cooperstown (O)	Milford (O)	Windham-Ashland-Jewett (G)
Edmeston (O)	Morris (O)	Worcester(O)
Gilboa-Conesville	Oneonta City (O)	
Hunter-Tannersville (G)	Roxbury (D)	

Source: ONC BOCES website

(D) indicates a school district located in Delaware County

(G) indicates a school district located in Greene County

(O) indicates a school district located in Otsego County

Colleges and Universities – Schoharie County is host to one college which offers post-secondary educational opportunities: SUNY Cobleskill, as known as the State University of New York College of Agriculture and Technology at Cobleskill which is located in the Village of Cobleskill. SUNY Cobleskill was founded in 1916 and was known as the Schoharie State School of Agriculture, which is one of the oldest schools of its kind in New York State. Over the years, the college expanded, and in 1948 it became one of the first members of the State University of New York (SUNY) system. Then in 1996, SUNY Cobleskill became a part of the University Colleges of Technology (UCT) sector which links the college with other colleges of agriculture and technology, as well as other special technology colleges.

Currently, SUNY Cobleskill serves approximately 2,400 students, with a low faculty to student ratio. SUNY Cobleskill provides over 50 two-year associate degree programs, 9 four-year degree programs, and 2 one-year certificate programs. These academic programs are divided into five divisions: Agriculture and Natural Resources; Business and Computer Technologies; Culinary Arts, Hospitality and Tourism; Early Childhood; and Liberal Arts and Sciences.

SUNY Cobleskill provides ten residence halls which are designed to accommodate between 150 to 231 students each and are available to only full time students. Residents can choose from 12 different residence lifestyle settings including, single gender, coed, wellness, floors by major, roommate with the same major, etc.⁴³

Day Care

Day care is an integral element of the child care—education continuum, and plays an increasingly important role in society as an increasing number of families rely upon incomes from husband and wife or consist of a single parent. As shown on Table 56, in 2000 there were roughly 750 families in Schoharie County which had at least one child under the age of 6 years. These families with young children represent potential consumers of day care services, at least until their children reach the age where they are eligible for participation in school kindergarten programs.

Day care can be provided through formal or informal means. A significant portion of daycare is provided informally by relatives or neighbors, with or without payment. More formal day care may be provided through the use of in-house “baby sitters” or reliance on unlicensed individuals who may take care of a few children in their home. Table 57 presents a list of the eight formal child day care centers in Schoharie County by location:

TABLE 56 - NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD BY FAMILY TYPE - SCHOHARIE COUNTY 2000

Family Type	Families
Married Couple	551
Male Householder w/o Female	83
Female Householder w/o Male	120

Source: 2000 Census, SF1, Table P-34/P-35.

⁴³ This portion about SUNY Cobleskill was summarized by obtaining information from their website – www.cobleskill.edu.

**TABLE 57
DAY CARE CENTERS IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY - 2002**

<u>Cobleskill</u> Head Start Child Development Center, 26 Macarthur Ave. Lil Tikie Bears Child Care, 46 West Main St. Stepping Stones Day Care, 54-56 West Main St. Whispering Pines Preschool, 118 North St. <u>Howes Cave</u> Braun's Early Childhood Center, Route 7	<u>Middleburgh</u> TLC Daycare, 304 Main Street <u>Richmondville</u> Head Start Child Development Center, West Main Street <u>Schoharie</u> Cloverpatch Early Childhood Services, Route 30
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Entertainment and Culture, Television and Radio Stations

Entertainment – Schoharie County offers a wide range of cultural, entertainment and sports events to enhance the local quality of life. The following are just a few of the several entertainment opportunities in the county.



The Caverns Creek Grist Mill Museum is located on Caverns Road in Howes Cave, New York. It is an 1816 working grist mill which grinds corn. It has been restored and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There is a stream, pond, picnic area, and a gift and craft shop on site.

The Iroquois Indian Museum is also located on Caverns Road in Howes Cave, New York. It has a large collection of contemporary Iroquois art and craftwork and has major archeological collections. It also provides Iroquois arts performances, craft demonstrations, and seasonal festivals. The museum shop offers contemporary Iroquois arts and over 150 book titles for sale.

The Lansing Manor Museum is located on State Route 30 in North Blenheim. This 1819 manor house has been authentically restored and furnished to its original form.

The Old Stone Fort Museum on North Main Street in Schoharie was built in 1772 as a church. It has served as a regional museum and library since 1889. It features an early Americana collection, an antique sled, and a 1731 Newsham Fire Engine. It also includes the William W. Badgley Historical Museum Annex, which is the site of the "Old Stone Fort Days" on Columbus Day weekend. It features Revolutionary War battle reenactments, colonial crafts, music and children's activities.

The Palatine House Museum of 1743 is located on Spring Street in Schoharie. It is the oldest existing building in the county which was first built by white settlers, the German-Palatines.

The Esperance Museum and Historical Society is located on Church Street in Esperance. It is an 1878 Esperance Village School. This old school house is the home of historic items, exhibits, and displays presenting the history of the Esperance School.

The Sharon Historical Museum is located on Main Street in Sharon Springs. It features items, documents, photos, and Sharon memorabilia. There is an upstairs which has room exhibits of Victoriana life complete with the fashion of the era. This site also includes the Chestnut Street School which is a one room school house built in 1860.

The Old Blenheim Covered Bridge is located off Route 30 near the Lansing Manor Museum in North Blenheim. This national historic landmark was built in 1855. It is a covered wood bridge spanning 232 feet across the Schoharie Creek. It is believed to be the longest single-span, 2-lane covered bridge in the country. This area also features a one-room school house museum which is open Saturdays and Sundays during the summer.

The Depot Lane Complex is operated by the Schoharie Colonial Heritage Association. It is located on Depot Lane in Schoharie. It contains a cultural center with a theater and a restored railway exhibit.

The Schoharie County Arts Council Gallery is located on Main Street in Cobleskill. It provides art exhibits by local and national artists. Theater and musical performances are given, along with firm programs. Classes are available countywide throughout the year.

The George Landis Arboretum is a 97-acre public garden center. Located off Route 20 in Esperance, this center provides education to the public on the natural history, botany and horticulture. Rare trees, shrubs and a variety of gardens are available for view. There is also a 20-acre woodland trail to hike; farm ponds, wild flower fields, and a wetland to explore; and photography, painting, and drawing opportunities on the grounds or in the studio.

Howe Caverns is located off Route 7 on Caverns Road in Howes Cave. Visitors can take an elevator ride 160 to 200 feet underground to see rock formations, stalactites, and stalagmites in a lighted walkway. There is also a boat ride during the tour on the underground lake. A gift shop, snack bar, restaurant, and riding stables are on site.

Television and Radio Stations – Schoharie County is served by four radio stations. There is WQBJ, which is a FM station on frequency 103.5 located in Cobleskill; WXBH, which is an AM station on frequency 1190 located in Cobleskill; WMYT, which is a FM station on frequency 97.3 located in Schoharie; and WHAZ, which is an AM station on frequency 1330 located in Schoharie. Schoharie County most likely picks up television stations through the Albany area, each affiliated with one of the major national networks – ABC, CBS, Fox, NBC, and PBS.

Health Care

Hospitals – Schoharie County has one hospital – Bassett Hospital of Schoharie County -- located on Grandview Drive in Cobleskill. The Bassett Hospital of Schoharie County supports general and emergency medical care. It has a 40 bed inpatient care unit and has outpatient services. It also provides other specialty medical services, such as radiology and laboratory services, a women's health center, alcoholism detox and referral center, communicable disease testing, psychiatric assessment, nutrition planning, rape crisis treatment, occupational and physical therapy, speech therapy, and sports medicine.

Home Health Care Providers – Two agencies in Schoharie County provide home health care services. Home health care typically involves some medically related assistance provided in the patient's home. This may be as part of a follow-up to

**TABLE 58 - HOME HEALTH PROVIDERS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY -2002**

<u>Cobleskill</u>
Catskill Area Hospice Palliative Care, Inc., 1 Macarthur Avenue
Visiting Nurses Home Care, 21 Macarthur Avenue

acute care after discharge from a hospital, or may involve continuing care for chronic or long term medical conditions. Table 58 identifies these agencies - both located in Cobleskill.

**TABLE 59 - PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN
SCHOHARIE COUNTY- 2000**

Name	Location
Cobleskill Public Library	Cobleskill
Middleburgh Library	Middleburgh
Schoharie Library	Schoharie
Sharon Springs Free Library	Sharon Springs

Libraries

Community public libraries have been a major community cultural resource since colonial times. These facilities were often the cultural center of their communities and have provided intellectual stimulation for generations. As sophistication increased, the need for more extensive

collections and for ancillary services such as internet access, consolidation and reorganization occurred. Today, there are four public libraries in Schoharie County, which are listed on Table 59.

In addition to the public libraries, all of the public schools in the county have school libraries for the use of their students. Also, SUNY Cobleskill maintains a research library, while primarily for the use of its students, is available for limited public use.

Parks

There are a few parks and recreational facilities in Schoharie County, maintained by one or more agencies of the state, county or local governments.

The Max V. Shaul State Park is located in Fultonham in the Town of Fulton. This park has hiking trails, camping, and picnic areas available.

The Mine Kill State Park is located off of Route 30 in North Blenheim on the shores of the Blenheim-Gilboa Reservoir. This 650-acre park has a 3-pool swimming complex, picnic areas, playing fields, boat launch, fishing, hiking, cross-country skiing, and sledding available.



**TABLE 60
SCHOHARIE COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

Name	Location	Size	Special Features
Bowmaker's Pond	Sharon Springs	Unknown	Bird watching, wildlife to view, fishing
Chalybeate Park	Sharon Springs	Unknown	1910 gazebo, ice skating
Cripplebush Creek Fishing Access	Sloansville (Town of Esperance)	Unknown	Fishing, launching boats and canoes
George Landis Arboretum	Esperance	97 acres	Hiking trails; rare trees and shrubs to view; farm ponds, wild flower fields, and a wetland to explore
Sharon Pool and Recreation Center (Operated by the Sharon Joint Youth Commission)	Sharon Springs	Unknown	Youth programs include crafts, dancing, swimming and games

Table 60 provides a list of other parks and recreational areas located in Schoharie County. A couple of these parks provide nature viewing and fishing. There are many other recreational activities available in Schoharie County which includes a variety of campsites and golf courses.

In addition to these parks, recreational facilities can be found at most schools.

Typically, these consist of ball fields, running tracks, tennis courts, etc., provided for school athletic programs, but which are also often available for use by the general public.

Public Safety

Police Forces – Schoharie County is served by four police agencies at the state, county, and local levels. Two of these agencies – the sheriff's office and the State Police - are responsible for most of the investigations in the county.

The New York State police presence in Schoharie County is part of the operation of Troop G which is headquartered in Loudonville, New York. Within the county, the State Police maintains a substation in Cobleskill.

TABLE 61
PERSONNEL OF COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL
POLICE AGENCIES IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY - 1999

Agency	Year			
	Full	P/T	Civilian	Vehicles
Sheriff's Office	15	6	18	27
Cobleskill Village PD	11	3	0	4
Schoharie Village PD	1	5	1	2

Source: 1999 Crime and Justice Annual Report, NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services. Special Note: Table does not include breakout numbers for State Police assigned to Schoharie County.

The Schoharie County Sheriff's Office is headquartered on Depot Lane in Schoharie. The sheriff is a state constitutional officer, and much of the functions of the department are associated with the operation of its correctional facility. As is reported on the accompanying Table 61, the Schoharie County Sheriff's office had 15 full time and 6 part-time officers in 1999.

In addition to the Sheriff's office, there are two municipal police departments in Schoharie County. As is shown on the accompanying table, these local police agencies vary in full time and part-time operations. The Village of Cobleskill had 11 full time officers, while the Village of Schoharie had only one full time officer.

Table 62 provides additional information concerning the type of activity of these police agencies, expressed in terms of "Index crimes" reported to each of the agencies over the most recent four-year period for which information is available. From the table, it can be seen that in 1999 over 30% of all reported offenses for serious crimes were reported to the Village of Cobleskill Police Department, with about 26% being reported to the State Police in Schoharie County. The Schoharie County Sheriff's Office accounted for about 23% of the offenses, while the SUNY Cobleskill Police handled about 17% of the reported crimes in Schoharie County.

TABLE 62
INDEX TOTAL OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN
TO POLICE 1996 TO 1999
POLICE AGENCIES IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Agency	Year			
	1996	1997	1998	1999
Sheriff's Office	61	86	139	120
State Police	265	225	188	132
State Park Police	0	0	0	0
Delaware & Hudson RR Police*	2	2	0	0
SUNY Cobleskill Police**	108	73	0	88
Cobleskill Village Police	143	135	129	166
Schoharie Village Police	9	5	14	7
COUNTY TOTAL	588	526	470	513
Crime Rate per 100,000 Pop.	1778.5	1595.2	1443.9	1579.6
Average Daily Census of County Inmates in Cortland County Jail	24	29	31	28

* Submitted no reports for 1998 and 1999. ** Submitted no reports for 1998. In 1999 became an incident-based reporting agency. Source: Crime and Justice Annual Reports for 1997 and 1999, NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services. The Schoharie County Jail has a rated capacity of 101 inmates.

A major event in recent years has been the unification of police dispatching into a single emergency control center. This integration has resulted in a more efficient use of personnel and has the potential of allowing more sworn personnel to be used in patrol and enforcement activities. The emergency services communications service includes centralized "911" emergency dispatching of police, fire, or ambulance services as needed.

Fire Departments – On the next page, Table 63 shows that in 2002 there were 17 fire departments serving communities within Schoharie County. These departments range from relatively small, single station volunteer departments located in more rural communities, to multi-station suburban volunteer operations with considerable equipment, to full time paid fire departments in the most urban settings.

Most of the fire departments in Schoharie County are staffed by volunteers. Some of these fire departments have modern equipment including, large tankers and trucks, and rescue boats and brush fire trucks. Many fire companies also support ambulance squads, while those that don't typically have medical teams available for first response.

There is an extensive state operated training program to support volunteer fire department personnel; however, this can be a mixed blessing in the sense that training can strain the already limited time available from many volunteers. The availability of responders is also a problem during weekday hours for many volunteer departments because so few people still work and live in the same community. The availability of personnel to respond to emergencies is a continuing problem for volunteer departments.

**TABLE 63
FIRE DEPARTMENTS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY**

FIRE DEPARTMENTS	
Blenheim FD	Jefferson FD
Carlisle FD	Livingstonville FD
Central Bridge FD	Middleburgh FD
Charlotteville FD	Richmondville FD
Cobleskill FD	Schoharie FD
Conesville FD	Sharon Springs FD
Esperance FD	Summit FD
Gallupville FD	West Fulton FD
Huntersland FD	

**TABLE 64
SUMMARY OF AMBULANCE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES IN
SCHOHARIE COUNTY - 2002**

Name	ID #	Service	Owner	License	Care	"911"
Burtonsville Vol Fire Dept-1st Resp Unit	4797	FR	FD	Info	BLS-D	No
Carlisle Rescue Squad	4711	Amb	Ind	Cert	AEMT-CC	No
Central Bridge Fire District	4712	Amb	FD	Cert	AEMT-CC	No
Charlotteville Fire Dist -1st Response Unit	4796	FR	FD	Info	BLS-D	No
Cobleskill Fire Dept Rescue Squad	4713	Amb	FD	Cert	AEMT-P	No
Conesville Rescue Squad	4714	Amb	FD	Cert	AEMT-I	No
Esperance Vol Fire Dept Rescue Sqd	4715	Amb	FD	Cert	AEMT-P	No
Jefferson Vol Fire Dept Rescue Squad	4716	Amb	FD	Cert	AEMT-CC	No
Middleburgh Emerg Vol Ambulance Corp	4717	Amb	Ind	Cert	AEMT-P	No
Richmondville Vol Emergency Squad	4726	Amb	Ind	Cert	AEMT-I	No
Sch-Wright Ambulance Serv (Schoharie)	4724	Amb	Ind	Cert	AEMT-P	No
Schoharie County Critical Care Team	4799	FR	Muni	Cert	AEMT-P	No
Sharon Springs Joint Fire District	4719	Amb	FD	Cert	AEMT-CC	No
Summit Fire District Rescue squad	4720	Amb	FD	Cert	AEMT-CC	No
SUNY-Cobleskill Student Med Response	466	FR	Col	Info	BLS-D	No
West Fulton Fire Department	4798	FR	FD	Info	BLS	No

Source: New York State Department of Health 2002
 Service codes: Amb = Ambulance; FR = First Responder
 Ownership Codes: Col = College; Com = Commercial; FD = Fire Department; Hosp = Hospital; Ind = Independent; Indust = Industrial;
 Muni = Municipal
 License Type: Cert = Certificate; Info = non-certificate
 Level of Care: AEMT = Advanced Emergency Medical Technician; BCFR = Basic Certified First Responder; BEMT = Basic EMT;
 BLS = Basic Life Support; Suffixes are: B = Basic; CC = Critical Care; D = Defibrillation; I = Intermediate; P = Paramedic

Emergency Medical Services – Emergency medical services in Schoharie County are provided by a variety of agencies, and rely upon either full time or volunteer personnel. As with fire departments, rescue squad personnel, whether full or part-time, undergo an extensive training program to meet state standards.

Table 64 lists ambulance and emergency medical teams in the county. Eleven communities have ambulances, and 12 of the 16 units are rated with

EMT level of licensed service. Four squads are rated to provide basic life support.

Municipal Water Supply Systems

Table 65, shown on the next page, provides details concerning the nine water systems in Schoharie County. Five of these systems rely upon surface water sources, while the other four rely upon ground water sources. The nine producing systems range in average daily production from 8,100 gallons to 980,000 gallons.

The largest water supply system in Schoharie County is the Village of Cobleskill system which relies upon surface water supplies. This system produces 980,000 gallons of water per day, but supports storage of only 760,000 gallons. The village's storage capacity is almost 220,000 less than its daily consumption rate.

**TABLE 65 - PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY - 2002**

Supply Name	Population Served	Average Daily Production (Gallons)	Average Daily Consumption (Gallons)	Distribution Storage (Gallons)	Source	Disinfection	Other Treatments
Central Bridge WD	561	61,000	61,000	110,000	Surface	Yes	2, 16, 29, Slow Sand Filtration
Cobleskill Village	4,533	980,000	980,000	760,000	Surface	Yes	2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 17, 19, 23, 24, 27, 29
Jefferson WD	300	15,000	15,000	30,000	Ground	Yes	23
Middleburgh Village	1,398	260,000	260,000	300,000	Ground	Yes	29
Richmondville Village	786	112,000	93,800	250,000	Surface	Yes	2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 17, 19, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29
Schoharie Village	1,030	133,000	133,000	500,000	Surface	Yes	4, 15, 17, 23
Sharon Springs Village	547	266,000	184,000	350,000	Surface	Yes	2, 4, 6, 10, 19, 23, 24, 28
Trout Haven Lake Assoc.	40	8,100	8,100	4,225	Ground	Yes	None
West Conesville Water Co.	75	9,900	9,900	52,000	Ground	Yes	None

Treatment codes:

2 - algal control; 3 - flocculation; 4 - coagulation; 6 - upflow clarification; 7 - tube settling; 10 - mixed media; 12 - rapid sand filtration; 15 - pressure filtration; 16 - sand media; 17 - sludge treatment; 19 - rapid mix; 23 - corrosion control; 24 - taste and odor control; 27 - activated carbon; 28 - polymer addition; 29 - fluoridation

Source: Schoharie County Health Department, Environmental Health Services, May 2002.

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The second largest system is the Village of Sharon Springs water system which produces over 266,000 gallons of water per day and supports storage of 350,000 gallons. The village's storage capacity is approximately 84,000 gallons more than its daily consumption rate. However, the Village of Schoharie's water system produces 133,000 gallons of water per day and supports a higher storage facility of 500,000 gallons – the largest in the county. Its storage capacity is 367,000 gallons more than its daily consumption rate.

Typically economic developers are looking for water systems which deliver in excess of a million gallons per day. However, some types of businesses, such as the new Wal-Mart Distribution Center in Sharon Springs, are relatively small consumers of water and can tolerate support from smaller systems. Very limited supply facilities can also mean inadequate supplies for emergency use such as fire fighting.

Municipal Sewage Treatment Facilities

Table 66 provides basic information concerning six major public waste discharges and sewage treatment facilities in Schoharie County which discharge into streams. This table provides information concerning the capacity of these sewage treatment facilities and the quality of the receiving waters.

**TABLE 66
MAJOR WASTE DISCHARGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES
SCHOHARIE COUNTY – 2002**

Community	Town	Capacity in MGD	Ownership and Operation	Waste Receiving Body	Stream Quality Classification
Cobleskill Village	Cobleskill	1.80	Public	Cobleskill Creek	C
Middleburgh Village	Middleburgh	0.090	Public	Schoharie Creek	C
Richmondville Village	Richmondville	0.20	Public	Cobleskill Creek	C(T)
Schoharie Village	Schoharie	0.20	Public	Schoharie Creek	C
Seward Town	Seward	0.016	Public	West Creek	C
Sharon Springs Village	Sharon	0.430	Public	Brimstone Creek	C

Source: "Descriptive Data of Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants in New York State," NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water, December 1999.

NYS DEC SPDES Compliance Information Section March 7, 2002

HD5:arcprog\02arcsup\stp02 MGD = Million Gallons per Day

On page 75, Table 66 shows that the largest treatment facility in the county is the Village of Cobleskill with a capacity of 1.8 million gallons per day. The second largest is the Village of Sharon Springs with a capacity of 430,000 gallons a day. As with water supplies, many developers look for communities with larger capacity sewage treatment facilities, typically over a million gallons per day. However, the degree to which a facility has the capacity to accept and treat additional waste is as important to developers as the overall size of the plant.

Water and Sewer Rates

The pair of tables, shown at the right and below, provides the current rates for water and sewer service in the public systems in Schoharie County. In terms of rates, it can be seen that almost all water and sewer systems charge on the basis of usage. Most, but not all, systems have some form of graduated cost – a base figure for which a flat fee is charged, with a rate for consumption above that level. Two sewer systems use a yearly fee. The Village of Sharon Springs, however, charges by a tax base element.

TABLE 67
WATER RATES - PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
(August 2002)

Water Rates	By Unit
Cobleskill Village	Billed qtrly, \$39.50/0-5,000 gal., then \$3.94/thousand
Jefferson Town	\$15 month. No charge/0-5,000 gal., then \$1.50/thousand
Middleburgh Village	Billed qtrly, \$30/0-20,000 gal., then \$1.50/thousand
Richmondville Village	Billed qtrly, \$46.50/0-10,000 gal., then \$4.65/thousand
Schoharie Village	Billed qtrly, \$49.65/0-10,000 gal., then \$4.965/thousand
Sharon Springs Village*	\$0.89/thousand gallons

* The Village of Sharon Springs charges by tax base element.
Source: STERPDB Survey of System Operators

TABLE 68
SEWER CHARGES
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
(August 2002)

Sewer Rates	Rate
Cobleskill Village	Billed qtrly, min. fee is included with water bill, then \$3.97/thousand gallons
Middleburgh Village	Billed qtrly, \$45/ debt reduction, then \$2.50/thousand
Richmondville Village	Billed qtrly, \$61, then \$6.10/thousand
Schoharie Village	Approx. \$200.30 for the year, then 94% of the water usage
Seward Town	\$300/unit per year
Sharon Springs Village*	\$1.20/thousand gallons

* The Village of Sharon Springs charges by tax base element.
Source: STERPDB Survey of System Operators

Electric Services



Consumers in Schoharie County receive electrical services by one of four entities: New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG), a shareholder owner public utility; the Delaware County Electric Cooperative; Niagara Mohawk; and Richmondville Power and Light Company. The following is a summary of the residential and commercial electric rates in force on the dates cited for each electric service provider noted above. Electric and gas rates are subject to change under authority and review of the New York State Public Service Commission.

Power Source/Distributor/Supplier: New York State Electric & Gas Corporation (NYSEG)⁴⁴

Communities Served in County: Towns of Broome, Blenheim, Conesville, Gilboa, Jefferson, and Summit

Electric Rates for Residential Customers in Service Class 1 (Effective as of March 1, 2002):

SERVICE CLASS 1 – REGULAR RATE

Applicable to the use of service for: Customers residing in single-family dwelling units or family farm with a single-phase service, religious houses of worship, religious schools, not-for-profit corporations' community residences for the mentally handicapped, and not-for-profit veterans organizations' posts and halls.

Rates for service:

Monthly Basic Service Charge \$11.43

Energy Charge (\$/kwh)

- 24 hours per day, every day \$0.0983

Surcharge for System Benefits Charge \$0.0016

The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Special Requirements/Limitations:

In order to qualify for this service class for a nonresidential unit, the dwelling unit's estimated demand for any nonresidential electricity use cannot be 1.5 kilowatt (kw) or more. Customers who use over 1,000 kilowatt-hours (kwh) each month may qualify for Service Class 8, Day/Night Rate. Also, customers who use over 35,000 kwh each year may qualify for Service Class 12, Time-of-Use Rate. Contact NYSEG for more details about these two service class rates.

Electric Rates for Nonresidential Customers (Effective as of March 1, 2002):

SERVICE CLASS 6 – REGULAR RATE

Applicable to the use of service for: A nonresidential customer who has an estimated or metered demand of 5 kw or less and is served at secondary voltages (120 to 480 volts). However, if a customer uses 2,000 kw/h or more each month for two consecutive months, a demand meter will be installed to record the demand. If the demand exceeds 5 kw during any billing period, then the customer's account will be switched to Service Class 2, General Service until the customer's demand is metered at 5 kw or less for 12 consecutive months.

Rates for service:

Monthly Basic Service Charge \$11.43

Energy Charge (\$/kwh)

- Charge for each kwh used \$0.11196

Surcharge for System Benefits Charge \$0.0016

The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Special Requirements/Limitations:

⁴⁴ Effective January 1, 2003, NYSEG customers are able to choose their electric supplier and choose a fixed or variable price based on the electric supplier. Customers will be charged a delivery charge which is a fixed price through NYSEG; a supply charge; and a transition charge. Price rates will vary based on the supplier and the options chosen by the customer. This information was obtained online at www.nyseg.com.

If a customer meets all the above requirements and is not using over 1,000 kwh each month, then the customer may qualify for Service Class 9, Day/Night Rate. Contact NYSEG for more details about this service class rate.

Electric Rates for Nonresidential Customers (Effective as of March 1, 2002):

SERVICE CLASS 2 – GENERAL SERVICE

Applicable to the use of service for: A nonresidential customer who has a metered demand greater than 5 kw but less than 500 kw and is served at secondary voltages (120 to 480 volts). However, if a customer uses 500 kw or more for any two billing periods during the last 12 months, the customer's account will be switched to Service Class 7, Large General Service.

<u>Rates for service:</u>	115-02-00 Regular Rate	115-02-01 HLF Rate*
Monthly Basic Service Charge	\$10.00	\$10.00
Monthly Demand Charge		
- Charge for each kw of billing demand	\$11.35	\$7.12
Energy Charge (\$/kwh)		
Charge for each kwh used:		
During first 200 hours of metered demand	\$0.06695	\$0.06558
Between 200 and 350 hours of metered demand	\$0.05658	\$0.05415
After the 350 hours of metered demand	\$0.04310	\$0.04232
Reactive Charge		
- Charge for each billing reactive kilovolt-ampere hour (rkvah)	\$0.00095	\$0.00078
Surcharge for System Benefits Charge	\$0.0016	\$0.0016

*The "High Load Factor" (HLF) rate provision is available to qualifying customers with an annual load factor of 68% or higher, which is specified in NYSEG's tariff.

The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Special Requirements/Limitations:

When a customer's meter is read every two months (bimonthly), NYSEG will reduce the customer's highest metered demand reading for the billing period by 5% and will then use the kw figure to determine the customer's billing demand. The billing demand is then multiplied by the monthly demand charge, and the results are doubled to get the demand bill for the two-month period. Contact NYSEG for more details about this service class rate.

SERVICE CLASS 3 – PRIMARY SERVICE

Applicable to the use of service for: A nonresidential customer who has a metered demand greater than or equal to 25 kw but less than 500 kw and is served at primary distribution or primary sub-transmission voltages (2,400 to 34,500 regulated volts or 34,500 to 46,000 non-regulated volts). However, if a customer uses 500 kw or more for any two billing periods during the last 12 months, the customer's account will be switched to Service Class 7-2, Large General Service at Primary Voltage or 7-3, Large General Service at Sub-Transmission Voltage.

<u>Rates for service:</u>	115-02-00 Regular Rate	115-02-01 HLF Rate*
Monthly Basic Service Charge	\$35.00	\$35.00
Monthly Demand Charge		
- Charge for each kw of billing demand	\$10.78	\$6.82
Energy Charge (\$/kwh)		
Charge for each kwh used:		
During first 200 hours of metered demand	\$0.06432	\$0.06269
Between 200 and 350 hours of metered demand	\$0.05442	\$0.04983
After the 350 hours of metered demand	\$0.04060	\$0.03954
Reactive Charge		
- Charge for each billing reactive kilovolt-ampere hour (rkvah)	\$0.00095	\$0.00078
Surcharge for System Benefits Charge	\$0.0016	\$0.0016

* The "High Load Factor" (HLF) rate provision is available to qualifying customers with an annual load factor of 68% or higher, which is specified in NYSEG's tariff.

The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Special Requirements/Limitations:

When a customer has at least 12.5 kw of newly installed equipment designed to operate during the off-peak period or is receiving NYSEG's economic development incentive, the customer may request service under Service Class 7, Large General Service. Contact NYSEG for more details about this service class rate.

SERVICE CLASS 7-1 – LARGE GENERAL SERVICE AT SECONDARY VOLTAGE

Applicable to the use of service for: A nonresidential customer who has a billed demand of 500 kw or more and is served at secondary voltages (120 to 480 volts). Also, customers receiving a NYSEG economic development incentive or adding 12.5 kw or more of controlled load are eligible for these rates.

<u>Rates for service:</u>	115-07-10 Regular Rate	115-07-11 I/HLF Rate*
Monthly Basic Service Charge	\$16.00	\$16.00
Monthly Demand Charge for On-Peak Period		
- Charge for each kw of billing demand	\$11.35	\$7.12
Energy Charge for On-Peak Period (\$/kwh)		
Charge for each kwh used during this period	\$0.07320	\$0.06908
Energy Charge for Off-Peak Period (\$/kwh)		
Charge for each kwh used during this period	\$0.04310	\$0.04232
Reactive Charge		
- Charge for each billing reactive kilovolt-ampere hour (rkvah)	\$0.00095	\$0.00078
Surcharge for System Benefits Charge	\$0.0016	\$0.0016

*The "Industrial/High Load Factor" (I/HLF) rate provision is available to qualifying customers with an annual load factor of 68% or higher, or for industrial customers with an annual average On-Peak demand of 500 kw or more, which is specified in NYSEG's tariff.

The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Special Requirements/Limitations:

The following is the on-peak and off-peak time periods which are in effect from January through December:

On-Peak – 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. (local time) Monday through Friday

Off-Peak – 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. (local time) Monday through Friday and all day Saturday and Sunday, including the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

SERVICE CLASS 7-2 – LARGE GENERAL SERVICE AT PRIMARY VOLTAGE

Applicable to the use of service for: A nonresidential customer who has a billed demand of 500 kw or more and is served at primary voltages (2,400 to 34,500 volts). Also, customers receiving a NYSEG economic development incentive or adding 12.5 kw or more of controlled load are eligible for these rates.

<u>Rates for service:</u>	115-07-20 Regular Rate	115-07-21 I/HLF Rate*
Monthly Basic Service Charge	\$75.00	\$75.00
Monthly Demand Charge for On-Peak Period		
- Charge for each kw of billing demand	\$11.68	\$7.10
Energy Charge for On-Peak Period (\$/kwh)		
Charge for each kwh used during this period	\$0.06868	\$0.06492
Energy Charge for Off-Peak Period (\$/kwh)		
Charge for each kwh used during this period	\$0.04060	\$0.03954
Reactive Charge		
- Charge for each billing reactive kilovolt-ampere hour (rkvah)	\$0.00095	\$0.00078
Surcharge for System Benefits Charge	\$0.0016	\$0.0016

*The "Industrial/High Load Factor" (I/HLF) rate provision is available to qualifying customers with an annual load factor of 68% or higher, or for industrial customers with an annual average On-Peak demand of 500 kw or more, which is specified in NYSEG's tariff.

The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Special Requirements/Limitations:

The following is the on-peak and off-peak time periods which are in effect from January through December:

On-Peak – 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. (local time) Monday through Friday

Off-Peak – 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. (local time) Monday through Friday and all day Saturday and Sunday, including the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

SERVICE CLASS 7-3 – LARGE GENERAL SERVICE AT SUB-TRANSMISSION VOLTAGE

Applicable to the use of service for: A nonresidential customer who has a billed demand of 500 kw or more and is served at sub-transmission voltages (34,500 to 46,000 non-regulated volts). Also, customers receiving a NYSEG economic development incentive or adding 12.5 kw or more of controlled load are eligible for these rates.

<u>Rates for service:</u>	115-07-30 Regular Rate	115-07-31 I/HLF Rate*
Monthly Basic Service Charge	\$300.00	\$300.00
Monthly Demand Charge for On-Peak Period		
- Charge for each kw of billing demand	\$8.88	\$5.13
Energy Charge for On-Peak Period (\$/kwh)		
Charge for each kwh used during this period	\$0.06512	\$0.05891
Energy Charge for Off-Peak Period (\$/kwh)		
Charge for each kwh used during this period	\$0.03970	\$0.03905
Reactive Charge		
- Charge for each billing reactive kilovolt-ampere hour (rkvah)	\$0.00095	\$0.00078
Surcharge for System Benefits Charge	\$0.0016	\$0.0016

*The "Industrial/High Load Factor" (I/HLF) rate provision is available to qualifying customers with an annual load factor of 68% or higher, or for industrial customers with an annual average On-Peak demand of 500 kw or more, which is specified in NYSEG's tariff.
The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Special Requirements/Limitations:

The following is the on-peak and off-peak time periods which are in effect from January through December:

On-Peak – 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. (local time) Monday through Friday

Off-Peak – 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. (local time) Monday through Friday and all day Saturday and Sunday, including the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

SERVICE CLASS 7-4 – LARGE GENERAL SERVICE AT TRANSMISSION VOLTAGE

Applicable to the use of service for: A nonresidential customer who has a billed demand of 500 kw or more and is served at transmission voltage level (115,000 volts). Also, customers receiving a NYSEG economic development incentive or adding 12.5 kw or more of controlled load are eligible for these rates.

<u>Rates for service:</u>	115-07-30 Regular Rate	115-07-31 I/HLF Rate*
Monthly Basic Service Charge	\$850.00	\$850.00
Monthly Demand Charge for On-Peak Period		
- Charge for each kw of billing demand	\$8.11	\$5.03
Energy Charge for On-Peak Period (\$/kwh)		
Charge for each kwh used during this period	\$0.06321	\$0.05807
Energy Charge for Off-Peak Period (\$/kwh)		
Charge for each kwh used during this period	\$0.03872	\$0.03840
Reactive Charge		
- Charge for each billing reactive kilovolt-ampere hour (rkvah)	\$0.00095	\$0.00078
Surcharge for System Benefits Charge	\$0.0016	\$0.0016

*The "Industrial/High Load Factor" (I/HLF) rate provision is available to qualifying customers with an annual load factor of 68% or higher, or for industrial customers with an annual average On-Peak demand of 500 kw or more, which is specified in NYSEG's tariff.
The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Special Requirements/Limitations:

The following is the on-peak and off-peak time periods which are in effect from January through December:

On-Peak – 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. (local time) Monday through Friday

Off-Peak – 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. (local time) Monday through Friday and all day Saturday and Sunday, including the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

Other NYSEG electric services include Service Class 5-Outdoor Lighting for Residential and General Service Customers, and Street Lighting Service. For more information about these services or any other

services listed above, contact the NYSEG Customer Service Call Center at 1-800-572-1111 or go online at www.nyseg.com.

Name of Power Source/Distributor/Supplier: Delaware County Electric Cooperative/A New York State Power Authority Partner

Communities Served in County: Rural Areas in Schoharie County

Electric Rates for Residential Customers:

<u>Rates for service:</u>	Year-round	Seasonal
Monthly Basic Service Charge	\$10.00	\$14.50
Energy Charge (\$/kwh)		
- 24 hours per day, every day	\$0.0735	\$0.0800

For more information about this service or for commercial and industrial electric rates, contact the Delaware County Electric Cooperative at (607) 746-2341 or go online at www.nypa.gov/Partners/delaware.htm.

Name of Power Source/Distributor/Supplier: Niagara Mohawk

Communities Served in County: Village of Cobleskill; Towns of Carlisle, Cobleskill, Esperance, Fulton, Middleburg, Richmondville, Schoharie, Seward, Sharon, and Wright

Electric Rates for Residential Customers in Service Class 1 (Effective as of February 1, 2002):

SERVICE CLASS 1 – STANDARD RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE

Applicable to the use of service for: Customers residing in residential areas or on a family farm.

<u>Rates for service:</u>	
Monthly Basic Service Charge*	\$14.92
Delivery Charge (\$/kwh)	
- 24 hours per day, every day	\$0.04161
NYPA Hydropower Benefit Reconciliation Mechanism (\$/kwh)	\$0.000565
Customer Service Credit (\$/kwh)**	\$0.00400
Surcharge for System Benefits Charge (\$/kwh)	\$0.001509
Delivery Charge Adjustment	Varies
Transmission Revenue Adjustment	Varies
Electricity Supply Charge	Varies

* Customer may be eligible for an Income Eligible Basic Service Credit of \$5.00.

** Only applies if the customer takes electricity supply service from an eligible EScO.

The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Other Niagara Mohawk residential customer electric services include: Service Class 1B-Residential Optional Service, Service Class 1C-Residential Optional Large Time-of-Use Service, Market Rate Service, and Time-of-Use Hours. For more information about these services or any other services listed above, contact Niagara Mohawk's customer service department at 1-800-642-4272 or go online at www.niagaramohawk.com.

Electric Rates for Nonresidential Customers (Effective as of February 1, 2002):

SERVICE CLASS 2 – SMALL GENERAL ELECTRIC SERVICE

Applicable to the use of service for: A nonresidential customer, commercial and industrial, who has an monthly measured demand less than 100 kw for 12 consecutive months. A customer may be either non-demand or demand users. However, if a customer uses more than 2,000 kwh each month for four consecutive months, the customer will be classified as a demand customer and a meter will be installed to record the demand. The demand meter will not be removed until the customer uses less than 2,000 kwh per month for 12 consecutive months.

Rates for service for Non-Demand:

Monthly Basic Service Charge	\$19.13
Delivery Charge (\$/kwh)	
- 24 hours per day, every day	\$0.06075
Customer Service Credit (\$/kwh)*	\$0.00400
Surcharge for System Benefits Charge (\$/kwh)	\$0.001509
Delivery Charge Adjustment	Varies
Transmission Revenue Adjustment	Varies
Electricity Supply Charge	Varies

* Only applies if the customer takes electricity supply service from an eligible ESCo.
The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Rates for service for Demand:

Monthly Basic Service Charge	\$47.25
Demand Charge (\$/kw)	\$8.32
Delivery Charge (\$/kwh)	
- 24 hours per day, every day	\$0.02291
Customer Service Credit (\$/kwh)*	\$0.00200
Surcharge for System Benefits Charge (\$/kwh)	\$0.001509
Delivery Charge Adjustment	Varies
Transmission Revenue Adjustment	Varies
Electricity Supply Charge	Varies

* Only applies if the customer takes electricity supply service from an eligible ESCo.
The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

SERVICE CLASS 3 – LARGE GENERAL ELECTRIC SERVICE

Applicable to the use of service for: A nonresidential customer who has a monthly measured demand exceeding 100 kw for 12 consecutive months. A customer may be classed as a secondary, primary, sub-transmission, or transmission. Either non-demand or demand users. However, if a customer uses less than 100 kw for 12 consecutive, the customer will be classified as a small general electric company under Service Class 2.

Rates for service for Secondary (Less than 2.2 kV):

Customer Charge	\$260.15
Delivery Charge	
- Minimum kw (first 40 kw)	\$598.80
- Per kw Charge (over 40 kw)	\$14.97
Delivery Charge (\$/kwh)	
- First 450 hrs. of Maximum kw Usage	\$0.01560
- Over 450 hrs. of Maximum kw Usage	\$0.00361
RKVA Charge	\$0.00850
Customer Service Credit (\$/kwh)*	\$0.00200
Surcharge for System Benefits Charge (\$/kwh)	\$0.001509
Delivery Charge Adjustment	Varies
Transmission Revenue Adjustment	Varies
Electricity Supply Charge	Varies

* Only applies if the customer takes electricity supply service from an eligible ESCo.
The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

(cont'd)

Rates for service for Primary (2.2 through 15 kV):

Customer Charge	\$436.70
Delivery Charge	
- Minimum kw (first 40 kw)	\$507.60
- Per kw Charge (over 40 kw)	\$12.69
Delivery Charge (\$/kwh)	
- First 450 hrs. of Maximum kw Usage	\$0.01692
- Over 450 hrs. of Maximum kw Usage	\$0.00455
RKVA Charge	\$0.00850
Customer Service Credit (\$/kwh)*	\$0.00200
Surcharge for System Benefits Charge (\$/kwh)	\$0.001509
Delivery Charge Adjustment	Varies
Transmission Revenue Adjustment	Varies
Electricity Supply Charge	Varies

* Only applies if the customer takes electricity supply service from an eligible ESCo.

The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Rates for service for Sub-Transmission (22 through 50 kV):

Customer Charge	\$554.83
Delivery Charge	
- Minimum kw (first 40 kw)	\$344.80
- Per kw Charge (over 40 kw)	\$8.62
Delivery Charge (\$/kwh)	
- First 450 hrs. of Maximum kw Usage	\$0.01629
- Over 450 hrs. of Maximum kw Usage	\$0.00450
RKVA Charge	\$0.00850
Customer Service Credit (\$/kwh)*	\$0.00200
Surcharge for System Benefits Charge (\$/kwh)	\$0.001509
Delivery Charge Adjustment	Varies
Transmission Revenue Adjustment	Varies
Electricity Supply Charge	Varies

* Only applies if the customer takes electricity supply service from an eligible ESCo.

The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Rates for service for Transmission (Greater than 60 kV):

Customer Charge	\$599.15
Delivery Charge	
- Minimum kw (first 40 kw)	\$329.20
- Per kw Charge (over 40 kw)	\$8.23
Delivery Charge (\$/kwh)	
- First 450 hrs. of Maximum kw Usage	\$0.01563
- Over 450 hrs. of Maximum kw Usage	\$0.00446
RKVA Charge	\$0.00850
Customer Service Credit (\$/kwh)*	\$0.00200
Surcharge for System Benefits Charge (\$/kwh)	\$0.001509
Delivery Charge Adjustment	Varies
Transmission Revenue Adjustment	Varies
Electricity Supply Charge	Varies

* Only applies if the customer takes electricity supply service from an eligible ESCo.

The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Other Niagara Mohawk nonresidential customer electric services include: Service Class 3A-Large General Electric Service (Time-of-Use); Service Class 4-Untransformed Service to Customers Taking Power from Projects of the New York Power Authority; Service Class 5-Combined 25 and 60 Hertz Service; Service Class 6-Purchase of Electric Energy and Capacity from Customers with Qualifying On-Site Generation Facilities; Service Class 7-Sale of Supplemental, Backup, and Maintenance Service to

Customers with On-Site Generation Facilities; Service Class 11-Individually Negotiated Contract Rates; and Service Class 12-Special Contract Rates. For more information about these services or any other services listed above, contact Niagara Mohawk's customer service department at 1-800-642-4272 or go online at www.niagaramohawk.com.

Name of Power Source/Distributor/Supplier: Richmondville Power & Light Company

Communities Served in County: Village of Richmondville

Electric Rates for Residential Customers in Service Class 1 (Effective as of September 1, 1987):

Rates for service:

Monthly Basic Service Charge	\$4.60
Energy Charge (\$/kwh)	
- 24 hours per day, every day	\$0.0290

Electric Rates for Commercial Customers in Service Class 2 (Effective as of September 1, 1987):

Applicable to the use of service for: A nonresidential commercial customer who has a metered demand of less than 7 kw.

Rates for service:

Monthly Basic Service Charge	\$4.60
Energy Charge (\$/kwh)	
- Charge for each kwh used	\$0.0449

Electric Rates for Industrial Customers in Service Class 3 (Effective as of September 1, 1987):

Applicable to the use of service for: A nonresidential industrial customer who has a metered demand of 7 kw or more.

Rates for service:

Demand Charge (\$/kw)	\$2.00
Energy Charge (\$/kwh)	
- Charge for each kwh used	\$0.0344

Electric Rates for Outdoor Lights in Service Class 4 (Effective as of September 1, 1987):

Rates for service during each calendar month:

175 Watt Mercury (color corrected)	\$5.86/month
400 Watt Mercury (color corrected)	\$10.28/month

For more information about these services, contact the Village of Richmondville Power & Light Company at (518) 294-7700.

Natural Gas Services

Name of Power Source/Distributor/Supplier: New York State Electric & Gas Corporation (NYSEG)

Communities Served in County: All communities in Schoharie County

Natural Gas Rates for Residential Customers in Service Class 1 (Effective as of October 1, 1998):

Applicable to the use of service for: Residential customers, religious purpose, or veterans' organization service. There are no restrictions for the customer size.

Rates for service:

First 2 Therms or less (Low Income)	\$6.40
First 2 Therms or less (Non-Heating)	\$10.00
First 2 Therms or less (Heating)	\$14.00
Over 2 Therms	\$0.4817

The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Additional Charges: IPO may apply until April 30 if switching from transportation or aggregation service. Also, there is a Transition Surcharge.

Natural Gas Rates for General Service Customers in Service Class 2 (Effective as of October 1, 1998):

Applicable to the use of service for: All general service customers. There are no restrictions for the customer size.

Rates for service:

First 2 Therms or less	\$18.00
Over 2 Therms	\$0.4817

The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Additional Charges: IPO or FPO charges and a Transition Surcharge.

Natural Gas Rates for Industrial Service Customers in Service Class 9 (Effective as of October 1, 1998):

Applicable to the use of service for: All industrial service customers. Industrial manufacturing or processing purposes are the restrictions for the customer size.

Rates for service:

First 50 Therms or less	\$39.25
Next 450 Therms	\$0.5276
Next 19,500 Therms	\$0.4772
Over 20,000 Therms	\$0.3801

The charges above do not include local and/or state revenue taxes.

Additional Charges: IPO or FPO charges and a Transition Surcharge.

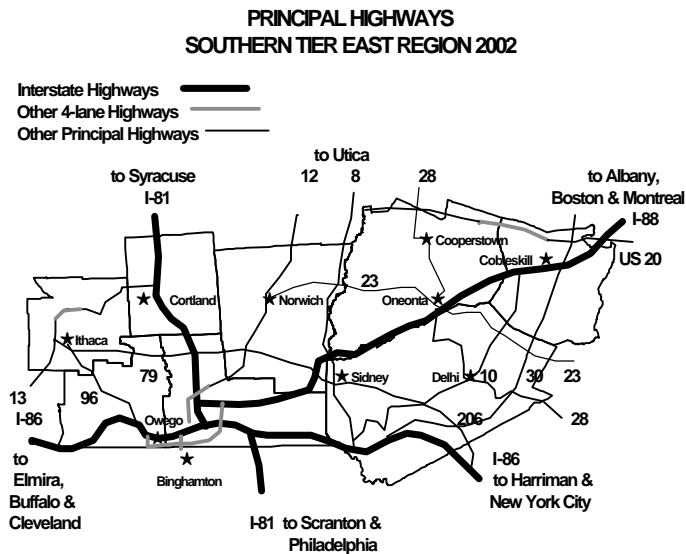
Other NYSEG natural gas services include Service Class 3-Interruptible Alternate Fuel, Service Class 1-Nonresidential Transportation Service, Service Class 2-Nonresidential Interruptible Transportation Service, Service Class 5-Nonresidential Small Firm Transportation Service, Service Class 13-Residential Aggregation Service, and Service Class 14-Nonresidential Aggregation Service. For more information about these services or any other services listed above, contact the NYSEG Customer Service Call Center at 1-800-572-1111 or go online at www.nyseg.com.

TRANSPORTATION⁴⁵

The description which follows is summarized from the 2002 Regional Transportation Plan and includes information concerning the basic highway network serving Schoharie County, and describes local access to intercity bus, rail freight, and airline service.

Highways and Roads

Schoharie County is served by a network of interstate, state, and local highways, the major features of which are illustrated on the accompanying schematic map. Because of its highway system, communities in Schoharie County are able to maintain a rural environment while remaining within a three- to five-hour drive to major metropolitan centers such as Boston, New York, and Buffalo.



As schematically depicted on the accompanying regional map, Schoharie County has five major highways (Routes 7, 10, 20, 30, 145) and one Interstate (I-88). The highways are posted for 55 miles per hour (MPH) speeds, while the Interstate is posted for 65 MPH.

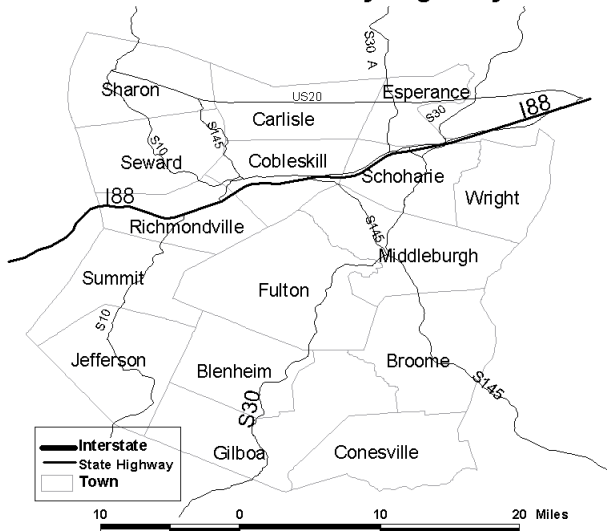
Interstate 88 - This interstate connects I-81 at Binghamton, with I-90 (the NYS Thruway) at Schenectady just west of Albany. Built mostly in the late 1970's and early 1980's, this interstate is roughly 130 miles in length. This interstate generally follows the course of State Route 7 and connects a number of communities along the Upper Susquehanna Corridor.

Interstate 88 is four lanes in width for its entire length from I-81 to I-90. Except where the highway overlaps with NYS Route 7 just north of Binghamton, traffic volumes average 9,000 to 10,600 AADT. Volumes in the Route 7 overlap portion just north of Binghamton rise to about 23,000, and around Oneonta City the volumes rise to 15,000 to 16,000. At the eastern end of this roadway, traffic volumes slowly increase from 14,000 to 20,000 in Schenectady County. Except in the Binghamton urban area, this interstate is posted with a 65 MPH speed limit. In the urban area, the posted speed limit is 55 MPH.

Supporting State and Federal Highways - The principal means of access within Schoharie County is through use of federal, state, and county numbered highways; town roads; and village streets. Most highways are two lanes in width, with paved shoulders or "breakdown" lanes of variable width.

⁴⁵ Most of the information contained in this section is extracted from **2002 INTEGRATED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION PLAN for the Southern Tier East Region of New York State**, Prepared by the Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board, February 2002.

Schoharie County Highways



The accompanying map illustrates the general major highway coverage for Schoharie County. Interstate highways are shown by the darkest lines, while state and county highways appear as thinner lines. The illustration does not depict the location of village and town streets or roads.

NYS Route 7 - Between Binghamton and Schenectady this route parallels Interstate 88 which has assumed its regional transportation role. This highway, however, maintains a role as a collector between interstate interchanges, and functions as the main street for many villages and the City of Oneonta. Most of this road is 2-lanes. The exception to this is the portion which overlaps with I-88, and the 4-lane portion from I-88 (Exit 2) to the Susquehanna River bridge in Binghamton (known as the "Brandywine Highway"). This road also intersects with Interstate 81 at Exit 4 in Binghamton.

In general, the traffic volumes on this road, south of Binghamton, range from 3,000 AADT to roughly 10,000 with volumes increasing as Binghamton is approached. The volumes on the Brandywine Highway rise to as high as 31,600 to 34,900 between Frederick and Bevier Streets, the first intersections north and south of the I-81 interchange. Traffic volumes fall off rather quickly going north from Binghamton, after the I-88 overlap. The remainder of the route generally has traffic volumes of 1,000 to 5,000 AADT with two exceptions - Route 7 in the Oneonta Area builds to 12,100 AADT, while in the Cobleskill area it builds to 16,300 AADT. In addition to "urban traffic," these two high points also reflect overlapping state routes.

NYS Route 10 - This highway connects the Village of Deposit in Delaware County with the Village of Cobleskill in Schoharie County. This highway serves as local access to communities located along the West Branch of the Delaware River. A significant portion of the road lies along the Cannonsville Reservoir which is part of the New York City water supply. This road provides access to the villages of Walton, Delhi, and Stamford. This route eventually extends north of the Mohawk Valley and becomes one of the major tourist routes through the Adirondack Mountains. The route around the Cannonsville Reservoir is perhaps one of the most scenic in the state, especially because of the almost total absence of development along the road in the reservoir area. This highway provides access to the Hobart Industrial Park developed with ARC and Rural Development assistance provided through STERPDB. It is also important for truck traffic to Walton and Delhi. This two-lane road has few significant grades, but has numerous curves which restrict passing opportunities.

Traffic volumes on much of this road are less than 3,000 AADT with four notable exceptions, all involving villages and overlaps with other state highways. Starting with Deposit at 4,300 AADT, the volume then drops to under 1,000 before rising to 7,650 at Walton - such low volumes possibly reflecting the absence of any development in the NYC Reservoir watershed. In 1999 this volume then drops again, this time to about 3,850 before rising to 8,250 at Delhi. Again the volumes drop, this time to about 1,450 before slowly rising again to 7,600 at Cobleskill.

US Route 20 - This federally numbered highway is one of the original major national routes, in this case connecting Boston and Buffalo. The function of this highway has largely been replaced by the New York State Thruway (Interstate 90) which runs parallel and several miles to the north. Within the region, this road is located in the northernmost portions of Otsego and Schoharie counties. Except for a major distribution center in Sharon Springs, this highway is basically limited to providing local access to rural

communities. Reported 1999 traffic volumes for this route basically range between 2,850 and 3,750, except for a peak of about 6,750 in Richfield Springs in northern Otsego County.

NYS Route 30 - This highway connects the hamlet of East Branch in Delaware County with the Village of Schoharie in Schoharie County. This highway serves as local access to communities located along the East Branch of the Delaware River and along the upper valley of Schoharie Creek. A significant portion of the road lies along the Downsville (Pepacton) Reservoir which is part of the New York City water supply. The route is extremely scenic, but sparsely developed. Portions of the road lie along the northern border of the Catskill Park.

This road provides access to the villages of Downsville, Margaretville, Grand Gorge, Gilboa and Middleburgh. This route eventually extends north of the Mohawk Valley at Amsterdam and becomes one of the major tourist routes through the Adirondack Mountains. In Schoharie County, this route provides access to the Max V. Shaal State Park near Fultonham and the Mine Kills State Park in North Blenheim.

This is basically a rural route with correspondingly low traffic volumes. The 1999 NYSDOT report indicates that for most of its length, this route carries traffic volumes of 580 to 1,800 AADT. Exceptions to this rule include the overlaps with other highways, including Routes 206 and 28, where volumes go up to 2,500. Other increases are associated with communities with 3,200 reported in Roxbury. By far the highest volumes on this route were reported in the vicinity of the Village of Middleburgh (6,550) northward to Schoharie Village (8,600). Traffic volumes decline after this route crosses over Interstate 88 at Exit 23.

NYS Route 145 - This highway runs from Carlisle to Hudson, but within the region serves as one of the principal means of access to the mid-Hudson Valley. Within the region, this highway is the principal route serving southeastern Schoharie County. This route interchanges with I-88 at Exit 22 just east of Cobleskill.

Beginning at Route 23 in Greene County, the traffic volumes on this route are relatively modest from 1,200 to 3,800 AADT, but this number increases when this route overlaps several other routes in larger communities in Schoharie County, such as Middleburgh (6,150, overlap with Route 30) and Cobleskill (16,200 overlap with Routes 7 and 10).

Motor Freight Carriers

The twentieth century saw a major shift in the means of transporting freight from rail to road. The trucking industry is a major national employer and a principal support to the national economy.

In 2001 Empire State Development published a brief review of the “distribution cluster” of businesses.⁴⁶ The state study reported that in 1999 the Southern Tier Region⁴⁷ was only about half of what would be expected from national averages for the level of employment in the identified sectors. Nevertheless, the study identified 1,160 establishments with 6,821 employees in distribution industries in the Southern Tier.

According to the study, roughly a quarter of these employees would be working in trucking and warehousing. The ESD study noted that “... the region is well served with east-west connections through I-86 and linkages to north-south markets along I-81. In addition, several regional airports provide scheduled passenger and air courier service. Southern Tier Distribution employment grew by about 350

⁴⁶ *The Distribution Industry in New York State*, Empire State Development Monograph, March 2001. As used in that study “distribution industries” included the following sectors: wholesale trade of durable and non-durable goods; trucking and warehousing; water transport; air courier services; pipelines and natural gas; freight and cargo arrangers; and other incidental services supporting transportation.

⁴⁷ The Southern Tier Region defined by Empire State Development includes the Binghamton and Elmira Areas.

(5%) between 1994 and 1999. The largest regional employment growth was in air courier service which grew by 446 [over this period]."⁴⁸

The Empire State Development Study identified major distribution companies in the Southern Tier East Region, which were principally located in Broome and Chenango counties. However, the major distribution company in Schoharie County involves the operation of the new Wal-Mart regional distribution center in Sharon Springs.

TABLE 69
TRUCKING AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES
SCHOHARIE COUNTY – 2000

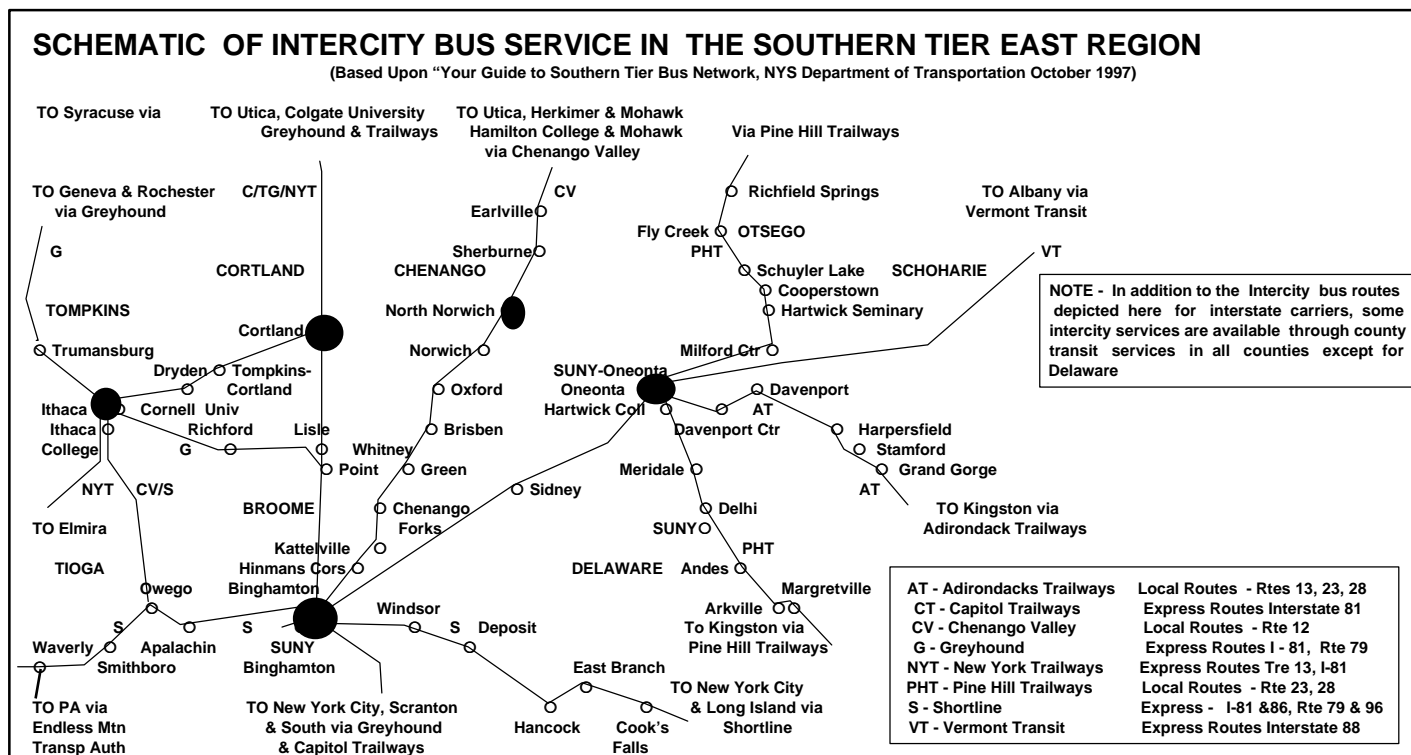
COMPANY	LOCATION
1. Carson Stryker Trucking Inc.	North Blenheim
2. Mickle Scott Excavating & Trucking	Fultonham
3. Mountain Mann Trucking	Middleburgh
4. Riddell Brothers Inc.	Warnerville
5. Soucia, James	Summit

Table 69 names five motor carriers and trucking companies in Schoharie County. These vary in size from single truck independent operators, to locally based trucking companies. It appears that many trucking companies in more rural areas tend to be single operators or small groups of independents.

Transit and Intercity Bus Services

As with most predominantly rural areas, there are relatively few transportation options available to residents who are largely dependent upon private vehicles for travel to work or shopping. Mass transit is largely limited to services available in the region's cities, a few rural transit services and intercity buses.

Intercity Bus Services - With the demise of passenger rail service over three decades ago, intercity transportation to and through the region has largely depended upon private cars or intercity buses. Intercity bus services in the region mostly follow one or another of the three interstate highways, I-81, I-86 (Route 17), and I-88; however, more local service is also available along State Routes 12, 13, 23, 28, 79 and 96. A total of eight bus lines (half of which are part of the Trailways system) have routes through one part of the region or another. The accompanying schematic map illustrates the bus routes in the region.



⁴⁸ op cit., page 7.

County And Urban Transit Services - Schoharie County does not have an urban bus system operated by the county. The Village of Cobleskill, however, does provide a taxi cab service within the village, and some limited transportation is provided through the college for the benefit of its students.

Rail Freight and Passenger Service



Shortly after the initial settlement of the Southern Tier East Region, and immediately after the heyday of canal building, early railroads were developed to serve the largely agricultural communities. These railroads were in turn the driving force in the development of many of the region's larger communities and village railroad stations became the focal point of many rural communities.

By the beginning of the twenty-first century, all of the passenger rail service is gone, and freight service is largely gone except for a few large commercial users. In rural areas, these have tended to be grain and feed operations in support of agriculture. In Schoharie County rail service was critical to the development of the limestone mining operations east of Cobleskill.

Air Service⁴⁹

Schoharie County has one airport which is privately owned by Sharon Air Park Inc. This airport is for use by the public on a limited basis. It is used by mostly small private planes with single engines. It is located on Route 20 in the Village of Sharon Springs. There is also a small landing strip in the Village of Duanesburg just outside of Schoharie County. These airfields are too small to support commercial aviation activity.

⁴⁹ For a more complete picture of airports and air service in the region, see [2001 Southern Tier East Regional Aviation System Summary Plan](#), prepared by Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board, May 2001.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development Agencies

The following is a list of the economic development agencies in Schoharie County which are available to provide funding and assistance to local governments and small businesses.

TABLE 70 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY	
Schoharie County Chamber of Commerce 315 Main Street, Suite 1 P.O. Box 400 Schoharie, NY 12157 (518) 295-7033 James Batsford, President	Empire State Development Mohawk Valley Office 207 Genesee Street Utica, NY 13501 (315) 793-2366
Schoharie County Planning and Development Agency 349 Mineral Springs Road Cobleskill, NY 12043 (518) 234-3751 Alicia Terry, Director Jody Zakrevsky, Economic Developer/Deputy Director	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Rural Development 113 Hales Mills Road Johnstown, NY 12095-3741 (518) 762-0077 John Buccos, CD Manager Cobleskill Service Center Extension Center 173 South Grand Street Cobleskill, NY 12043-1696 (518) 234-4377
Schoharie County Industrial Development Agency (IDA) 349 Mineral Springs Road Cobleskill, NY 12043 (518) 234-3751 Ronald Filmer, Director	Small Business Development Center One Pinnacle Place, Suite 218 Albany, NY 12203-3439 (518) 453-9567 William Brigham, Director

Economic Development Incentives

Schoharie County provides various economic development incentives to assist local small businesses and other agencies. The following is a list of some of the small business incentive financing programs offered with a brief description of each.

Micro Enterprise Loan Program – The Schoharie County Planning and Economic Development Agency offers financial assistance to for-profit businesses which will be located within Schoharie County. The business may borrow up to a maximum of \$100,000, but no more than \$35,000 per job created. To be eligible for a loan, borrowers must have five (5) or less employees currently working for the business. There is also an income requirement by the owner or by the majority of the employees to be eligible for a loan. For more information about this loan program, contact Jody Zakrevsky, Schoharie County Economic Developer, at (518) 234-3751.

Empire State Development Financial Incentives and Assistance – Empire State Development offers financial assistance to businesses throughout New York State. Direct loans and/or grants, and interest rate subsidies are available to businesses to help support various needs including: working capital; acquisition of land and buildings or machinery and equipment; construction or renovation of buildings; construction or improvement of infrastructure required for new location or expansion; employee training; expanding exporting opportunities; and productivity enhancement.

The Linked Deposit Program is a public-private partnership that provides businesses with affordable capital based bank loans with reduced interest rates. Through this program, eligible businesses can obtain

loans up to \$1 million for a loan period of two years from a commercial bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or farm credit institution. The interest rate is lowered by 2 or 3 points on the Prevailing Prime Rate. Manufacturing businesses with 500 or fewer full time NYS-based employees; service businesses which are independently owned and operated (except personal and professional businesses) with 100 or fewer full time NYS-based employees; businesses located in an Economic Development or Empire Zone with 100 or fewer NYS-based employees; businesses located in a highly distressed area with 100 or fewer full time NYS-based employees; NYS-certified minority- or women-owned businesses; defense industry manufacturers planning non-military market production; and any business with 100 or fewer full time NYS-based employees wanting to increase their export activities are eligible to apply for assistance in this program. For additional information about this program, contact Joanne Fitzgibbon of Empire State Development at (518) 292-5261, or the Mohawk Valley Office at (315) 793-2366.

Empire State Development also provides financial assistance to minority- and women-owned businesses through the Division of Minority- and Women-owned Business Development (MWBD). The Transportation Capital Assistance Program helps businesses that have transportation-related government contracts under the NYS Department of Transportation obtain funding for a government contractor. Businesses may borrow from \$20,000 to a maximum of \$500,000 under this program. For more information about this program and other minority- and woman-owned business assistance opportunities, contact the Empire State Development's Albany Office at 1-800-782-8369, or the Empire State Development's Mohawk Valley Office at (315) 793-2366.

Southern Tier East Economic Development (STEED) Revolving Loan Fund – This program provides direct lending for fixed assets to manufacturers or industrial related small- to medium-sized businesses in the eastern part of the Southern Tier of New York State. For more information about this program, contact the Broome County IDA at (607) 778-2730.

Tier Information & Enterprise Resources, Inc. (TIER) Economic Development Administration Revolving Loan Fund – This loan program allows agriculture/ag-related businesses in the Southern Tier East Region to borrow a minimum of \$10,000 with a maximum of \$50,000 for fixed assets or working capital. The interest rate may be as low as 4 points below the Prevailing Prime Rate at closing, but not less than 4%. Emphasis is on job creation or retention, and at least 10% of equity participation is normally required. Some areas of the TIER region may not be eligible. For more information, contact Richard McCormick at (607) 724-1327, Ext. 210.

Tier Information & Enterprise Resources, Inc. (TIER) Rural Micro Loan Fund – This loan program allows agriculture/ag-related businesses in the Southern Tier East Region to borrow a minimum of \$10,000 with a maximum of \$25,000 for fixed assets or working capital. The interest rate may be as low as 4 points below the Prevailing Prime Rate at closing, but not less than 4%. At least 10% of equity participation is normally required. This program is available in rural areas of the TIER region only. For more information, contact Richard McCormick at (607) 724-1327, Ext. 210.

Southern Tier Regional Economic Development Corporation Regional Revolving Loan Trust Fund – This loan program allows primarily manufacturing businesses in the Southern Tier East and Southern Tier Central Regions to borrow a minimum of \$25,000 with a maximum of \$75,000 for working capital. The interest rate may be as low as 1 point below the Prevailing Rate at closing, but not less than 4%. Emphasis is on job creation or retention, and at least 10% of equity participation is required. Some areas of the TIER region may not be eligible. For more information, contact Richard McCormick at (607) 724-1327, Ext. 210.

APPENDIX A

METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS IN POPULATION PROJECTIONS

National Trends and Projections⁵⁰ - Population projections are efforts to anticipate population change based upon established assumptions. One of the most accepted methodologies for preparing population projections is the cohort-component technique which is based upon a basic equation that considers birth and death rates and migration patterns.

As was noted in the main text, the population projections most recently developed at the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research by Warren Brown used the cohort-component method to develop its projections. This methodology is based upon the following formula:

$$P_b = P_a + B_{a-b} + D_{a-b} \pm M_{a-b}$$

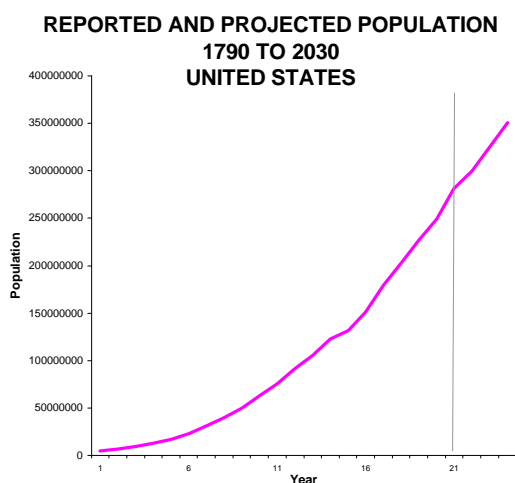
Where: P_b = Population at time "b"; P_a = Population at time "a"

B_{a-b} = Births between time a and b

D_{a-b} = Deaths between time a and b

and M_{a-b} = In or Out-migration between time a and b

Each variable is usually based upon some reference data typically referencing historic trends, which are then adjusted to reflect additional assumptions concerning how the variables will behave over the period of the projections. Discussions which appear below will expand upon assumptions made by the Census Bureau in making these projections.



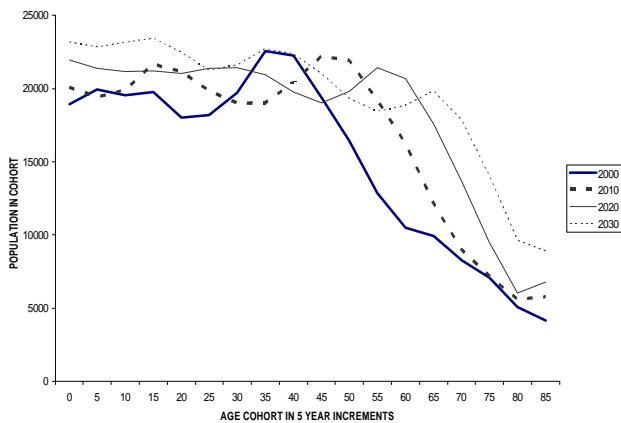
The accompanying graph illustrates the most recent projections of national population by the Census Bureau. These projections were made in January 2000, before the 2000 Census was even taken, and thus are based upon a population estimate for 2000 which was roughly 9 million persons too low.

Despite this already known error, the data presented on the graph is still useful because it shows a surprisingly steady growth pattern throughout the history of the country. The projections are based upon the "middle series" prepared by the Census Bureau. The middle series assumes: continuation of current

childbearing rates with racial distinctions diminishing over time; a gradual decline in mortality rates, again with racial or cultural differences diminishing over time; and, international migration will vary over time and slowly diminish in proportion to the total population.

⁵⁰ Hollmann, Frederick W., Tammany J. Mulder, and Jeffrey E. Kallan, **Methodology and Assumptions for the Population Projections of the United States: 1999 to 2100**, Population Division Working Paper No. 38, Population Projections Branch, Population Division, U S Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Washington, January 2000.

**TOTAL POPULATION IN 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS
2000 TO 2030 UNITED STATES**

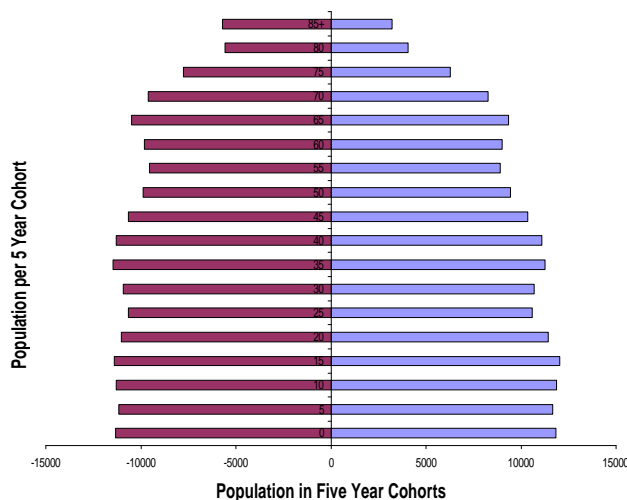


Under the middle series, the national population would exceed 570 million by the beginning of the next century. However, with the much more conservative assumptions of the “lowest series,” the national population would peak about mid-Century at about 314 million after which it would decline so that the population in 2100 would be remarkably close to that in 2000. Under the highest assumptions, the national population could exceed a billion people before the end of the century. The major differences between series tend to involve assumptions about international migration.

The accompanying line graph shows the changing age profile associated with the national population projection over the next thirty years. The heaviest line is the age profile estimated for 2000 which clearly shows the

“baby-boom” generation as a hump about at the mid point. During the next thirty years this population will age with a resultant huge increase in the most elderly cohorts which will peak just after 2030 but continue well beyond the projection period. The youngest cohorts remain approximately steady for the next decade, thereafter they increase significantly as the echo generation has children. Although the youngest age groups may be reduced as a proportion of the population as a whole, their actual numbers are projected to grow significantly – especially after 2010. The projection shows the emergence of a continuing generational “wave” which after fading by 2020 is readily apparent again by the 2030 projections.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS UNITED STATES 2030



The accompanying population pyramid is prepared from the U.S. Census projections for 2030.⁵¹ The pyramid shows the final elimination of the bulge associated with the baby-boomer generation that had dominated population pyramids throughout the second half of the twentieth century. Instead the pyramid shows a series of waves representing the alternation of growth rates from one generation to the next – a slightly larger generation followed by a slightly smaller one followed again by a larger one – with about a 25 year period between successive peaks or successive troughs. The very top of the pyramid shows a surprisingly wide “neck,” and a noticeably receding size of the oldest male cohorts, especially when compared to the females.

State and County Projections - At the end of July 2002, CISER⁵², working with the New York State Data

Center, issued its most recent draft of its population projections for New York State counties. These projections extend out to 2030, in five year increments, with five year cohorts and differentiation between the sexes. The projections were based upon the same cohort-component model which is based upon -

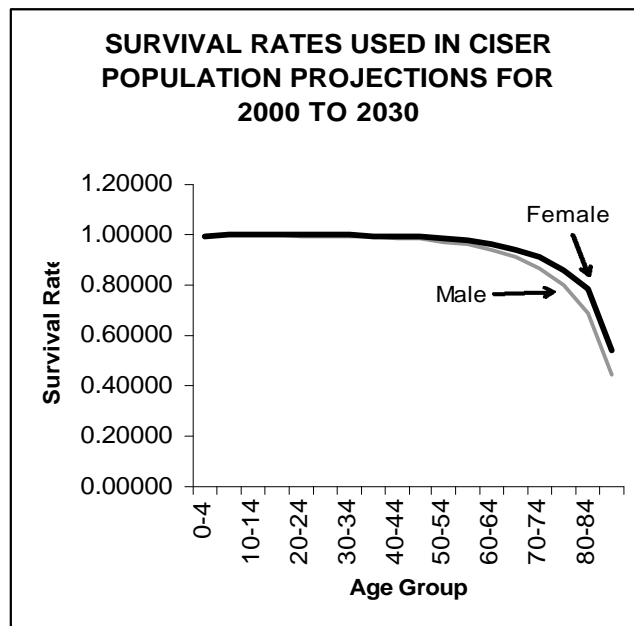
⁵¹ From Table NP-T3-F “Projection of Total Resident Population by 5-year Age Groups and Sex...” U.S. Census Bureau.

⁵² This is the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research. Warren Brown from Cornell is the chief researcher involved in the preparation of these projections.

birth rates, death rates, and the rate of migration. The value for each of these variables was based upon the most recent county level data and assumptions regarding future interregional migration patterns.

After considering comments from various agencies, including Southern Tier East, CISER issued its final population projections in October 2002. While the methodology remained the same in the final version, there were certain adjustments made to assumptions for particular counties. Specifically, there were major adjustments to the assumptions regarding net migration rates, as will be discussed further below.

The accompanying graph illustrates the survival rates used for the death rate variable in the final CISER projections. The values for this variable represent the proportion of the population which was alive at the beginning of each five year increment and which could be expected to also be alive at the end of the incremental period. These appear to be generally consistent with national and state statistics and are uniformly applied to all of the county level projections throughout the state.



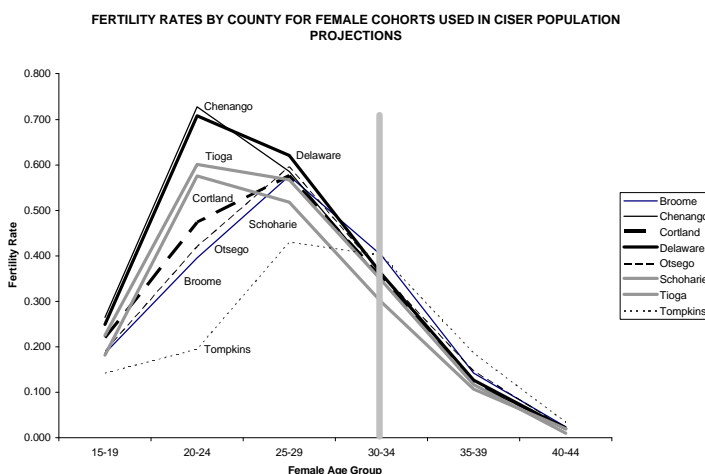
The graph shows that survival rates on average are very high, over 99%, for the cohorts under 40 years of age, but then start to decline to about 95% by the age of 60. After about age 70, the male survival rate (the thinner line on the graph) dropping at a rapidly accelerating rate. The female survival rate starts this decline about 5 years later but otherwise in a pattern similar to the rate for males.

In contrast to the death rates, fertility rates were estimated by CISER for each county individually and for each cohort of the female population within the child bearing years⁵³. The following graph illustrates the rates which were used for the counties within the Southern Tier East Region.

The graph shows that for all of the counties the fertility rates for females above the age of thirty are roughly the same and show a consistent decline over the following two age groups until it approaches statistical insignificance after 44 years of age.

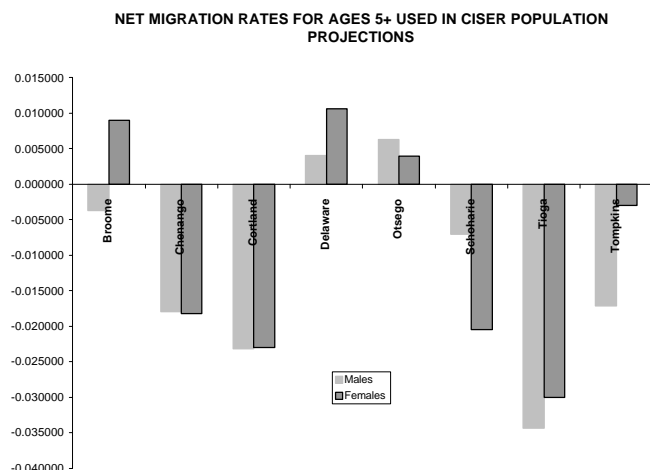
In contrast, for females aged 15 to 30, the graph shows significant differences between counties. In general those counties which had college populations had lower fertility rates, especially for the 20-24 year old cohort. Because of its large graduate school population, the depressed fertility rates for Tompkins County are more extreme and extend over a longer period of time.

Broome, Cortland, Otsego, and Tompkins counties all have significant portions of their population enrolled in 4-year colleges. At the other end of the spectrum, Chenango, Delaware, Schoharie and Tioga counties



⁵³ For the purposes of this model, child bearing years were limited to 15 to 44 years of age. While females younger than 15 or older than 45 can have children, the fertility rates at these extremes are so low that their exclusion from the model would be considered statistically insignificant, especially at the county level.

have higher fertility rates in the younger years. The presence of 2-year dormitory colleges in Delhi and Cobleskill does not appear to affect these rates too much.



The accompanying bar graph illustrates the net migration rates used by CISER for the county population over the age of 5 years old. A slightly altered net migration rate was used for the birth to 5 years old cohort. As with fertility, different migration rates were used for the individual counties. Different rates were used for male and female components of the population.

The graph, revised to reflect changes primarily regarding Broome County shows that five of the eight counties had negative net migration – that is that more people left the county than came in. A sixth county – Broome – shows a mix with a slight net out-migration of males, and a small net

in-migration for females. Only Delaware and Otsego were shown as having positive net migration rates. Broome and Tioga counties had the largest negative migration figures shown (but not the greatest losses statewide).

While for most of these counties the net migration was more or less balanced between male and female, this was not the case for three counties. For Tompkins the negative net migration was much higher for females than for males, while the reverse was the case for Schoharie County. For Delaware most of the positive net in-migration was attributed to males.

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