

# 2011 Baseline Data Report for Auburn, NY

June 10, 2011  
Maxwell Consulting Team

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# Authors

*Maxwell Consulting Team*

Rogério Jesus Caldas

Claire Moss

Harimanda Razafindramanana

Bree Spencer

Mandy Wampler

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# Introduction

The 2011 Baseline Data Report of the Racial Composition of Auburn provides descriptive statistics on a series of social and economic indicators by race.

This report was commissioned by Community Wide Dialogue to End Racism of Auburn-Cayuga (CWD), to establish a starting point for an on-going project that will educate the local community about racial disparities in Auburn. Further use of the information provided in the 2011 Baseline Data Report is at the discretion of CWD.

The authors of this report are members of the 2011 Maxwell Consulting Team, which is comprised of Master of Public Administration graduate students from Syracuse University. As part of a consulting project the group conducted data collection, analysis and presentation of the report. Through the Capstone project, students learn real world application of skills in a public sector or non-profit consulting experience. The Maxwell Consulting Team provides CWD with data collection and analysis CWD currently does not have the resources to complete.

Following this introduction an Executive Summary of the data found in this report. A Methodology section that offers a comprehensive look at data collection and research methods used follows. Each section of the report includes a description of decisions made by the authors. Together, these descriptions constitute a framework used in the compilation of data and subsequent analysis.

The 7 social and economic indicators included in this report were determined in part by CWD and in part by the availability of data. Discussion of each indicator includes necessary definitions, relevance to racial composition, a summary of the data collected (typically in the form of a graph, table, or map) and analysis.

Community Demographics is the first indicator which outlines information on the general population of Auburn and establishes the baseline racial composition numbers that will be used throughout the remainder of the report.

Segregation, the second indicator, utilizes a measurement tool known as the Dissimilarity Index to analyze the location of different racial groups throughout Auburn.

Education constitutes the third section of the report. The abundance of data available on this topic allows for a detailed analysis of school composition and educational attainment.

The fourth indicator, Income and Employment, discusses household median and per capita income, poverty status, unemployment, and workforce composition.

Housing and Mobility addresses issues of homeownership and stability within a community. By providing an analysis of housing occupancy and mobility within different racial groups, section five paints a more complete picture of the racial composition and dynamics of Auburn.

Section six explores issues related to Health in an attempt to provide a comprehensive look into various sub-indicators including vital statistics, emergency room visits and HIV/AIDS cases. Data that are not disaggregated by race are included for lead poisoning and hunger.

The seventh indicator covers Public Safety, an important element of a community's quality of life. While data disaggregated by race is limited for this indicator, information on arrests by race and the racial composition of area law enforcement are included.

The Appendix, included at the end of this report, contains detailed information regarding the racial composition and education attainment for the majority of schools in Auburn. These details are included for the benefit of the reader but were too specific for inclusion in the main body of the report.

# Executive Summary

**Demographics:** Analysis reveals that the composition of Auburn is 92 percent Whites and 8 percent minority. The prison population in the city has a very different racial composition than the Auburn population. It is comprised of 25 percent White, 56 percent African American, and 16 percent Hispanic. In this light, to provide a more representative picture of the city, data analysis did not include the prison population.

**Segregation:** Analysis of demographic data shows that residential segregation is highest in Auburn between African Americans and Whites. However, these groups are much less segregated than their average counterparts throughout the United States.

**Education:** Enrollment data reveals that, from 2007 to 2009, the percentage of White students in the Auburn city school district declined from 86 to 84 percent, while the percentage of African American students increased from 10 to 12 percent and the overall minority population increased by 6 percent. In addition, a higher percentage of Whites met the minimum learning standards, obtained the highest grade with distinction and had a Bachelor degree or more, compared to African Americans and other minorities. On average, levels of educational attainment are lower for all racial groups in Auburn than in Cayuga County.

**Income and Employment:** In general, data reveals that Whites have a median household income 2 times greater than that of minority groups. Poverty rates are higher in Auburn than in Cayuga County and the nation, with African Americans and the people of Two or More races having the highest and Whites the lowest. Regarding unemployment, minorities generally have lower rates than Whites in Auburn. In Cayuga County, Whites are slightly over-represented as a share of the work force. They also comprise a greater share of the total in higher skill, higher earnings types of jobs.

**Housing and Mobility:** Housing data show that there are racial disparities in home ownership in the county. For example, 72 percent of White families own a house compared to 33 percent of African American families. In addition, 87 percent of White families lived in the same house one year ago compared to 52 percent of African American families.

**Health:** In interpreting health information for minority populations in Cayuga County, caution is important due to the small number of vital events that occur within each group. Overall, analysis shows that there are racial disparities with regards to health. Notably, infant mortality, spontaneous fetal death and abortions all have higher rates in the African American community than in the White community.

**Public Safety:** Public safety is a complex issue that includes elements that are geographical, social and psychological. Despite difficulties in obtaining data associated with a town the size of Auburn, the analysis on the information available shows that arrests by race do not mirror the racial composition of the city of Auburn or Cayuga County. It is further reported that the racial composition of law enforcement officers in Auburn and Cayuga County is predominately White.



# Methodology

The purpose of this report is to present descriptive statistics which demonstrate outcomes by race along a variety of different dimensions for Auburn. Various methods of data collection were utilized in the construction of this report and a brief explanation of our methodology is provided here.

Data was obtained through contact with community organizations and local and state agencies. Raw data has been incorporated into this report to the extent that it was available. Many organizations and local agencies lack the capacity necessary to conduct data collection themselves and they too rely on data reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, New York State Departments, the US Census, and the American Community Survey.

Given that Auburn has such a small population, it was not possible in some instances to obtain data for the city. In these cases, data has been presented for Cayuga County. The report focuses on racial outcomes in Auburn while also presenting comparison data in order to provide the context for the outcomes. It is important, for example, to know how poverty rates vary by race in Auburn, but it is also meaningful to understand if this is higher or lower than the differences experienced elsewhere. Auburn level data is most often compared to Cayuga County data, while Cayuga County data is compared to data for New York State. In the Demographics and Education section Auburn is compared to Geneva, another small city in Central New York. Geneva was chosen due to its geographic proximity and relative social and economic similarities to Auburn.

## *Small Sample Sizes*

While the descriptive statistics presented in this report offer a reliable overview of the state of racial outcomes in Auburn, it is important to note the nuances that are associated with the reporting of different measures. Auburn is a city with a relatively small population and its minority groups are comprised of small numbers of individuals. Consequently, the minority groups have very small sample sizes. As sample sizes increase, data becomes more valid and accurate. This was kept in mind as we interpreted the data and we have made every effort to present data in an objective manner.

## *Racial Categories*

For the purposes of this report the racial categories we use are White, African American, Hispanic, Other and Two or More. Hispanic is used in this context as a racial group. Two or More is a census category that includes those who identify as multi-racial. We have collapsed those racial groups with populations too small to produce meaningful rates in Auburn, specifically Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian and Other, into the Other category.

### *Prison Population*

The population of Auburn and of Cayuga County includes inmates who are incarcerated in prisons in these locations. The inclusion of these populations changes overall racial outcomes. Every effort has been made to remove the prison population from our reported data. Specifically, data for Auburn was obtained by census tract. A census tract is a geographic subdivision of a county that the census uses to organize populations for the purpose of data collection and reporting. A tract usually contains between 2,500 and 8,000 individuals. Data from the 7 Auburn census tracts were added together to create alternate population totals. We excluded census tract 420, which until 2010 was the prison alone. In instances when it was not possible to exclude the prison, we have clearly stated the impact that this may have. Cayuga Correctional Facility was not removed from Cayuga County data. Given the size of Cayuga County and the relative size of the Correctional Facility, this does not skew the data in the same way it does for Auburn.

### *The American Community Survey and the Census*

In many instances, the most current data available was provided through the American Community Survey (ACS) since data from the 2010 decennial Census had not been released in full for Auburn and Cayuga County at the time of this report's publication. The ACS provides annual data on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the US population. Unlike the decennial Census, which is an effort every 10 years to collect actual population counts, the ACS data is obtained from a sample of the population. For this reason, all data from the ACS are estimates. The US Census Bureau, which conducts the ACS, reports a margin of error (the difference between the reported estimate and the upper and lower bound of that estimate) for each variable in order to establish the reliability of the data. Despite wide margins of error for some data, the ACS has become the standard for use in planning and spending by local, state, and federal decision-makers in years between the decennial Census.

The ACS reports three different types of estimates: 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year. The 1-year estimates are only reported for areas with populations greater than 65,000, and for this reason were not available for Auburn. The 3-year estimates are produced for areas with populations greater than 20,000 people and are the average of 36 months of data. Data is reported for areas with populations of almost any size in 5-year estimates and consists of the average of 60 months' worth of survey data. 5-year estimates utilize the largest sample size, and are the most reliable, though less current than the other two estimates. According to the US Census bureau, it is best to use the 5-year estimates when "precision is more important than currency [and when] analyzing very small populations."<sup>1</sup> In this report, the 5-year estimates for 2009 have been used throughout.

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<sup>1</sup> US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.  
[http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance\\_for\\_data\\_users/estimates/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/estimates/)

### *Use of Maps*

We include a map of the distribution of the White population in Auburn in our section on demographics. This map is to be used in conjunction with all subsequent maps that provide information on various indicators but do not reflect racial composition. Our maps were created using census block groups, which are census tracts broken up into even smaller units. Scales were selected in order to best visualize the differences between census block groups within the city. As with any map, our scale decisions influence the appearance of the map.

# Demographics

Demographic data is important for understanding characteristics of individuals within a specific population. A population can be as small as a census block or as big as the entire earth. Race is a type of demographic indicator that explores the racial composition of a population.

The racial composition of Auburn can be used as a comparison for other indicators. Race is often connected to income and access to resources, and these disparities are better understood using racial composition as a basis of comparison.

The following topics explore the racial composition of Auburn:

- Racial Composition of Auburn
- Racial Composition of Auburn Correctional Facility

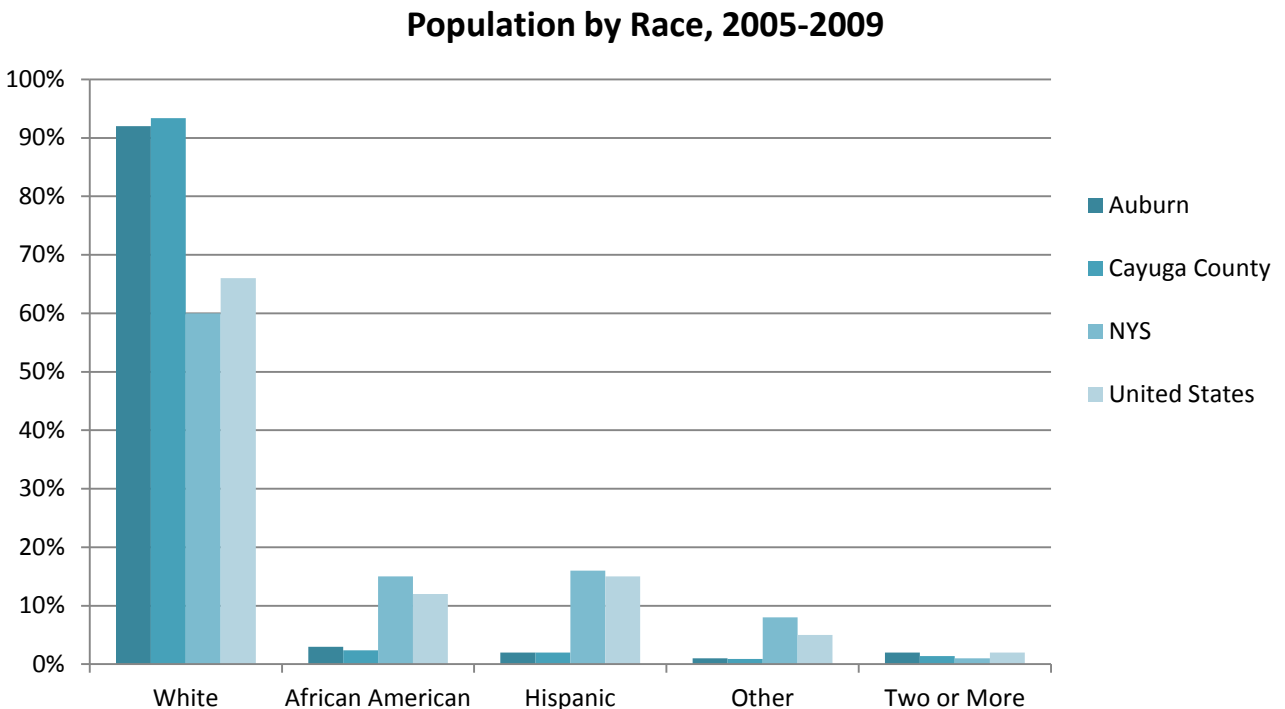
Population counts usually include prisoners; American Community Survey data at the census tract level is used to calculate the racial composition of Auburn and Cayuga County without the prison.

## Racial Composition

Racial composition is the representation of each racial group within the population of a community. Comparison between Auburn, Cayuga County, New York State, and the United States is used to show how Auburn is different from or similar to other areas. This comparison is important to explore potential racial disparities in other indicators.

Auburn has a higher percentage of White residents and a lower percentage of African American residents than the populations of both New York State and the United States. White residents constitute 32 percentage points more of the population in Auburn than they do in New York State, and 26 percentage points more than in the United States as a whole. Auburn's African American residents make up 12 percentage points less of the population than in New York State and 9 percentage points less than in the United States.

The data come from the American Community Survey Estimates, and the prison is removed by using data by census tract.



Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

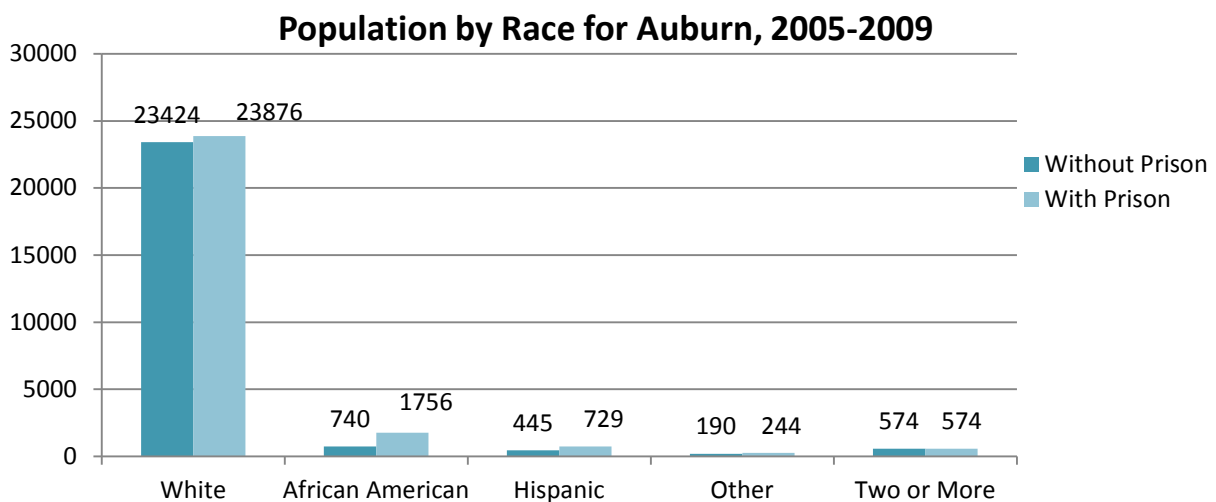
## Racial Composition of Auburn Correctional Facility

The Auburn Correctional Facility is an all-male state maximum security prison located in central Auburn. Prisoners in the United States are currently counted where they reside, which means they are included in most community data for the city of Auburn. Indicators look different when prisoners are included, so it is important to understand the population size and racial composition of the prison. This is also important because most indicators specifically remove the prison population.

A majority of individuals in the prison, 75 percent, are minorities, compared to 8 percent of the Auburn population without the prison. Including the prison makes the minority presence in Auburn appear higher and does not reflect the racial makeup of the wider city. The African American population is 53 percentage points higher in the prison than in Auburn, while White inmates make up 67 percentage points less than in the Auburn population. Auburn has 452 fewer White residents and 1,016 fewer African American residents when the prison population is not included in population totals.

Population Percentages by Race, 2005-2009						
	White	African American	Hispanic	Other	Two or More	Totals
<b>Auburn Correctional Facility</b>	25%	56%	16%	3%	0%	100%
<b>Auburn (without prison)</b>	92%	3%	2%	1%	2%	100%

Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)



Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

# Segregation

Racial segregation is important for the other indicators because it looks at whether people of different races live separately from others within a community. Where individuals live affects the resources they have access to, and this in turn impacts outcomes in education, employment, housing, health and safety.

Knowing the patterns of housing location for each racial group provides insight into how segregation may be a cause or result of racial disparities for other indicators.

Segregation and the location of different racial groups is observed through these measures:

- Index Dissimilarity
- Map of racial composition

Data on segregation for different years from 1980 to 2010 are presented to understand changes over time. This is noteworthy because segregation trends may be connected to trends in other indicators.

Unless noted, calculations include the prison population. A choice was made to include the scores for 2005-2009 estimates to provide a comparison for the African American-White index with and without the prison. Use caution in interpreting the dissimilarity scores generated using ACS estimates, as several of them are extremely high in comparison to index scores using census data.

## Index of Dissimilarity

Data show that Auburn is less segregated by race in 2010 than in 1980, and less segregated than the United States. Calculations reveal that Auburn’s population with the prison appears more segregated than it does without. The following description explains how the segregation measure is derived and what it means.

The Index of Dissimilarity is calculated between two racial groups in a specific geographic area, and is a common measure of segregation. An index score represents the percent of either group that must move to different locations within the city for the racial composition of each tract to reflect the overall racial composition of the area. In this section, racial categories were taken from the source, and do not reflect the categories used in the remainder of the report.

Dissimilarity Index scores fall between 0 and 100, where 0 reflects low, and 100 high, levels of segregation. For example, a score of 40 for African American-White dissimilarity means that 40 percent of African Americans or Whites need to move throughout the city to mirror the racial composition of the city. Scores above 60 are considered very high.

Data come from US2010, an online database created by Brown University that has segregation profiles for cities in the US. An alternate index uses the ACS Estimates to consider Auburn without the prison. Index scores for racial groups paired with the Asian racial group are abnormally high for the 2005-2009 estimates. The Dissimilarity Index estimates segregation, but may not fully reflect segregation patterns.

In Auburn, the African American-White dissimilarity index score for 2005-2009 estimates without the prison is 11.1 points below the score that includes the prison. Estimates with the prison show African Americans and Whites in Auburn as more segregated than when the prison is excluded from calculations.

<b>White-African American Index of Dissimilarity Auburn, 2005-2009</b>	
	<b>Dissimilarity Index</b>
<b>With Prison</b>	55.6
<b>Without Prison</b>	44.5

Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates) and "Spatial Structures in the Social Sciences." <sup>2</sup>

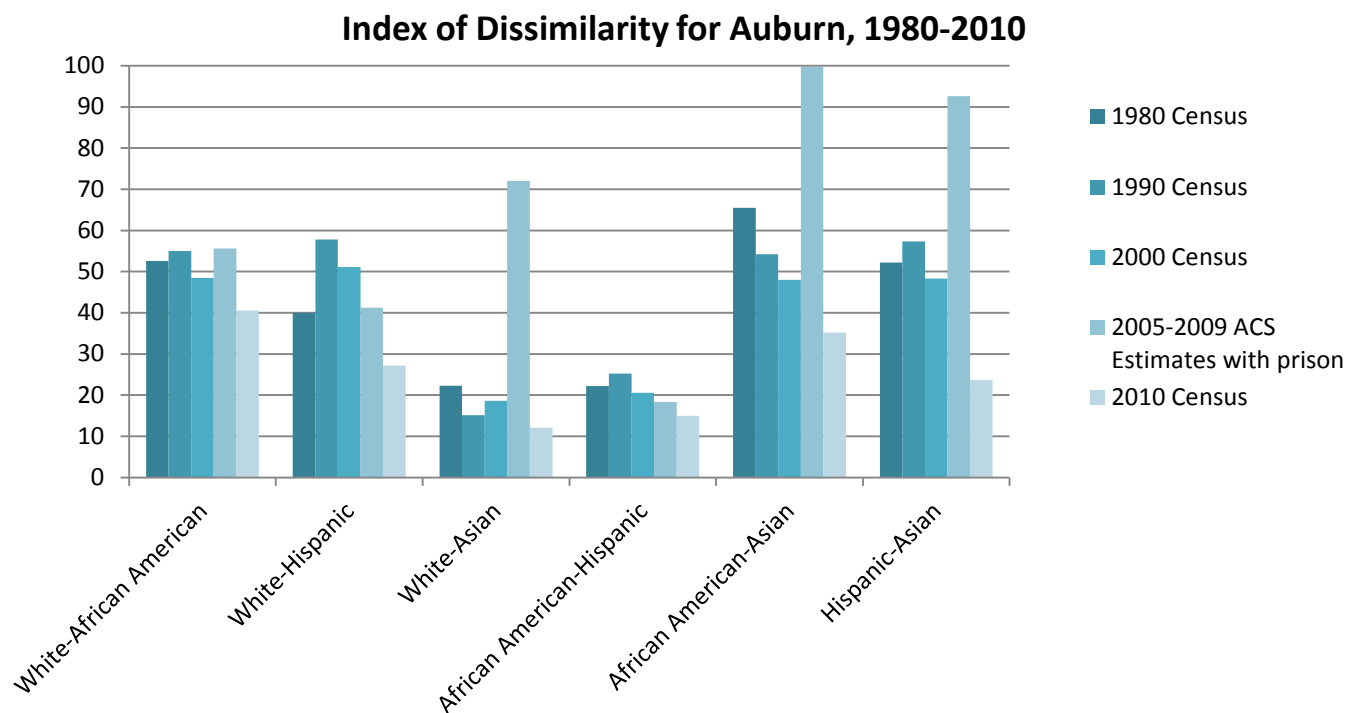
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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.s4.brown.edu/us2010/>



According to the dissimilarity index scores for 1980-2010, there is a declining trend of segregation over time for all racial groups in Auburn. White-African American segregation is 12.1 points lower in 2010 than 1980.

Index scores are significantly higher for several 2005-2009 estimates, and should be used with caution. Population estimates may be the cause of these large differences. 2005-2009 index scores are 59.9 points higher for White-Asian dissimilarity than scores for the year 2000. The African American-Asian index score is 64.5 higher and the Hispanic-Asian score is 68.9 points higher for 2005-2009 estimates compared to 2000.



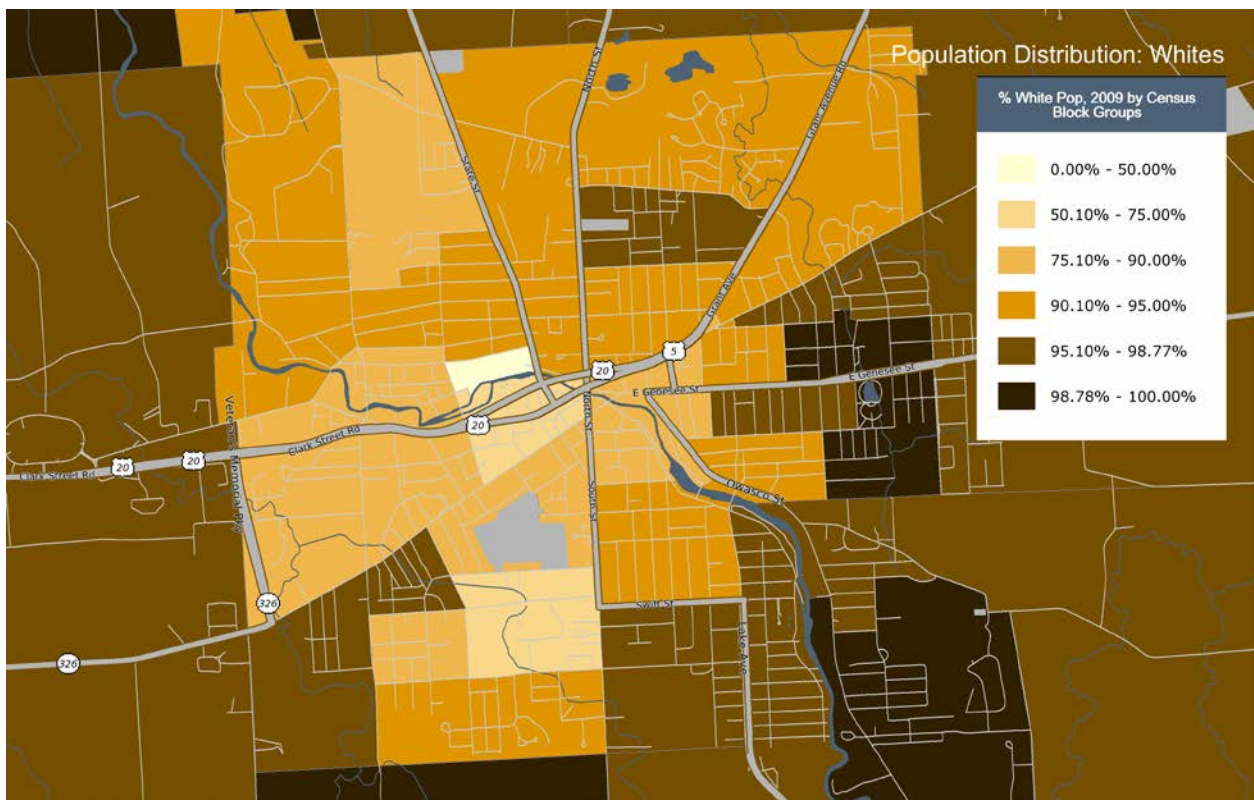
Source: "Ethnic Diversity Grows, Neighborhood Integration Lags." In Redefining Urban & Suburban America

Index of Dissimilarity, 2000		
	United States	Auburn
African American-White	65.0	48.5
Hispanic-White	51.5	51.1
Asian-White	42.1	18.6

Source: "Ethnic Diversity Grows, Neighborhood Integration Lags." In Redefining Urban & Suburban America

## Map of Racial Composition

The map below shows the geographic representation of the White population across all census block groups in Auburn. The lightest color shows where less than 50 percent of the population is White. Darker colors show higher concentrations of Whites. When interpreting the map, take into consideration that the appearance of the racial distribution is specific to the scale used.



Source: SimplyMap, <http://www.simplymap.com>

# Education

A high quality education system is an important characteristic of communities. In addition to being a driver of economic growth, education offers a unique platform for skill development, socialization, safety and a sense of self-worth. People with higher levels of education are often associated with higher income, better health and are less likely to be involved in crime.

Education is an important variable in understanding potential disparities between racial groups. There are many factors that affect education, such as school composition. The relative performance of students may be interconnected with the demographics of the location, median income of a student's family, housing, health conditions and public safety. Disparities in education may provide insight into other forms of racial disparity, and vice versa.

To provide a picture of Auburn's educational system based on the factors described above, data is presented on:

- School Racial Composition
- Educational Attainment
- Adult Educational Attainment
- Adult Literacy
- Alternative Education Program

Data were obtained from the NYS Report Card, Cayuga Community College, Literacy Volunteers of America, and BOCES. These sources provide the school racial composition for all minority groups. Confidentiality considerations, given the small student population of some minority groups, limited the data available on test performance to Whites and African Americans.

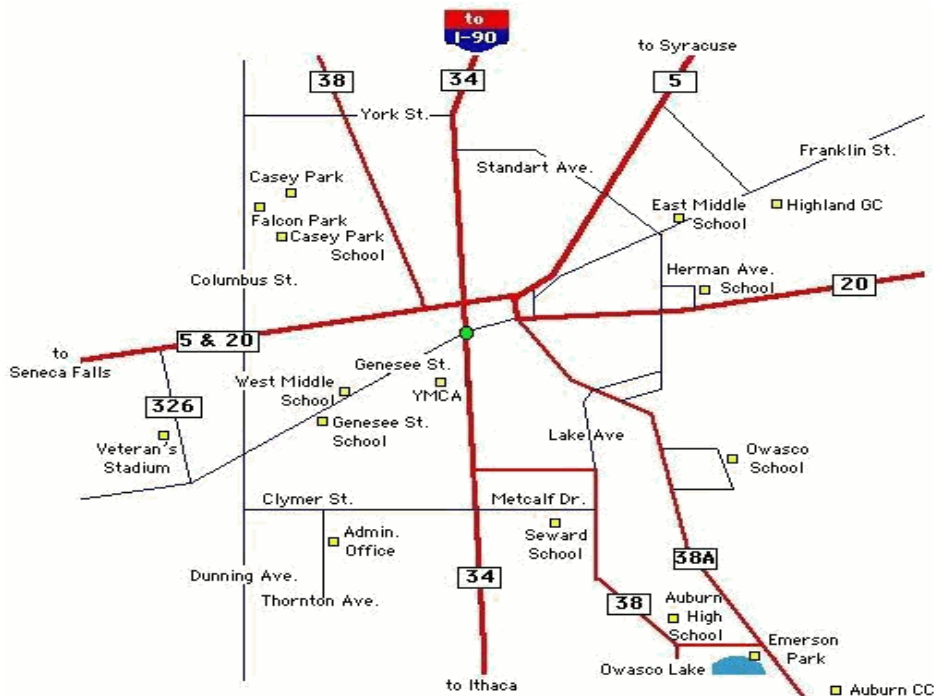
Data on school composition and educational attainment for the majority of schools in the Auburn City School District are available in the Appendix.

## School Racial Composition

School racial composition refers to the racial makeup of enrolled students. This information is important as it may provide insights into the changing racial composition of schools in Auburn.

This section provides information on the racial composition of the Auburn City School District, Auburn High School, and Cayuga Community College obtained from the NYS Report Card and Cayuga Community College. The NYS Report Card is part of NYSTART - the New York State Testing and Accountability Report Tool. It collects comprehensive descriptive and performance data on public and charter schools, whole districts, and the State. This information is available to the public through an online database, which includes statewide comparison data for each reporting year.

The analysis focuses on school years 2007-2008 and 2009-2010 to show the change over the last 3 years. The relationship between the two school years is of particular interest as data on school year 2008-2009 follows the trend shown through 2009-2010. In addition, data analysis also compares the Auburn City School District to the Geneva City School District for school year 2009-2010. The city of Geneva is used because of its geographical proximity and relative social and economic similarities to Auburn.



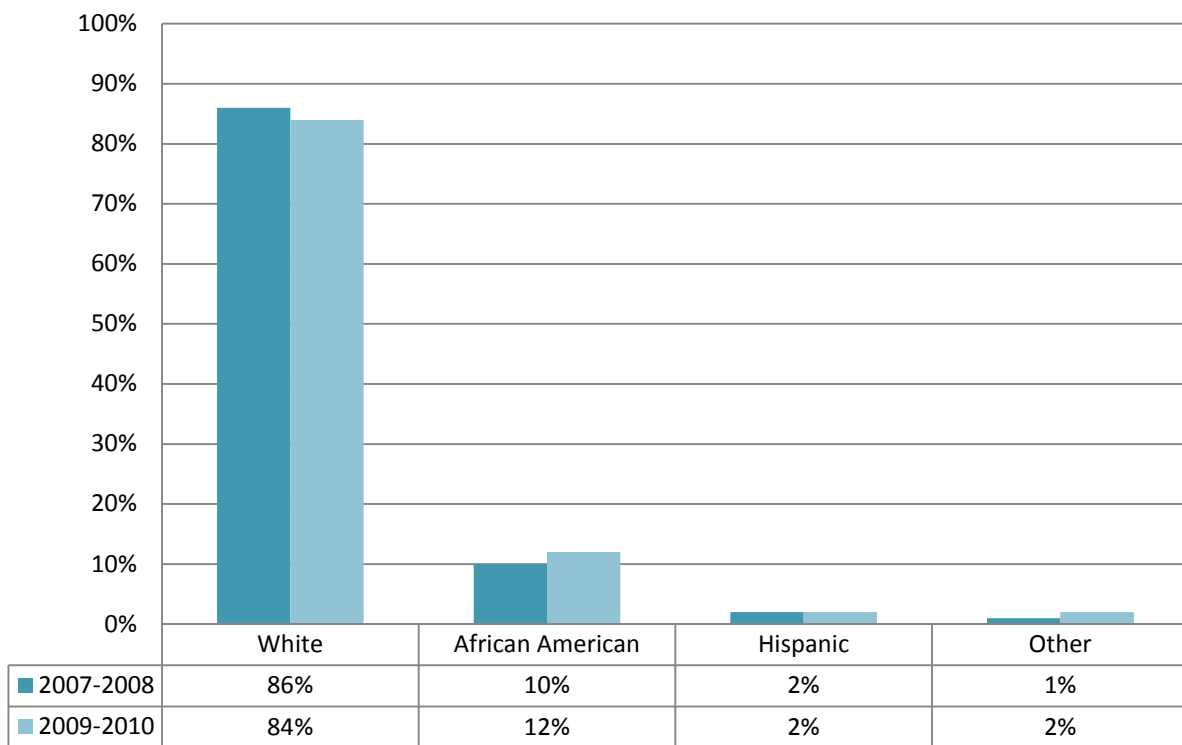
Source: Auburn City School District

## Racial Composition of Auburn City School District

Between the school years 2007-2008 and 2009-2010, the total number of enrolled students declined from 4,488 to 4,378. While the percentage of White students declined from 86 percent to 84 percent, the percentage of African American students increased from 10 percent to 12 percent, the percentage of Hispanic students remained the same, and the percentage of Other races increased from 1 percent to 2 percent.

Over the two school years, the number of White students decreased from 3,878 to 3691, which corresponds to a 5 percent decrease. In contrast, the number of African American students increased from 464 to 511, or a 10 percent increase.

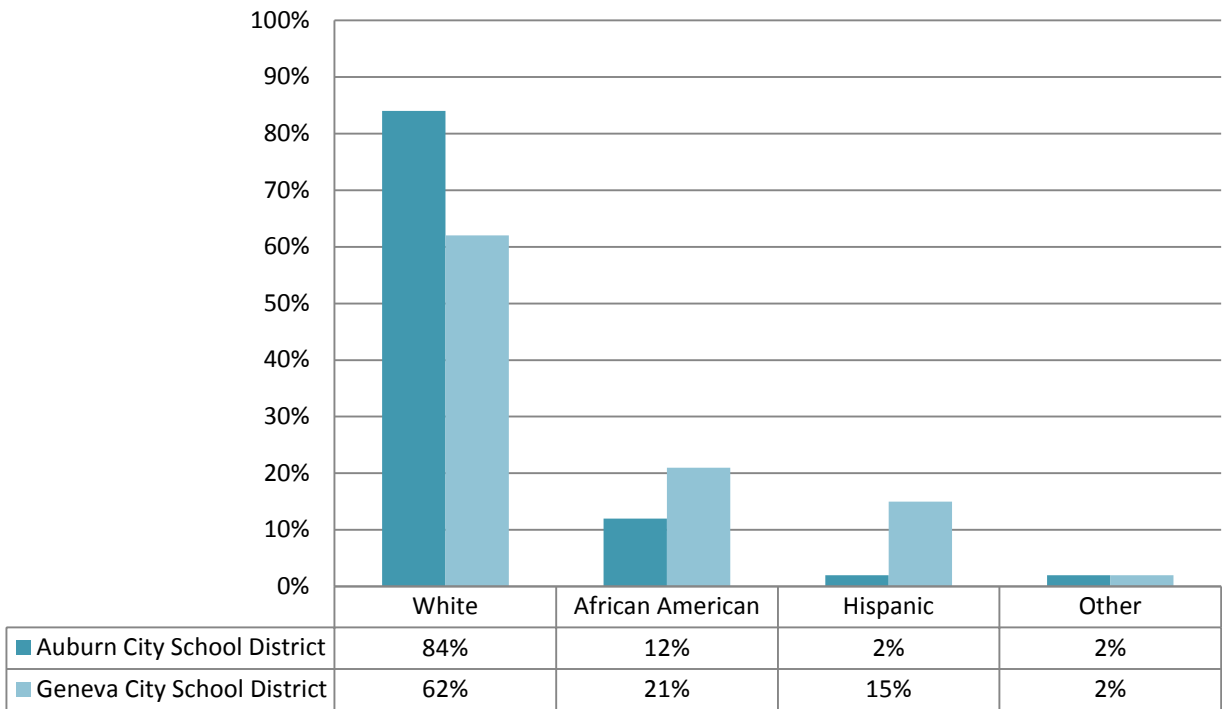
**Composition of Auburn City School District,  
2007-08 and 2009-10**



Source: NYS Report Card

In comparing Auburn and Geneva school districts, data show that the percentage of White students is greater in Auburn, while the percentages of African American and Hispanic students are larger in Geneva. Overall, the percentage of non-white students is smaller in Auburn than in Geneva, with White students constituting 20 percentage points more of the student population in Auburn. In contrast, African American and Hispanic students represent a greater share of the student population in Geneva.

### Racial Composition of Auburn City School District and Geneva City School District, 2009-2010



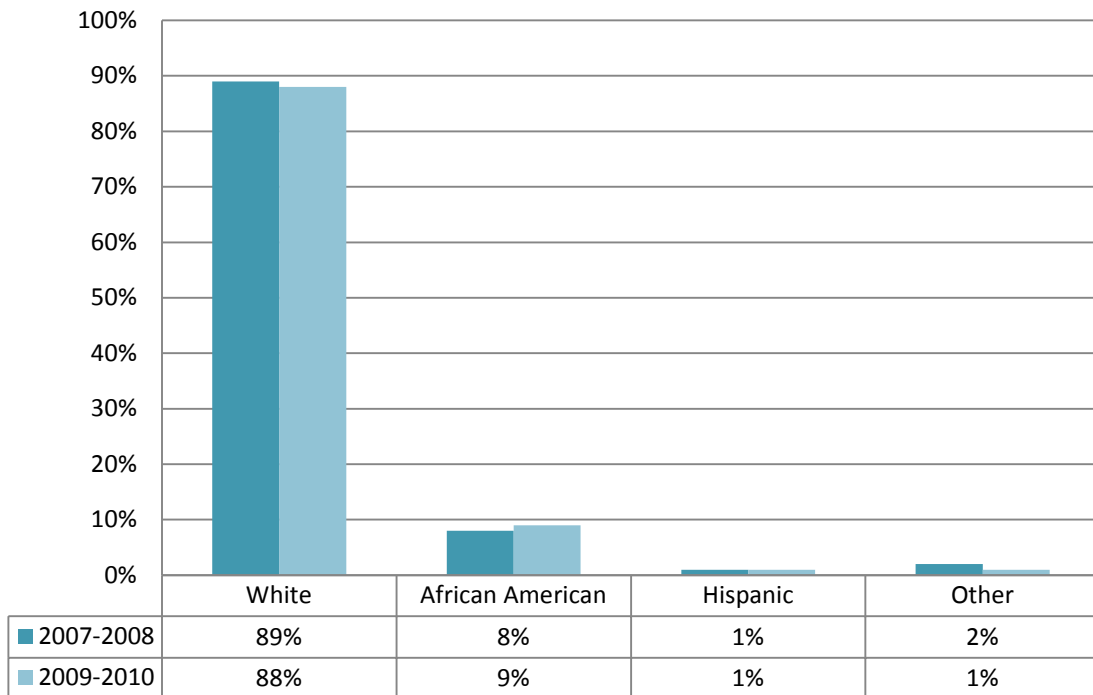
Source: NYS Report Card

*Note: The student population of the Auburn City School District is 4,378 while that of the Geneva City School District is 2,210.*

## Racial Composition of Auburn High School

Between school years 2007-2008 and 2009-2010, the number of students enrolled went from 1,479 to 1,407, a 5 percent decline. The number of African American students went from 115 to 131 (a 14 percent increase) and the number of White students went from 1,322 to 1,235 (a 7 percent decline). The number of Hispanic students increased (from 16 to 20), while the number of Other race students decreased (from 26-21).

**Composition of Auburn High School, 2007-08 and 2009-10**



Source: NYS Report Card

### *Summary of Racial Composition of other Auburn Schools*

For each Auburn school, the majority of the student population is White for school years 2007-2008 and 2009-2010. In each school, except Genesee Street Elementary School, White students constitute more than 80 percent of the student population.

In school year 2007-2008, the White student population ranged from 66 percent in Genesee Street Elementary School to 90 percent in Owasco Elementary School. This difference is lower in 2009-2010, ranging from 71 percent to 90 percent. The only schools in which a percentage increase in White students corresponded to a percentage decline of African American students are Genesee Street Elementary School and Herman Avenue Elementary School.

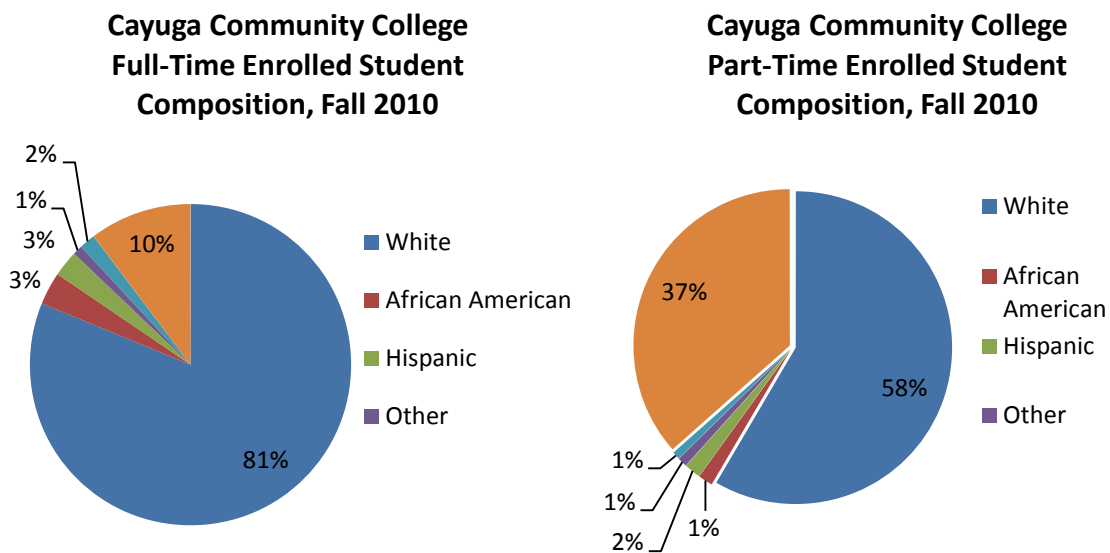
Overall, the minority students share of the student population in the district increased by about 6 percent over these two school years. Data show that the racial composition is more similar in 2009-2010 than in 2007-2008. As school populations declined over these years, in general, the number of White students decreased while the number of African American students increased.



## Racial Composition of Cayuga Community College (CCC)

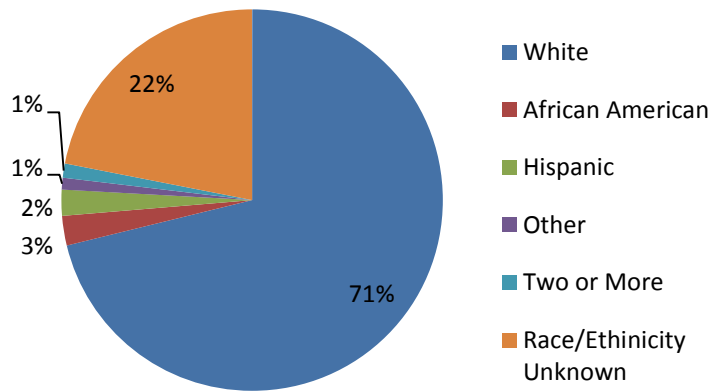
When looking at information about CCC, it is important to note that students may not be residents of Auburn but commute to attend classes. In this light, data might not reveal valid information specific to Auburn.

The overall population of CCC as of Fall 2010 was 4719. Nearly 56 percent of students are full-time and 44 percent are part-time. While White students constitute 71 percent of the combined student population and 81 percent of full-time students, they represent a lower percentage of part-time students (58 percent). In contrast, African American students constitute 22 percent of the combined student population, 10 percent of full-time students, and 37 percent of part-time students.



Source: Cayuga Community College

### Cayuga Community College Overall Enrollment Composition, Fall 2010



Source: Cayuga Community College

*Note: 10.3 percent of the full-time students and 36.5 percent of part-time students do not divulge their race/ethnicity. The 'Race/Ethnicity Unknown' group is larger than all racial groups besides 'White.' The size of the 'Race/Ethnicity Unknown' group may mean that the number of students in the different racial groups is underestimated.*

## Educational Attainment

Educational attainment provides information on the relative educational performance of different racial groups. Test performance, graduation rates, attrition rates, acceptance rates, and the breakdown of various degree levels obtained are all measures of educational attainment. For the purpose of this report, this information is important as it may provide insights into the learning conditions and challenges, among others, faced by the different racial groups.

This section provides information obtained from the NYS Report Card and Cayuga Community College. The NYS Report Card reports test performances on a scale of 1 through 4:

Level 1: Not meeting learning standards

Level 2: Partially meeting learning standards

Level 3: Meeting learning standards

Level 4: Meeting learning standards with distinction

Data show the percentage of students, within a group, that score at these levels:

- Between Levels 2 and 4
- Between Levels 3 and 4
- At Level 4

For example, when the graph shows 60 percent of White students at Level 3-4, it means that 60 percent of the White students that took the test performed between Levels 3 and 4.

Test data between Level 3 and 4 are of particular interest as they show the percentage of students, within a racial group, that at least met the learning standards. In this case, a student who met the learning standard is recognized by the educational system to have met the minimum competency level. Data on Level 4 performances are also interesting as they highlight the percentage of students, within a racial group, that received the highest grade possible.

This section reports test performance data of Whites and African Americans only. As the number of students from the other racial groups that took the test was not large enough, the analysis will not cover those particular racial groups for the sake of confidentiality. For these same reasons, the NYS Report Card only provides data for Whites and African Americans for the following tests:

- Grade 3 English Language Arts and Mathematics for Elementary Schools
- Grade 8 English Language Arts, Mathematic, and Science for Middle Schools
- Secondary Level English and Mathematics After Four Years of Education for High School

These tests serve as the basis of for this analysis.

A breakdown of test performance for each Auburn school is available in the Appendix.

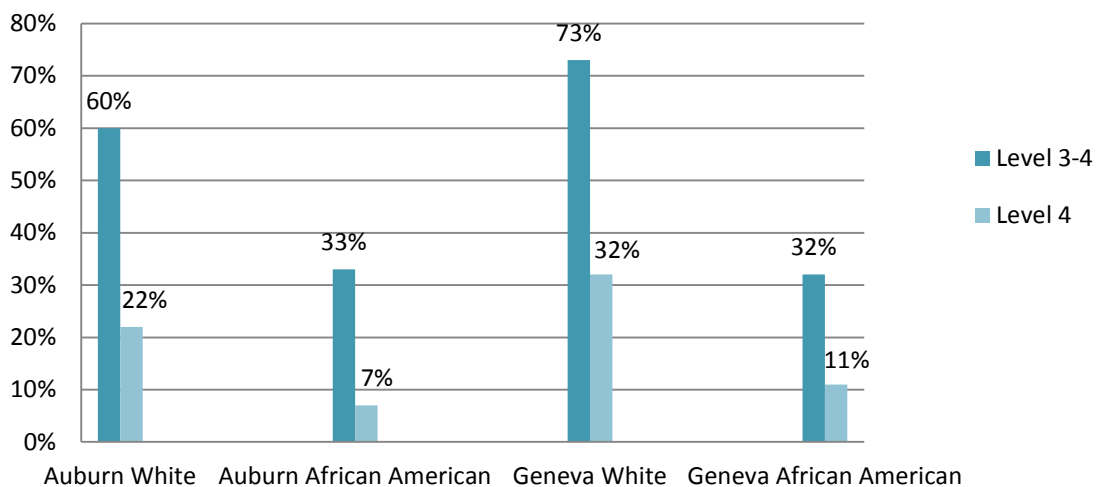
## *Educational Attainment of Auburn City School District*

On Grade 3 and Grade 8 tests, in both Auburn and Geneva, a greater percentage of White students met the learning standards than did the African American students. On average, in Auburn nearly 15 percentage points more White students met the learning standard than did African American students. On the Grade 3 Mathematics test, 60 percent of the White students in Auburn met the learning standard, compared to 35 percent of African American students.

On the same tests, the disparity between the races in the percentage of students that at least met the learning standards was greater in Geneva than in Auburn. On average, about 30 percentage points more White students met the learning standards than African American students.

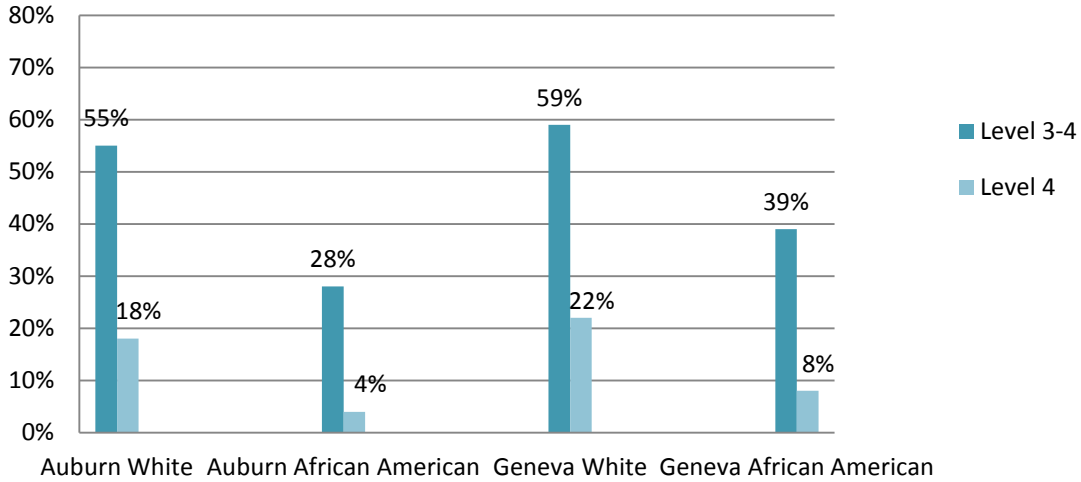
In Auburn, nearly 10 percentage points more White students achieved Level 4 than did African American students. The numbers are about the same in Geneva.

**Performance of Auburn City School District and Geneva City School District on Grade 3 Mathematics by Race, 2009-2010**



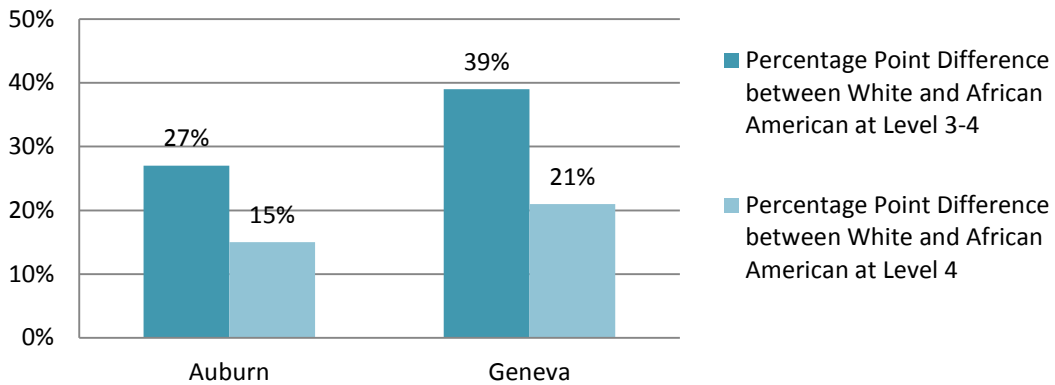
Source: NYS Report Card

**Performance of Auburn City School District and Geneva City School District on Grade 3 English Language Arts by Race, 2009-2010**



Source: NYS Report Card

**Difference in Performance in Auburn and Geneva between White and African American Students for Grade 3 Mathematics, 2009-2010**

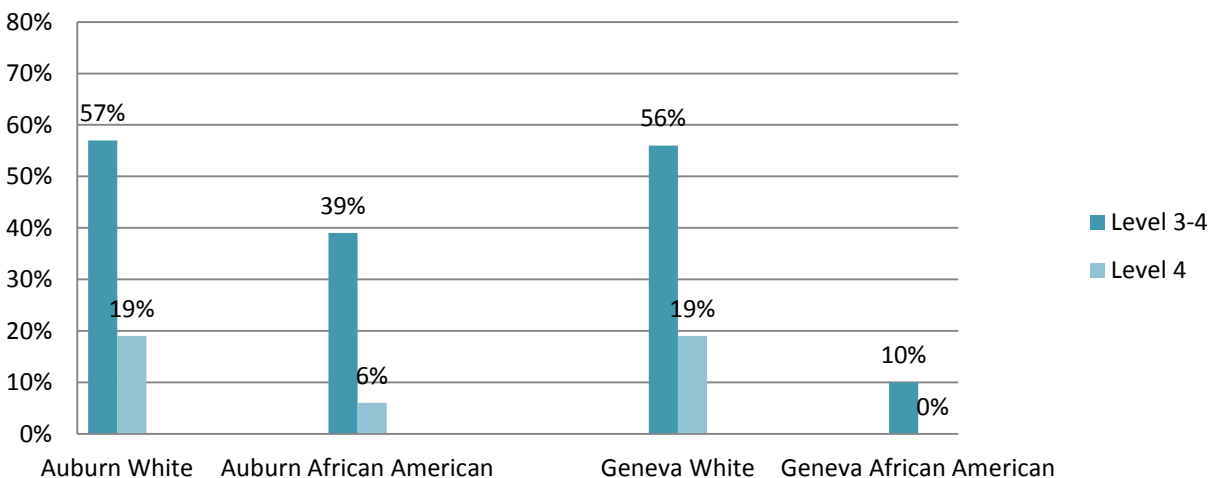


Source: NYS Report Card

*Note: In Auburn, the data is based on a sample of 249 White students and 46 African American students. In Geneva, the data is based on a sample of 96 White students and 38 African American students.*

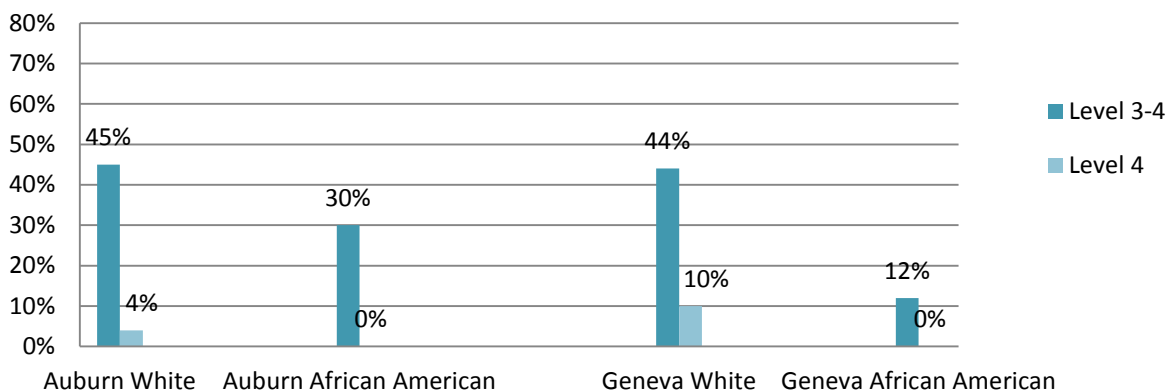
For Grade 8 tests, a greater percentage of White students perform at the highest levels than African American students. The percentage of White students that score at each of the highest levels is about the same in Auburn and Geneva. In general, a lower percentage of African American and White students perform at the highest level in Geneva than in Auburn.

**Performance of Auburn City School District and Geneva City School District on Grade 8 Mathematics by Race, 2009-2010**



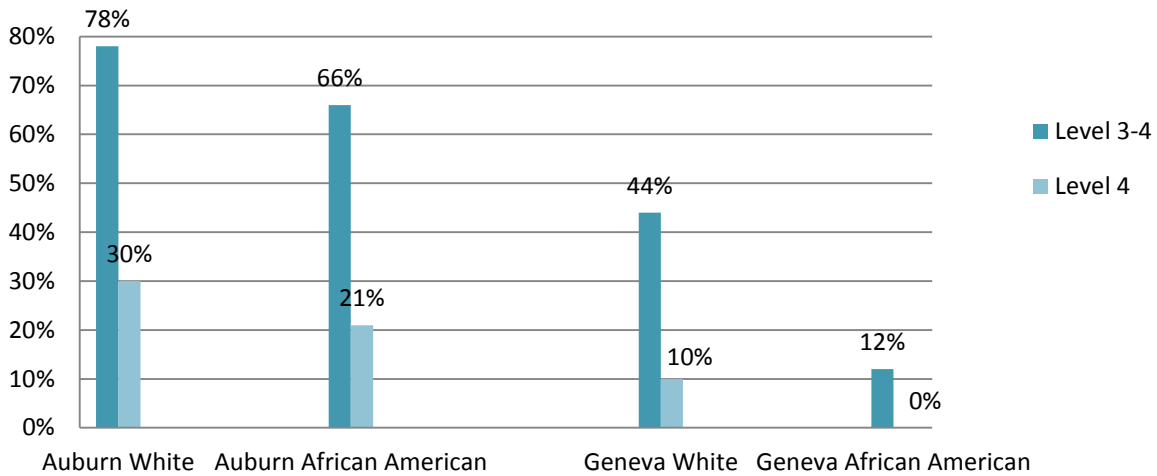
Source: NYS Report Card

**Performance of Auburn City School District vs Geneva City School District on Grade 8 English Language Arts by Race, 2009-2010**



Source: NYS Report Card

**Performance of Auburn City School District and Geneva City School District on Grade 8 Science by Race, 2009-2010**



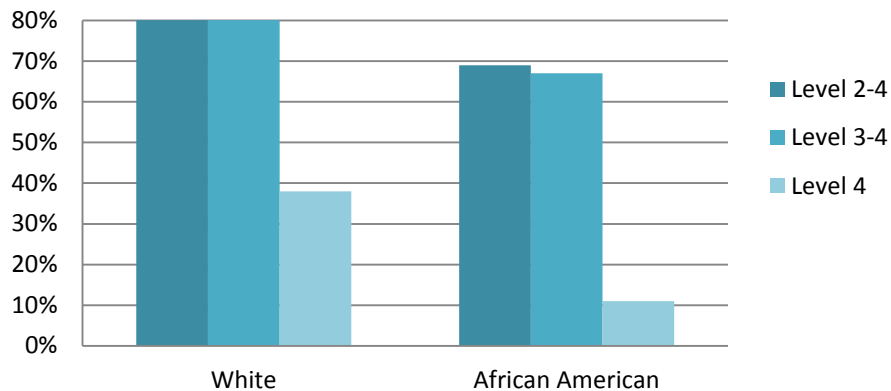
Source: NYS Report Card

*Note: In Auburn, the data is based on a sample of 313 White students and 33 African American students. In Geneva, the data is based on a sample of 99 White students and 41 African American students.*

## Educational Attainment at Auburn High School

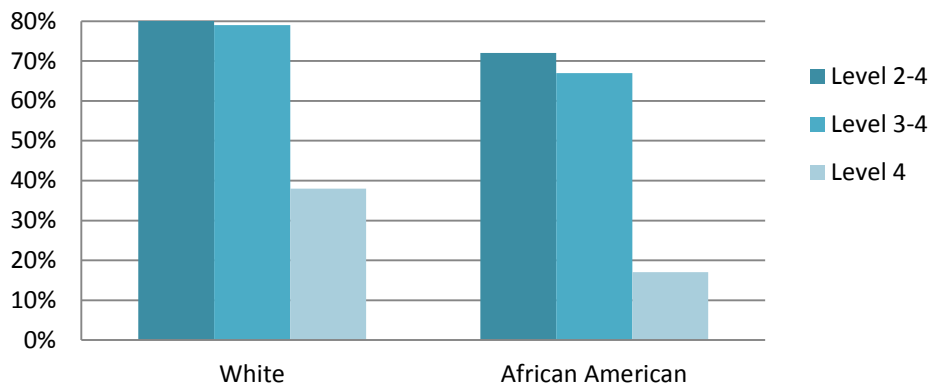
The graph presented below shows that, for the 'Secondary-Level Mathematics after Four Years of Instruction' test, about 15 percentage points more of the White students at least met the learning standards (Levels 3-4) than did African American students. In addition, 30 percentage points more of the White students obtained the highest grade than did African American students. Results are similar for the 'Secondary-Level English after Four Years of Instruction' test.

**Auburn High School  
Performance on Secondary-Level Mathematics  
After Four Years of Instruction, 2009-2010**



Source: NYS Report Card

**Auburn High School  
Performance on Secondary-Level English  
After Four Years of Instruction, 2009-2010**



Source: NYS Report Card

*Note: Each test is based on a sample of 349 White students and 36 African American students.*



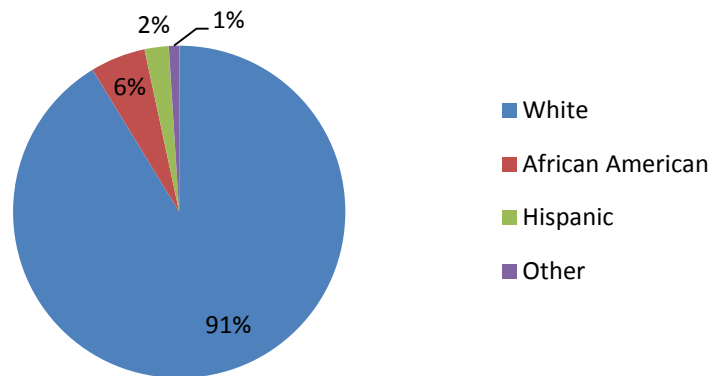
## Educational Attainment at Cayuga Community College

An important aspect of educational attainment is attrition. Attrition refers to the number of students that drop out. Looking at each race separately the rate of attrition for the freshmen cohort entering CCC in Fall 2006 is as follows: White students 58 percent, African American 70 percent, and Hispanic 78 percent. For Hispanic and Other races the initial cohort sample size is too small for percentage numbers to be meaningful. 91 percent of all attrition cases are White students.

Disclosure of Completion, Persistence, and Transfer rates for Full-Time, First-Time Associate Level Students Entering in Fall 2006								
	Initial Cohort	Grads within 2 Years	Grads within 3 Years	Transfer without Degree				Attrition
				SUNY (4-Year)	SUNY (2-Year)	Non-SUNY (4-Year)	Non-SUNY (2-Year)	
<b>White</b>	468	55	96	28	36	32	4	272
<b>African American</b>	23	0	0	0	7	0	0	16
<b>Hispanic</b>	9	0	0	0	0	2	0	7
<b>Other</b>	6	0	0	1	1	1	0	3

Source: Cayuga Community College

**Cayuga Community College  
Attrition by Race for Full-Time, First-Time  
Associate Level students Entering in Fall 2006**



Source: Cayuga Community College

## Acceptance Rate

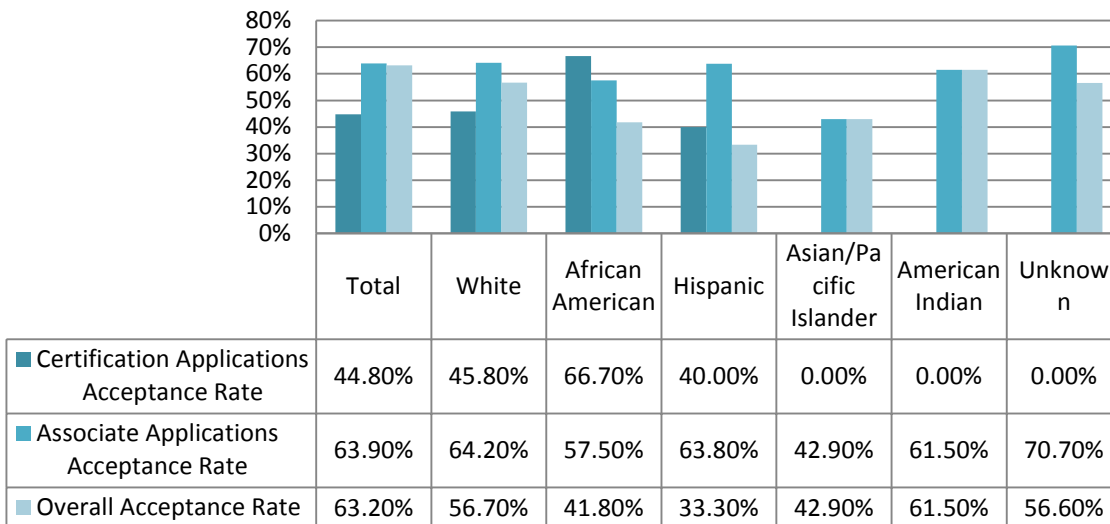
Acceptance rate refers to the percentage of applicants that are accepted to pursue a degree. In this section, data are reported on acceptance rates for Certificate applications and Associate applications. Certificate programs provide education on specific skills or subjects and are not considered as part of a comprehensive two-year degree. An Associate degree usually takes 2 years and is equivalent to the first two years of a four-year college or university degree. It is the lowest level undergraduate academic degree offered by community colleges, junior colleges, technical colleges, and Bachelor's degree granting colleges and universities upon completion of a course of study. Both certificate programs and associate degrees may be pursued either full- or part-time.

Racial categories in acceptance rate data were presented by the source in percentage terms that could not be combined to reflect the racial categories used throughout.

For the Cayuga Community College, the overall acceptance rate is 63 percent. Data show that the overall acceptance rate for White students is greater than for African American students by 15 percentage points and Hispanic students by 25 percentage points.

For Certificate applications, African American applicants have the highest acceptance rate. They exceed the average acceptance rate and the acceptance rate of White applicants by nearly 25 percentage points.

**Cayuga Community College  
Admissions of First-Time Freshmen by Race, 2008**



Source: Cayuga Community College

*Note: There were 1,479 applications from White students versus 137 for African American, 63 for Hispanic, 7 for Asian/Pacific Islander, 13 for American Indian, and 77 for Unknown.*

## Adult Educational Attainment

Adult educational attainment refers to the level of educational attainment for individuals' age 25 years or older. In complement to the specific data obtained on primary and secondary school test scores and the attrition rates for Cayuga Community College, information on this indicator provides a more comprehensive picture of education in Auburn. Since, by the age of 25, the majority of the population will not pursue further levels of education, data on this portion of the population provides meaningful information on the actual level of education in Auburn.

In general, analysis shows that Whites experience higher levels of educational attainment than most other minorities in both Auburn and Cayuga County. In addition, all minorities are much more likely than Whites to have only achieved the very lowest level of education and most are much less likely to have achieved the very highest level of education. Specifically, African Americans, Hispanics, Other races and Two or More races are, respectively, 25 percentage points, 30 percentage points, 25 percentage points, and 35 percentage points more likely than Whites to have less than a high school education.

Whites are more likely to have achieved the highest levels of education than other minority groups in Auburn. In the percentage of adults within a race that obtains some college or a Bachelor's degree and higher, Whites surpass African Americans and Hispanics by 12 percentage points, Other races by 11 percentage points, and Two or More races by 18 percentage points. Other races are 8 percentage points more likely than Whites to achieve the highest level of education—a bachelor's degree or higher.

### Adult Educational Attainment in Auburn, 2005-2009

	White	African American	Hispanic	Other	Two or More
<b>Less Than a High School Diploma</b>	15%	40%	45%	40%	50%
<b>High School Graduate, GED, or Alternative</b>	32%	20%	14%	18%	15%
<b>Some College or Associate's Degree</b>	34%	36%	41%	15%	29%
<b>Bachelor's Degree or Higher</b>	19%	5%	0%	27%	6%

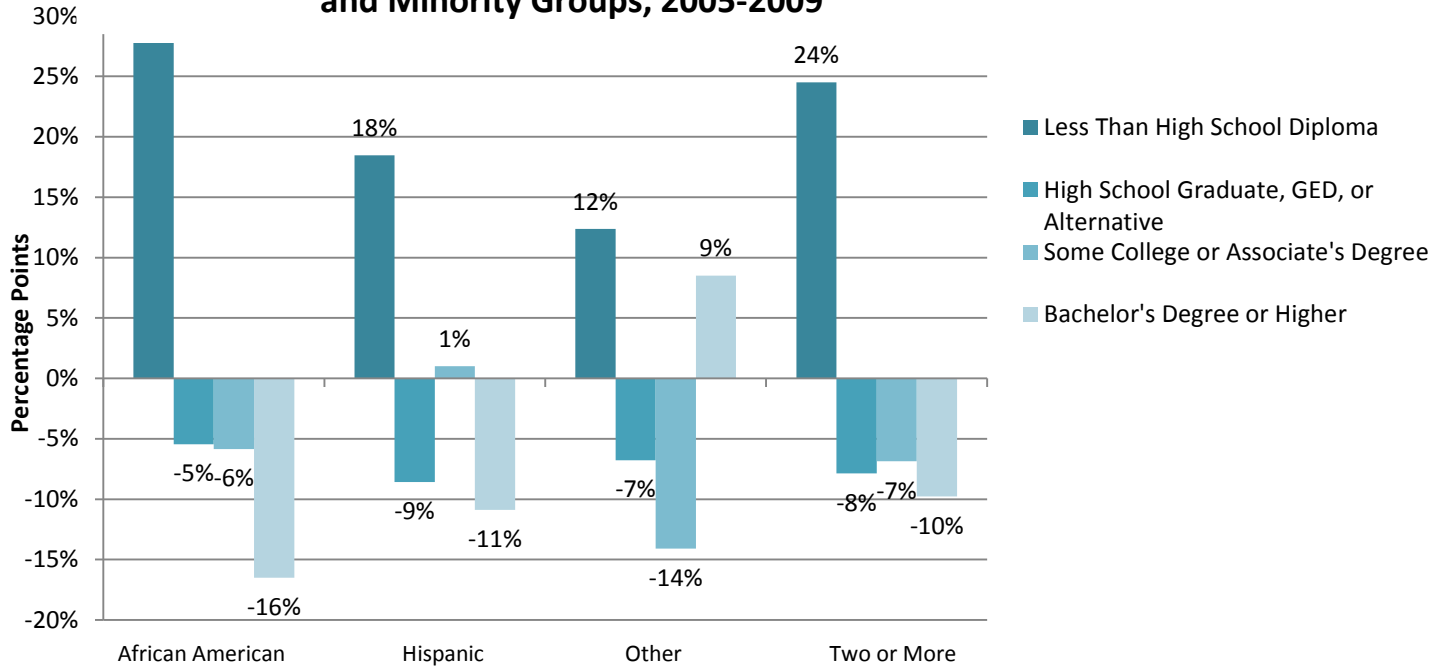
Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

### Adult Educational Attainment in Cayuga County, 2005-2009

	White	African American	Hispanic	Other	Two or More
<b>Less Than High School Diploma</b>	13%	41%	32%	25%	38%
<b>High School Graduate, GED, or Alternative</b>	36%	31%	28%	30%	29%
<b>Some College or Associate's Degree</b>	31%	25%	32%	17%	24%
<b>Bachelor's Degree or Higher</b>	19%	3%	8%	28%	9%

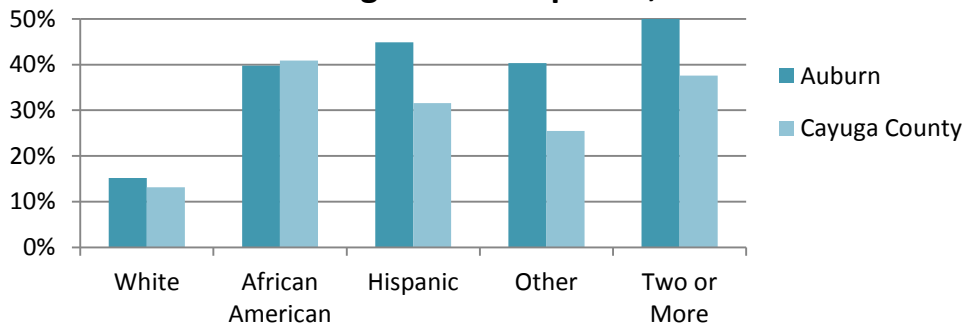
Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

### Difference in Educational Attainment Levels between Whites and Minority Groups, 2005-2009



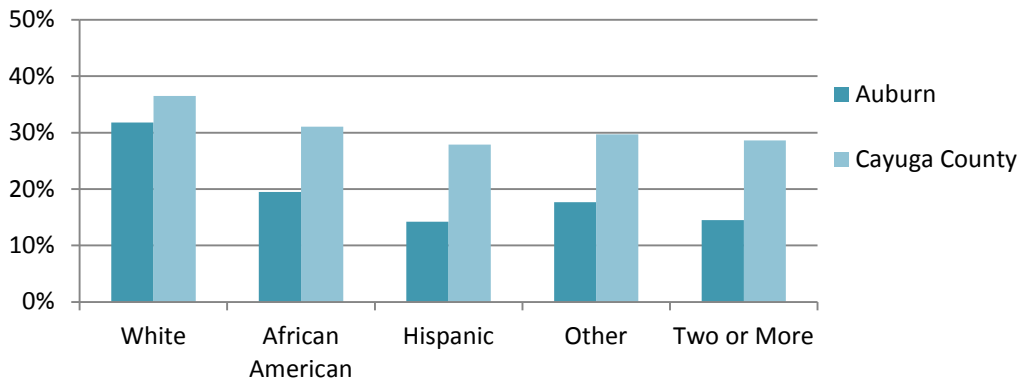
Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

### Educational Attainment: Less Than a High School Diploma, 2005-2009



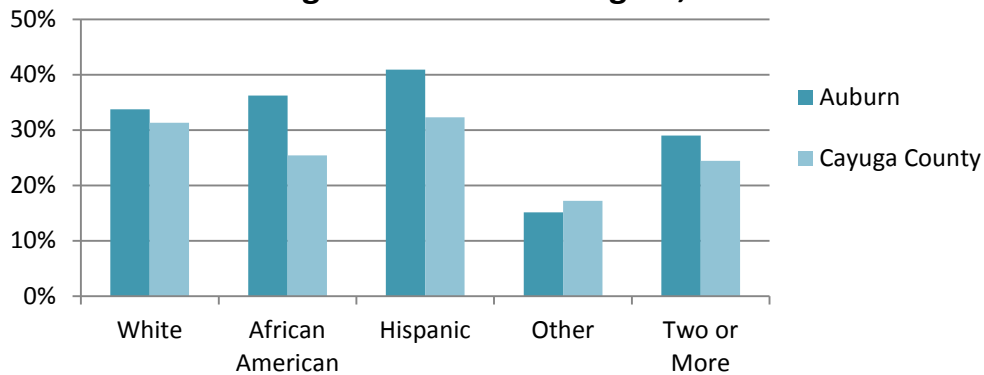
Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

**Educational Attainment:  
High School Graduate, GED, or Alternative, 2005-2009**



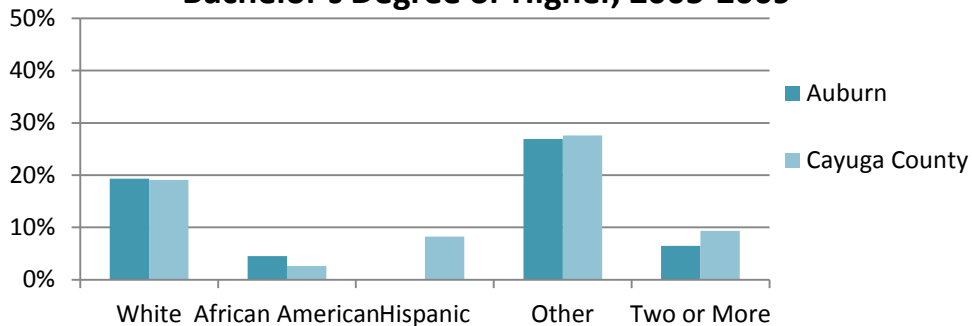
Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

**Educational Attainment:  
Some College or Associate's Degree, 2005-2009**



Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

**Educational Attainment:  
Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2005-2009**



Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

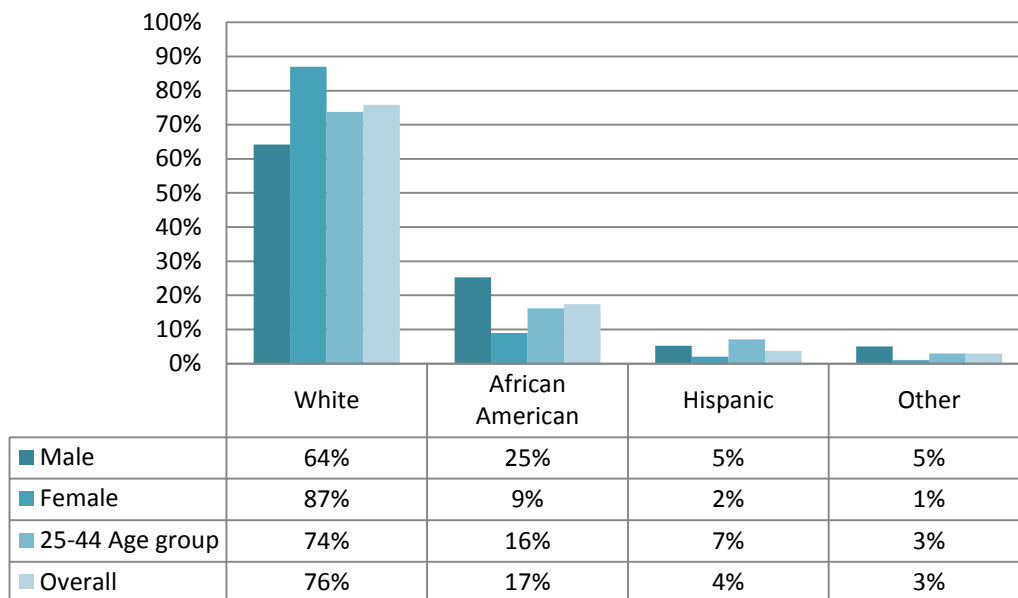
## Adult Literacy Programs

This section examines the racial composition of individuals participating in adult literacy programs. Adult literacy data includes a population with ages ranging from 16 to 60 years old and older. For the purpose of this report, data by race may provide insights on access to literacy programs for different racial groups and may also give a better picture of who takes advantage of such programs.

The analysis focuses on data provided by The Literacy Zone/Cayuga-Onondaga BOCES (COCB) and Literacy Volunteers of Cayuga County, Inc. (LVA) as of 2011. Adult Literacy programs represent a very selective group of individuals and therefore might not reflect the whole population. For this reason it is important to be cautious when interpreting the numbers.

For the Literacy Zone, White participants constitute 76 percent of the adult literacy program population, compared to 17 percent African American, 4 percent Hispanic, and 3 percent Other. There are more than 4 times more Whites than African Americans in the program.

**Composition of BOCES Adult Literacy Programs, 2011**

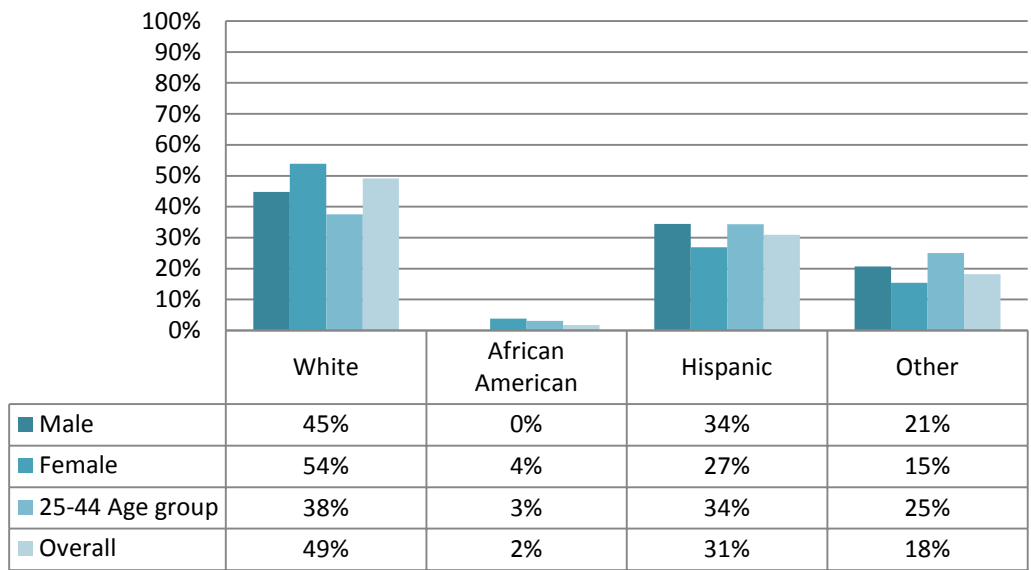


Source: Cayuga-Onondaga BOCES (COCB)

*Note: The total number of participants is 190, including 95 males and 95 females. There are 99 individuals in the 25-44 age group.*

For Literacy Volunteers of Cayuga County, Inc. (LVA), about 50 percent of the participants are White, a third are Hispanic, and African Americans and Other races make up the rest of the participants. There is only 1 African American participant. However, when looking at the 25-44 age group, which comprises about 58 percent of the overall participant population, an almost even distribution between White, Hispanic, and Other races is observed. Overall, there are 10 more Whites than Hispanics in the program.

**Composition of LVA Cayuga County, 2011**



Source: Literacy Volunteers of Cayuga County

Note: The number of participants overall is 55. For each of the group, there are: 29 for 'Male', 26 for 'Female', and 32 for '25-44' group.

## Alternative Education

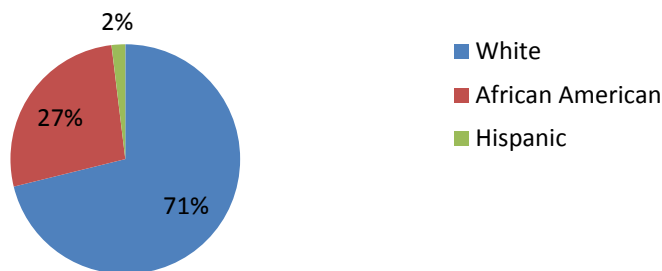
Students participating in alternative education programs reflect a high challenge segment of the public school system. They are often students with disciplinary issues or students who face challenges learning in a traditional educational environment. They are at high-risk of dropping out and some will be destined for GED preparatory work or vocational training as an alternative to the traditional school curriculum.

BOCES runs alternative education programs for Auburn and Cayuga County. They offer personalized learning environments and have a total of 52 students enrolled in programs which serve the Auburn School District exclusively. Summit Schools provide full day instruction for students who have not been able to achieve academic success in the traditional school environment. Summit Middle School is for students in grades 7-8 and Summit High School is for students in grades 9-12. In addition, BOCES runs two alternative education programs, Alternative Education Levels II and III through their Center for Learning. Level II is for middle school aged students, grades 6-9, and Level III teaches 9-10<sup>th</sup> grade curriculum to 15-16 year olds. Both levels are for students who have a history of school discipline issues. The program offers counseling and support services in addition to classroom instruction.

Of total student participants across all four BOCES programs in Auburn, 71 percent are White and 27 percent are African American. Outside of the BOCES programs for Auburn, there are 50 students enrolled in BOCES programs for Cayuga County, all of whom are White.

Composition of BOCES Alternative Education Programs for Auburn, 2011			
Program	White	African American	Hispanic
Alternative Education Level II	64%	36%	0%
Alternative Education Level III	100%	0%	0%
Summit Middle School	67%	27%	7%
Summit High School	73%	27%	0%

**Composition of BOCES Alternative Education Programs in Auburn, 2011**



Source: Cayuga-Onondaga BOCES

Note: There are 52 total students enrolled in BOCES Alternative Education Programs in Auburn.



# Income & Employment

Income and employment measures offer insight into the distribution of financial resources among different individuals and groups within a community. Resource access influences, and is influenced by, a variety of other factors. Children who grow up in low-income families tend to have lower educational outcomes, and are more likely to become low-income adults and face unemployment challenges. Individuals with fewer resources also tend to experience poorer health outcomes, which can, in turn, negatively impact their ability to maintain consistent employment.

It is difficult to determine what systematic factors influence income and employment. While race and discrimination are often presented as explanations for differences between individuals, groups, and communities, income is complicated by various other factors. It is a direct reflection of employment status and the types of jobs that individuals are able to obtain. Employment is in turn influenced by educational attainment and the category of work that an individual is qualified to perform.

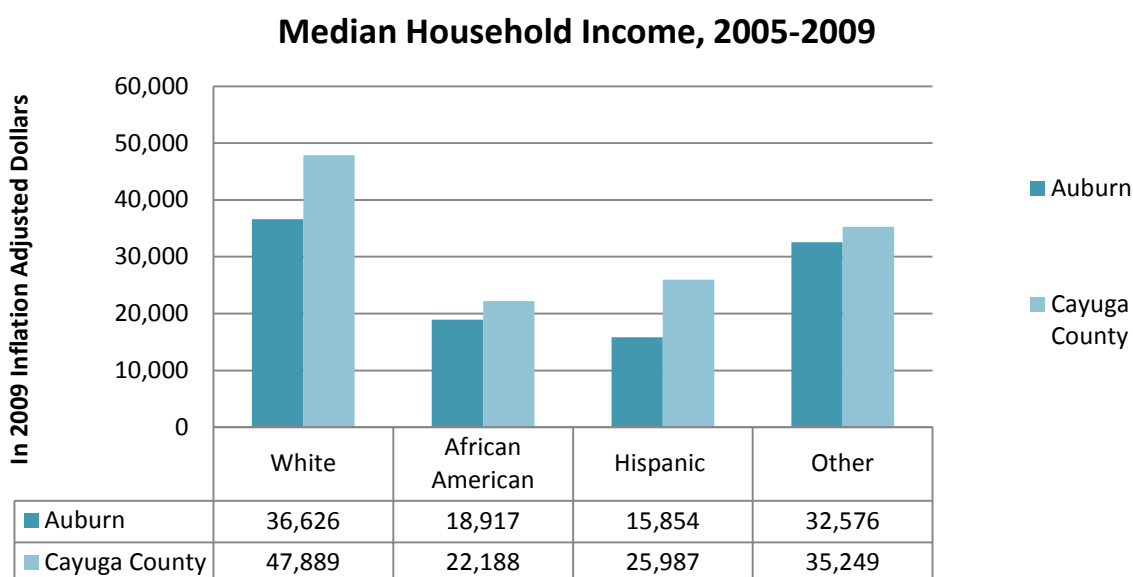
This section presents data on each of the following measures in order to offer a comprehensive view of income and employment:

- Median Household Income
- Per Capita Income
- Poverty Status
- Unemployment
- Job Loss/Layoffs
- Work Force Demographics and Occupational Representation
- Minority Business Ownership

## Median Household Income

Median household income is a common measure of household resources. The median income measure divides the income distribution into two equal groups—one with incomes above the median and the other with incomes below the median. It is an important measure because it is less sensitive to extreme values, either high or low. A *household* includes all regular residents of a housing unit, whether those individuals are a family or unrelated. *Income* includes all wages and salaries, all interest on assets, as well as all public assistance or welfare benefits received. Using a household measure of income naturally removes the influence of the prison population since they are not members of households.

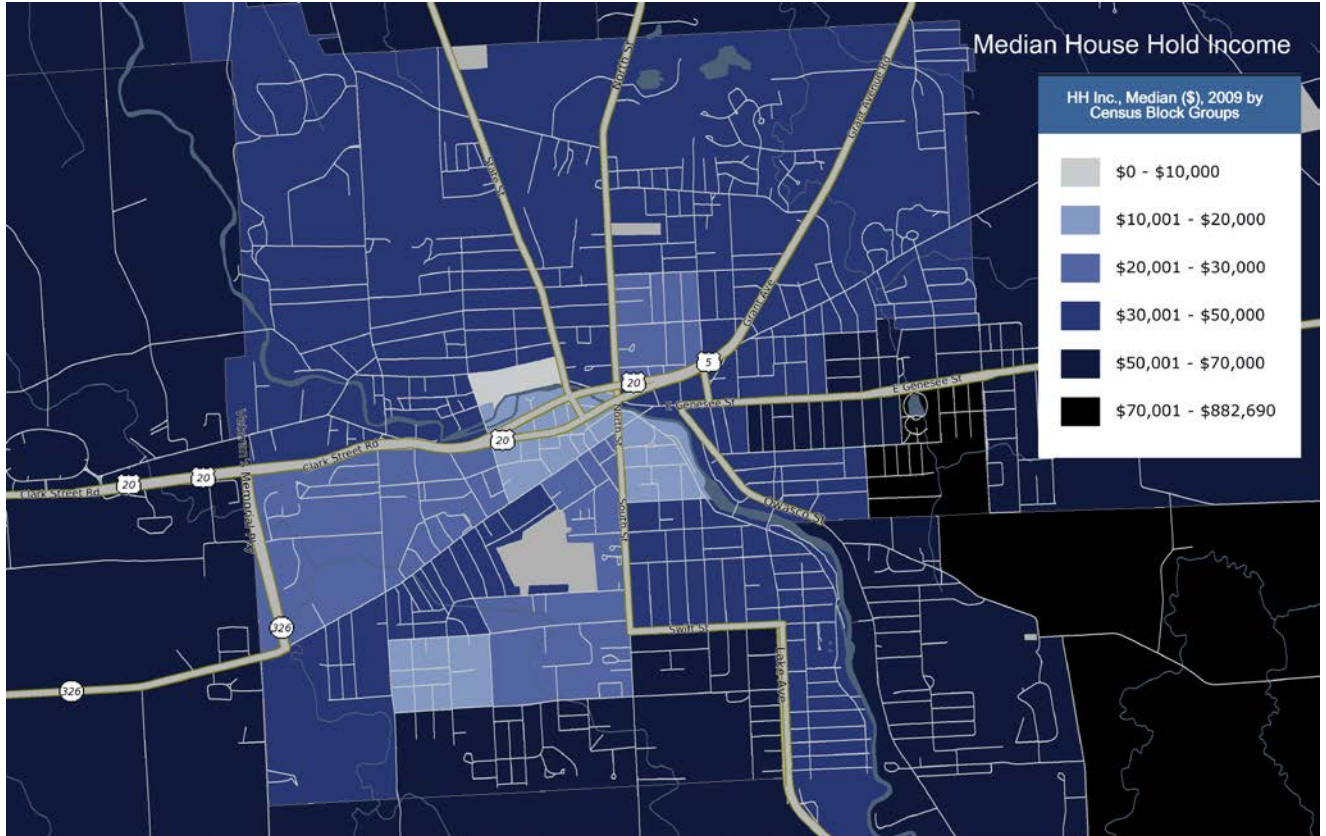
Estimated median household incomes are lower in Auburn than in Cayuga County across all racial categories. In Auburn, Whites have household incomes that are, on average, 2 times greater than most of the other minority groups. Specifically, the median household income of Whites is 1.9 times that of African Americans, 2.3 times that of Hispanics, and 1.1 times Other races. On the census people who do not identify as any of the listed racial groups are categorized as other. For the purposes of this report, we combined several minority groups, including the census-defined “other” into a combined racial category, Other. The median income of the combined Other group is influenced by the very high median income of the census-defined “other” exclusive of Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians. While it is unclear from these descriptive statistics what distinguishes these households from remaining minorities in Auburn, they are a small racial group with a median income of \$75,901.



Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

*Note: The American Community Survey presents no sample observations for Two or More races for Auburn. Inflation adjusted dollars means that all the data from 2005-2009, which, when averaged, derive these estimates, were recalculated to reflect the value of the dollar in 2009.*

This map represents the median household income by census block group in Auburn. Please reference the Map of Racial Composition in the Segregation portion of this report.



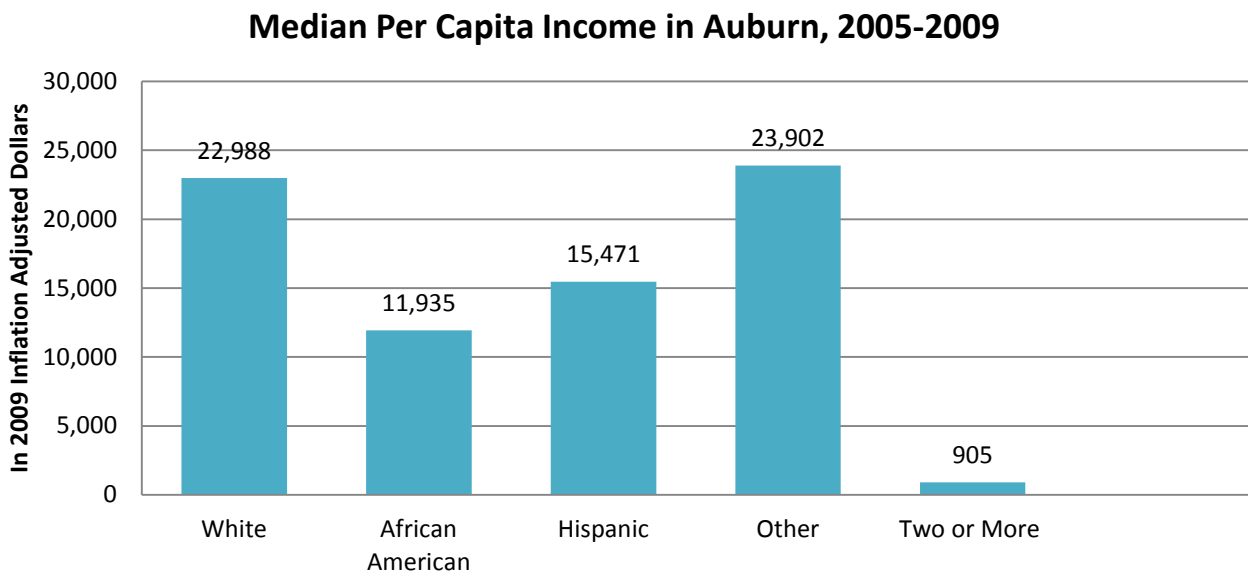
Source: SimplyMap, <http://www.simplymap.com>

## Per Capita Income

The per capita income for each racial group is obtained by dividing the aggregate income for each group by the total population of each group. Per capita income is a useful measure because, unlike the median household income measure, it accounts for the variation in household size. In this way, the per capita measure reflects the level of resources available per person within the community.

Because it is difficult to remove the prison population from Cayuga County data provided through the American Community Survey, no comparison data is provided.

In Auburn, Whites have an estimated per capita income that is greater than almost all other minority groups: 1.9 times more than that of African Americans, 1.5 times more than that of Hispanics, and 27.5 times more than Two or More races. Whites and Other races have similar per capita incomes, \$22,988 and \$23,902 respectively.



Source: 2005-2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

*Note: Inflation adjusted dollars means that all the data from 2005-2009, which, when averaged, derive these estimates, were recalculated to reflect the value of the dollar in 2009*

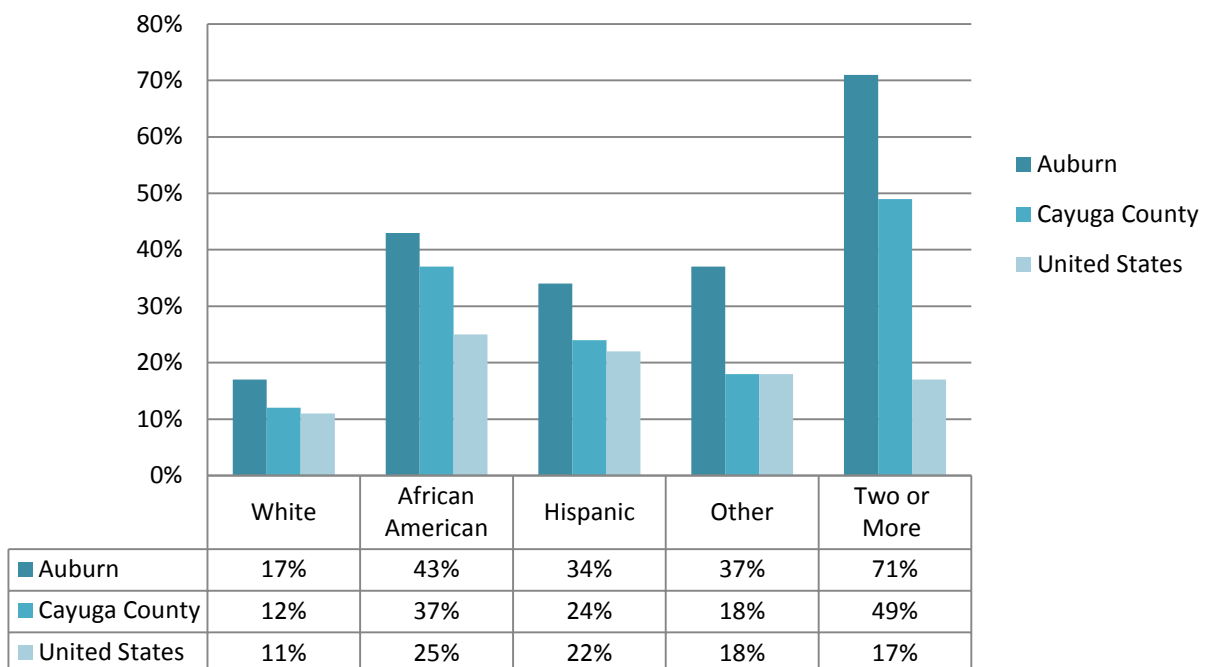
## Poverty Status

An individual is classified as living below the poverty line if their household income is below the relevant poverty threshold, which varies by family size. The federal poverty thresholds for 2010-2011 as designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce are \$11,136 for one person, \$14,220 for two people, \$17,378 for three people, \$22,314 for four people, and \$26,417 for five people. Poverty lines are meant to reflect the amount of money that is needed to achieve a minimum standard of living.

The ACS designates an individual as living below the poverty line if their household income fell below the poverty threshold at any point within a 12 month period at the time of the sample survey. In this way, the data reflects households that move in and back out of poverty as well as those who fall into and remain in poverty. Comparison data for the United States has also been included here to provide additional context. Using households as the unit of analysis removes the prison population from the data sample.

Estimated poverty rates are higher for all racial groups in Auburn than in Cayuga County and the nation. In both the city and the county, the data show that minorities are more likely to live in poverty than Whites. As compared to Whites, poverty rates are estimated to be 26 percentage points higher for African Americans, 17 percentage points higher for Hispanics, 20 percentage points higher for Other races, and 54 percentage points higher for Two or More races.

**Percent of Individuals Living Below the Poverty Line, 2005-2009**



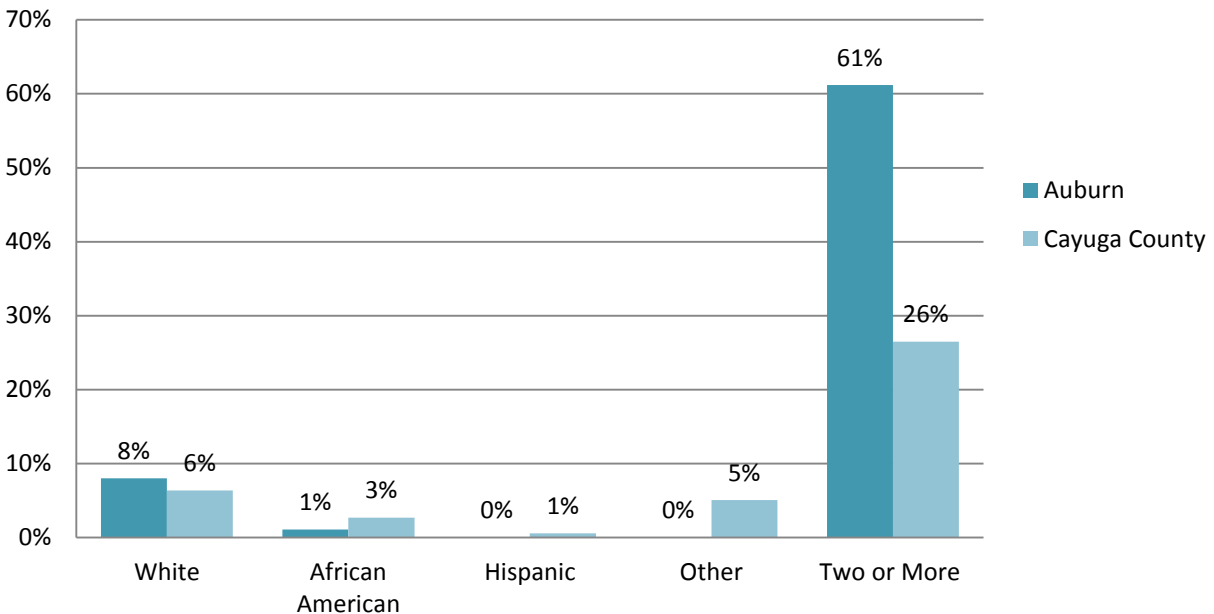
Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

## Unemployment

The unemployment rate variable reflects the percentage of those in the labor force who are unemployed. The *labor force*, as defined by the U.S. Department of Labor, includes the sum of employed and unemployed persons, and excludes people under the age of 16, the institutionalized population (including those in nursing homes, mental health facilities, and correctional facilities) and all those among the unemployed who are not actively looking for a job. Auburn and Cayuga County have large numbers of residents who are not in the labor force due, in large part, to their inmate population, but they are not reflected in unemployment data.

In general, unemployment levels are higher in Auburn than in Cayuga County. In Auburn, 8 percent of Whites are unemployed, which is 7 percentage points higher than the rate for African Americans, and 8 percentage points higher than the rate for both Hispanics and Other races. Two or More races have an unemployment rate that is 53 percentage points higher than that of Whites.

**Unemployment Rates for the Population  
16 Years and Older, 2005-2009**



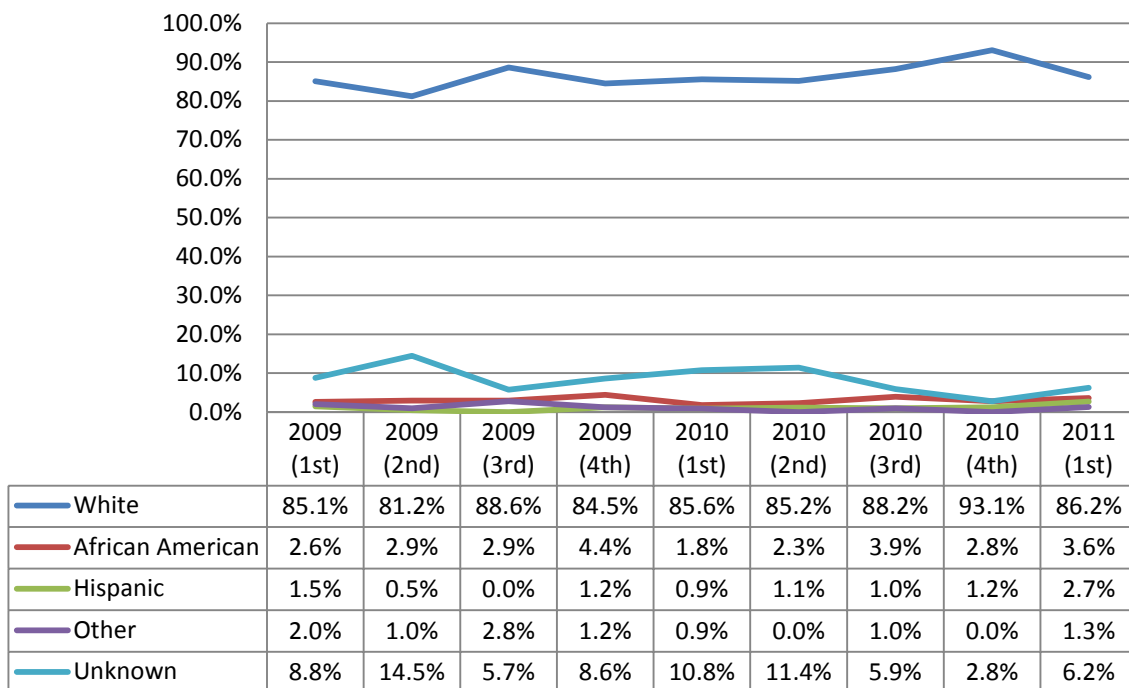
Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

## Job Loss/Layoffs

An extended mass layoff event is defined as one in which 50 or more workers from the same company file initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits over a 5 consecutive week period. These data are captured through employer confirmation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

On average, over the entire period of 2009 thru the first quarter of 2011, those who reported having experienced a mass layoff are 86 percent White, 3 percent African American, 1 percent Hispanic, 1 percent Other races, and 8 percent are Unknown. The percent of total mass layoffs reported as Unknown by employers is high. It is unclear which racial group, if any, is most likely to be captured by this Unknown category, but if one group is present in higher numbers, it will influence the overall picture.

**Mass Layoffs for Cayuga County, 2009-2011**



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

## Workforce Composition and Occupational Representation

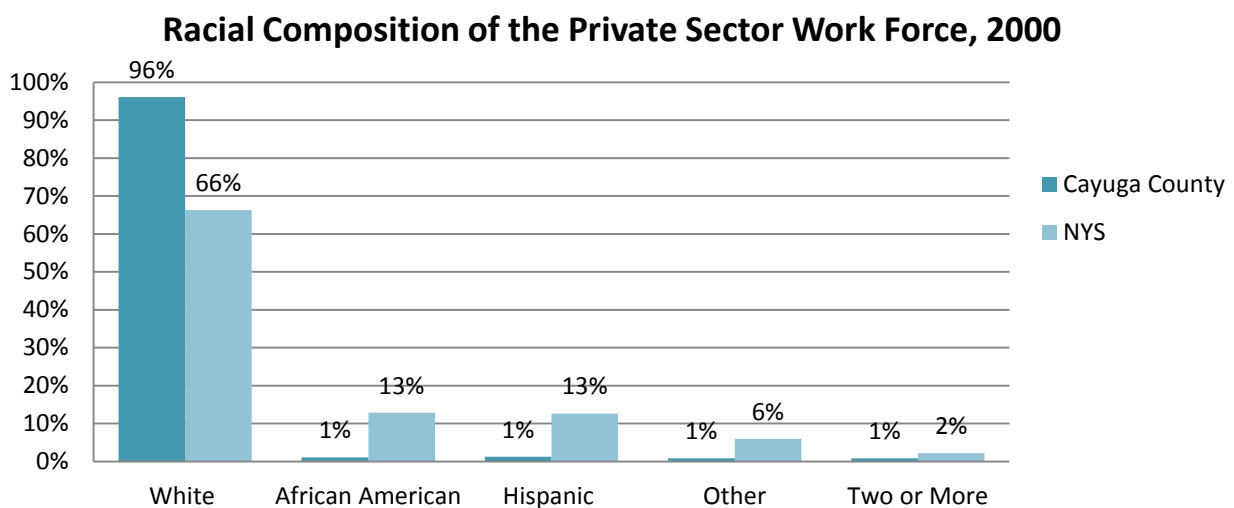
Workforce composition describes how each racial group is represented as a proportion of all those employed in an area. The racial breakdown of the workforce is also broken down by occupational categories. These data highlight whether certain racial groups are over- or underrepresented in certain types of jobs that vary by skill or earnings level.

This section presents data on the racial composition of the private sector and state and local workforce, as well as for the legislature and for the Auburn Correctional Facility. While aggregate data by racial group for the workforce and job categories were not available for Auburn, data for Cayuga County is used to examine trends in the region. Examining the racial composition of the Auburn Correctional Facility serves as one reflection of the workforce of Auburn specifically. All data obtained through the Equal Employment Opportunity reporting system is based on the employee’s place of residence and not the location of their place of work. Throughout this section, it is helpful to reference the population demographics.

Population Demographics					
	White	African American	Hispanic	Other	Two or More
<b>Auburn</b>	92%	3%	2%	1%	2%
<b>Cayuga County</b>	93%	2%	2%	1%	1%

Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

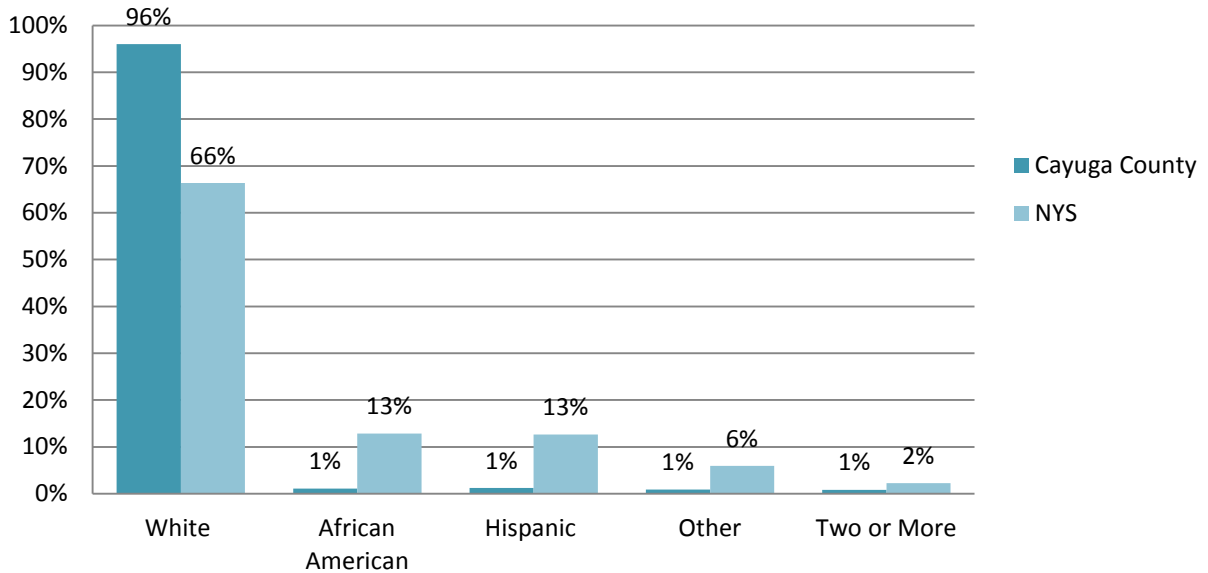
The composition of the private sector and state and local work force both reflect a slight over-representation of White employees and a very slight under-representation of African Americans, Hispanic, and Two or More races relative to their share in the population.



Source: Equal Employment Opportunity, US Census Bureau Special Tabulation, 2000



### Racial Composition of State and Local Employees, 2000



Source: Equal Employment Opportunity, US Census Bureau Special Tabulation, 2000

There are nine job categories which produce a comprehensive division of the total work force: officials and managers, professionals, technicians, sales workers, administrative support workers, craft workers, operatives, laborers and helpers, and service workers. While Whites are overrepresented in most job categories in Cayuga County, those job categories in which they make up the largest proportion relative to other groups are higher skilled, higher earnings jobs. No minority group is vastly over-represented in any of the job categories, but their level of relative representation is generally higher among operatives, laborers and helpers, and service workers.

### Work Force Composition by Occupational Category for Cayuga County, 2000

	White	African American	Hispanic	Other	Two or More
<b>Officials &amp; Managers</b>	97.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%
<b>Professionals</b>	96.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%
<b>Technicians</b>	97.9%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
<b>Sales Workers</b>	97.2%	0.8%	1.3%	0.2%	0.8%
<b>Administrative Support Workers</b>	97.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%
<b>Craft Workers</b>	98.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%
<b>Operatives</b>	94.2%	1.3%	2.0%	1.2%	1.2%
<b>Laborers &amp; Helpers</b>	94.7%	1.2%	3.1%	0.6%	0.5%
<b>Service Workers</b>	93.5%	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%

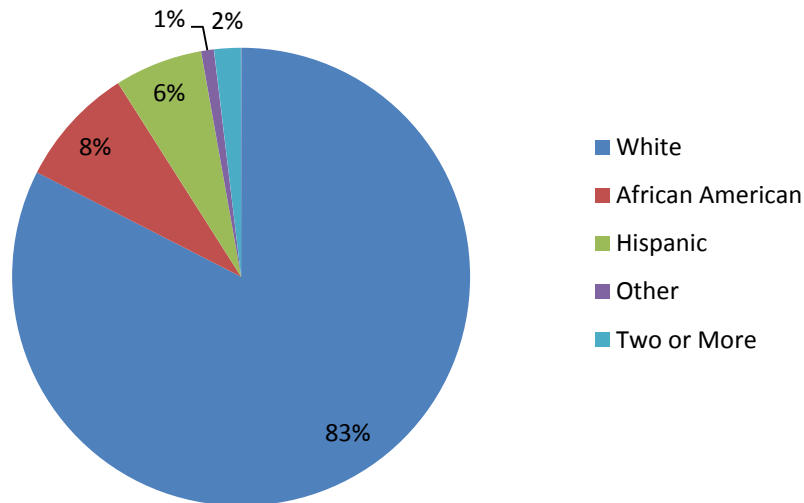
Source: Equal Employment Opportunity, US Census Bureau Special Tabulation, 2000

In 2000, all 15 of Cayuga County’s state and local legislators were White men. In comparison, the composition of the New York State legislature was 83 percent White, 8 percent African American, 6 percent Hispanic, 1 percent Other races, and 2 percent Two or More races in 2000. New York State is a much more heterogeneous population, but while the State Legislature is more diverse, minorities are still under-represented.

Racial Composition of New York State				
White	African American	Hispanic	Other	Two or More
60%	15%	16%	8%	1%

Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

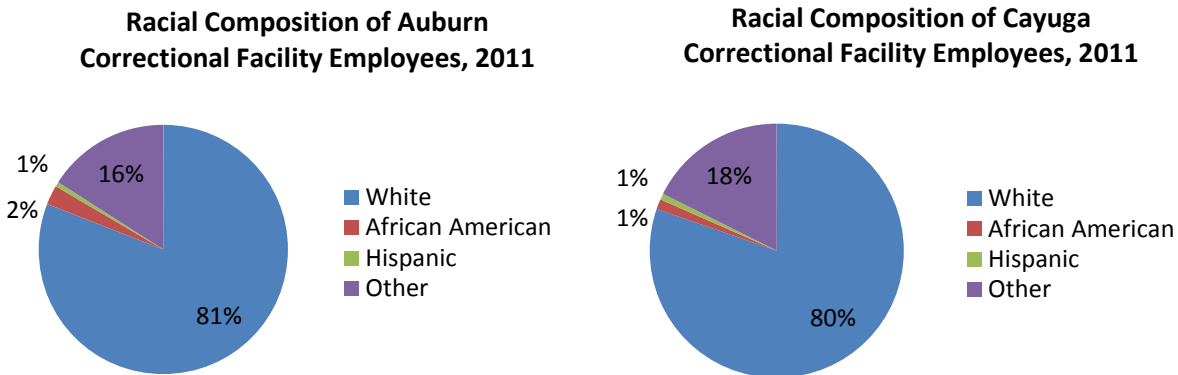
**Racial Composition of New York State Legislature, 2000**



Source: Equal Employment Opportunity, US Census Bureau Special Tabulation, 2000

The Auburn Correctional Facility is one of the largest employers in Auburn, with a total of 834 employees. Examining the racial composition of its employees offers further insight into the racial composition of Auburn’s workforce. The Cayuga Correctional Facility offers comparison data, but it is a facility with about 450 fewer employees.

At the Auburn Correctional Facility, Whites are underrepresented relative to their proportion of the Auburn population. Other races represent only 1 percent of the total population, but comprise 16 percent of this particular work force. The racial composition of those employed in security positions specifically (correction officers, captains, lieutenants, and sergeants) closely reflects the racial composition of the city. Whites are slightly overrepresented in higher ranking security positions.



Source: NYS Department of Correctional Services, “Quarterly Work Force Report”

Auburn Correctional Facility Security Staff by Position, 2011					
	Total	White	African American	Hispanic	Other
<b>Correction Officers</b>	552	515	18	5	14
	(100%)	(93%)	(3%)	(1%)	(3%)
<b>Captains/Lieutenants/Sergeants</b>	52	50	1	0	1
	(100%)	(96%)	(2%)	(0%)	(2%)
<b>Total</b>	604	565	19	5	15
	(100%)	(94%)	(3%)	(1%)	(2%)

Cayuga Correctional Facility Security Staff by Position, 2011					
	Total	White	African American	Hispanic	Other
<b>Correction Officers</b>	236	230	4	0	2
	(100%)	(97%)	(2%)	(0%)	(1%)
<b>Captains/Lieutenants/Sergeants</b>	24	23	0	1	0
	(100%)	(96%)	(0%)	(4%)	(0%)
<b>Total</b>	260	253	4	1	2
	(100%)	(97%)	(2%)	(0%)	(1%)

Source: NYS Department of Correctional Services, “Quarterly Work Force Report”

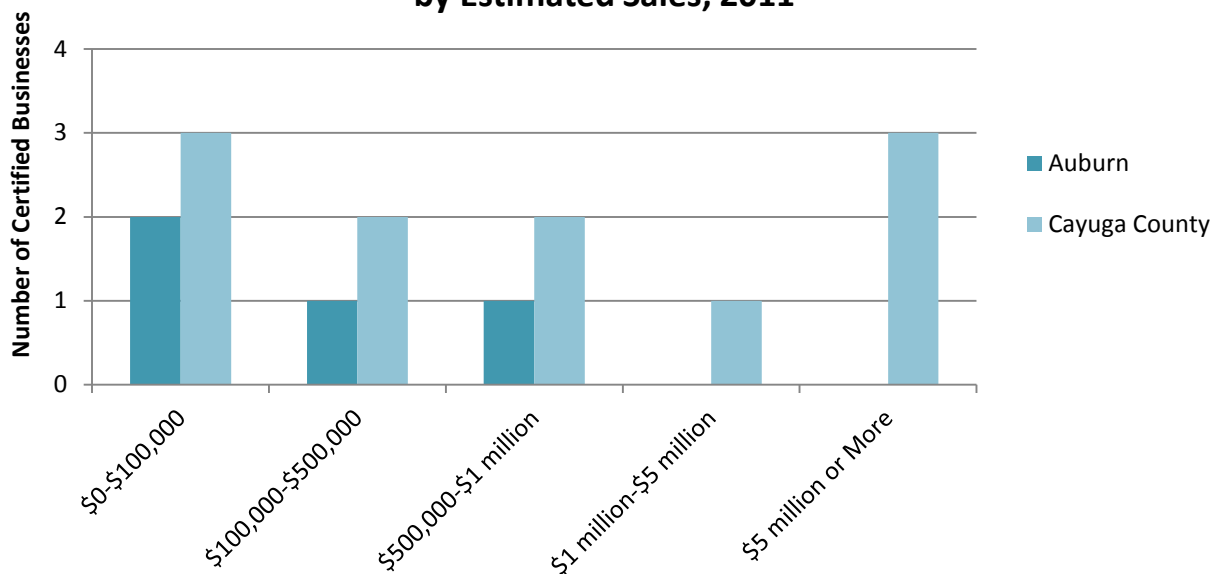
## Minority Business Ownership

The mission of Empire State Development’s Division of Minority-and Women-Owned Businesses (MWB) Development is to “promote equality of economic opportunities [...] and to eliminate barriers to participation in state contracts” for businesses that have been certified to be owned, operated, or controlled by minority group members or women.<sup>3</sup>

A directory of certified businesses maintained by the Division of Minority-and Women-Owned Businesses Development provides the data presented here. It is current as of June 3, 2011. Tallies of individual business listings provide the totals for Auburn and Cayuga County. These data do not reflect the total number of businesses that are minority-and-women owned, simply the number that are certified to do business contracting with the state.

There are four businesses that are registered as minority- or women-owned in Auburn. This represents about 27 percent of the minority-or women-owned businesses in Cayuga County, as there are 15 in total. Of these four Auburn businesses, 3 are owned by women, one of whom is a minority, and 1 is owned by a minority man. In general, businesses that are owned by minorities and women in Auburn have lower estimated sales levels than do minority- and women-owned businesses operated in other locations throughout the County.

**Number of Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses  
by Estimated Sales, 2011**



Source: Directory of Certified Minority-and Women-Owned Businesses

<sup>3</sup> Empire State Development. “Division of Minority-and Women-Owned Businesses.” <http://www.empire.state.ny.us/MWBE/directorySearch.html>

# Housing & Mobility

Housing is an important part of the quality of life in any community. It is one of the most basic needs upon which other indicators depend. Without reliable, safe housing it is difficult to obtain an education, build a career, or maintain a healthy life.

Geographic mobility is also an important variable in understanding potential disparities between racial groups. For example, the movement of groups in and out of cities affects the composition of the schools, median income for the region, health statistics, and even public safety. There are many factors that motivate people to move including, but not limited to, job relocation, over population, the quality of schools, safety, and proximity to family.

Aspects of housing access and quality are explored through three key measures:

- Property Occupancy
- Occupancy per Room
- Geographic Mobility into Cayuga County

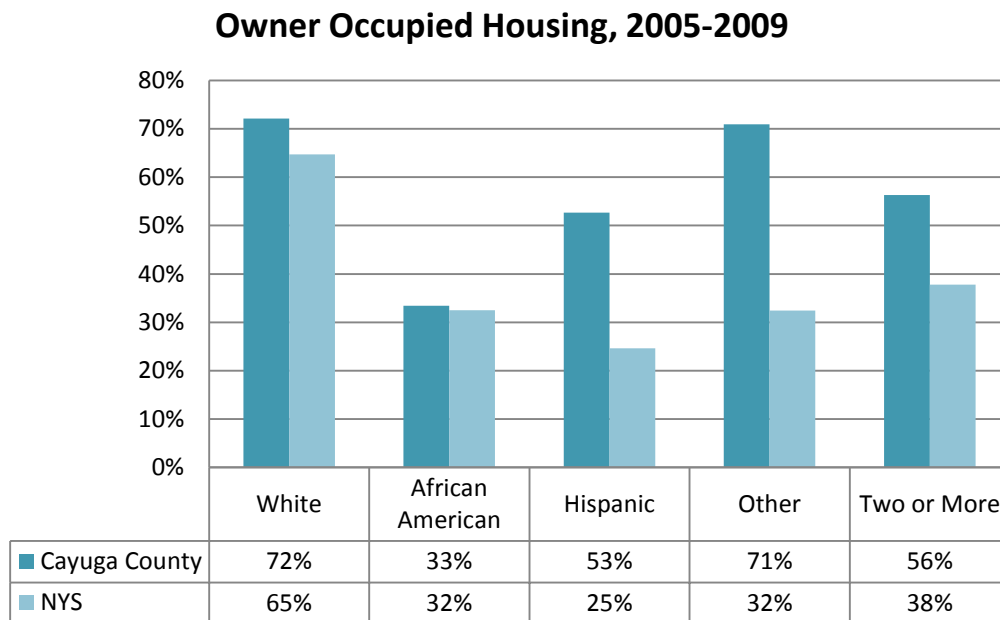
This section uses Cayuga County data from the American Community Survey because information was not available at the city level. Though Auburn is the largest city in Cayuga County, the data presented here is more reflective of the broader region.

## Property Occupancy

A housing unit is owner occupied if and only if the person or group of persons who own the house live in the unit. If the housing unit is occupied by a person or group of persons who do not pay or did not pay mortgage on the housing unit, this unit is considered renter occupied. This indicator is important to evaluate whether minority groups have the same percentage of home owners as the majority group.

House occupancy reflects the status of households at the time of the ACS survey.

The analysis reveals disparity between all minority groups - African American, Hispanic, Other and Two or More - and the majority group - White - in the county. The largest difference in home ownership is between the African American households and White households. There is a 39 percentage point difference between these two groups while the second largest difference, 19 percentage points, is between Hispanic households and White households. The graph also shows that the disparity between Two or More race households and White households is 16 percentage points. The smallest difference is a 1 percentage point difference between Other races and White households.

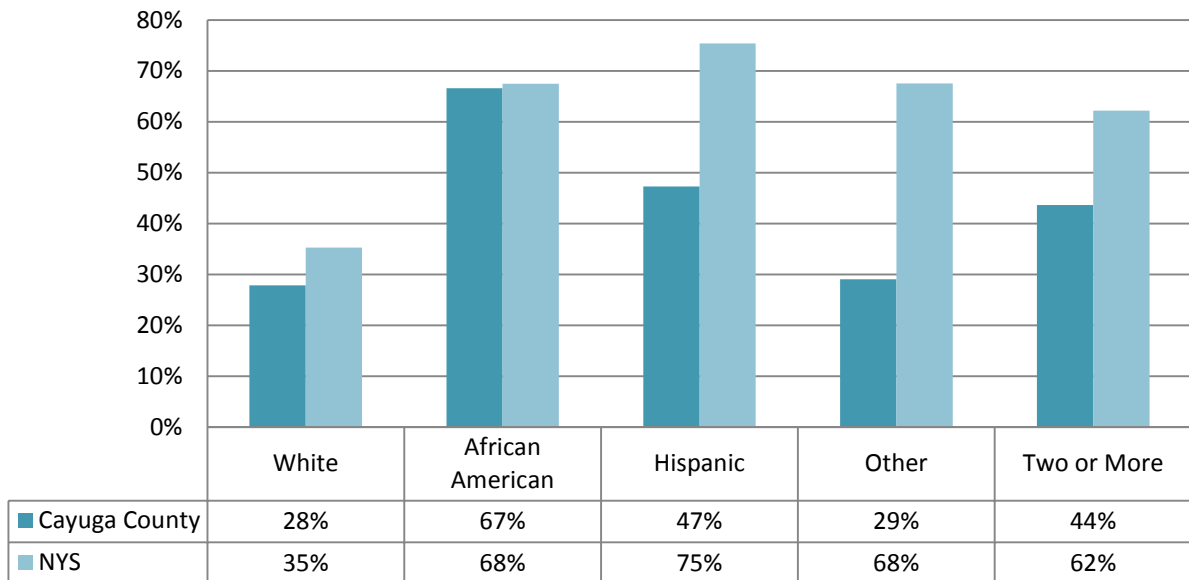


Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5-Year Estimates)

The chart below shows the percentage of housing units rented by various racial groups in Cayuga County. It is important to point out that the 'renter occupied housing' variable is the complement of owner occupied housing. For this reason, the analysis from the graph below shows similarities between these two variables. The largest gap in renter occupied housing is between African American households and White households.

There are 39 percentage points more African American households renting a housing unit than White households in Cayuga County. Comparing Hispanic households with White households, the data show that there are 19 percentage points more Hispanic households paying rent than White households. The statistics reveal a 16 percentage point difference between Two or More households and White households paying rent.

**Renter Occupied Housing, 2005-2009**



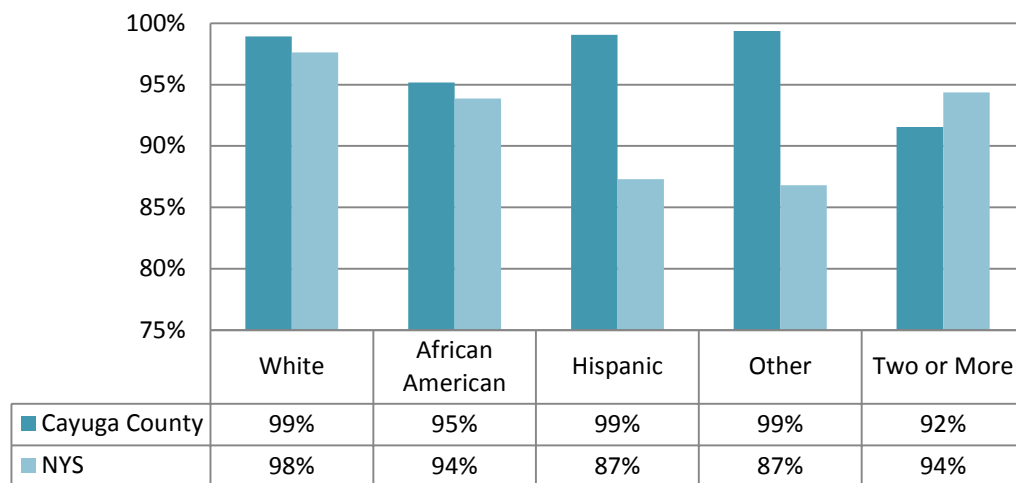
Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5 – Year Estimates)

## Occupancy per Room

Occupancy per room is a variable designed to measure if a housing unit is “crowded out.” The census considers housing units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded out. Occupancy per room can be a useful indicator to examine if minority groups live under crowded circumstances - more than a person per room - compared to the majority group.

The statistics describe the presence of gaps between minority groups and the majority group in Cayuga County. The largest gap in occupancy per room is between Two or More race households and White households. The graph below shows that there are 7 percentage points more White households living in a housing unit with one or less occupants per room than Two or More race households. African American households appear as the group with the second largest variation on this indicator. There are 4 percentage points more White households living in a housing unit with one or less occupants per room than African American households.

**One or Less Occupants per Room, 2005-2009**



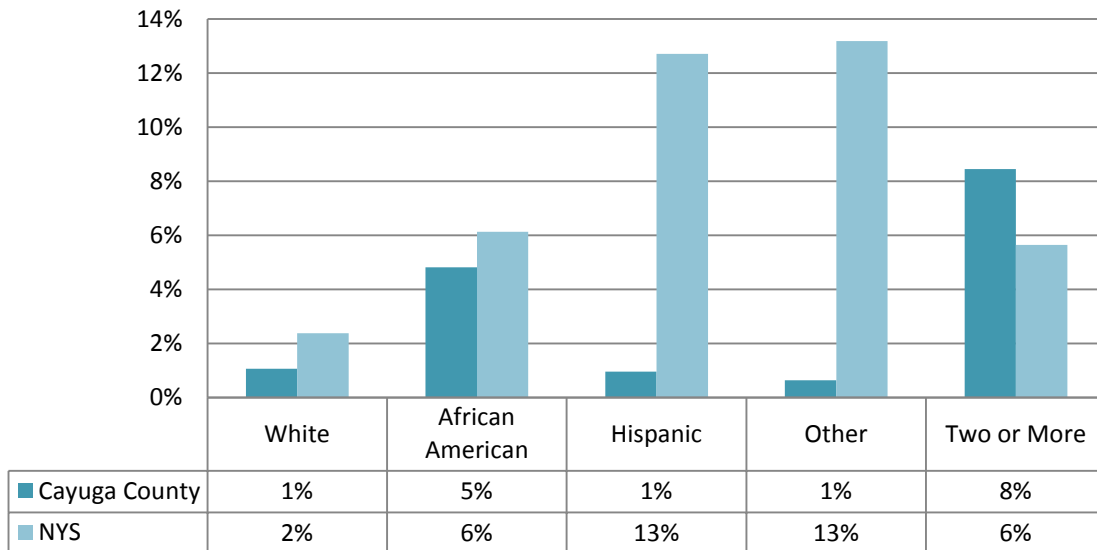
Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5 – Year Estimates)



The other side of the story is to show the current situation of families living with one or more occupants per room. Notice that the 'one or less occupants per room variable' is a complement of the 'one or more occupants per room' variable. Thus, the statistics reported on the chart below show similarity with the statistics from the previous chart.

The diagram shows differences between racial groups in Cayuga County. There are 7 percentage points more Two or More race households living with one or more occupants per room than White households. The disparity between African American households and White households is 4 percentage points.

**One or More Occupant per Room, 2005-2009**



Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5 – Year Estimates)

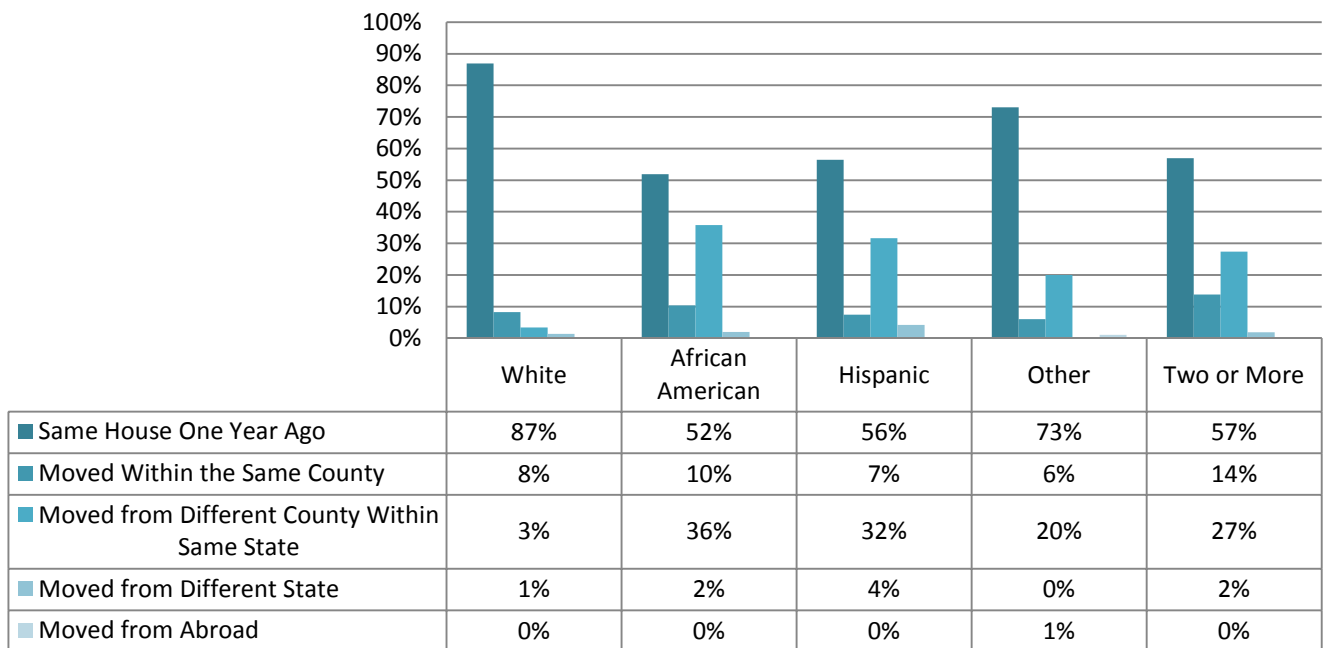
## Geographic Mobility

Geographic mobility is a variable used to measure population growth. However, it can also be a useful device to understand why people move at the micro level – within the county or state. In general, people move at the micro level, among other things, because they are looking for better public services and/or resources to provide themselves and their families a better standard of living. Mobility due to lack of resources might imply hardship or financial instability for families.

The graph below shows differences among racial groups in Cayuga County. There is a gap between White families and African American families on the variable ‘lived in the same house one year ago.’ The data show that there are 35 percentage points more White families who lived in the same house one year ago than African American families. It also reports that 31 percentage points of White families lived in the same house one year ago compared to Hispanic families.

The data show a disparity of 33 percentage points between White families and African American families regarding the variable ‘moved from a different county within the same state.’ The second largest difference on this indicator is between Hispanic families and White families. There are 29 percentage points more Hispanic families than White families who moved into Cayuga County from a different county.

### Geographic Mobility in the Past Year for Cayuga County, 2005-2009



Source: 2009 American Community Survey (5 – Year Estimates)

# Health

Health is a fundamental aspect of good quality of life and affects an individual's education, career, and family prospects. Disparities between individual and group health outcomes can impact, and are impacted by, other forms of disparity that can be present in education, employment, income levels and various other indicators.

This indicator uses the following data measures to provide a snapshot of health in Auburn and Cayuga County:

- Vital Statistics: Infant Mortality Rates, Spontaneous Fetal Death Rates, Abortion Ratio
- Emergency Room Treatment
- HIV/AIDS
- Lead Poisoning
- Hunger: Food Insecurity, SNAP, Free and Reduced School Lunches

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), one of the main sources of health related information at the county level, has only recently begun to report county level data disaggregated by race to the public. Prior to 2009, NYSDOH suppressed some of this data to protect the privacy of minorities living in small counties. New York State comparison data are provided excluding New York City (ex. NYC). This exclusion is done to remove the influence of New York City, a large urban population whose health statistics are not reflective of the rest of the state.

With such a small population, rates can be skewed making disparities between groups seem larger than they are in reality. The analysis takes into consideration these issues and the specific methodology used to compile data is reported for each indicator.

## Vital Statistics

Vital statistics are derived from data about births, deaths, marriages and divorces. Each of the vital statistics provided in this report - infant mortality rate, spontaneous fetal death rate and abortion ratio - are relevant to understanding the racial composition of Auburn because they are related to reproductive health. They provide insight into access to health care, reproductive health education, poverty and social norms.

One of the main challenges in reporting meaningful statistics about health in Cayuga County is the size and homogeneous nature of the region. The entire minority community of Cayuga County constitutes only 6 percent of the total population. Disaggregating data about the minority population into distinct races further diminishes the number of vital events that occur per given year in any racial group. These small number of events result in statistics that are subject to high variability. For the purposes of this report, we only report rates for vital events that add to a minimum threshold of 30 occurrences. In any given year, almost no minority group from Cayuga County meets this threshold. To address the issue, we have taken data from a 9 year period and added together the counts of vital events. The following vital statistics represent combined data from 2000-2009.

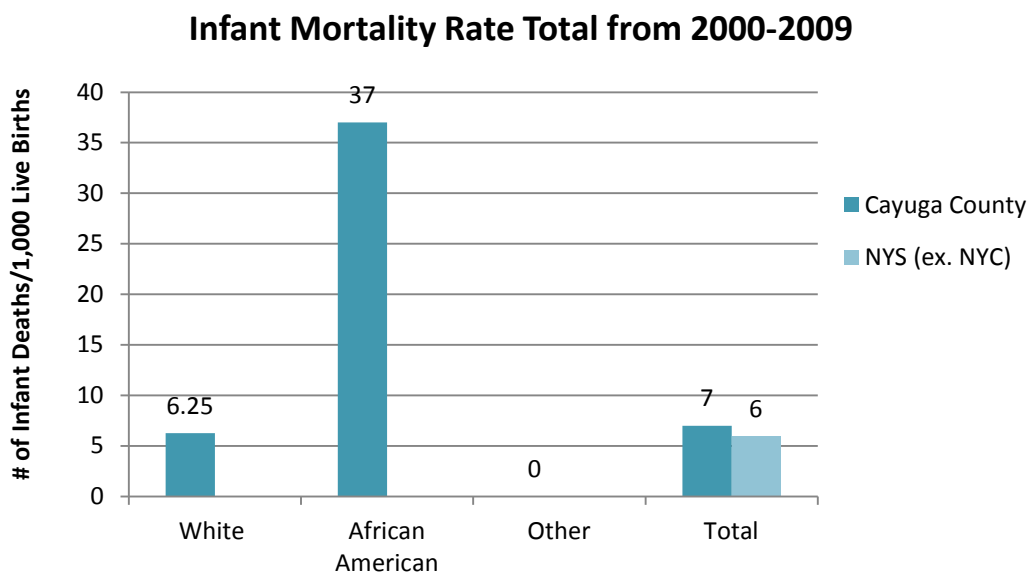
Each of the vital statistics discussed below are presented with a graph of descriptive rates/ratios and a table of actual vital event counts. Issues of high variability of rates, while mitigated by combining multiple years of data, still apply to vital events in the minority communities of Cayuga County. Counts are included to provide this context to the reader.

The vital statistics in this report show disparities between the racial groups in Cayuga County, most markedly between the White and African American communities.

## Infant Mortality Rate

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is a standardized measure of infant deaths calculated as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

There are large disparities between the IMR for racial groups in Cayuga County. The African American community has an IMR that is 6 times that of the White community. Cayuga County has an IMR that is 1.2 times the size of New York State's (ex. NYC) rate.



Infant Mortality Count Totals from 2000 - 2009		
	# of Infant Deaths	Total - Live Births
White	50	7999
African American	7	191
Other	0	250
Not Stated*	1	11
<b>Cayuga County Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>8451</b>
<b>NYS (ex. NYC)</b>	<b>7687</b>	<b>1,308,873</b>

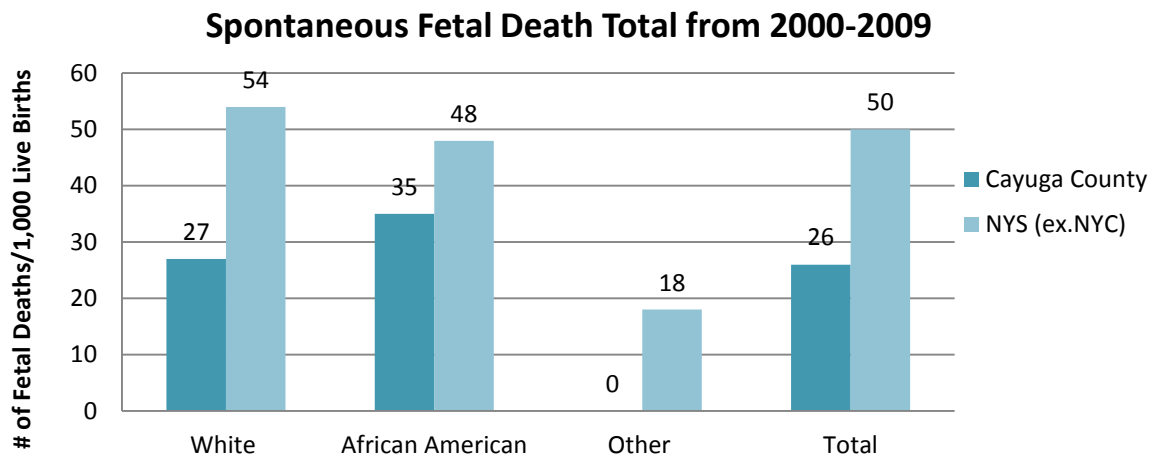
Source for IMF Rate Graph and Chart: NYS Department of Health

Note: \*Cayuga County Infant Death and Live Birth Counts do not meet the reporting threshold.

## Spontaneous Fetal Death

*Fetal deaths* refer to all deaths of a fetus where the fetus is not viable outside of the womb which includes both Spontaneous Fetal Death (SFD) and Induced abortion. The SFD rate is the annual number of Spontaneous Fetal Deaths per 1,000 SFDs plus the number of live births that occurred in the year in question.

The African American community has an SFD rate that is 1.3 times higher than the White community. While the disparity can be seen on the graph below, it is interesting to note that there is considerably less difference between African American and White SFDs than there is in the Infant Mortality Rate. The Other community has an SFD rate of 0 as there were no spontaneous fetal deaths during the 9 year period in question. As a whole, Cayuga County has an SFD rate that is half as high as the New York State (ex. NYC) rate.



Spontaneous Fetal Death Count Totals from 2000-2009		
	# of Fetal Deaths	Live Births
<b>White</b>	219	7999
<b>Black</b>	7	191
<b>Other</b>	0	250
<b>Not Stated*</b>	3	11
<b>Cayuga County Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>8451</b>
<b>White</b>	59,516	1,050,149
<b>Black</b>	6924	136,671
<b>Other</b>	2159	117,399
<b>Not Stated*</b>	922	4654
<b>NYS (ex. NYC)</b>	<b>69,521</b>	<b>1,308,873</b>

Source for SFD Rate Graph and Chart: NYS Department of Health

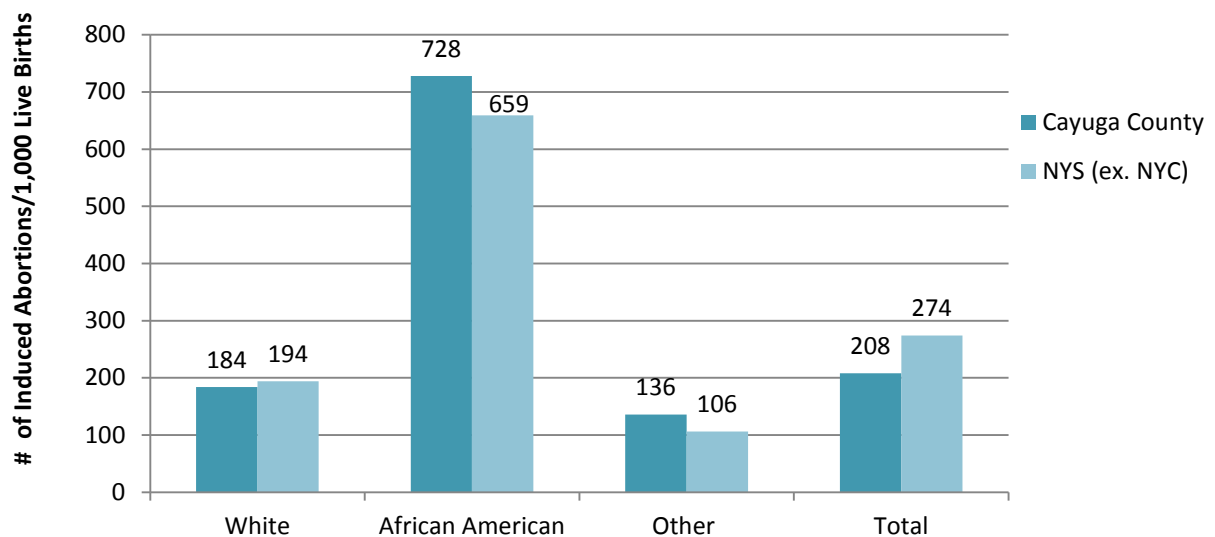
Note: \*Cayuga County Fetal Death and Live Birth Counts do not meet the reporting threshold.

## Abortion Ratio

The abortion ratio is the annual number of induced abortion per 1,000 live births.

The African American community in Cayuga County has an abortion ratio that is approximately 4 times that of the White community. The White community's abortion ratio is 1.4 times that of the Other community. Overall, Cayuga County has a lower abortion ratio than New York State (ex. NYC) whose ratio is 1.3 times greater than that of the county.

### Abortion Ratios from Total Induced Abortions from 2000-2009



Induced Abortion Count Totals from 2000-2009		
	# of Induced Abortions	Total Live Births
<b>White</b>	1468	7999
<b>Black</b>	139	191
<b>Other</b>	34	250
<b>Not Stated*</b>	114	11
<b>Cayuga County Total</b>	<b>1755</b>	<b>8451</b>
<b>White</b>	203,593	1,050,149
<b>Black</b>	90,123	136,671
<b>Other</b>	12,502	117,399
<b>Not Stated*</b>	52,379	4654
<b>NYS (ex. NYC) Total</b>	<b>358,597</b>	<b>1,308,873</b>

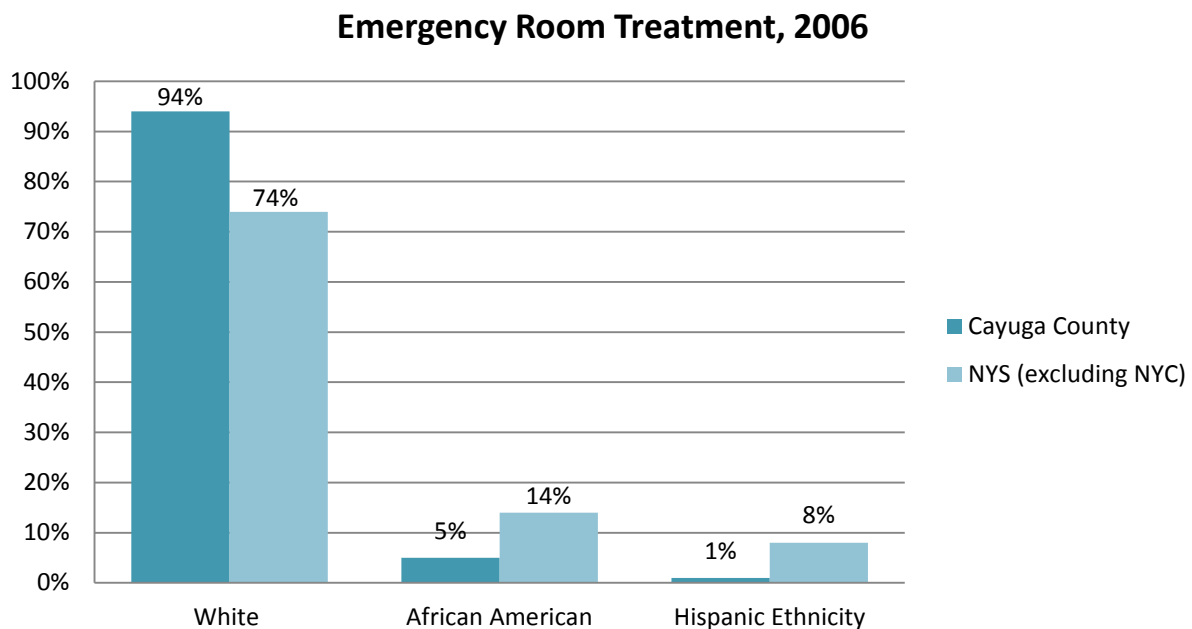
Source for Abortion Ratio Graph and Table: NYS Department of Health

Note: \*Cayuga County Live Birth Counts do not meet the reporting threshold.

## Emergency Room Visits

This sub-indicator captures the racial composition of emergency room visits for a community and can potentially provide insight into equal access to health insurance. It is presumed that people with health insurance are less likely to use the emergency room as their primary health care provider. If there is a disparity between racial groups with regards to healthcare access, it could potentially be illustrated by disproportionately low and high rates of emergency room use.

The percentages of emergency room visits for the two largest racial groups in Cayuga County reflect each group's representation in the overall population. The White community constitutes 93 percent of the population and 94 percent of emergency room visits. In contrast, the African American community constitutes 3 percent of the population and 5 percent of the emergency room treatment. Overall, this suggests that in 2006 there was very little to no over-representation of minorities in the use of emergency rooms in Cayuga County.



Source: NYS Department of Health

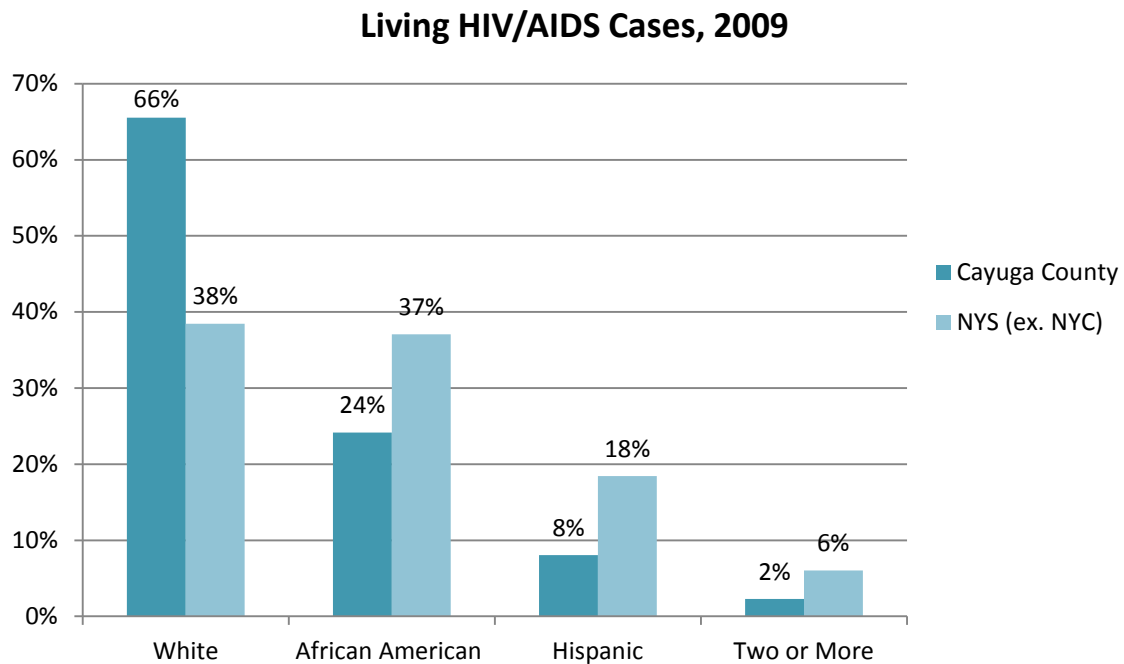
*Note: The NYS percentages are calculated from the Emergency Room Treatment totals for NYS (excluding NYC) and the totals from the information provided by NYSDOH on 2 racial groups and 1 ethnic group.*



## HIV/AIDS Statistics and Treatment

Disclosure of and access to treatment for HIV/AIDS can vary across different groups of people. Disparity between racial groups with regards to the number of living HIV/AIDS cases can provide insight into access to healthcare, education, poverty and social norms.

There are disparities in Cayuga County between racial groups in the number of people living with HIV/AIDS. As compared to the racial composition of Cayuga County, African Americans, Hispanics and Others are over-represented in living HIV/AIDS cases by 22 percentage points, 7 percentage points and 1 percentage point respectively. The White population is under-represented in the number of living HIV/AIDS cases by 27 percentage points.



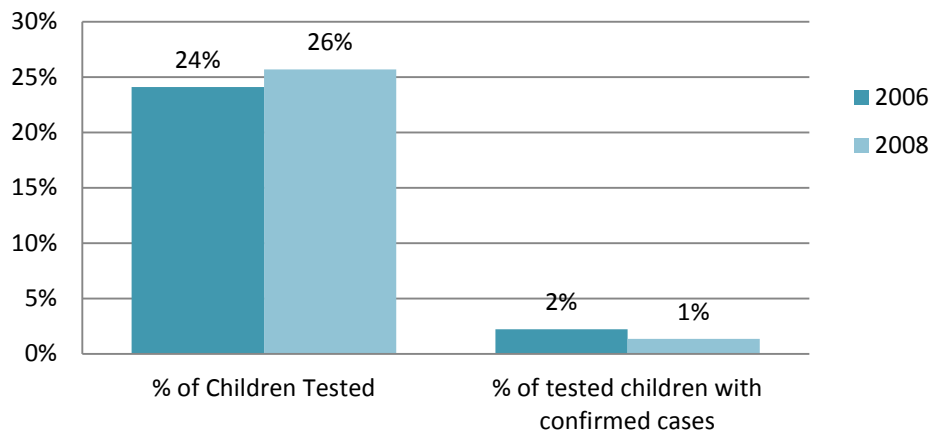
Source: NYS Department of Health

## Lead Poisoning

Lead Poisoning from lead-based paint is a problem particular to areas with high proportion of houses built prior to the 1950s. Lead affects young children most profoundly. Consequently, the information about lead poisoning that is most readily available is disaggregated by age, not by race. It is relevant to consider whether or not the pre-1950s homes in the community tend to be rental or owned properties. If rental, lead poisoning will disproportionately affect minorities in the community. As demonstrated in the Housing & Mobility section of this report, a higher percentage of minorities are renters in Cayuga County in comparison to Whites.

According to the 2000 census, 51 percent of houses in Cayuga County (17,959 of the 34,377 houses in the County) were built prior to the 1950s. The following graph shows the percentage of children tested and the percentage of the children tested who had confirmed cases of lead poisoning. There was an increase, from 2006 to 2008, in the number of children tested for lead. Over the same time period, there was a decrease in the number of children tested that had confirmed cases of lead poisoning.

**Lead Poisoning Testing and Confirmed Cases for Cayuga County**



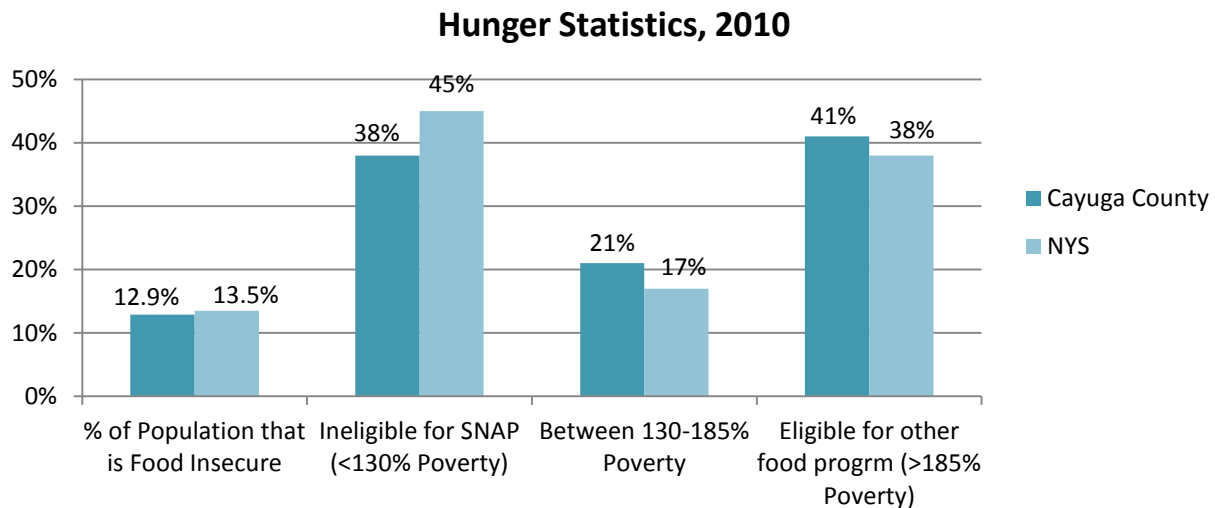
Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention

## Hunger

Hunger, for the purposes of this report, is discussed in terms of food insecurity. Food Insecurity is defined as: “the lack of access at times to enough food for an active, healthy life; limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.”<sup>4</sup> Racial disparities in food insecurity rates are relevant to understanding poverty, education and health in any community.

It is difficult to find information on hunger disaggregated by race at the county level. In an 11 county region of New York State including Cayuga County, the Food Bank of CNY provides assistance to New York residents who are hungry. In their 2010 Hunger Study, the Food Bank of CNY reports the following racial composition of the people served by their organization: 62 percent are White, 25 percent are African American, 9 percent are Hispanic, 7 percent are from other racial groups.<sup>5</sup>

Feeding America (formerly known as Second Harvest), is one of the largest charitable food organizations in the United States. An interactive map on their website shows hunger statistics for every county in the United States. Of the 12.9 percent of the food insecure population of Cayuga County, 38 percent are ineligible for SNAP (above 130 percent of poverty line), 21 percent are between 130 to 180 percent below the poverty line and 41 percent are more than 185 percent below the poverty line.<sup>6</sup>



Source: Feeding America

<sup>4</sup> Feeding America. <http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap.aspx>

<sup>5</sup> This information has been provided by the Food Bank of Central New York and we acknowledge that they are the source of this information and graciously thank them for their assistance in providing this information and allowing us to use it.

<sup>6</sup> Feeding America. <http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap.aspx>

## *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Enrollment*

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the name of a food assistance program that was formerly known as the Food Stamp program. Disparities among racial groups in the use of food programs can provide insight into poverty and health.

It is difficult to acquire statistics about SNAP usage that are disaggregated by race as a result of the way race information is collected on the SNAP application form. The federal department of Health and Human Services requires that an “ethnicity declaration” question be listed on SNAP applications. However, filling out the declaration is voluntary. SNAP statistics will only paint an accurate picture of SNAP usage by race if it is reliably reported. Voluntary declaration, by its very nature, is unreliable and any statistic about race and SNAP use should be interpreted with caution.

A 2009 New York Times article about an increase in food assistance since the recession provides an interactive map that reports SNAP usage by race for each county in the United States. Per the New York Times, 11 percent of Cayuga County residents utilize food stamps. 21 percent of children, 10 percent of White residents and 19 percent of African American residents in Cayuga County utilize SNAP.<sup>7</sup> As mentioned above, it is appropriate to exercise caution when interpreting or using SNAP statistics aggregated by race due to the voluntary nature of the program application’s ethnicity declaration.

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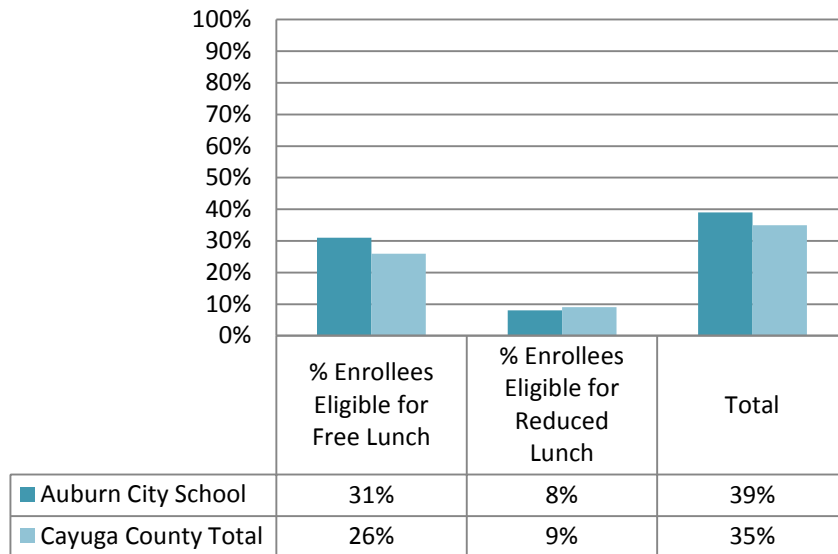
<sup>7</sup> The New York Times. <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/11/28/us/20091128-foodstamps.html>

### *Free and Reduced School Lunch Eligibility*

Free and reduced lunches are provided to children from households that have incomes within certain federal guidelines and/or are enrolled in the SNAP or TANF benefit programs. School lunch information disaggregated by race was unavailable for Auburn and Cayuga County. In this light, data available on school lunch program eligibility are included in this report to provide insight into poverty in the Auburn community.

Overall, the Auburn City School District has a higher percentage of students eligible for free and reduced school lunches than Cayuga County. Notably, 31 percent of students are eligible for free lunch and 8 percent are eligible for reduced school lunch.

**Free and Reduced School Lunch Eligibility,  
2009**



Source: Community Food Security Assessment/Hunger Task Force

# Public Safety

Communities strive to achieve a positive quality of life for their citizens in order to retain and attract residents. One essential feature of this is public safety. Public safety refers to a wide variety of factors that contribute to the well-being of an area including crime rates, types of crimes, response times to requests for help and the prevalence of vacant houses.

Public safety is a complex issue that includes geographical, social and psychological elements. Lack of public safety can drastically affect an area, negatively impacting economic growth, quality of education, community health and stability. Disparities in public safety between racial groups can stem from a variety of factors including lack of community investment in an area, high concentrations of poverty and unemployment.

This section focuses on the following aspects of public safety:

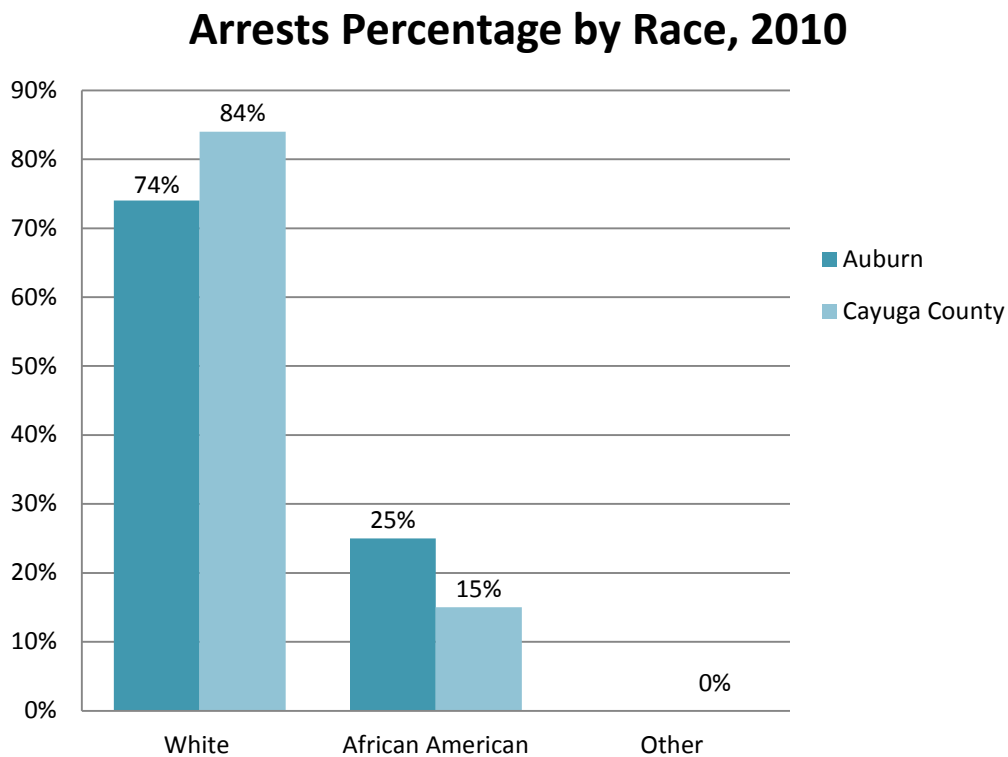
- Arrests by Race
- Rank and Racial Composition of Law Enforcement Personnel
- Vacant Properties

Data on public safety are from the Auburn Police Department, the Cayuga County Sheriff's Department, the New York State Department of Criminal Justice, the Auburn Fire Department, and the City of Auburn Code Enforcement Office. The limited data collection capacity of small local agencies restricts the amount of information disaggregated by race.

## Arrests by Race

Arrest percentages by race are a potential indicator for racial disparities within a community. Disparities in arrest rates can be a result of many different factors including poverty, access to education, neighborhood crime, social stigma as well as community and law enforcement dynamics.

There is a 22 percentage point difference between the African American representation in the racial composition of Auburn and the African American representation in the percentage of arrests by race. 92 percent of the Auburn population is White, while only 74 percent of those arrested are White. The same type of disparity holds true for Cayuga County where African Americans (4 percent of the population but 15 percent of arrests) are over-represented and Whites (93 percent of the population but 84 percent of arrests) are under-represented in the arrest rates.



Source: NYS Department of Criminal Justice

## Racial Composition of Law Enforcement Personnel

The racial composition of law enforcement personnel is a measure of workforce composition that is of interest to the community due to the public nature of police work. Disparities in racial composition within an agency can provide insight into regional job prospects, income levels and community workforce dynamics.

This information was acquired from the New York State Department of Criminal Justice (DCJ). The Auburn Police Department (APD) participates in a system known as Incident Based Reporting (IBR) and provides IBR statistics to the DCJ. The DCJ, which gathers information from law enforcement agencies across the state, serves as the main provider of crime statistics in New York.

The APD has 1 African American officer (1 percent of Auburn police officers are African American, while 3 percent of the population is African American) and 67 White officers (99 percent of Auburn police officers are White, while 92 percent of the population is White). In the Cayuga County Sheriff’s Department, 100 percent of the officers are White, while 93 percent of the population is White.

For the purposes of this report, civilian employees and members of the custody division of the APD and Cayuga County Sheriff’s Department are not counted. Female law enforcement officers were not delineated in the graph, as gender is not a subject of this study. Out of the 68 law enforcement officers in the APD, 5 of them are White women. There are no non-civilian employees of the Sheriff’s Department that are female.

Race & Rank of Non-Civilian Law Enforcement Personnel Auburn Police Department			
Rank	Total	White	African American
Patrol Officers	47 (100%)	46 (98%)	1 (2%)
Detectives	5 (100%)	5 (100%)	0
Sergeants	9 (100%)	9 (100%)	0
Lieutenant/Detectives/Captains/ Deputy Chief/Chief	7 (100%)	7 (100%)	0
<b>Total Number of Non-Civilian Law Enforcement Personnel</b>	<b>68 (100%)</b>	<b>67 (99%)</b>	<b>1 (1%)</b>

Source: Auburn Police Department

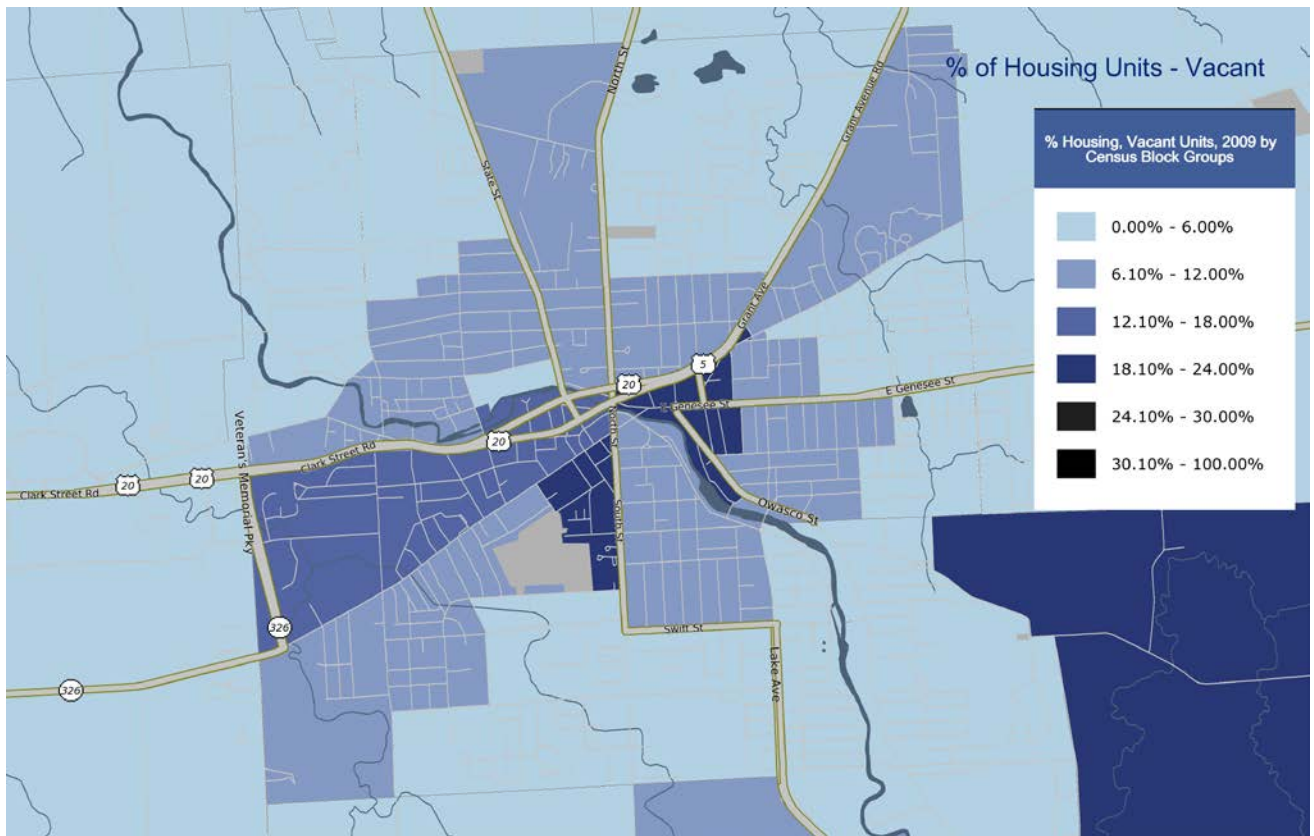


<b>Race &amp; Rank of Non-Civilian Law Enforcement Personnel Cayuga County Sheriff's Department</b>		
<b><u>Rank</u></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>White</b>
<b>Deputies</b>	23 (100%)	23 (100%)
<b>Detectives/Detective Lieutenant</b>	6 (100%)	6 (100%)
<b>Lieutenant/Sergeant/ Undersheriff/Sheriff</b>	7 (100%)	7 (100%)
<b>Total Number of Non-Civilian, Non-Custody Law Enforcement Personnel</b>	36 (100%)	36 (100%)

Source: Cayuga County Sheriff's Department

## Vacant Properties

Vacant properties pose a threat to public safety by providing a space for unobserved criminal activity. Houses that are vacant are also more likely to fall into decay, creating hazardous situations for citizens who try to enter the space. There are currently 187 vacant properties in the city of Auburn. A map is provided to show the areas of the city with the most vacant housing. Please reference the Map of Racial Composition in the Segregation section of this report.



Source: SimplyMap, <http://www.simplymap.com>

# Appendix

This section provides detailed data on the racial composition and test performance for specific schools in the Auburn City School district.

Racial composition is presented for:

- Casey Park Elementary School
- Genesee Street Elementary School
- Herman Avenue Elementary School
- Owasco Elementary School
- William H Seward Elementary
- East Middle School
- West Middle School

Test performance data are presented for:

- Casey Park Elementary School
- Genesee Street Elementary School
- East Middle School
- West Middle School

Test performance data are available from the NYS Report Card on a race other than Whites for:

- Grade 3 Mathematics and English Language Arts for Elementary Schools
- Grade 8 Mathematics, English Language Arts and Science for Middle Schools

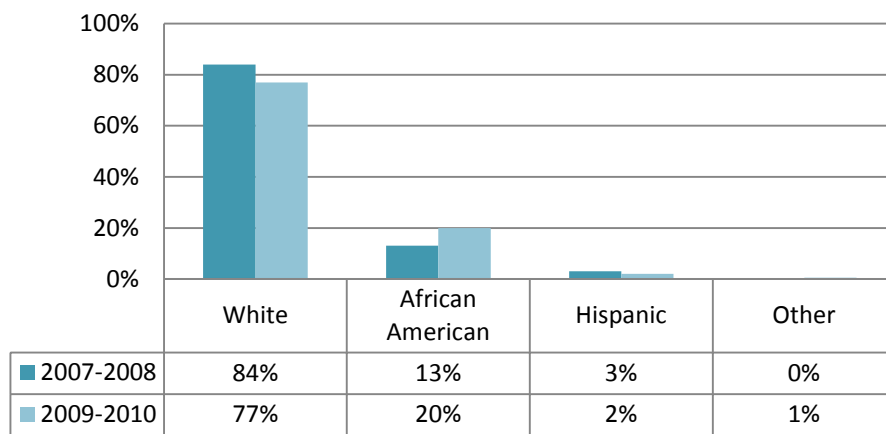
The information that follows complements the data presented on education for the Auburn City School District, Auburn High School, Cayuga Community College, Adult Educational Attainment, Adult Literacy programs, and Alternative Education.

## Composition of Auburn Schools

### *Casey Park Elementary School*

The number of students enrolled went from 398 to 418 between school year 2007-2008 and 2009-2010. Number of African American students went from 52 to 83. Number of White students went from 333 to 322. Hispanic students went from 12 to 10 and number of students of Other races went from 1 to 4.

**Composition of Casey Elementary School**

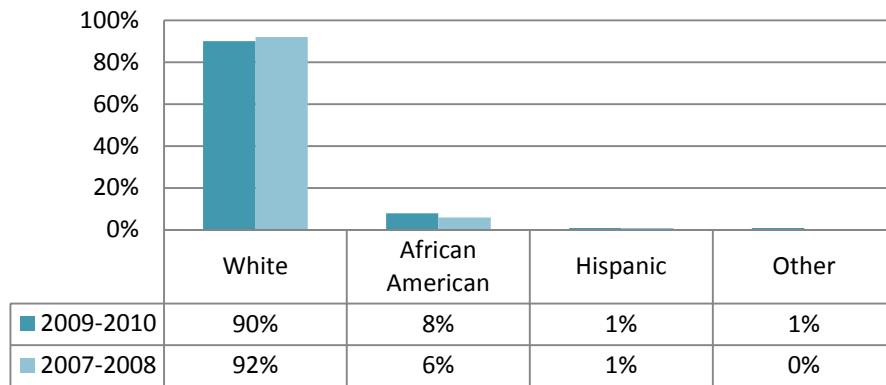


Source: NYS Report Card

### *East Middle School*

The number of students enrolled went from 516 to 491 between school year 2007-2008 and 2009-2010. Number of African American students went from 31 to 39. Number of White students went from 477 to 441. Hispanic students went from 4 to 6 and students of Other races increased by 1.

### Composition of East Middle School

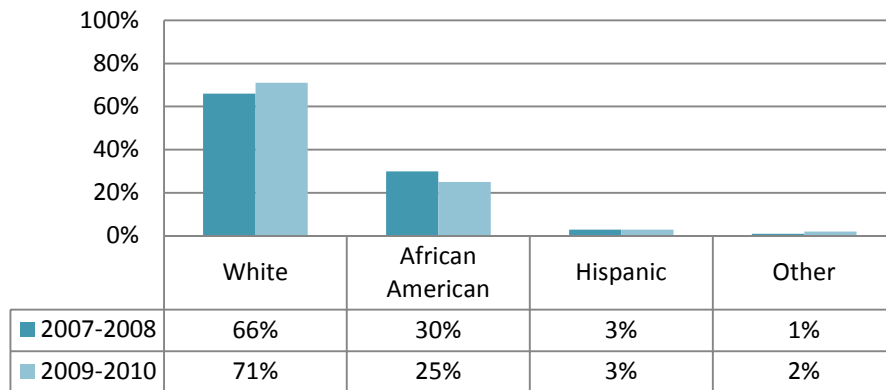


Source: NYS Report Card

### *Genesee Street Elementary School*

The number of students enrolled went from 316 to 406 between school year 2007-8 and 2009-10. Number of African American students went from 122 to 79. Number of White students went from 267 to 223. Number of Hispanic students went from 12 to 10 and students of Other races from 4 to 3.

**Composition of  
Genesee Street Elementary School**

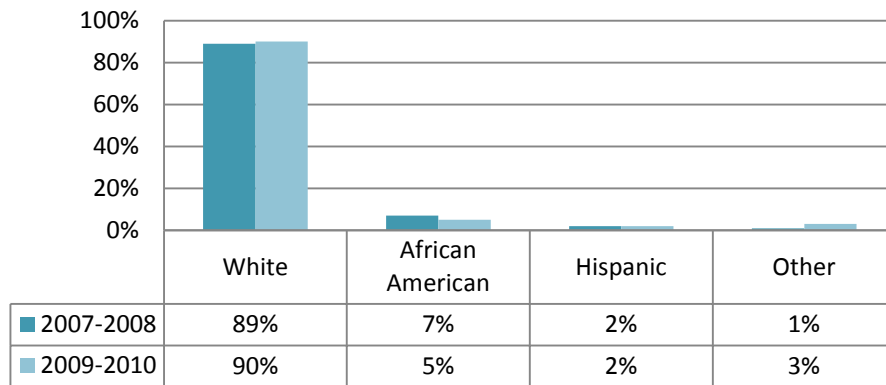


Source: NYS Report Card

### *Herman Avenue Elementary School*

The number of students enrolled went from 453 to 414 from 2007-2008 to 2009-2010. Number of African American students went from 32 to 22. Number of White students went from 404 to 374.

#### **Composition of Herman Avenue Elementary School**

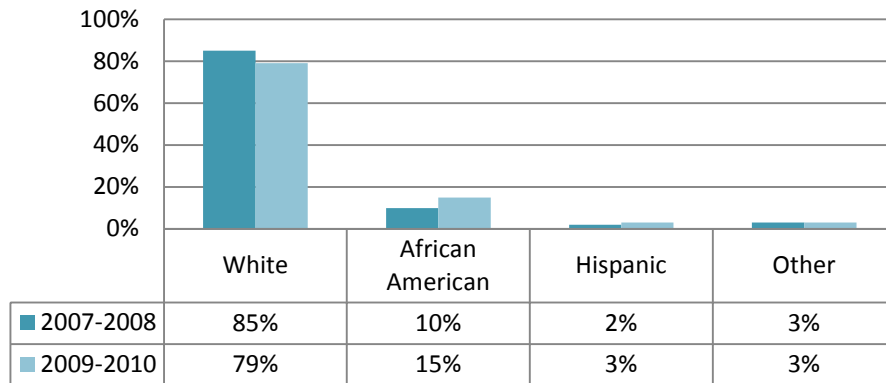


Source: NYS Report Card

### *West Middle School*

The number of students enrolled went from 527 to 499 between school year 2007-2008 and 2009-2010. Number of African American students went from 53 to 73. Number of White students went from 449 to 396.

### **Composition of West Middle School**



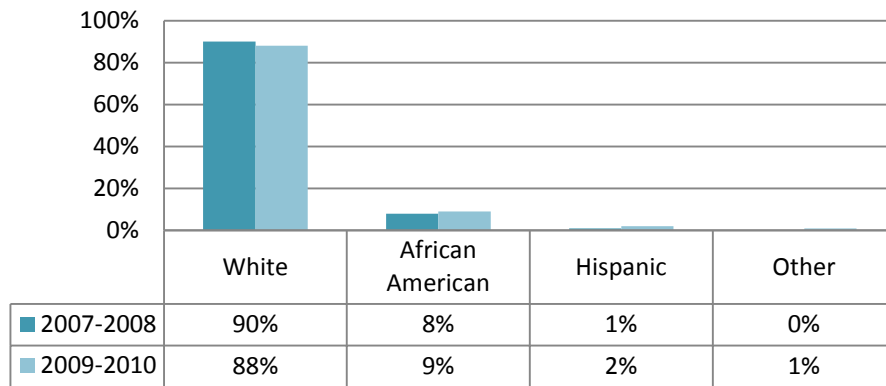
Source: NYS Report Card



*Owasco Elementary School*

The number of students enrolled went from 345 to 363 between school year 2007-2008 and 2009-2010. Number of African American students went from 29 to 32. Number of White students went from 311 to 321. Number of Hispanic students went from 3 to 8, and students of Other races stayed at 2.

**Composition of  
Owasco Elementary School**

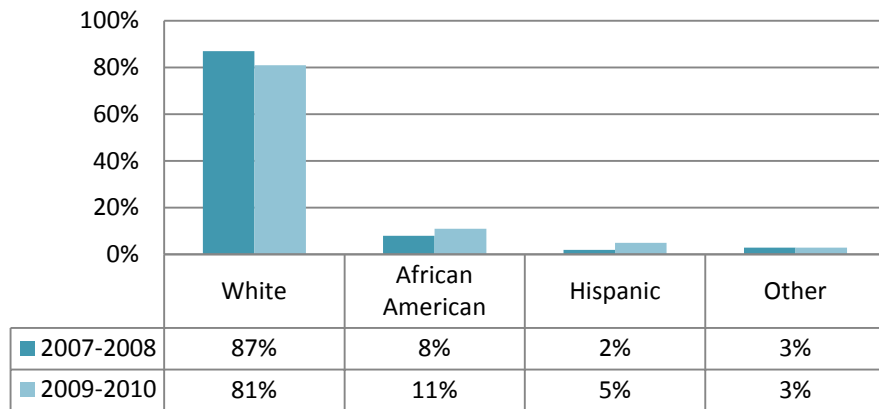


Source: NYS Report Card

### *William H Seward Elementary*

The number of students enrolled went from 364 to 469 between school year 2007-2008 and 2009-2010. Number of African American students went from 30 to 52. Number of White students went from 315 to 379. Number of Hispanic students went from 7 to 23, and students of Other races went from 12 to 16.

### Composition of William H Seward Elementary School

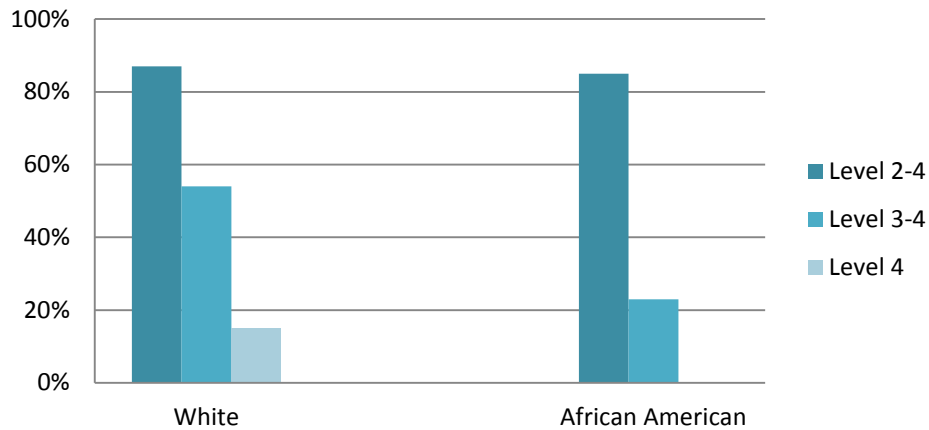


Source: NYS Report Card

## Educational Attainment of Auburn Schools

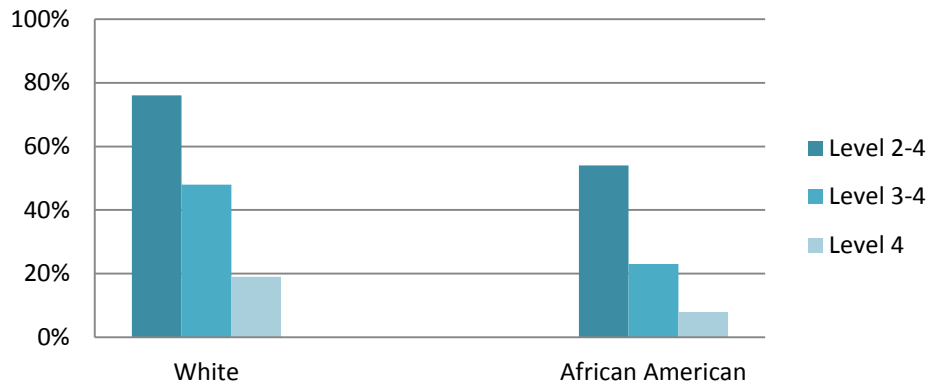
### Casey Park Elementary School

**Casey Elementary School  
Grade 3 Mathematics Performance, 2009-2010**



Source: NYS Report Card

**Casey Elementary School  
Grade 3 English Language Arts Performance,  
2009-2010**

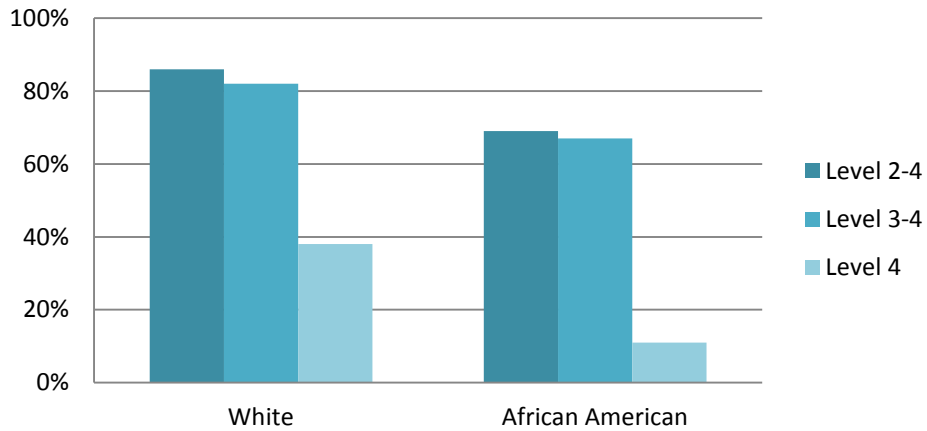


Source: NYS Report Card

*Note: Each test is based on a sample of 54 White students and 13 African American students.*

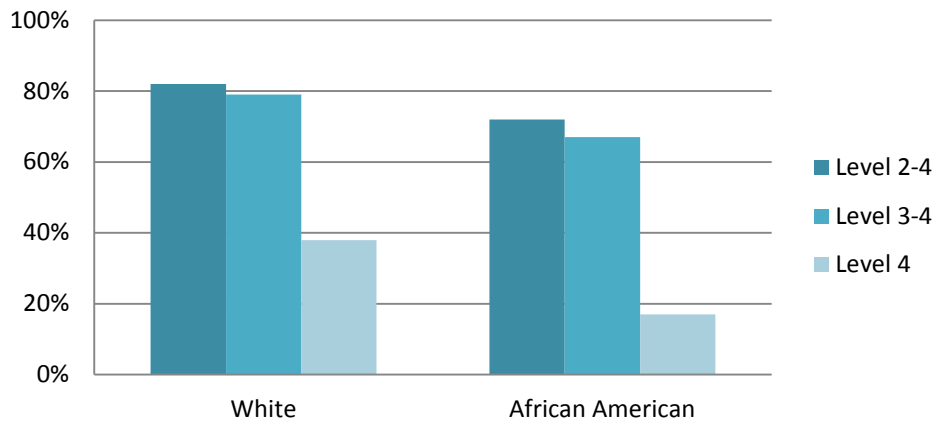
Genesee Elementary School

**Genesee Elementary School  
Grade 3 Mathematics Performance, 2009-2010**



Source: NYS Report Card

**Genesee Elementary School  
Grade 3 English Language Arts Performance,  
2009-2010**

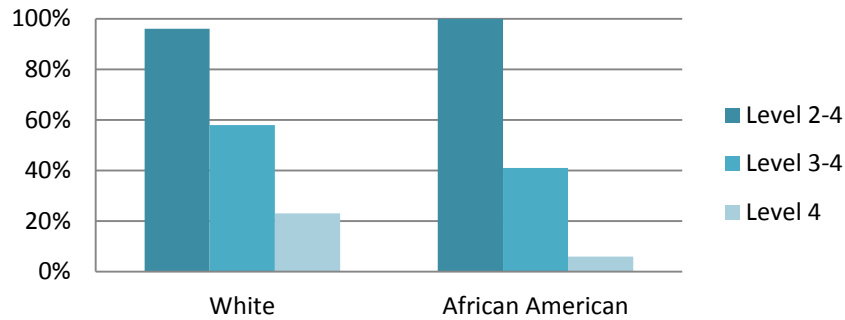


Source: NYS Report Card

*Note: Each test is based on a sample of 29 White students and 10 African American students.*

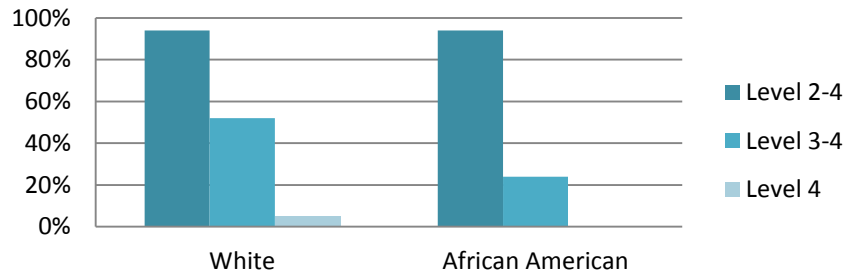
*East Middle School*

**East Middle School  
Grade 8 Mathematics Performance, 2009-2010**



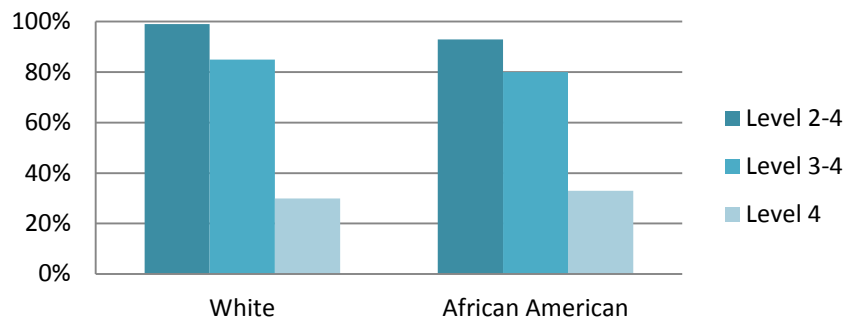
Source: NYS Report Card

**East Middle School  
Grade 8 English Language Arts Performance, 2009-2010**



Source: NYS Report Card

**East Middle School  
Grade 8 Science Performance, 2009-2010**

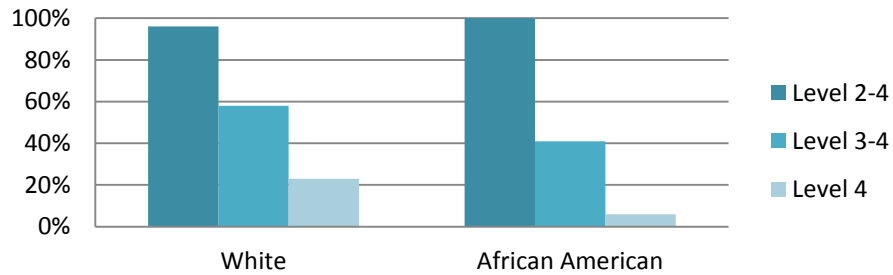


Source: NYS Report Card

*Note: Each test is based on a sample of 156 White students and 13 African American students.*

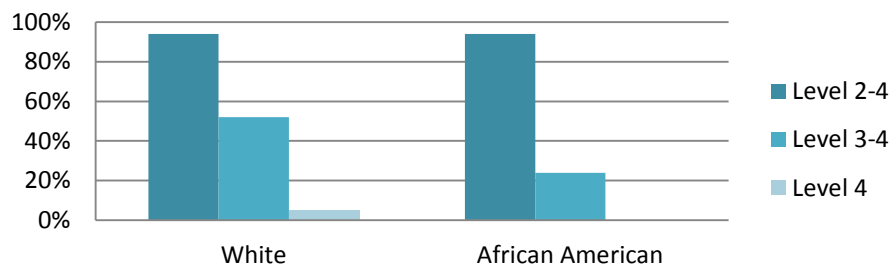
West Middle School

**West Middle School  
Grade 8 Mathematics Performance, 2009-2010**



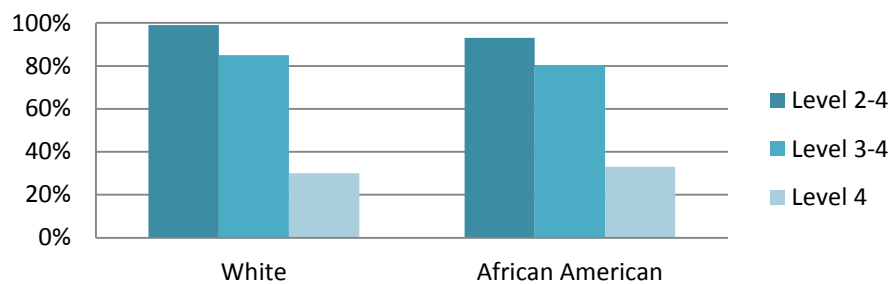
Source: NYS Report Card

**West Middle School  
Grade 8 English Language Arts Performance,  
2009-2010**



Source: NYS Report Card

**West Middle School  
Grade 8 Science Performance, 2009-2010**



Source: NYS Report Card

*Note: Each test is based on a sample of 140 White students and 17 African American students.*

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Unknown. *Harriet Turban Home, Auburn NY.* Image Courtesy Of: Heather L / CC BY-NC-NC-SA 2.0, Auburn.

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