

APPENDIX E

FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS OF COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES

LOCAL FISCAL DATA DEFINITIONS

MULTIPLIERS

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TRANSFER PAYMENTS AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN ONEIDA AND
MADISON COUNTIES

**FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS OF COUNTIES, CITIES,
TOWNS, AND VILLAGES**

Per Capita Expenditures (\$) in Counties with Nation Land compared to the Central New York Region ¹ (N=15)												
	Total Spending per Capita	Expenditures by function							Debt Service as a % of Total Spending			
		General Government	Education	Health	Trans- portation	Economic Assistance	Culture Recreation	Home and Community	Debt Service Per Capita	Debt Service as a % of Total Spending		
Madison County												
1990 value	652	71	32	118	106	190	4	70	14	2.2%		
percentile	0.14	0.28	0.42	0.71	0.50	0.00	0.21	0.85	0.14	0.21		
1992 value	626	63	32	75	123	223	3	44	14	2.2%		
percentile	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.35	0.64	0.00	0.28	0.50	0.14	0.21		
1994 value	765	83	24	87	133	258	3	82	21	2.7%		
percentile	0.00	0.07	0.14	0.35	0.71	0.07	0.21	0.71	0.21	0.21		
1996 value	789	75	31	108	146	247	5	73	31	3.9%		
percentile	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.42	0.71	0.00	0.42	0.64	0.35	0.71		
1998 value	780	78	28	113	134	264	5	49	28	3.6%		
percentile	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.42	0.50	0.00	0.35	0.57	0.42	0.64		
2000 value	892	98	41	117	148	292	6	70	30	3.4%		
percentile	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.42	0.42	0.07	0.35	0.71	0.28	0.57		
2002 value	991	111	45	124	151	349	6	70	35	3.6%		
percentile	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.35	0.35	0.07	0.28	0.71	0.64	0.85		
2003 value	1,063	125	49	135	153	396	6	66	23	2.2%		
percentile	0.00	0.21	0.36	0.36	0.43	0.07	0.29	0.64	0.43	0.50		
Oneida County												
1990 value	671	60	38	69	49	335	6	22	45	6.6%		
percentile	0.21	0.00	0.71	0.35	0.00	0.71	0.57	0.28	0.85	0.92		
1992 value	767	68	36	79	53	393	4	23	47	6.1%		
percentile	0.21	0.07	0.35	0.42	0.00	0.71	0.35	0.21	0.64	0.92		
1994 value	897	85	48	95	61	461	4	26	44	4.9%		
percentile	0.42	0.21	0.64	0.42	0.00	0.85	0.28	0.28	0.50	0.85		
1996 value	956	143	47	97	68	432	4	31	44	4.6%		
percentile	0.42	0.85	0.50	0.28	0.00	0.50	0.14	0.28	0.71	0.85		
1998 value	960	120	42	71	74	461	8	28	47	4.9%		
percentile	0.21	0.42	0.42	0.07	0.00	0.57	0.64	0.28	0.71	0.85		
2000 value	1,271	111	82	77	99	506	15	39	221	17.4%		
percentile	0.50	0.35	0.92	0.07	0.21	0.42	0.78	0.28	1.00	1.00		
2002 value	1,165	143	69	84	94	577	12	38	34	2.9%		
percentile	0.21	0.42	0.71	0.07	0.07	0.64	0.64	0.21	0.57	0.64		
2003 value	1,225	127	71	85	98	636	13	34	35	2.8%		
percentile	0.21	0.29	0.79	0.07	0.14	0.71	0.64	0.07	0.64	0.79		

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

Per Capita Expenditures (\$) in Selected Cities compared to All Cities in the Central New York Region ¹ (N=15)										
	Total Spending per Capita	Expenditures by function						Debt Service as a % of Total Spending		
		General Government	Education	Health	Trans- portation	Economic Assistance	Home and Community	Debt Service Per Capita		
Oneida										
1990 value	2,834	168	0	1,889	154	0	243	172	6.1%	
percentile	1.00	0.92	0.00	1.00	0.71	0.14	0.42	0.85	0.14	
1992 value	3,113	175	0	2,192	101	0	259	139	4.5%	
percentile	1.00	0.92	0.00	1.00	0.14	0.21	0.42	0.71	0.07	
1994 value	4,031	305	0	2,825	123	0	360	126	3.1%	
percentile	1.00	0.92	0.00	1.00	0.42	0.21	0.57	0.78	0.00	
1996 value	1,133	101	0	2	157	0	336	221	19.5%	
percentile	0.42	0.14	0.00	0.78	0.57	0.00	0.35	0.85	1.00	
1998 value	1,132	92	0	3	137	1	321	184	16.3%	
percentile	0.50	0.14	0.00	0.85	0.42	0.64	0.50	0.85	0.92	
2000 value	1,652	153	0	3	160	0	795	201	12.2%	
percentile	0.92	0.50	0.00	0.85	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.92	0.71	
2002 value	1,311	98	0	4	137	0	525	179	13.6%	
percentile	0.42	0.07	0.00	0.78	0.21	0.28	0.71	0.64	0.78	
2003 value	1,339	104	0	4	171	0	480	163	12.2%	
percentile	0.42	0.14	0.00	0.85	0.35	0.28	0.71	0.85	0.78	
Sherrill										
1990 value	1,010	106	0	0	103	0	537	99	9.8%	
percentile	0.57	0.42	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.92	0.71	0.78	
1992 value	1,298	117	0	0	104	0	660	83	6.4%	
percentile	0.78	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	1.00	0.28	0.28	
1994 value	1,260	123	0	0	118	0	745	94	7.5%	
percentile	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.21	0.35	0.00	0.92	0.57	0.50	
1996 value	1,346	144	0	0	124	0	797	73	5.4%	
percentile	0.71	0.64	0.00	0.28	0.35	0.00	1.00	0.21	0.21	
1998 value	1,294	142	0	0	102	0	758	61	4.7%	
percentile	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.28	0.14	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	
2000 value	1,265	160	0	0	126	0	735	44	3.5%	
percentile	0.35	0.57	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	
2002 value	1,314	213	0	0	116	0	732	41	3.2%	
percentile	0.50	0.85	0.00	0.28	0.14	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	
2003 value	1,268	157	0	0	126	0	736	36	2.9%	
percentile	0.35	0.42	0.00	0.21	0.14	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	
Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller 1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.										

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

Per Capita Expenditures (\$) in Selected Cities compared to All Cities in the Central New York Region¹ (N=15)
(Continued)

	Total Spending per Capita	Expenditures by function				Economic Home and Assistance Community	Debt Service Per Capita	Debt Service as a % of Spending
		General Government	Education	Health	Trans- portation			
Rome								
1990 value	1,359	117	0	636	128	1	154	90
percentile	0.85	0.57	0.00	0.92	0.50	0.42	0.00	0.64
1992 value	1,610	150	0	757	145	3	155	107
percentile	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.92	0.71	0.71	0.07	0.50
1994 value	1,704	165	0	726	204	1	172	124
percentile	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.92	0.92	0.42	0.07	0.71
1996 value	1,112	156	0	1	198	3	244	135
percentile	0.35	0.78	0.00	0.64	0.85	0.78	0.14	0.64
1998 value	1,111	155	0	1	194	25	204	161
percentile	0.42	0.85	0.00	0.78	0.78	1.00	0.07	0.71
2000 value	1,306	251	0	1	146	34	207	163
percentile	0.50	0.92	0.00	0.78	0.35	0.85	0.07	0.71
2002 value	1,779	384	0	4	221	34	224	418
percentile	0.92	1.00	0.00	0.85	0.78	1.00	0.07	1.00
2003 value	1,497	356	0	4	222	7	263	130
percentile	0.64	1.00	0.00	0.78	0.64	0.71	0.14	0.42
Utica								
1990 value	781	105	0	0	68	0	217	69
percentile	0.21	0.35	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.28
1992 value	871	124	0	0	75	4	209	87
percentile	0.28	0.64	0.00	0.42	0.07	0.78	0.21	0.42
1994 value	1,037	137	0	1	66	3	342	101
percentile	0.35	0.78	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.71	0.50	0.64
1996 value	1,217	245	0	1	58	1	375	102
percentile	0.57	0.92	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.57	0.50	0.42
1998 value	905	127	0	1	46	1	232	108
percentile	0.14	0.42	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.35	0.21	0.42
2000 value	980	165	0	1	67	2	249	78
percentile	0.07	0.64	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.42	0.21	0.21
2002 value	1,138	151	0	1	165	2	208	83
percentile	0.14	0.42	0.00	0.57	0.57	0.42	0.00	0.28
2003 value	1,122	121	0	1	126	2	251	73
percentile	0.07	0.28	0.00	0.50	0.07	0.42	0.07	0.14

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

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Per Capita Expenditures (\$) in Towns with Nation Land compared to All Towns in the Central New York Region¹

	Total Spending per Capita	Expenditures by function				Home and Community	Debt Service Per Capita	Debt Service as a % of Total Spending
		General Government	Trans- portation	Economic Assistance	Culture Recreation			
Stockbridge								
1990 value	217	35	110	0	5	34	22	10.3%
percentile	0.32	0.20	0.30	0.56	0.65	0.75	0.77	0.90
1992 value	267	34	166	0	4	32	21	7.7%
percentile	0.47	0.19	0.55	0.48	0.50	0.71	0.67	0.73
1994 value	255	36	135	0	2	51	21	8.1%
percentile	0.35	0.19	0.36	0.56	0.29	0.80	0.70	81.0%
1996 value	242	38	136	0	1	35	20	8.1%
percentile	0.25	0.22	0.34	0.50	0.15	0.69	0.68	0.80
1998 value	247	36	157	0	2	29	10	4.2%
percentile	0.28	0.17	0.40	0.45	0.24	0.65	0.52	0.60
2000 value	277	43	167	0	2	44	10	3.5%
percentile	0.26	0.20	0.36	0.55	0.19	0.72	0.52	0.60
2002 value	332	46	207	0	2	55	9	2.8%
percentile	0.37	0.17	0.47	0.44	0.16	0.77	0.49	0.51
2003 value	332	45	205	0	3	57	9	2.7%
percentile	0.28	0.12	0.45	0.42	0.29	0.74	0.49	0.51
Vernon								
1990 value	166	35	94	6	1	16	0	0.0%
percentile	0.14	0.21	0.22	0.90	0.18	0.58	0.00	0.00
1992 value	348	29	92	8	1	199	2	0.6%
percentile	0.71	0.09	0.19	0.91	0.21	0.94	0.34	0.32
1994 value	227	73	105	11	1	19	2	0.8%
percentile	0.24	0.76	0.22	0.95	0.19	0.59	0.38	0.38
1996 value	184	34	104	9	1	16	2	0.9%
percentile	0.10	0.12	0.19	0.95	0.20	0.49	0.37	0.38
1998 value	195	35	113	4	1	21	2	0.8%
percentile	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.90	0.19	0.58	0.36	0.36
2000 value	213	42	125	3	1	19	1	0.6%
percentile	0.12	0.17	0.22	0.86	0.14	0.57	0.37	0.37
2002 value	272	83	136	0	10	20	0	0.0%
percentile	0.19	0.68	0.26	0.66	0.65	0.57	0.00	0.00
2003 value	321	129	133	0	13	22	0	0.0%
percentile	0.26	0.85	0.19	0.57	0.72	0.54	0.00	0.00

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

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Per Capita Expenditures (\$) in Towns with Nation Land compared to All Towns in the Central New York Region¹
(continued)

	Total Spending per Capita	Expenditures by function				Debt Service	
		General	Trans- portation	Economic Assistance	Culture Recreation	Home and Community	as a % of Per Capita Total Spending
Lincoln							
1990 value	157	36	107	0	0	3	7
percentile	0.12	0.23	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.29	0.46
1992 value	230	46	157	0	0	3	19
percentile	0.31	0.45	0.50	0.37	0.04	0.32	0.64
1994 value	275	41	127	0	0	79	24
percentile	0.41	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.03	0.85	0.74
1996 value	316	43	127	0	1	131	10
percentile	0.48	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.09	0.89	0.55
1998 value	230	50	132	0	3	41	0
percentile	0.20	0.43	0.29	0.28	0.32	0.74	0.00
2000 value	282	53	212	0	6	5	0
percentile	0.27	0.41	0.54	0.45	0.52	0.28	0.00
2002 value	178	40	124	0	3	4	2
percentile	0.03	0.09	0.18	0.00	0.27	0.26	0.38
2003 value	190	37	139	0	4	4	2
percentile	0.04	0.02	0.21	0.29	0.38	0.25	0.35
Smithfield							
1990 value	238	52	157	0	2	4	20
percentile	0.42	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.33	0.35	0.74
1992 value	223	48	160	3	2	7	0
percentile	0.28	0.50	0.52	0.85	0.36	0.43	0.00
1994 value	267	59	200	0	2	4	0
percentile	0.38	0.64	0.60	0.51	0.24	0.36	0.00
1996 value	339	60	254	7	2	6	8
percentile	0.54	0.59	0.72	0.92	0.23	0.33	0.52
1998 value	336	89	195	0	3	36	8
percentile	0.55	0.84	0.56	0.00	0.35	0.71	0.49
2000 value	322	63	234	0	4	9	8
percentile	0.40	0.57	0.60	0.00	0.38	0.40	0.48
2002 value	354	69	225	0	5	9	8
percentile	0.41	0.56	0.55	0.00	0.43	0.40	0.45
2003 value	390	73	257	0	3	10	8
percentile	0.44	0.52	0.57	0.00	0.31	0.40	0.46

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller; Town of Verona (2002 and 2003 Verona data)

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

Per Capita Expenditures (\$) in Towns with Nation Land compared to All Towns in the Central New York Region¹
(continued)

	Total Spending per Capita	General Government	Trans- portation	Economic Assistance	Culture Recreation	Home and Community	Debt Service Per Capita	Debt Service as a % of Total Spending
Augusta								
1990 value	233	43	167	8	4	4	0	0.0%
percentile	0.39	0.39	0.59	0.94	0.54	0.36	0.00	0.00
1992 value	286	40	192	11	1	34	0	0.0%
percentile	0.53	0.30	0.65	0.95	0.24	0.72	0.00	0.00
1994 value	310	44	234	15	2	6	0	0.0%
percentile	0.55	0.37	0.73	0.96	0.26	0.41	0.00	0.00
1996 value	319	43	237	6	2	13	6	1.9%
percentile	0.49	0.31	0.69	0.92	0.33	0.45	0.45	0.46
1998 value	371	51	283	2	4	7	6	1.6%
percentile	0.64	0.44	0.80	0.81	0.43	0.37	0.44	0.42
2000 value	375	54	266	2	3	8	18	4.8%
percentile	0.51	0.42	0.68	0.82	0.30	0.40	0.68	0.70
2002 value	450	59	330	1	4	13	17	3.7%
percentile	0.68	0.39	0.80	0.70	0.34	0.49	0.60	0.54
2003 value	382	56	267	1	3	10	16	4.2%
percentile	0.42	0.29	0.60	0.66	0.28	0.41	0.59	0.64
Sullivan								
1990 value	214	59	65	0	16	15	31	14.3%
percentile	0.31	0.72	0.07	0.29	0.87	0.57	0.85	0.95
1992 value	220	42	71	0	12	17	47	21.2%
percentile	0.27	0.35	0.10	0.30	0.81	0.59	0.88	0.99
1994 value	240	36	92	0	16	25	41	17.1%
percentile	0.30	0.19	0.14	0.31	0.84	0.66	0.90	0.95
1996 value	227	36	75	0	16	19	41	18.0%
percentile	0.22	0.17	0.06	0.31	0.83	0.54	0.90	0.96
1998 value	238	39	76	0	22	23	35	14.6%
percentile	0.24	0.23	0.05	0.31	0.86	0.59	0.86	0.96
2000 value	263	57	85	0	25	26	34	12.9%
percentile	0.23	0.47	0.05	0.31	0.87	0.63	0.84	0.95
2002 value	331	88	101	0	30	37	30	9.1%
percentile	0.36	0.75	0.09	0.32	0.90	0.70	0.78	0.86
2003 value	314	57	83	0	32	24	73	23.1%
percentile	0.23	0.31	0.03	0.26	0.90	0.57	0.94	0.99

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller; Town of Verona (2002 and 2003 Verona data)

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

Per Capita Expenditures (\$) in Towns with Nation Land compared to All Towns in the Central New York Region¹ (continued)

	Total Spending per Capita	Expenditures by function					Debt Service as a % of Total Spending	
		General Government	Trans- portation	Economic Assistance	Culture Recreation	Home and Community	Per Capita	Total Spending
Verona²								
1990 value	201	42	110	5	1	27	13	6.3%
percentile	0.25	0.37	0.31	0.88	0.13	0.71	0.60	0.72
1992 value	266	40	117	7	2	85	13	4.9%
percentile	0.47	0.33	0.36	0.90	0.31	0.85	0.54	0.58
1994 value	369	40	143	7	1	131	46	12.3%
percentile	0.70	0.27	0.39	0.90	0.15	0.90	0.91	0.92
1996 value	326	45	148	4	1	103	23	7.1%
percentile	0.50	0.36	0.40	0.88	0.17	0.85	0.73	0.76
1998 value	412	52	143	2	1	187	25	6.0%
percentile	0.69	0.45	0.34	0.79	0.16	0.94	0.77	0.74
2000 value	405	76	191	3	1	104	26	6.4%
percentile	0.60	0.73	0.45	0.87	0.08	0.85	0.78	0.81
2002 value	379	66	150	0	4	112	45	12.0%
percentile	0.51	0.50	0.30	0.61	0.38	0.87	0.89	0.95
2003 value	371	80	132	0	3	131	22	6%
percentile	0.40	0.62	0.18	0.58	0.26	0.88	0.69	0.76
Lenox								
1990 value	126	31	39	0	2	25	16	12.4%
percentile	0.03	0.11	0.00	0.64	0.35	0.67	0.67	0.93
1992 value	238	70	38	1	2	93	16	6.8%
percentile	0.35	0.78	0.01	0.69	0.37	0.86	0.61	0.70
1994 value	165	34	49	1	3	32	31	18.8%
percentile	0.07	0.14	0.02	0.69	0.34	0.70	0.84	0.97
1996 value	159	35	38	1	3	34	31	19.3%
percentile	0.06	0.15	0.00	0.71	0.34	0.67	0.81	0.97
1998 value	177	36	47	1	4	35	28	15.8%
percentile	0.09	0.15	0.01	0.68	0.39	0.70	0.82	0.97
2000 value	178	43	49	1	3	34	26	14.7%
percentile	0.06	0.20	0.00	0.66	0.27	0.68	0.78	0.96
2002 value	233	54	50	1	6	73	25	10.5%
percentile	0.11	0.30	0.01	0.78	0.53	0.81	0.72	0.90
2003 value	184	54	54	1	9	21	24	13.0%
percentile	0.03	0.26	0.01	0.81	0.61	0.53	0.71	0.94

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller; Town of Verona (2002 and 2003 Verona data)

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida,

Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

2. The per capita expenditures by function do not include employee benefits paid out of the General Fund in 2002 and 2003. These employee benefits are included in the total spending per capita.

Per Capita Expenditures (\$) in Villages with Nation Land compared to All Villages in the Central New York Region¹

	Total Spending per Capita	Expenditures by function				Debt Service Per Capita	Debt Service as a % of Total Spending
		General Government	Health	Trans- portation	Economic Assistance	Home and Community	
Canastota							
1990 value	830	43	2	86	0	430	165
percentile	0.83	0.17	0.90	0.64	0.78	0.85	0.97
1992 value	835	41	4	74	3	248	345
percentile	0.78	0.12	0.89	0.52	0.96	0.70	0.97
1994 value	731	41	4	97	4	330	124
percentile	0.73	0.11	0.88	0.63	0.96	0.77	0.89
1996 value	910	45	4	115	4	453	117
percentile	0.77	0.10	0.90	0.72	0.95	0.78	0.83
1998 value	983	50	3	118	9	507	124
percentile	0.77	0.15	0.88	0.67	0.98	0.82	0.83
2000 value	1,018	54	4	119	80	466	124
percentile	0.72	0.13	0.87	0.54	1.00	0.78	0.81
2002 value	1,510	95	4	140	51	611	422
percentile	0.89	0.48	0.87	0.64	1.00	0.85	1.00
2003 value	861	88	3	157	41	192	133
percentile	0.68	0.33	0.85	0.72	1.00	0.51	0.79
Sylvan Beach							
1990 value	910	123	3	167	1	331	209
percentile	0.88	0.90	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.78	0.98
1992 value	1,151	388	3	137	3	187	360
percentile	0.88	1.00	0.87	0.90	0.95	0.62	0.99
1994 value	2,340	129	3	217	3	1,603	275
percentile	0.99	0.85	0.87	0.95	0.94	0.99	0.99
1996 value	1,479	149	3	243	0	555	436
percentile	0.93	0.88	0.87	0.97	0.80	0.81	0.99
1998 value	1,117	135	3	303	2	84	500
percentile	0.82	0.83	0.87	0.97	0.92	0.27	0.98
2000 value	1,077	153	4	228	2	230	355
percentile	0.77	0.85	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.55	0.98
2002 value	1,370	160	4	252	2	454	368
percentile	0.86	0.77	0.87	0.93	0.88	0.80	0.98
2003 value	1,819	424	5	385	0	497	376
percentile	0.94	0.98	0.87	0.98	0.00	0.84	0.99

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

Per Capita Expenditures (\$) in Villages with Nation Land compared to All Villages in the Central New York

Region¹

	Total Spending per Capita	Expenditures by function				Debt Service Per Capita	Debt Service as a % of Total Spending
Vernon		General Government	Health	Trans- portation	Economic Assistance	Home and Community	
1990 value	661	61	0	37	0	409	68
percentile	0.74	0.42	0.58	0.17	0.00	0.83	0.76
1992 value	658	56	0	37	0	426	42
percentile	0.72	0.29	0.59	0.22	0.00	0.83	0.43
1994 value	1,127	71	0	58	0	827	45
percentile	0.86	0.41	0.59	0.26	0.00	0.90	0.42
1996 value	1,720	62	0	56	0	1,400	48
percentile	0.96	0.29	0.51	0.25	0.00	0.97	0.37
1998 value	906	65	0	65	0	426	170
percentile	0.76	0.31	0.50	0.34	0.00	0.80	0.89
2000 value	937	68	0	82	0	446	173
percentile	0.68	0.29	0.49	0.35	0.00	0.77	0.90
2002 value	990	79	1	151	0	416	176
percentile	0.68	0.30	0.77	0.71	0.00	0.76	0.87
2003 value	1,201	91	0	185	0	440	189
percentile	0.82	0.37	0.47	0.85	0.00	0.80	0.92

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

Per Capita Revenues (\$) in Counties with Nation Land compared to the Central New York Region ¹ (N=15)									
		Full Valuation Per Capita	Per Capita Real Property Taxes	Per Capita Non-Property Taxes	Per Capita Intergov. Transfer	Per Capita Interest Earnings	Per Capita Other Revenues	Per Capita Total Revenues	Outstanding Debt as a pct of Full Valuation
Madison County									
1990	value	20,719	178	71	194	9	147	599	0.4%
	percentile	0.35	0.28	0.07	0.00	0.21	0.64	0.07	0.28
1992	value	27,836	210	77	218	7	115	627	0.3%
	percentile	0.42	0.42	0.07	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.14
1994	value	31,739	229	85	223	12	147	695	0.7%
	percentile	0.42	0.35	0.07	0.00	0.78	0.42	0.00	0.42
1996	value	32,442	253	88	239	10	155	744	0.6%
	percentile	0.50	0.28	0.07	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.35
1998	value	32,943	252	94	234	13	157	751	0.5%
	percentile	0.50	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.35	0.00	0.14
2000	value	33,364	268	116	283	15	185	866	0.5%
	percentile	0.50	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.28
2002	value	35,206	317	107	350	5	201	980	0.4%
	percentile	0.57	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.28
2003	value	35,384	343	115	350	4	238	1,051	0.3%
	percentile	0.57	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.35	0.00	0.29
Oneida County									
1990	value	19,326	129	107	311	4	114	665	1.5%
	percentile	0.21	0.00	0.35	0.78	0.00	0.35	0.28	0.78
1992	value	25,784	167	129	343	3	98	739	1.1%
	percentile	0.21	0.07	0.50	0.85	0.00	0.14	0.21	0.78
1994	value	28,054	174	183	398	6	122	882	1.2%
	percentile	0.28	0.07	0.71	0.85	0.21	0.21	0.28	0.78
1996	value	28,913	200	184	395	8	111	898	1.2%
	percentile	0.28	0.07	0.57	0.85	0.07	0.07	0.28	0.71
1998	value	28,427	207	194	417	9	85	912	1.4%
	percentile	0.28	0.00	0.57	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.85
2000	value	27,004	207	218	504	15	319	1,262	1.2%
	percentile	0.14	0.14	0.57	0.85	0.07	0.5	0.5	0.78
2002	value	28,809	212	237	528	6	106	1,089	1.1%
	percentile	0.28	0.14	0.64	0.71	0.14	0	0.21	0.78
2003	value	29,005	248	247	549	3	120	1,166	1.2%
	percentile	0.07	0.07	0.57	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.64
Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller									
1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.									

Per Capita Revenues (\$) in Selected Cities compared to All Cities in the Central New York Region¹ (N=15)

		Full Valuation Per Capita	Per Capita Real Property Taxes	Per Capita Non-Property Taxes	Per Capita Intergov. Transfer	Per Capita Interest Earnings	Per Capita Other Revenues	Per Capita Total Revenues	Outstanding Debt as a pct of Full Valuation
Oneida									
1990	value	18,772	164	161	171	53	2,217	2,766	5.3%
	percentile	0.78	0.21	0.78	0.28	0.92	1.00	1.00	0.78
1992	value	23,674	189	186	124	30	2,590	3,119	6.1%
	percentile	0.78	0.21	0.78	0.21	0.92	1.00	1.00	0.92
1994	value	26,645	213	197	139	26	3,366	3,942	5.1%
	percentile	0.85	0.21	0.85	0.28	0.92	1.00	1.00	0.85
1996	value	27,873	219	209	202	26	474	1,130	4.4%
	percentile	0.85	0.14	0.78	0.21	0.71	0.85	0.57	0.50
1998	value	30,479	222	230	242	32	445	1,170	3.7%
	percentile	0.85	0.14	0.78	0.50	0.78	0.85	0.50	0.42
2000	value	30,785	206	279	219	52	474	1,230	4.1%
	percentile	0.85	0.07	0.78	0.14	0.85	0.85	0.57	0.35
2002	value	32,647	221	268	325	18	509	1,342	3.1%
	percentile	0.92	0.14	0.71	0.57	0.78	0.85	0.71	0.21
2003	value	32,991	238	275	298	14	464	1,288	2.8%
	percentile	0.92	0.07	0.78	0.42	0.71	0.78	0.50	0.14
Sherrill									
1990	value	23,595	191	100	131	18	608	1,048	2.6%
	percentile	0.92	0.42	0.28	0.00	0.21	0.85	0.71	0.28
1992	value	29,970	260	144	98	16	712	1,229	2.3%
	percentile	0.92	0.57	0.50	0.07	0.50	0.85	0.78	0.35
1994	value	35,159	253	133	106	15	781	1,288	1.5%
	percentile	0.92	0.35	0.21	0.00	0.57	0.85	0.71	0.00
1996	value	36,804	254	153	150	24	829	1,410	1.1%
	percentile	0.92	0.28	0.28	0.14	0.57	1.00	0.78	0.00
1998	value	37,929	239	172	104	20	813	1,347	0.7%
	percentile	0.92	0.28	0.50	0.00	0.42	1.00	0.78	0.00
2000	value	36,713	246	144	102	29	746	1,266	0.9%
	percentile	1.00	0.28	0.14	0.00	0.64	1.00	0.64	0.00
2002	value	37,679	271	132	109	9	724	1,245	0.5%
	percentile	1.00	0.35	0.07	0.00	0.21	1.00	0.57	0.00
2003	value	39,697	295	176	122	6	737	1,337	0.4%
	percentile	1.00	0.35	0.14	0.00	0.28	1.00	0.71	0.00

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

Per Capita Revenues (\$) in Selected Cities compared to All Cities in the Central New York Region¹ (N=15)

		Full Valuation Per Capita	Per Capita Real Property Taxes	Per Capita Non-Property Taxes	Per Capita Intergov. Transfer	Per Capita Interest Earnings	Per Capita Other Revenues	Per Capita Total Revenues	Outstanding Debt as a pct of Full Valuation
Rome									
1990	value	15,474	215	111	167	8	824	1,326	4.8%
	percentile	0.42	0.71	0.35	0.21	0.07	0.92	0.85	0.71
1992	value	21,301	327	129	167	6	909	1,540	3.8%
	percentile	0.57	0.85	0.35	0.50	0.07	0.92	0.92	0.71
1994	value	23,819	303	171	202	10	1,027	1,714	4.5%
	percentile	0.57	0.64	0.71	0.64	0.42	0.92	0.85	0.64
1996	value	21,502	314	179	343	13	269	1,117	5.5%
	percentile	0.42	0.57	0.64	0.78	0.14	0.28	0.50	0.78
1998	value	22,244	325	192	507	8	284	1,316	5.9%
	percentile	0.50	0.57	0.71	0.92	0.00	0.42	0.71	0.85
2000	value	22,156	365	227	335	21	256	1,204	5.0%
	percentile	0.50	0.71	0.64	0.71	0.35	0.21	0.50	0.57
2002	value	22,510	392	217	360	4	261	1,233	4.0%
	percentile	0.50	0.78	0.64	0.71	0.00	0.07	0.50	0.50
2003	value	22,610	390	235	328	16	327	1,294	4.4%
	percentile	0.42	0.71	0.64	0.64	0.85	0.21	0.57	0.57
Utica									
1990	value	14,783	186	117	237	32	221	793	3.0%
	percentile	0.35	0.28	0.42	0.64	0.50	0.57	0.28	0.42
1992	value	17,895	205	121	175	20	229	751	3.6%
	percentile	0.14	0.28	0.21	0.57	0.57	0.42	0.28	0.64
1994	value	20,890	278	163	203	10	325	979	3.5%
	percentile	0.21	0.57	0.64	0.71	0.35	0.57	0.50	0.50
1996	value	19,929	267	168	273	19	308	1,036	3.9%
	percentile	0.14	0.42	0.57	0.64	0.35	0.50	0.35	0.42
1998	value	20,155	264	170	318	12	140	904	2.7%
	percentile	0.21	0.42	0.35	0.64	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.07
2000	value	18,014	257	180	367	15	166	985	2.3%
	percentile	0.07	0.35	0.35	0.85	0.28	0.00	0.14	0.07
2002	value	18,723	257	212	450	16	96	1,030	2.7%
	percentile	0.14	0.28	0.50	0.85	0.57	0.00	0.21	0.14
2003	value	18,966	278	210	402	4	94	987	3.1%
	percentile	0.14	0.28	0.42	0.71	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.21

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

Per Capita Revenues (\$) in Towns with Nation Land compared to All Towns in the Central New York Region¹

		Full Valuation Per Capita	Per Capita Real Property Taxes	Per Capita Non-Property Taxes	Per Capita Intergov. Transfer	Per Capita Interest Earnings	Per Capita Other Revenues	Per Capita Total Revenues	Outstanding Debt as a pct of Full Valuation
Stockbridge									
1990	value	16,304	114	0	53	6	41	214	1.0%
	percentile	0.15	0.41	0.00	0.45	0.28	0.86	0.34	0.94
1992	value	21,367	134	0	48	5	44	231	0.9%
	percentile	0.13	0.40	0.00	0.45	0.51	0.85	0.32	0.93
1994	value	22,950	151	0	49	4	42	246	0.7%
	percentile	0.15	0.45	0.00	0.41	0.45	0.73	0.28	0.88
1996	value	22,703	161	0	57	5	46	269	0.6%
	percentile	0.07	0.47	0.00	0.40	0.33	0.82	0.31	0.89
1998	value	25,668	162	0	54	11	42	269	0.4%
	percentile	0.17	0.47	0.00	0.38	0.68	0.75	0.29	0.83
2000	value	25,133	157	1	56	12	39	266	0.4%
	percentile	0.14	0.42	0.15	0.39	0.58	0.73	0.22	0.80
2002	value	25,745	174	1	83	4	59	322	0.3%
	percentile	0.11	0.44	0.14	0.61	0.52	0.82	0.35	0.76
2003	value	26,126	191	1	73	3	62	330	0.3%
	percentile	0.08	0.47	0.13	0.47	0.50	0.80	0.32	0.74
Vernon									
1990	value	21,308	37	80	49	15	8	189	0.1%
	percentile	0.51	0.05	0.81	0.36	0.77	0.36	0.21	0.42
1992	value	25,995	34	77	42	8	13	173	0.0%
	percentile	0.40	0.03	0.80	0.38	0.70	0.44	0.13	0.38
1994	value	51,983	46	83	38	4	21	192	0.0%
	percentile	0.82	0.04	0.78	0.24	0.37	0.50	0.15	0.32
1996	value	54,255	65	98	38	7	13	221	0.0%
	percentile	0.85	0.07	0.80	0.19	0.45	0.35	0.19	0.37
1998	value	54,461	59	108	40	12	14	232	0.0%
	percentile	0.87	0.07	0.80	0.19	0.70	0.34	0.18	0.37
2000	value	55,783	40	126	42	16	21	245	0.0%
	percentile	0.88	0.02	0.79	0.22	0.74	0.45	0.17	0.00
2002	value	56,022	37	140	55	4	17	252	0.0%
	percentile	0.85	0.03	0.81	0.33	0.46	0.35	0.16	0.00
2003	value	56,130	37	138	61	3	19	257	0.0%
	percentile	0.85	0.02	0.80	0.33	0.61	0.37	0.14	0.00

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

Per Capita Revenues (\$) in Towns with Nation Land compared to All Towns in the Central New York Region¹ (continued)

		Full Valuation Per Capita	Per Capita Real Property Taxes	Per Capita Non-Property Taxes	Per Capita Intergov. Transfer	Per Capita Interest Earnings	Per Capita Other Revenues	Per Capita Total Revenues	Outstanding Debt as a pct of Full Valuation
Verona									
1990	value	17,792	19	92	60	5	24	200	0.7%
	percentile	0.27	0.01	0.84	0.53	0.19	0.73	0.26	0.88
1992	value	26,721	22	92	56	3	37	209	0.7%
	percentile	0.42	0.01	0.83	0.53	0.16	0.80	0.24	0.90
1994	value	28,649	65	109	78	4	32	287	0.8%
	percentile	0.35	0.08	0.86	0.70	0.43	0.65	0.42	0.91
1996	value	29,400	50	117	123	3	34	326	0.7%
	percentile	0.36	0.04	0.88	0.75	0.06	0.73	0.50	0.94
1998	value	31,528	46	125	141	6	96	414	0.8%
	percentile	0.47	0.04	0.87	0.85	0.26	0.92	0.69	0.95
2000	value	29,642	46	159	65	5	80	356	0.8%
	percentile	0.35	0.04	0.91	0.48	0.13	0.86	0.49	0.91
2002	value	30,808	5	166	56	1	99	328	
	percentile	0.35	0.01	0.87	0.36	0.05	0.89	0.36	
2003	value	29,418	50	170	98	3	151	471	
	percentile	0.23	0.04	0.89	0.62	0.58	0.93	0.64	
Lenox									
1990	value	19,886	59	1	49	3	9	121	0.8%
	percentile	0.44	0.13	0.47	0.36	0.05	0.37	0.04	0.90
1992	value	26,245	60	29	20	3	15	128	1.1%
	percentile	0.41	0.07	0.54	0.02	0.16	0.50	0.03	0.96
1994	value	31,435	85	1	60	1	13	160	1.1%
	percentile	0.51	0.16	0.26	0.54	0.02	0.41	0.07	0.96
1996	value	33,866	112	1	25	3	18	160	0.9%
	percentile	0.55	0.26	0.24	0.04	0.11	0.47	0.05	0.96
1998	value	34,430	109	8	48	5	31	201	0.8%
	percentile	0.57	0.25	0.31	0.32	0.19	0.66	0.12	0.94
2000	value	33,749	110	4	47	9	36	207	0.7%
	percentile	0.55	0.24	0.22	0.26	0.37	0.70	0.09	0.89
2002	value	34,709	133	2	90	2	22	249	0.6%
	percentile	0.53	0.29	0.15	0.66	0.21	0.45	0.15	0.86
2003	value	35,012	117	2	37	2	39	197	0.6%
	percentile	0.50	0.20	0.15	0.05	0.24	0.68	0.05	0.85

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

Per Capita Revenues (\$) in Towns with Nation Land compared to All Towns in the Central New York Region¹ (continued)

		Full Valuation Per Capita	Per Capita Real Property Taxes	Per Capita Non-Property Taxes	Per Capita Intergov. Transfer	Per Capita Interest Earnings	Per Capita Other Revenues	Per Capita Total Revenues	Outstanding Debt as a pct of Full Valuation
Lincoln									
1990	value	23,771	107	1	42	6	7	163	0.1%
	percentile	0.61	0.38	0.47	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.13	0.40
1992	value	31,405	128	1	40	4	19	192	0.1%
	percentile	0.60	0.36	0.29	0.33	0.30	0.59	0.18	0.55
1994	value	31,076	131	1	276	2	8	417	0.1%
	percentile	0.48	0.34	0.28	0.96	0.06	0.20	0.77	0.52
1996	value	35,716	134	1	169	4	7	316	0.0%
	percentile	0.64	0.34	0.24	0.86	0.21	0.14	0.45	0.00
1998	value	35,301	153	1	82	4	7	247	0.0%
	percentile	0.60	0.42	0.18	0.62	0.15	0.09	0.22	0.00
2000	value	34,023	161	2	55	6	10	234	0.1%
	percentile	0.57	0.44	0.17	0.35	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.51
2002	value	36,274	168	2	46	3	26	245	0.1%
	percentile	0.60	0.41	0.17	0.23	0.30	0.56	0.14	0.46
2003	value	36,858	173	2	62	3	11	251	0.1%
	percentile	0.57	0.40	0.17	0.35	0.42	0.14	0.13	0.44
Smithfield									
1990	value	16,196	147	0	80	5	3	235	0.1%
	percentile	0.14	0.58	0.00	0.69	0.16	0.05	0.44	0.51
1992	value	20,187	177	0	65	5	7	254	0.0%
	percentile	0.07	0.61	0.00	0.61	0.39	0.19	0.41	0.00
1994	value	25,420	188	0	73	4	7	272	0.0%
	percentile	0.17	0.64	0.20	0.65	0.48	0.16	0.42	0.00
1996	value	24,799	202	0	71	5	15	292	0.2%
	percentile	0.15	0.68	0.00	0.50	0.28	0.39	0.36	0.67
1998	value	26,081	210	0	77	5	58	350	0.1%
	percentile	0.19	0.66	0.00	0.57	0.25	0.85	0.56	0.60
2000	value	25,316	213	0	106	7	18	343	0.0%
	percentile	0.15	0.63	0.00	0.72	0.21	0.38	0.45	0.00
2002	value	27,330	265	0	101	2	9	377	0.0%
	percentile	0.19	0.71	0.00	0.69	0.18	0.10	0.48	0.00
2003	value	25,818	270	0	76	1	10	358	0.0%
	percentile	0.07	0.70	0.00	0.50	0.15	0.14	0.41	0.00

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery,

Per Capita Revenues (\$) in Towns with Nation Land compared to All Towns in the Central New York Region¹ (continued)

		Full Valuation Per Capita	Per Capita Real Property Taxes	Per Capita Non-Property Taxes	Per Capita Intergov. Transfer	Per Capita Interest Earnings	Per Capita Other Revenues	Per Capita Total Revenues	Outstanding Debt as a pct of Full Valuation
Augusta									
1990	value	15,990	84	59	62	8	6	220	0.0%
	percentile	0.12	0.23	0.75	0.56	0.50	0.21	0.36	0.00
1992	value	21,772	132	56	79	6	18	293	0.0%
	percentile	0.16	0.39	0.72	0.73	0.59	0.57	0.55	0.00
1994	value	25,674	162	64	63	5	13	307	0.0%
	percentile	0.19	0.51	0.70	0.57	0.52	0.42	0.53	0.00
1996	value	26,815	178	77	58	7	4	324	0.1%
	percentile	0.24	0.54	0.75	0.41	0.51	0.04	0.50	0.45
1998	value	25,827	119	82	88	5	7	301	0.3%
	percentile	0.17	0.29	0.74	0.65	0.18	0.10	0.40	0.78
2000	value	26,043	209	95	58	7	36	404	0.2%
	percentile	0.17	0.61	0.73	0.41	0.22	0.68	0.60	0.67
2002	value	25,714	232	105	71	6	8	422	0.1%
	percentile	0.10	0.65	0.74	0.54	0.72	0.08	0.60	0.45
2003	value	26,213	195	111	80	2	7	396	0.0%
	percentile	0.09	0.48	0.76	0.52	0.33	0.05	0.47	0.00
Sullivan									
1990	value	19,770	136	1	39	10	8	194	1.7%
	percentile	0.43	0.53	0.48	0.18	0.63	0.37	0.23	0.98
1992	value	29,284	161	1	31	6	21	220	1.0%
	percentile	0.53	0.53	0.33	0.18	0.59	0.63	0.28	0.95
1994	value	32,379	166	1	39	4	11	221	0.8%
	percentile	0.54	0.54	0.31	0.27	0.46	0.35	0.21	0.94
1996	value	31,752	177	2	32	7	17	235	0.7%
	percentile	0.48	0.54	0.31	0.10	0.49	0.44	0.21	0.92
1998	value	30,959	178	2	42	7	18	247	0.6%
	percentile	0.44	0.53	0.21	0.22	0.36	0.43	0.22	0.90
2000	value	31,349	191	3	35	9	16	253	0.5%
	percentile	0.45	0.55	0.19	0.13	0.32	0.34	0.20	0.82
2002	value	32,308	207	4	45	4	35	294	0.5%
	percentile	0.43	0.56	0.20	0.21	0.53	0.69	0.26	0.82
2003	value	32,536	209	5	63	3	48	328	0.3%
	percentile	0.39	0.52	0.22	0.36	0.48	0.74	0.30	0.70

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

Per Capita Revenues in Villages with Nation Land compared to All Villages in the Central New York Region¹

		Full Valuation Per Capita	Per Capita Real Property Taxes	Per Capita Non-Property Taxes	Per Capita Intergov. Transfer	Per Capita Interest Earnings	Per Capita Other Revenues	Per Capita Total Revenues	Outstanding Debt as a pct of Full Valuation
Canastota									
1990	value	15,186	161	69	202	23	181	637	6.7%
	percentile	0.46	0.74	0.61	0.90	0.77	0.73	0.78	0.91
1992	value	18,037	207	74	181	15	189	665	5.1%
	percentile	0.55	0.81	0.64	0.83	0.66	0.63	0.72	0.84
1994	value	22,683	223	82	187	6	210	708	3.3%
	percentile	0.49	0.82	0.63	0.87	0.53	0.65	0.75	0.78
1996	value	26,834	270	90	303	6	188	857	3.1%
	percentile	0.64	0.87	0.68	0.88	0.38	0.57	0.80	0.69
1998	value	28,295	270	102	338	8	202	920	2.6%
	percentile	0.73	0.85	0.71	0.91	0.36	0.51	0.80	0.61
2000	value	27,761	273	111	380	14	213	991	3.1%
	percentile	0.71	0.86	0.68	0.87	0.46	0.55	0.79	0.64
2002	value	28,517	275	125	371	16	332	1,120	3.6%
	percentile	0.72	0.81	0.68	0.90	0.77	0.71	0.85	0.62
2003	value	28,915	288	119	123	7	238	775	3.3%
	percentile	0.69	0.81	0.65	0.57	0.64	0.58	0.62	0.62
Sylvan Beach									
1990	value	17,069	109	121	193	77	358	858	10.5%
	percentile	0.58	0.48	0.89	0.88	0.97	0.87	0.86	0.96
1992	value	25,962	140	138	191	10	350	829	7.8%
	percentile	0.89	0.50	0.97	0.84	0.48	0.85	0.80	0.93
1994	value	40,245	153	161	996	13	673	1,996	10.9%
	percentile	0.94	0.51	0.97	0.99	0.81	0.94	0.99	0.99
1996	value	43,740	436	176	153	17	571	1,354	11.5%
	percentile	0.94	0.96	0.98	0.75	0.80	0.90	0.92	1.00
1998	value	45,705	320	192	38	23	462	1,035	10.6%
	percentile	0.96	0.90	0.99	0.22	0.80	0.85	0.82	0.99
2000	value	41,671	423	226	66	33	415	1,162	11.0%
	percentile	0.94	0.95	0.99	0.31	0.90	0.85	0.82	0.94
2002	value	44,351	425	242	240	12	390	1,309	9.9%
	percentile	0.95	0.93	1.00	0.83	0.62	0.80	0.87	0.93
2003	value	44,355	539	260	160	9	415	1,382	10.2%
	percentile	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.65	0.75	0.82	0.87	0.95

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

Per Capita Revenues in Villages with Nation Land compared to All Villages in the Central New York Region¹

		Full Valuation Per Capita	Per Capita Real Property Taxes	Per Capita Non-Property Taxes	Per Capita Intergov. Transfer	Per Capita Interest Earnings	Per Capita Other Revenues	Per Capita Total Revenues	Outstanding Debt as a pct of Full Valuation
Vernon									
1990	value	22,155	107	60	39	20	460	686	2.2%
	percentile	0.88	0.46	0.56	0.22	0.70	0.92	0.80	0.64
1992	value	23,716	125	64	22	18	437	667	1.9%
	percentile	0.82	0.42	0.60	0.07	0.79	0.89	0.72	0.60
1994	value	51,362	181	65	23	4	444	718	1.8%
	percentile	0.97	0.61	0.55	0.12	0.34	0.89	0.77	0.55
1996	value	31,353	179	76	41	9	478	783	5.8%
	percentile	0.82	0.53	0.59	0.26	0.52	0.88	0.76	0.89
1998	value	33,700	203	83	33	2	549	869	4.8%
	percentile	0.86	0.60	0.56	0.17	0.05	0.89	0.79	0.80
2000	value	32,915	217	102	93	10	680	1,103	4.3%
	percentile	0.88	0.67	0.63	0.45	0.36	0.90	0.81	0.69
2002	value	32,502	225	104	69	5	659	1,062	3.7%
	percentile	0.85	0.62	0.59	0.35	0.32	0.89	0.81	0.65
2003	value	32,707	226	115	172	8	669	1,190	3.5%
	percentile	0.85	0.60	0.61	0.69	0.68	0.90	0.84	0.63

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; New York State Office of the State Comptroller

1. The Central New York Region includes the following counties Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, and Tioga.

LOCAL FISCAL DATA DEFINITIONS FROM THE NEW YORK STATE OFICE OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER

Public Expenditure Categories Definitions from the New York State Office of the State Comptroller

General Government: Expenditures for executive, legislative, judicial and financial operations

Education: For counties only: County's contribution to the community college, tuition payments to community colleges, education of disabled students and miscellaneous educational expenditures.

Police: Expenditures for police service. (For counties only: Expenditures for sheriff, jail, rehabilitation services, probation, etc.)

Fire: Expenditures for fire prevention and protection

Other Public Safety: Expenditures for public safety not included under police or fire, such as traffic control, public safety administration, on-street parking, animal control, building inspection, civil defense, examining boards, the D.A.R.E program, etc. This category may also include some police and fire expenditures that were not specifically identified.

The three preceding categories are grouped in the fiscal impact analysis as Public Safety.

Health: Expenditures for ambulance service, public health administration, registrar of vital statistics and other health services. (For counties only: Expenditures for county hospitals and nursing homes, public health programs, addiction control services and all other health services provided by the county)

Transportation: Expenditures for maintenance and improvement of local roads and bridges, snow removal, street lighting, other transportation activities (such as airports and bus operations), sidewalk maintenance, off-street parking, etc.

Economic Assistance: Expenditures to promote the economic welfare of the locality and its residents. (For counties this includes expenditures for infirmaries and social services administration and programs, including Medicaid, aid to dependent children, child care, and home relief.)

Culture and Recreation: Expenditures for parks, playgrounds, youth and adult recreation programs, libraries, recreational facilities, and other cultural and recreational activities.

Home and Community Services: Expenditures on the operation and administration of a water, sewer, electric, gas, or steam system and expenditures for garbage collection and disposal, drainage and storm sewers, housing and community development, natural resources and activities intended to improve the general environment.

MULTIPLIERS

An economic impact study involves the assessment of three distinct but related effects arising from a project, investment, or the operation of a business entity. These impacts and the methods for their estimation are described below. (See Figure B-1 for illustration.)

Direct Impact - The direct impact of a project is defined as the change in economic activity, in the industry under study, resulting from a particular project, investment, visitor expenditure or business operation. The impact can be quantified by examining the revenues or expenditures involved, including sales, disbursements to vendors, wages paid, and taxes and fees paid.

Indirect Impact - The indirect impact is defined as the effect of increased economic activity in those sectors that supply services, materials, and machinery necessary to support the study industry. For example, an increase in orders for automobiles will result in an increased demand for auto parts (direct impact). This increase in demand for parts generates additional activity in industries involved in providing raw materials, energy, and transportation for manufacturing parts, which in turn provides stimulus to the industries supplying those industries. This ripple effect stemming from a change in final demand for products and services in the industry under study is multiplied throughout the economy and can account for a significant portion of the total effect.

Induced Impact - The induced impact is the effect of increased consumer spending by wage earners in the study industry and other supporting industries. The ripple effect from this spending can also be followed through the economy. Tax revenues to be derived from the indirect and induced impacts can be estimated using average rates for income, sales, business and other taxes.

Multiplier Effect - Together, the direct, indirect, and induced impacts constitute the multiplier effect. Expressed numerically, a multiplier of 2.5 indicates that for every dollar directly generated by the industry under study, an additional \$1.50 of ripple effects are felt within the local region, for a total impact of \$2.50.

The multiplier effect is derived by employing the input-output modeling methodology and the effects are evaluated according to economic base theory.

Economic Base Theory - Establishing the origin and destination of expenditure flows is important to regional economic impact assessment because it helps establish whether the multiplier effect constitutes a redistribution of funds within a local or regional area or new activity originating from outside the local or regional area. Economic base theory proposes that all economies can be divided into two broad sectors: basic sectors, those industries that are dependent on outside influence (exogenous demand) commonly known as export industries; and non-basic sectors, industries whose activity is dependent on internal influence (endogenous demand) or, in other words, the demand generated by the basic industry. Economic activity in the basic industries is said to drive all other economic activity as revenues from outside are respent locally. Not all income brought in by the basic industries is respent locally, however, and this is referred to as leakage. Several common sources of leakage include non-local labor, tax payments, dividends, and savings.

Input-Output Models - The multiplier effect of activity in an industry can be estimated using input-output modeling techniques. The multiplier estimates relies on the latest data regarding the interrelationships between producing and supplying sectors of the U.S. economy supplied by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (*Benchmark Input-Output Accounts of the United States, 1997*). The database supplies production recipes, observed ratios of materials needed for production in various industries. The model involves creation of a matrix of production requirements so that the effect of a change in final demand in one industry can be estimated for all other industries in the economy, arriving at a multiplier effect. An input-output table includes information on intermediate production (commodity output required for industry output), total output (intermediate production and sales to final users), and value-added inputs (such as compensation and indirect business taxes).

After the study industry has been defined and data has been collected, there are four major steps in the process:

1. **Regionalization.** Because the input-output benchmark accounts are nationally based, the model must be regionalized. This is done by utilizing other data (e.g., employment or earnings measures) to derive location quotients in order to adjust for local production patterns. Location quotients represent the ratio of regional activity in an industry to the amount of activity in the industry nationally. The model can be modified based on the regional industry concentrations reflected in the location quotients. The primary goal of regionalization is to estimate the relative availability of the local or subject region to supply requisite materials, services, and labor needed in the production process. Other measures can also be employed to aid in regionalizing the national data: payroll and earnings by industry, regional purchase coefficients, journey to work data, and savings rates.
2. **Calculation of Multipliers.** Once the step of regionalization has been completed, it is possible to derive a multiplier by inverting the production requirements matrix and summing across the row categories. The definition for each type of multiplier derived from the input-output model follows:
 - **Output Multiplier** – the total dollar change in output that occurs in all supplying industries for each additional dollar of output delivered to final demand for a given industry.
 - **Earnings** – the total dollar change in earnings of households employed by all supplying industries for each dollar of output delivered to final demand for a given industry.
 - **Employment** – the total number of full- and part-time jobs that occurs in all supplying industries for each \$1 million of output delivered to final demand.

3. *Vector Identification.* If the change in final demand in the initially affected industry can be identified, the total impact on output, earnings and employment can be estimated on the basis of the calculated final demand multipliers. However, if the industry in question is not represented in the national input-output tables, a unique vector can be constructed by disaggregating the industry into component parts, and re-aggregating based on cross referencing to sectors that are listed in the input-output accounts. This re-aggregation is commonly referred to as a "second-round" approach.
4. *Estimation of Effects.* Multipliers permit estimation of the indirect and induced effects once direct project impacts are known. The sum of all these elements constitutes the total effect which can be expressed in terms of the following measures:
 - Output
 - Earnings
 - Employment

Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II)

RIMSII is a widely used input-output modeling system, developed and maintained by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Like most input-output systems, RIMSII is based on national I-O accounts.

Oneida Indian Nation Economic Impact

RIMSII multipliers were used to estimate the impact of the Oneida Indian Nation government and business activities on the subject region. The impact of Oneida Indian Nation's spending is based on detailed purchasing and payroll data.

The purchasing data includes all purchases the Oneida Indian Nation Enterprise and Government made during Fiscal Year 2005. After removing purchases from out-of-region vendors, we converted purchaser's prices into producer's prices when appropriate. We then grouped the purchases into industry categories and applied the appropriate RIMSII multiplier to group.

The payroll data includes the total amount of wages and salaries, including tips, received by employees of the Oneida Indian Nation Enterprise and Government. We removed the compensation of employees residing outside the Region. Following the RIMSII Guidelines from the BEA, we further adjusted the payroll by subtracting social insurance and adding health insurance before applying the applicable multiplier.

TAX ESTIMATION METHOD

In addition to the payments they made directly to state and local government, the Nation and its employees also generated tax revenues through local spending. The methodology used to estimate state personal income, corporate income and sales tax revenues is outlined below.

Personal Income Tax Estimation

Personal Income Tax revenue was calculated by multiplying the ratio between total earnings and total individual income tax revenue in New York State with the total earnings generated by the spending of the Nation and its employees.

$$PIT = (SIIT/SE) * E$$

where:

PIT Personal Income Tax Revenues;

SE Total New York State Earnings;

SIIT Total New York State Individual Income Tax Revenues;

E Total spending impact in terms of earnings (including multiplier effect).

Data on earnings in 2002 was obtained from Bureau of Economic Analysis's Regional Accounts series. The tax revenue data was obtained from the 2001-2002 Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances from the U.S. Bureau of Census. The ratio used was 4.68 percent.

Corporate Income Tax Estimation

Corporate Income Tax revenue by multiplying the ratio between corporate income tax revenue and individual income tax revenue in New York State with the personal income tax revenue estimate.

$$CIT = (SCIT/SIIT) * PIT$$

where:

CIT Corporate Income Tax Revenues;

SCIT Total New York State Corporate Income Tax Revenues;

SIIT Total New York State Individual Income Tax Revenues;

PIT Personal Income Tax Revenues. (See calculation above)

Data was obtained from the 2001-2002 Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances from the U.S. Bureau of Census. The ratio between corporate and personal income tax was 8.8 percent.

Sales Tax Estimation

Sales Tax was estimated by multiplying the ratio between the total sales tax revenues and total earnings in New York State by the total earnings generated by the spending of the Nation and its employees.

$$ST = (SST/SE) * E$$

Where:

ST Sales Tax Revenues;

SST Total New York State General Tax Revenues;

SE Total New York State Earnings;

E Total spending impact in terms of earnings (including multiplier effect).

The data on sales tax revenue was obtained from the 2001-2002 Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances. Earnings data came from the Bureau of Economic Analysis while employment compensation's share of total inputs is part of the U.S. I-O tables.

Transfer Payments and Unemployment in Oneida and Madison Counties

An analysis of the relationship between per capita transfer payments (in 2004 dollars) and the rate of unemployment was conducted for Oneida and Madison counties for the years 1990 through 2004.¹ In the first model, transfers are defined as the sum of income maintenance income, public assistance medical care benefits, and unemployment compensation. After correcting for serial correlation of the error terms, the underlying relationship was positive as expected. The estimated parameter for transfer payments achieved statistical significance at the 1 percent level. Table 1 provides results for the model.

Table 1.
Transfers Including Income Maintenance, Public Assistance Medical Care Benefits, and Unemployment Compensation

Dependent Variable: Transfers	Coefficient.	Standard Error	t-statistic	P > t
Log Unemployment	0.283	0.073	3.87	0.001
Constant	2.09	0.017	124.4	0.000
R-Squared=0.148				

Table 1 reveals an inelastic relationship between transfers payments and the rate of unemployment.² It indicates that a 10% increase in the rate of unemployment in Oneida and Madison Counties yields a 2.8% increase in transfer payments to individuals.

A second model excludes unemployment compensation from the dependent variable such that transfers are composed solely of per capita income maintenance spending and public assistance Medicare. The results are given in Table 2.

Table 2.
Transfers Including Income Maintenance and Public Assistance Medical Care Benefits

Dependent Variable: Transfers	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-statistic	P > t
Log Unemployment	0.126	0.069	1.82	0.081
Constant	1.74	0.015	117.1	0.000
R-Squared =0.26				

¹ The methodology consisted of a pooled regression of transfer payments with fixed county effects, on the rate of unemployment.

² "Elasticity" is an economist's means for isolating and quantifying the responsiveness of one variable (the dependent variable) to a corresponding change in another (the independent variable). Elasticities are always derived holding all other related variables constant. An elasticity that is less than 1 is considered "inelastic" because it indicates that the dependent variable changes proportionally less than the corresponding change in the independent variable. An elasticity greater than 1 indicates that it is "elastic" such that the change in the dependent variable is proportionally higher than the corresponding change in the independent variable. An elasticity that is equal to 1 is considered "unitary elastic" such that the change in the dependent variable is directly proportionally

The model of Table 2 reveals a directionally consistent relationship between the rate of unemployment and transfers. It achieves statistical significance at the less robust but still acceptable 8.1 percent level of confidence. The magnitude of the coefficient on the rate of unemployment is less than half the coefficient presented in Table 1. The estimated elasticity is 0.126 such that a 10 percent increase in the rate of unemployment results in a 1.3 percent increase in income maintenance and public assistance Medicare payments per capita. When compared with the model of Table 1, the elasticity indicates that more than half of the relationship between transfers and the rate of unemployment is accounted for by unemployment compensation.

In the final model, unemployment compensation is regressed directly on the unemployment rate. The relationship is positive and strong as expected. Table 3 provides the results.

Table 3.
Unemployment Compensation.

Dependent Variable: Transfers	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-statistic	P > t
Log Unemployment	1.68	0.276	6.09	0.000
Constant	2.87	0.353	8.11	0.002
R-Squared =0.68				

The coefficient on the rate of unemployment rises sharply to 1.68, indicating that a 10 percent increase in the unemployment rate raises compensation payments by 16.8 percent. *This result is important because it indicates that unemployment compensation payments rise disproportionately with the rate of unemployment.* The fit improves sharply as well with R-Squared rising to 0.68. The strength of the relationship is supported by its relatively small share in the transfer payments composite as defined in the model of Table 1. The weighted average share of unemployment compensation for the sample period was 7.1 percent in Oneida County and 11.8 percent in Madison County. Thus even with a small share of transfers, the relationship is sufficiently robust to raise the magnitude of the coefficient by a factor of more than two in Model 1 compared to Model 2, and in addition, raise its statistical significance to the 1 percent level.

Each model makes clear that any increase in unemployment in Oneida and Madison Counties will unequivocally increase the fiscal burdens of local, state and federal governments. The model of Table 1 for example, the simulations suggest that a change in the unemployment rate from the current 5.5 percent to 6.5 percent will raise transfer payments as defined in the model by \$37.9 million or 5.1 percent higher than the current \$736.0 million (see Table 4).

Table 4
Analysis of Relationship between Transfer Payments and Unemployment

Model 1: Dependent Variables – Income Maintenance, Public Assistance Medical
Care Benefits, and Unemployment Compensation

Unemployment Rate	Simulated Outlays/Capita	Percent Simulated Change	Transfer Payments Model Outlays (\$ 000's)	Difference (\$ 000's)	Percent
5.5%	\$2,413	0.0%	736,048	0	NA
6.5%	\$2,537	5.1%	773,921	37,873	5.1%
7.5%	\$2,648	4.4%	807,616	71,568	9.7%
8.5%	\$2,748	3.8%	838,090	102,042	13.9%
9.5%	\$2,839	3.3%	865,994	129,946	17.7%
10.5%	\$2,924	3.0%	891,791	155,743	21.2%

Model 2: Dependent Variables – Income Maintenance and Public Assistance Medical
Care Benefits

Unemployment Rate	Simulated Outlays/Capita	Percent Simulated Change	Transfer Payments Model Outlays (\$ 000's)	Difference (\$ 000's)	Percent
5.5%	\$2,296	0.0%	700,151	0	NA
6.0%	\$2,322	1.1%	708,171	8,020	1.1%
7.0%	\$2,371	2.1%	723,043	22,892	3.3%
8.0%	\$2,413	1.8%	736,057	35,906	5.1%
9.0%	\$2,451	1.6%	747,650	47,499	6.8%
10.0%	\$2,486	1.4%	758,117	57,966	8.3%

Model 3: Dependent Variable – Unemployment Compensation

Unemployment Rate	Simulated Outlays/Capita	Percent Simulated Change	Transfer Payments Model Outlays (\$ 000's)	Difference (\$ 000's)	Percent
5.0%	\$118	0.0%	35,897	0	NA
5.5%	\$137	16.8%	41,928	6,031	16.8%
6.5%	\$179	30.5%	54,735	18,838	52.5%
7.5%	\$226	25.8%	68,882	32,985	91.9%
8.5%	\$276	22.4%	84,311	48,414	134.9%
9.5%	\$331	19.8%	100,975	65,078	181.3%
10.5%	\$390	17.7%	118,831	82,934	231.0%