

	Transportation
Livingston County Planning Department	
Livingston County Transportation Connectivity Plan	<i>Improve route connectivity & transfers (improve connectivity/transfers/ease of use for fixed routes & dial-a-ride (DAR) services) – This strategy is aimed at easing transfers between all LATS services, including the DAR services. The goal is to have all routes connect to each other, ideally in a central location or multiple points along a route.</i>
	<i>Simplify route structure to focus on core services (expand park and ride services to Rochester, social trips for elderly) – This strategy would aim to refocus the LATS fixed-routes on a few core towns with lots of trip generators – Dansville, Mt. Morris, Geneseo, and Avon. The route structure could also be restructured to have fewer routes and more consistent schedules</i>
	<i>Improve frequency/service span – This strategy expands the hours of service for LATS and increases the frequency of buses during the day to provide more temporal coverage and more frequent transit services. The current and alternative route structures for LATS all provide good geographic coverage; the next step is to provide better hours of operation and more frequent services.</i>
	<i>Improve out of county transit service & connections – The purpose of this strategy is to improve connections to areas outside of Livingston County. There are important medical facilities in Rochester that Livingston residents need access to. Additionally, according to Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics data (http://lehd.ces.census.gov), Rochester is the top work destination for Livingston residents, with 13% of Livingston residents working in Rochester. Providing good connections to Rochester and other out of county destinations enhances quality of life for Livingston residents. There is also a need to provide transportation from the urban area to certain employment centers in Livingston County.</i>
	<i>Document services and contact information for the numerous human service providers and create new or expand partnerships with non-profit and private transportation providers – Recent changes to how human service and transportation providers accommodate the transportation needs of their users will require a reorganization of resources and procedures. In order to ensure recent gains in transportation services, programs, and procedures are not lost, clear information/guidance needs to be documented for moving forward as transportation provider services and funding options change. There is also a need to look to other public transportation services providers beyond LATS and RGRTA such as expanding partnerships with ARC of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, taxi companies, and non-profit agencies with volunteer drivers.</i>
	<i>Enhance existing & create new transit stops – ensure safe & secure pedestrian/bicycle access/ADA compliance – Transit users are almost always walkers and/or bikers before and after they are transit users. Safe, comfortable, and ADA-compliant access to transit stops is important to enhance the rider experience. This can be in the form of sidewalks leading to transit stops or concrete pads, benches, and/or shelters at the stops.</i>
	<i>Improve marketing/promotional/educational outreach (website, printed brochures, social media, focus on special needs groups/populations) for all public transportation offerings – The materials that detail types of services, routes, stop locations, timetables, fares, and rider instructions are all critical to attracting and serving riders. Not being aware of what services are offered and who can access them is a barrier to public transportation use. Providers also need to educate the public regarding transportation options and that public transportation may not always take the form of a bus. This strategy focuses on enhancing the materials (printed, internet, and telephone) available to users to make routes and services easy to understand and to help market the service to residents who might need transit services but be unaware of offerings.</i>

	General	Employment	Health Care	Health Care Insurance	Youth & Family Development
Other Existing Reports and Assessments					
Livingston County Department of Health					
Livingston County Community Health Assessment, October 11, 2013/Livingston County Community Health Snapshot 2013: An Assessment of Health and Well-Being in Livingston County, Livingston County Department of Health in partnership with Noyes Memorial Hospital	Even though LC was ranked the healthiest county in NYS, there are several main health challenges facing the community. The following health challenges were identified as a result of the community health assessment, which included a community survey, community forums, focus groups, and community health data: Access to Health Care, Aging, Alcohol/Substance Abuse, Child Abuse/Neglect, Chronic Disease, Domestic Violence, Immunizations/Infectious Disease, Injury Prevention/Safety, Maternal/Child Health, Mental Health, Oral Health, Tobacco Use	Strategy Area: Expand the role of public and private employers in obesity prevention. Objective: By December 2017, increase by 5% the percentage of worksites that offer a comprehensive worksite wellness program for all employees and is fully accessible to people with disabilities.	Upon completion of the community health assessment, the LC Community Health Assessment Leadership Team identified the following top 2 priorities for LC: 1) Prevent Chronic Disease: Obesity and Diabetes with a focus on decreasing obesity among low-income population as the health disparity; 2) Promote Mental Health and Prevent Substance Abuse.	Strategy Area: Expand the role of health care and health service providers and insurers in obesity prevention. Objective: By December 31, 2017, garner information from insurers regarding obesity prevention to incorrect HCP obesity prevention practices.	Strategy Area: Create community environments that promote and support healthy food and beverage choices and physical activity. Objective: By December 31, 2017, reduce the percentage of children who are obese by 2% and reduce the percentage of adults who are obese by 2%.
			Prevent Chronic Disease (CD): Obesity and Diabetes -- 1) Work to develop and implement a CD self-management program and National Diabetes Prevention Program; 2) Assess a variety of transportation options to increase access to CD services; 3) Use tele-health to increase capacity/access to care: CD management; 4) DISPARITY : Decrease obesity among low-income population (Wegmans health rewards card, convenience stores, options-labelling)		Strategy Area: Prevent childhood obesity through early-care and schools. Objective: By December 31, 2017, reduce the percentage of children who are obese by 2%.
			Promote Mental Health (MH) and Prevent Substance Abuse -- 1) Assess a variety of transportation options to increase access to MH services; 2) Use telephone-health to increase capacity for MH services; 3) Work on integration of MH services into comprehensive health care w/case management - to decrease stigma; 4) Work on a Social Host Law in LC; 5) Work on additional prevention strategies for alcoholism.		Strategy Area: Promote mental health and prevent substance abuse. Objective: 1) By December 31, 2017, reduce the percentage of LC adults reporting 14 or more days with poor mental health in the last month by 3%; 2) By December 31, 2017, reduce percent of underage drinking, non-medical use of prescription drugs, and marijuana use by youth by 2%; 3) By December 31, 2017, reduce suicide rate among use among youth and adults by 2%; 4) By December 31, 2017, increase collaboration among leaders, professionals and community members working in mental health promotion, substance abuse and other mental health disorders.

	Housing	Independent Living for Seniors & Others with Disabilities	Youth & Family Development
Livingston County Department of Social Services			
Livingston County Housing Task Force Meeting, October 16, 2012. Setting Priorities & Determining Actions for 2013 (Meeting Handout)	Need for Homeless and Transitional Housing: emergency housing, veterans, jail releases (men and women), state prison parolees, and sex offenders.	Need for More Senior Housing. Population trends indicate that the County has grown slightly and can be considered relatively stable. The County experienced a decent increase in the number of housing units relative to the population growth over the past 20 years and a noticeable demographic shift to an older population. This suggests that the County's housing strategy for the next few years should concentrate on ensuring that appropriate housing choices are available for senior citizens.	Need for support services and to assist low-income persons and families to migrate from rental housing to home ownership. This includes, but is not limited to, employment services, mental health and substance abuse prevention programs, domestic violence prevention, and literacy and education assistance.
	Need for Housing Repair and Rehabilitation Programs. Livingston County has an aging housing stock with 14,493 units built before 1970. This is 53.4% of the County's total housing. It may be suggested that a housing conditions survey be conducted, especially in the villages, to help identify neighborhoods that would be likely candidates for housing rehabilitation. The villages of Dansville and Mt. Morris also have the largest concentrations of elderly persons and persons living in poverty. This may suggest that properties in these communities may require additional financial assistance for needed improvements. Mt. Morris and Conesus recently participated in the Community Development Block Grant program to assist residents, especially elderly, with home repair needs. With respect to rental property, investment landlords are often reluctant to rehabilitate rental housing if they will be unable to raise rent to recoup their investment when the majority of tenants cannot afford rents above a certain level. This suggests the continued need for housing grants, loans and rental subsidy programs.		
	Other needs: 1) Housing for the disabled; 2) Consideration for college student housing: SUNY Geneseo and relocation of GCC to heart of Dansville; 3) Transportation needs: Access to services, employment, shopping and food, walkable communities; 4) quality of life issues; 5) Workforce housing for migrants and other farm workers; 6) Advocacy programs for those with housing needs.		
Elmira/Steuben, Allegany, Livingston, Chemung, Schuyler Counties Continuum of Care January 2012 Point-in-Time Study, Final Report. The Institute for Human Services, Inc.	This study is a count of homeless persons in Livingston County, and is completed as a requirement for county participation in the IHS Continuum of Care. Participating in the CoC gives the county improved access to funding sources that address needs homeless populations. Livingston County first started the study in 2011. The study concluded that as with other counties in the continuum, individuals reaching out for housing assistance in Livingston County, and responded to the survey, outnumber those in families by almost double (41 to 23).		

	General	Employment	Health Care	Housing	Transportation	Youth & Family Development
Livingston County Workforce Development/Community Initiatives Council						
Livingston County Community Needs Assessment 2013. Dr. Paul Scipione, SUNY Geneseo. July 2013.	Current Conditions: Nearly one in five respondents believes their life to be worse than it was three years ago. Almost 30% disagreed that it was easy to find information on where to get help.	Employment Services for Teens: Employment training and School to Work programs were indicated as the most needed employment related programs for youth in the community. GED tutoring ranked low overall, but was highly ranked by households with income below \$20,000.	A minority (32%) of respondents reported having medical issues and the issues they experienced were quite diverse. Eye care was the most common response by 8% of respondents, followed by prescription drugs at 7%. Dental care was not mentioned by any of the respondents to the survey.	Safety: Over 10% of respondents disagreed that their housing was safe. 15% felt it did not meet the families' needs.	Reliable Transportation: Over half of respondents indicated that reliable transportation is not always available when needed. Transportation to work was most often mentioned as the highest need if assistance was available. This was followed by transportation to medical appointments and shopping.	Crime: Over one-third of county residents believe that crimes committed by youth have increased over the last four years. Only 5% of those surveyed indicated that crimes committed by youth were on the decline. Just over half believe that they have remained about the same.
		Priorities by Household Income: Concern about employment is universally high among all income categories, however it is greatest within households earning below \$35,000 per year.	Access to Care: Nearly 80% reported family members traveling outside the county to seek medical, dental or vision care, although 88% indicated that they were able to find a doctor when needed. Less than 10% indicated having to visit the emergency room or an after-hours facility due to lack of a regular doctor. Prescription drug coverage was included with the insurance policies of almost 90% respondents. For those without drug coverage, one in five reported having to go without medicine as a result of the expense.	Affordability. 85% felt that their housing was affordable. 10% of respondents indicated receiving financial assistance for their housing.	Public Transportation: Less than 10% of respondents indicated having used LATS in the past year. Responses for what prevented the usage of LATS were varied and included lack of information on the services, too burdensome to use, no phone to make arrangements and cannot afford.	Supportive Services for Teens: Mental health services were the highest ranked supportive service for teenagers, followed by drug and alcohol counseling and family counseling. Runaway shelters were the least needed service for teens according to the survey.
		Employment was most often ranked the top priority by respondents in their 20's, 30's and 60's. However, only those in their 50's and 60's tended to name employment support as their top priority.				Violence: Over one-third indicated that crime was a problem in their community, with four percent describing it as very serious. More than 40% indicated knowing someone that could benefit from help with domestic violence.
		Homeowners, rather than renters, placed a higher importance on finding employment.				

	Access to Food	Health Care	Health Care Insurance	Housing	Independent Living for Seniors & Others with Disabilities	Transportation
Livingston County Office for the Aging						
2014 Public Hearing Survey Results, Office for the Aging.	Survey Results: Sometimes a Problem - Often a Problem - Having enough money to buy necessary groceries; Ability to prepare meals for yourself.		Survey Results: Sometimes a Problem: Interest in assistance with understanding programs that may reduce health costs; understanding health insurance coverage and option; assistance with affording medical costs.	Survey Results: Sometimes a Problem - Often a Problem: Maintaining the residence (inside and outside) and Finding reliable help to perform maintenance chores. Obtaining safe affordable housing did not rank high as a problem.	Survey Results: 1) Sometimes a Problem and Needing more information: Having knowledge of available services/benefits for seniors. 2) Sometimes a Problem - Affording basic necessities: shelter, food, clothing, heat and other utilities, health care.	Survey Results: Sometimes a Problem - Meeting medical transportation needs
2015 Public Hearing Survey Results, Office for the Aging.	Survey Results: Other findings - High satisfaction with meals program - respondents would like more senior-center like activities.	Survey Results: Most responses for issues of concern include -- managing chronic conditions	Survey Results: Most responses for issues of concern include -- 1) Understanding Medicare and other options; 2) Affording medical costs.		Survey Results: Most responses for issues of concern include -- Recurring falls, in and out of the home. There has been good participation at Fall Prevention events.	Survey Results: Services and Supports with Highest Dissatisfaction Ratings: 1) Transportation operations for those unable to drive.
	Survey Results: Key Statistics: 8%-10% increase in congregate meals for the past two years. There is a continued need for home delivered meals with more individuals in transition. OFA looking for the safest, best option for delivery of meals.		Survey Results: Key Statistics. OFA seeing a 50% increase in calls for Health Insurance Information and Counseling in 2014.		Survey Results: Services and supports with highest dissatisfaction ratings-- 1) Ability to obtain help in applying for government benefits. Low awareness of NY Connects as a program.	
					Survey Results: Other findings - There is a high degree of caregiver stress. There has been an increased need for caregiver supports and for respite services.	

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