

# CAPITAL DISTRICT DATA

JULY/AUGUST 2015

VOLUME 38, NUMBER 4

## FY 2014 Capital Region School Finances

Local governments and school districts are required to submit annual financial reports to the N.Y.S. Comptroller's Office, which is also responsible for designing the report forms and the uniform system of accounts upon which they are based. Periodic examinations of local government accounts are conducted by municipal examiners, who not only check internal controls, State compliance, and financial reporting, but also assist localities in improving financial management procedures.

Data extracted from budgets, annual financial reports, and other documents from local governments are published in the Special Report on Municipal Affairs that the Comptroller submits to the Legislature annually. The annual financial data and information from other sources have undergone rigorous desk review, statistical comparisons, and computer edit checks to assure validity prior to publication.

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## 2014 Population Estimates Show Regional Gains

The annual population estimates from the Census Bureau show a continued trend of slow but steady growth for the Capital Region. While year to year trends can be difficult to accurately measure, long term trends provide a reliable benchmark from which to judge any change.

Since 2010, the Region's population has increased 1.3% from 837,967 to 848,601, a net increase of 10,634. The Region's population growth has been steady every year since 2010 and is primarily a result of population increases in Albany and Saratoga counties. From 2010 through 2014, these two counties combined for 87.3% of the population growth for the region, accounting for 9,281 of the 10,634 new residents.

Individually, Albany and Saratoga counties' populations have grown 1.3% and 2.4%, respectively, since 2010. Albany County's population growth is attributable to both natural growth (births versus deaths) and

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## 2015 Capital Region Statistical Report Looks to Provide Regional Overview

CDRPC's newly released report, *2015 Capital Region Statistical Report* provides insights into the state of the Region by examining key areas of importance. The report is an update to a similar report released in 2009- *Tech Valley Trends: A Basis for Civic Change* which examined key indicators throughout the region. These indicators provided a basis to measure key areas that contribute towards the long term success of the Region. For 2015 the report has been updated to reflect the most recently available data from the Census Bureau and local agencies. At the time of publication in 2009, the most recently available data from the Census Bureau was the 2000 decennial Census, and the 2005-07 3-year American Community Survey estimates.

The new report, re-titled *2015 Capital Region Statistical Report*, includes updates of key socio-economic indicators to reflect the most recent data available. The report draws heavily from the 2010 Census and the 2009-13 5-year American Community Survey estimates. The updated report includes many of the same indicators including Social Welfare; Education;

Housing; Economic; Transportation; Recreation, Arts and Culture; and Public Safety. However, since the completion of the original report in 2009, the metrics for some of the indicators have changed significantly. Most notably, a section entitled Community Health was eliminated from the 2015 report due to changes in the availability of health care services with the establishment of the Affordable Care Act. Changes were also made to the Education section. With the implementation of Common Core standards, comparisons to historical test scores are incompatible. To compensate for this change, CDRPC included Regents Exam scores for ELA and Integrated Algebra.

The following is an overview of some of the report's findings:

- The last decade has seen rates of poverty across the Capital Region increase. The greatest increase in poverty has been experienced by those under the age of 18.

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48 YEARS SERVICE TO ALBANY, RENSSELAER, SARATOGA, & SCHENECTADY COUNTIES

**School District Finances for the Year Ended 31 Dec 2014**

School District Data Fiscal Year 2014 Comptroller's Report	Enrolled Pupils	Market Value of Taxable Property/Pupil (\$1,000s)	Total Debt Outstanding (\$1,000s)	Revenues (\$1,000s)			Expenditures by Object (\$1,000s)			Excess of Revenue Over Expense (\$1,000s)
				Tax	Federal & State Aid	Other	Services & Other	Equip. & Capital Outlay	Debt Service	
Albany City Schools	10,483	\$0.0	\$145,652	\$125,532.6	\$101,882.7	\$26,417.0	\$231,808.8	\$5,074.5	\$15,433.0	\$1,516.1
Berne-Knox-Westerio Central Schools	858	\$631.2	\$14,042	\$10,912.4	\$10,231.9	\$1,328.8	\$19,507.5	\$435.4	\$1,623.5	\$906.8
Bethlehem Central Schools	4,702	\$604.2	\$83,924	\$68,217.5	\$24,732.1	\$4,174.4	\$82,587.2	\$3,307.7	\$11,409.0	(\$179.9)
Cohoes City Schools	1,918	\$0.0	\$33,390	\$16,233.2	\$23,850.9	\$1,211.6	\$34,370.8	\$2,096.9	\$5,488.5	(\$660.5)
Green Island Union Free Schools	314	\$396.2	\$7,045	\$3,507.7	\$3,040.3	\$124.8	\$5,765.1	\$48.4	\$932.9	(\$73.7)
Guilderland Central Schools	5,001	\$653.9	\$40,553	\$65,860.6	\$23,688.7	\$3,774.5	\$85,034.3	\$2,283.2	\$7,526.8	(\$1,520.6)
Menands Union Free Schools	257	\$1,369.7	\$1,855	\$6,166.3	\$1,066.2	\$230.6	\$7,259.7	\$59.3	\$427.0	(\$282.9)
North Colonie Central Schools	5,344	\$813.3	\$25,318	\$73,613.1	\$20,669.6	\$7,210.6	\$94,866.9	\$3,250.7	\$4,398.4	(\$1,022.7)
Ravena Coeymans Selkirk Central Schs.	1,906	\$713.7	\$12,826	\$25,312.9	\$17,107.4	\$1,709.3	\$39,889.9	\$987.6	\$3,391.5	(\$139.4)
South Colonie Central Schools	4,918	\$740.3	\$27,045	\$68,220.9	\$24,850.5	\$8,330.4	\$90,425.7	\$2,176.4	\$5,026.0	\$3,773.7
Voorheesville Central Schools	1,193	\$709.7	\$11,283	\$16,155.9	\$5,528.7	\$1,316.0	\$20,908.9	\$377.2	\$1,764.8	(\$50.4)
Watervliet City Schools	1,382	\$0.0	\$45,595	\$7,042.0	\$17,960.3	\$5,494.3	\$22,770.8	\$11,958.6	\$2,571.4	(\$6,804.1)
Averill Park Central Schools	3,175	\$467.4	\$19,665	\$27,521.3	\$25,051.5	\$3,235.7	\$49,431.1	\$1,912.2	\$5,350.6	(\$885.4)
Berlin Central Schools	722	\$791.2	\$5,262	\$8,657.0	\$8,809.7	\$985.0	\$17,556.8	\$1,692.9	\$187.9	(\$985.9)
Brunswick Central Schools	1,207	\$491.2	\$13,485	\$11,576.4	\$8,992.7	\$2,941.1	\$20,912.7	\$340.4	\$2,173.8	\$83.3
East Greenbush Central Schools	4,137	\$645.7	\$36,530	\$53,550.7	\$26,820.4	\$11,864.3	\$82,138.7	\$4,471.7	\$7,010.0	(\$1,385.1)
Hoosic Valley Central Schools	1,005	\$479.7	\$13,959	\$8,836.2	\$10,244.2	\$1,142.1	\$17,564.4	\$334.6	\$1,888.8	\$434.6
Hoosick Falls Central Schools	1,149	\$431.2	\$8,805	\$9,188.1	\$11,221.7	\$1,267.4	\$19,511.3	\$446.6	\$1,568.6	\$150.7
Lansingburgh Central Schools at Troy	2,474	\$0.0	\$35,760	\$14,292.2	\$27,078.3	\$3,983.4	\$40,063.3	\$5,257.9	\$3,336.4	(\$3,303.5)
North Greenbush Common Schools	19	\$8,974.2	\$0	\$2,057.5	\$87.3	\$266.1	\$2,114.8	\$2.3	\$0.0	\$293.7
Rensselaer City Schools	1,090	\$0.0	\$63,750	\$8,146.6	\$11,523.5	\$1,174.4	\$18,905.4	\$1,253.9	\$4,413.1	(\$3,727.8)
Schodack Central Schools	923	\$571.1	\$16,105	\$12,381.9	\$7,898.9	\$967.1	\$18,159.7	\$461.9	\$2,004.5	\$621.8
Troy City Schools	4,582	\$0.0	\$78,720	\$36,924.9	\$63,617.0	\$5,145.5	\$95,380.8	\$7,082.8	\$5,120.8	(\$1,896.9)
Wynantskill Union Free Schools	305	\$785.3	\$1,810	\$4,890.6	\$2,868.4	\$1,040.7	\$7,969.9	\$135.2	\$377.5	\$317.3
Ballston Spa Central Schools	4,176	\$579.2	\$75,073	\$52,015.9	\$27,587.8	\$39,857.0	\$81,771.2	\$14,915.5	\$5,323.4	\$17,450.5
Burnt Hills Ballston Lake Central Schs.	3,184	\$548.2	\$32,560	\$36,018.0	\$21,727.1	\$3,357.4	\$55,541.2	\$3,253.7	\$4,914.3	(\$2,606.8)
Corinth Central Schools	1,195	\$582.3	\$8,597	\$8,416.4	\$10,445.2	\$521.2	\$18,995.9	\$2,322.4	\$1,206.6	(\$3,142.0)
Edinburg Common Schools	76	\$4,974.5	\$0	\$2,066.7	\$893.3	\$64.8	\$2,789.4	\$13.2	\$0.0	\$222.3
Galway Central Schools	927	\$734.1	\$7,856	\$9,607.7	\$7,641.3	\$372.7	\$16,565.5	\$501.2	\$933.2	(\$378.2)
Mechanicville City Schools	1,359	\$0.0	\$17,042	\$11,484.1	\$9,906.9	\$808.8	\$19,889.6	\$358.4	\$1,985.0	(\$33.2)
Saratoga Springs City Schools	6,559	\$0.0	\$38,205	\$76,135.0	\$33,072.5	\$4,966.9	\$103,059.5	\$2,812.8	\$7,230.1	\$1,072.0
Schuylerville Central Schools	1,796	\$457.4	\$27,070	\$16,562.6	\$15,398.0	\$1,575.6	\$29,691.0	\$908.9	\$3,039.5	(\$103.2)
Shenendehowa Central Schools	9,474	\$665.5	\$73,142	\$111,824.0	\$43,258.8	\$16,860.0	\$154,900.2	\$6,304.9	\$10,332.3	\$405.3
South Glens Falls Central Schools	3,179	\$528.2	\$20,633	\$26,581.3	\$25,243.5	\$6,642.4	\$54,789.7	\$815.8	\$4,570.1	(\$1,708.5)
Stillwater Central Schools	1,167	\$589.9	\$23,330	\$11,185.7	\$10,745.4	\$961.7	\$19,193.3	\$377.1	\$3,222.5	\$99.9
Waterford-Halfmoon Union Free Schs.	835	\$500.6	\$12,160	\$10,313.7	\$6,778.3	\$479.3	\$15,804.3	\$487.7	\$1,790.5	(\$511.2)
Duanesburg Central Schools	807	\$476.7	\$6,130	\$7,617.6	\$6,947.2	\$1,982.5	\$13,451.1	\$615.1	\$1,071.2	\$1,409.9
Niskayuna Central Schools	4,109	\$615.0	\$76,209	\$53,663.0	\$20,986.0	\$3,147.3	\$64,686.5	\$115.9	\$10,483.7	\$2,510.2
Rotterdam-Mohonasen Central Schools	2,875	\$495.5	\$23,469	\$23,844.9	\$21,859.0	\$2,801.0	\$44,154.6	\$1,541.9	\$4,503.9	(\$1,695.5)
Schalmont Central Schools-Rotterdam	1,857	\$712.4	\$19,609	\$29,711.4	\$13,281.9	\$1,091.5	\$39,227.7	\$946.5	\$3,519.4	\$391.3
Schenectady City Schools	9,804	\$0.0	\$81,512	\$58,622.4	\$122,074.9	\$27,544.0	\$192,590.1	\$4,647.1	\$8,614.7	\$2,389.3
Scotia Glenville Central Schools	2,571	\$509.5	\$23,511	\$27,811.3	\$18,802.2	\$4,845.8	\$45,125.4	\$2,687.4	\$2,892.5	\$754.0

Source: Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Fiscal Year Ended in 2014

## FY 2014 Capital Region School Finances

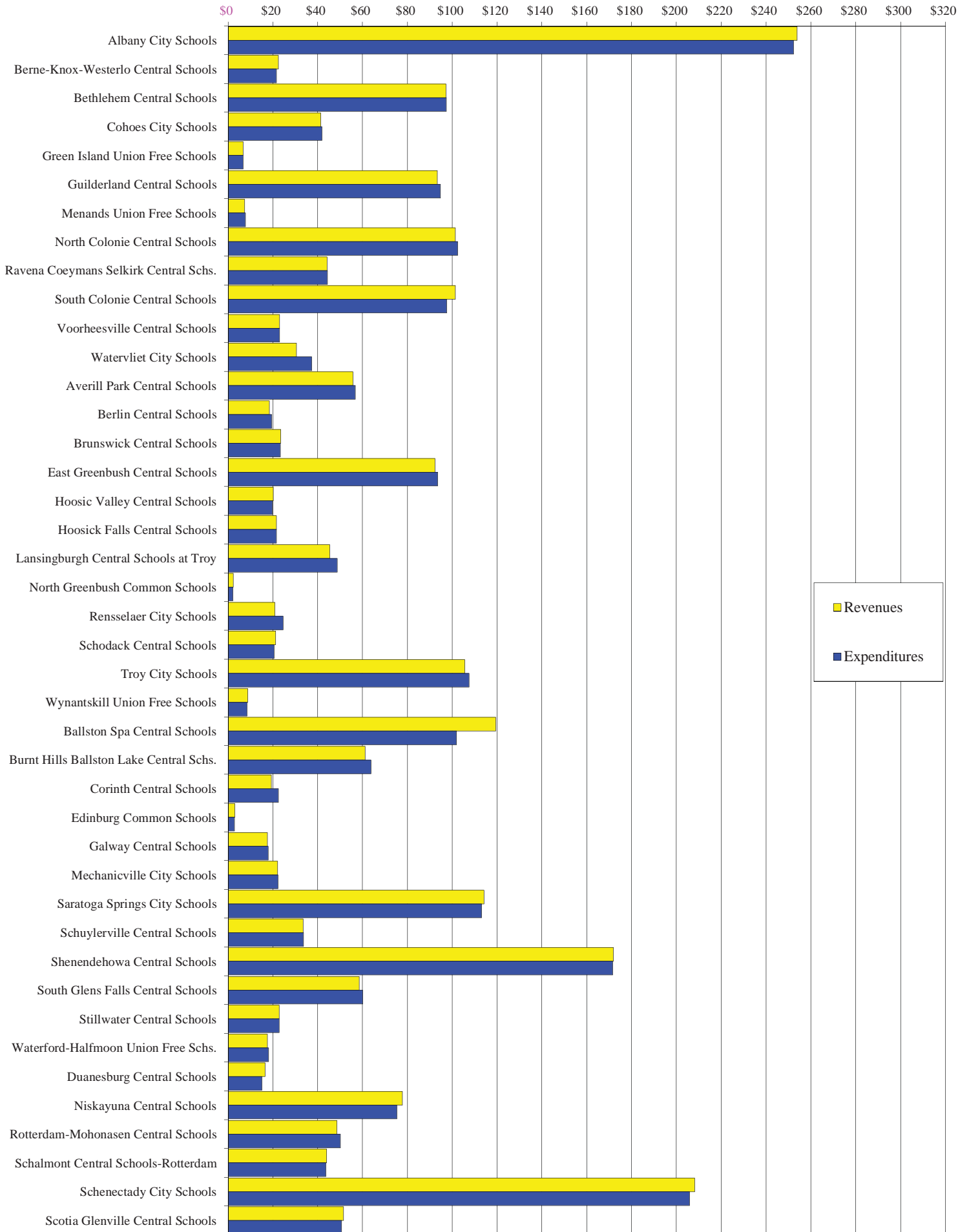
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The data are presented here as a statistical overview and are not intended to provide detailed accounting or legal information concerning the finances or financial condition of local governments or school districts. For example, the fact that a school district has expenditures in excess of revenues does not necessarily indicate that school district expenses include both operations and capital costs, and other financing sources, such as borrowings or the appropriation of fund balances, are not classified as revenues and may account for apparent shortfalls.

For a complete history of the Capital Region's School Finances, please visit the CDRPC website at <http://cdrpc.org/data/economic/municipal-finance/>. There you will find information on school finances from 1997 through 2014.

Note: Similar data from the Comptroller's Office for fire districts, special purpose units, joint activities, industrial development agencies, and a summary of all local government finances, is available on the Comptroller's web site at: [https://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/datanstat/findata/index\\_choice.htm](https://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/datanstat/findata/index_choice.htm)

## Capital District FY 2014 School District Revenues & Expenditures in Millions



# 2014 Population Estimates Show Regional Gains

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in-migration, while Saratoga County's population growth is weighed more heavily due to in-migration. Rensselaer and Schenectady counties experienced much lower growth rates, increasing roughly .2% and .7%, respectively, since 2010. Rensselaer County's population increased by 345 persons while Schenectady County increased by 1,008 since 2010. The growth in Rensselaer and Schenectady counties is a result of natural growth alone since migration patterns show more residents moving out of the counties than moved in.

The Region's cities have experienced mixed results since 2010. Saratoga Springs has continued its long term trend, growing 3.2% between 2010 and 2014 to 27,436 residents. The City of Albany has also recorded a population increase, growing .7% since 2010, or 710 residents. The cities of Schenectady and Troy, meanwhile, have reported population declines of .3% and .4%, respectively. Unfortunately the Census Bureau does not provide the detailed components of change for the cities as it does for the counties, so it is difficult to pinpoint the causes of the population changes in the cities.

For more information on Regional population data, visit CDRPC at <http://cdrpc.org/data/population/>. There you will find access to population data for the 2010 Census, annual population estimates, and future population projections.

	Census 2010 Population April 1, 2010	Resident Total Population Estimate July 1, 2012	Resident Total Population Estimate July 1, 2013	Resident Total Population Estimate July 1, 2014
Albany County	304,204	306,186	307,418	308,171
Rensselaer County	159,429	159,572	159,653	159,774
Saratoga County	219,607	222,413	224,119	224,921
Schenectady County	154,727	155,051	155,440	155,735
Capital District	837,967	843,222	846,630	848,601

	Net Change in Period April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	Net Change in Period July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2013	Net Change in Period July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014
Albany County	1,982	1,232	753
Rensselaer County	143	81	121
Saratoga County	2,806	1,706	802
Schenectady County	324	389	295
Capital District	5,255	3,408	1,971

	Net Natural Change from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	Net Natural Change from July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2013	Net Natural Change from July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014
Albany County	1,005	487	465
Rensselaer County	606	200	94
Saratoga County	1,074	396	392
Schenectady County	775	365	526
Capital District	3,460	1,448	1,477

	Net Total Migration from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	Net Total Migration from July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2013	Net Total migration from July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014
Albany County	324	538	475
Rensselaer County	-140	-4	80
Saratoga County	1,486	1,058	388
Schenectady County	-441	-52	-171
Capital District	1,229	1,540	772

	Residual from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	Residual from July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2013	Residual from July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014
Albany County	653	207	-187
Rensselaer County	-323	-115	-53
Saratoga County	246	252	22
Schenectady County	-10	76	-60
Capital District	566	420	-278

	Census 2010 Population April 1, 2010	Resident Total Population Estimate July 1, 2012	Resident Total Population Estimate July 1, 2013	Resident Total Population Estimate July 1, 2014
City of Albany	97,856	98,474	98,628	98,566
Saratoga Springs	26,586	26,980	27,291	27,436
City of Schenectady	66,135	66,064	65,929	65,936
City of Troy	50,129	49,868	49,911	49,910

	Net Change from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	Net Change from July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2013	Net Change from July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014
City of Albany	618	154	-62
Saratoga Springs	394	311	145
City of Schenectady	-71	-135	7
City of Troy	-261	43	-1

## 2015 Capital Region Statistical Report Looks to Provide Regional Overview

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- The Region's urban schools are struggling to close the achievement gap. Students from urban schools score lower on state Regents Exams and graduate at lower rates than their peers outside urban districts.
- As housing costs increase, more residents in the Capital Region are spending 30% or more of their income on their mortgage/rent.
- While salaries have remained flat despite an improving economy, the Region is nearing "full employment". This could put pressure on employers to raise salaries.
- CDTA's expansion of bus service and planned expansions of BusPlus routes has helped the authority set record ridership.

- Air quality in the Region has improved over the last decade. Since 2009 there have been fewer than 10 so called "air quality non-attainment days."
  - The Region's state parks are increasingly popular. Attendance between 2012 and 2014 increased by almost one million.
  - Violent and property crimes have continued to decline across the Region from 2009 through 2013.
- The full 2015 Capital Region Statistical Report is available for download on the CDRPC website at <http://cdrpc.org/2015/09/capital-region-statistical-report-now-available/>.



# Census Bureau's *OnTheMap* Application Provides Insights into Commuting Patterns

The Census Bureau's *OnTheMap* application provides an easy-to-use interface for creating, viewing, and printing workforce related profiles and maps. This application is a powerful tool for public officials, city planners, transportation planners, emergency planning, site location, economic development, and others whose job it is to understand the movement of people. *OnTheMap* provides an easy to use interface for creating, viewing, printing, and downloading workforce related maps, profiles, and underlying data.

*OnTheMap* utilizes the Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) products including the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) and Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES). The LODES data allows for mapping the travel patterns of workers and identifying small-area workforce characteristics. Characteristics include worker age, earnings, industry sector, worker race, worker ethnicity, worker educational attainment, worker sex, firm age, and firm size.

Much like the American Community Survey, the LODES data is derived from surveying a sample of American households; therefore, there is a margin of error when examining the data. The larger the population in the area being examined the more accurate the data will be, sparsely populated towns and small villages will provide data with higher margins of error.

To provide a sample of the functionality of *OnTheMap*, an examination of Albany County has been provided. The three primary categories of examination pertain to Inflow and Outflow; Jobs by Distance and Direction; and Primary Jobs, by Census Tract, for Workers 29 Years and Younger.

## Inflow/Outflow

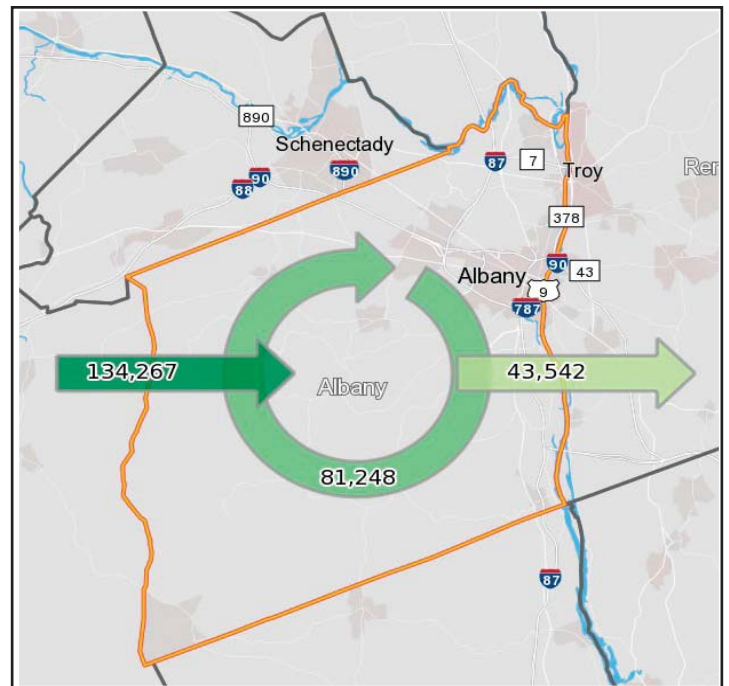
The Inflow/Outflow feature on *OnTheMap* allows for easy understanding of the flow of residents to work in a predetermined area. The inflow represents the number of people commuting to their job who reside outside of the area. In the case of Albany County, the inflow would be for anyone living outside of the county. Outflow represents the number of people commuting to their job who live within the area but work outside of it. Again, in Albany County

this would be anyone living within the county who is employed in another county. Finally, resident workers are those that reside and work within the specified area.

## Inflow

In 2013, the County reported 215,515 primary jobs. 134,267 (62.3%) of these jobs were filled by people who live outside of the county and commute in for work. Of the 134,267 workers commuting into the County, 53.9% of them reside in either Rensselaer, Saratoga, or Schenectady counties. Columbia and Green counties combined for 5.8% of the workers commuting to Albany County. Limitations of the data make it difficult to determine the location of origin for the remainder of the commuters. While 80,147 (59.7%) of the 134,267 workers commuting into Albany County can reliably be identified to an individual county of residence, the remaining 54,120 (40.3%) are too dispersed across dozens of counties to reliably estimate to specific counties. This limitation to the data is the largest drawback to *OnTheMap*. The high number of commuters to Albany County may be an anomaly when compared to other counties due to the presence of the State's capital within Albany County.

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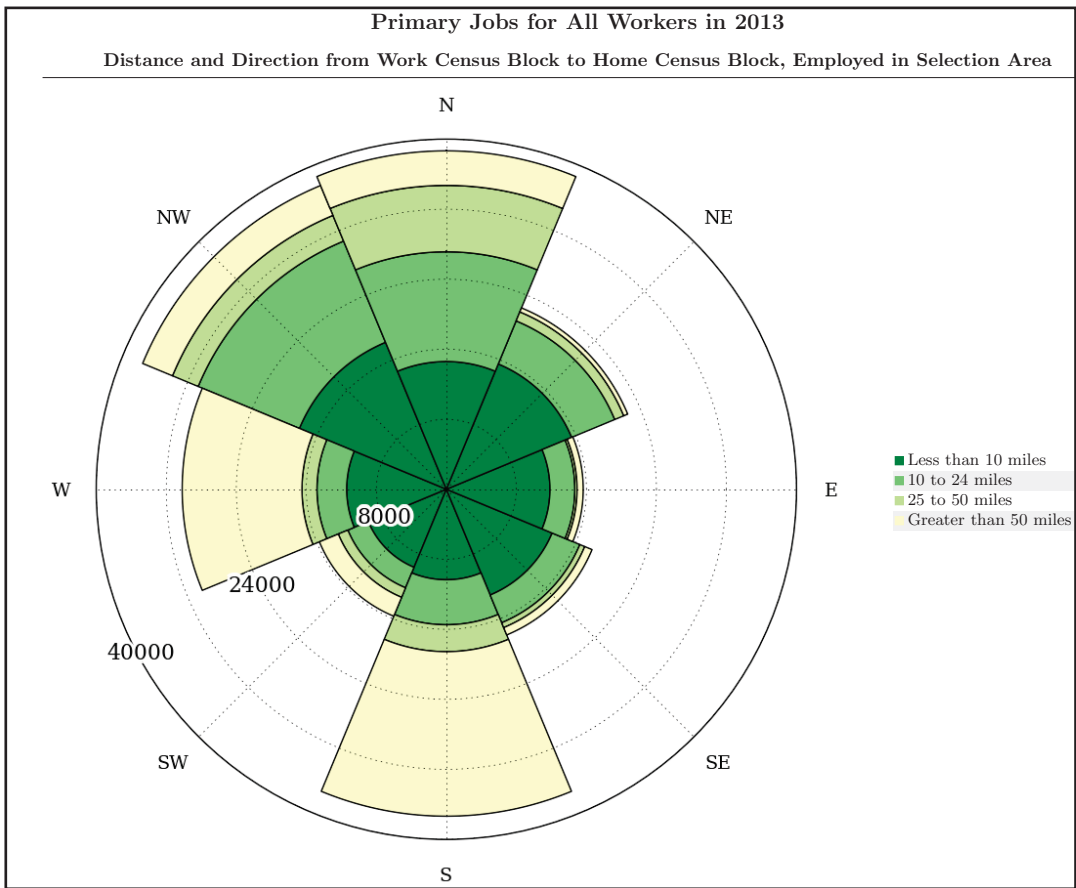


## Distance/Direction Report - Work Census Block to Home Census Block

### Job Counts in Home Blocks by Distance Only

	2013		2012		2011	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
<b>Total Primary Jobs</b>	215,515	100.0%	220,437	100.0%	220,685	100.0%
<b>Less than 10 miles</b>	104,547	48.5%	108,438	49.2%	106,917	48.4%
<b>10 to 24 miles</b>	47,720	22.1%	49,237	22.3%	48,333	21.9%
<b>25 to 50 miles</b>	18,698	8.7%	18,827	8.5%	19,132	8.7%
<b>Greater than 50 miles</b>	44,550	20.7%	43,935	19.9%	46,303	21.0%

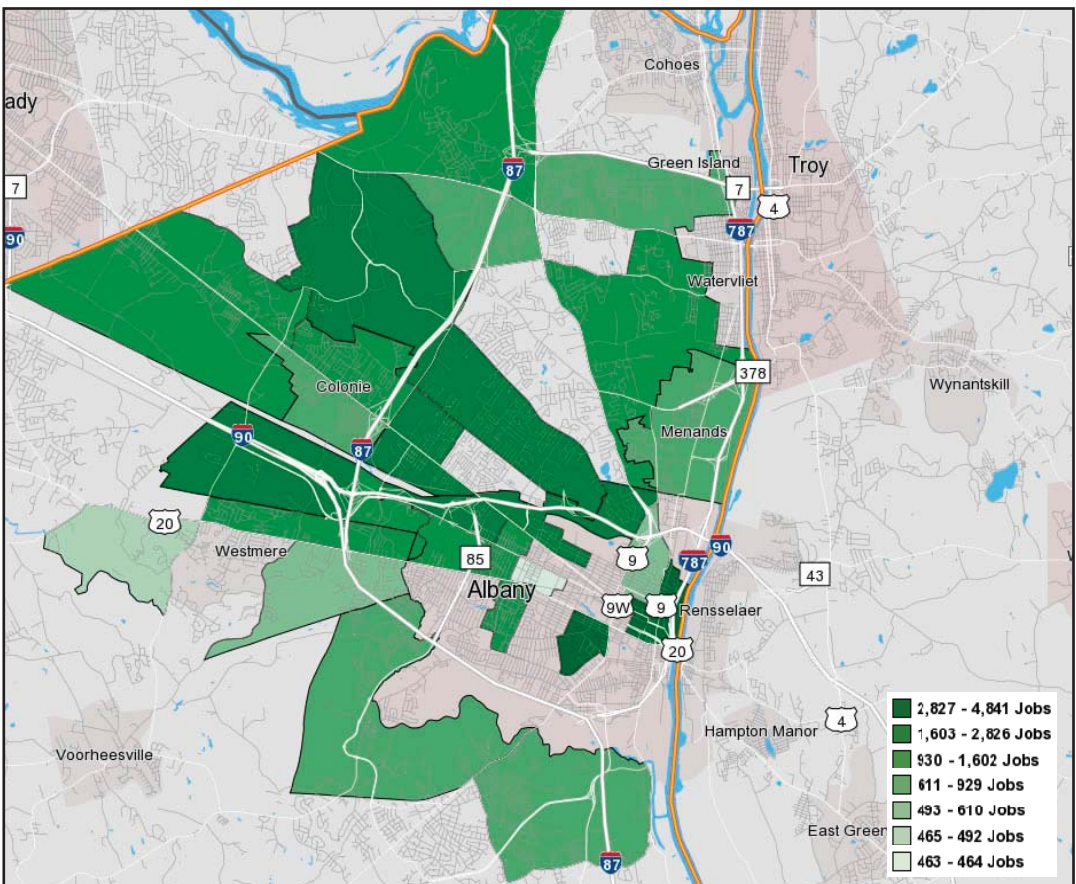
# Census Bureau's OnTheMap Application Provides Insights into Commuting Patterns



This radar map helps to visualize the primary directions that workers originated from as they commute to their jobs in Albany County.

Notice how all eight directions share relatively equal numbers of workers commuting from less than 10 miles away. We also see that there are overall far fewer people commuting to Albany County from the North East, East, South East, and South West. This provides an excellent visualization of the development patterns of the Region. There are many components that contribute to development patterns, two of which are infrastructure improvements and land use regulations. In areas with high levels of infrastructure improvements and less restrictive land use regulations we see higher rates of development.

## Top 25 Census Tracts in Albany County for Jobs Filled by Those 29 and Younger



The map to the left illustrate *OnTheMap's* ability to provide a spatial component for more detailed data sets. In this example the number of primary jobs by Census Tract currently being filled by those 29 years of age or younger is color coordinated.

Displaying data in this fashion helps to visualize the concentration of a work force. In this case we see pretty clearly the geographical distribution of jobs for workers 29 and younger within Albany County. The areas near the county's universities and areas of retail have the highest concentration of workers in this age cohort. The more rural parts of the county have a lower concentration of jobs currently filled by those 29 years of age or younger.



## Outflow

The outflow is composed of residents of Albany County who are employed outside of the county. 43,542 of Albany County's residents identified their primary job as being located outside of the county. 50.9% of these residents reported commuting to either Rensselaer, Saratoga, or Schenectady counties for their primary job. Another 6.9% of these workers identified their primary job as being located in New York County. In total these 4 counties account for 25,168 (57.8%) of the 43,542 jobs being filled by residents of Albany County.

## Resident Workers

Of the total 215,515 jobs within Albany County 81,248 (37.7%) were filled by residents living within the County. This is greater than the total number of workers from Rensselaer (26,995), Saratoga (23,748), or Schenectady (21,620) counties that commute into Albany County on a daily basis.

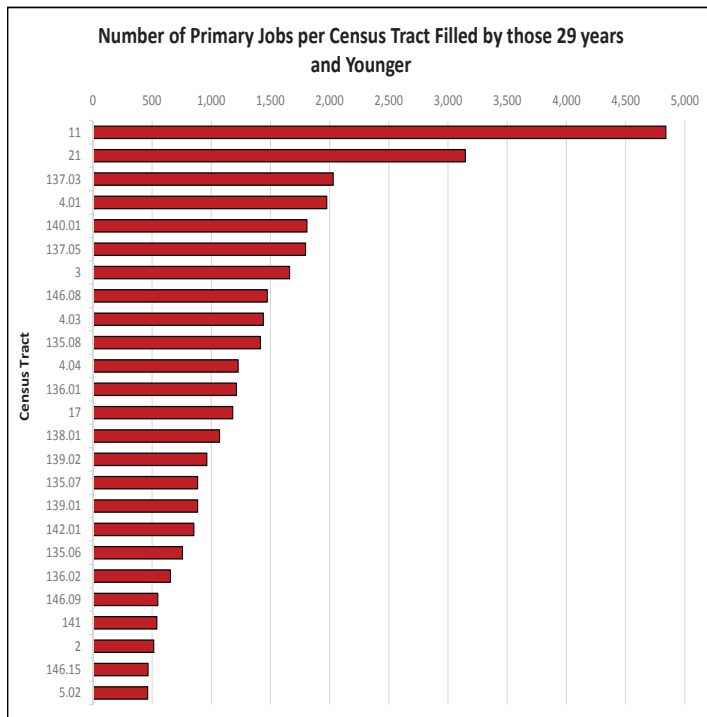
## Jobs by Distance and Direction

Another feature identifies the distance and direction by which workers are most likely to commute from. Of the total 215,515 primary jobs in Albany County, LODES data indicates that almost half (48.5%) live within 10 miles of their place of employment. This is measured by examining data at the Census Tract level for place of residence and place of work. Surprisingly, a total of 20.7% of workers commuting to Albany County are identified as living more than 50

miles away. As the radar map on page 6 indicates, the majority of those commuting to Albany County from more than 50 miles away commute from the South and the West. Conversely, the smallest number of commuters from more than 50 miles away originate from the North East, East, and South East. The distribution of commuting patterns provides a visualization into the development patterns of the Region, much of which follows the distribution of regional interstate highways. However, these highways are only one component influencing development; lands to the East of Albany County have access to interstate highways, but land use regulations as well as limited sewer and water infrastructure improvements, have prevented the kind of development seen to the North.

To the North and North West (much of which is Saratoga County) there is a preponderance of commuters between 10 and 24 miles from their job. To the North, there are many commuters traveling from 25 to 50 miles, while to the North West there are far fewer commuters traveling the same distance. Both directions share similar numbers of commuters traveling greater than 50 miles.

Since 2011 there has been very little deviation in terms of the composition of the distance from where commuters are originating. Commuters from less than 10 miles have held a strong plurality throughout the period. The only variation to note has been in the total number of primary jobs, in 2013 it decreased by almost 5,000 jobs from 2012. This may be a statistical anomaly that warrants further attention when the 2014 data is released.



## Number of Primary Jobs, by Census Tract, Workers 29 and Younger

A final component of *OnTheMap* is the ability to subdivide workers and jobs to tease out important information. The insert on page 6 "Top 25 Census Tracts in Albany County for Jobs Filled by Those 29 and Younger" highlights the number of jobs within Albany County by Census Tract and cross references that with jobs currently filled by someone under the age of 30. The results indicate the number of primary jobs in each of the county's Census Tracts that are filled by someone under the age of 30. The map clearly indicates that the highest concentration of jobs for those under the age of 30 are within Census Tracts in the Town of Colonie and portions of the City of Albany. Within this area, the highest concentration of jobs were in Census Tracts near the Region's universities, major retail outlets, government offices, and hospitals. Very little job activity for those under the age of 30 was recorded outside of the urban areas.

# Census Bureau's *OnTheMap* Application Provides Insights into Commuting Patterns

continued from page 7

The Census Tract with the most jobs was Census Tract 11, an area that is predominately composed of government jobs and downtown night life. In this Census Tract, 4,841 jobs were filled by those under the age of 30 in 2013. Census Tract 21 was the second highest scoring tract, with 3,147 jobs. This tract is dominated by Albany Medical Center, Albany Law, and Albany College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences. Of the top 25 census tracts in Albany County supplying jobs for those under 30 the fewest number of jobs were in Tract 5.02. This tract is centered in mid-town Albany around the College of Saint Rose and is predominately residential. Driven largely by the college the area recorded 463 jobs currently being filled by persons under the age of 30.

While there are limitations to the data, *OnTheMap* provides users with a powerful tool for spatially organizing and viewing data. With the data for 2012 and 2013 having recently been made available, *OnTheMap* can provide a user with a great deal of employment and commuting data.

For more information for *OnTheMap* please visit the *OnTheMap* website at <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>.



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## Employment, Unemployment, & Unemployment Rates

Employment	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14	Oct 14	Nov 14	Dec 14	Jan 15	Feb 15	Mar 15	Apr 15	May 15	Jun 15	Jul 15
Albany County	150.3	149.4	148.5	150.6	149.5	148.6	148.0	148.2	149.5	150.7	151.6	152.6	151.9
Rensselaer County	77.6	77.1	76.6	77.7	77.1	76.7	76.3	76.4	77.1	77.8	78.2	78.8	78.5
Saratoga County	110.9	110.2	109.4	111.0	110.1	109.4	108.9	109.1	110.1	111.2	111.8	112.7	112.2
Schenectady County	72.5	72.0	71.6	72.6	72.1	71.7	71.4	71.5	72.1	72.7	73.1	73.6	73.3
Capital District Region	411.3	408.7	406.1	411.9	408.8	406.4	404.6	405.2	408.8	412.4	414.7	417.7	415.9
Unemployment	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14	Oct 14	Nov 14	Dec 14	Jan 15	Feb 15	Mar 15	Apr 15	May 15	Jun 15	Jul 15
Albany County	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.6	8.0	7.5	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.7
Rensselaer County	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1
Saratoga County	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.7	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0
Schenectady County	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0
Capital District Region	22.3	21.0	20.1	19.0	19.0	18.6	22.6	21.5	19.5	18.7	19.1	19.7	20.8
Unemployment Rates	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14	Oct 14	Nov 14	Dec 14	Jan 15	Feb 15	Mar 15	Apr 15	May 15	Jun 15	Jul 15
Albany County	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.4%	4.4%	4.2%	5.2%	4.8%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.8%
Rensselaer County	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	5.8%	5.5%	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	5.0%
Saratoga County	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	5.0%	4.9%	4.4%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%
Schenectady County	5.6%	5.3%	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	5.6%	5.3%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	5.2%
Capital District Region	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	5.4%	5.1%	4.6%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.8%
New York State	6.5%	6.1%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	6.5%	6.4%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%
United States	6.5%	6.3%	5.7%	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.1%	5.3%	5.5%	5.6%

Source: New York State Department of Labor, and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figures are in 1,000s

## Consumer Price Index

2012-2013 Percent Change in CPI: 1.622%

Unadjusted CPI	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15
U.S. City Average	238.3	237.9	238.0	237.4	236.2	234.8	233.7	234.7	236.1	236.6	237.8	238.6	238.7
Northeast Urban Average	253.8	253.2	253.2	252.7	251.8	250.5	250.0	250.6	251.5	251.8	252.8	253.6	253.4
% Change From Same Month in Previous Year	Jul 13- Jul 14	Aug 13- Aug 14	Sep 13- Sep 14	Oct 13- Oct 14	Nov 13- Nov 14	Dec 13- Dec 14	Jan 14- Jan 15	Feb 14- Feb 15	Mar 14- Mar 15	Apr 14- Apr 15	May 14- May 15	Jun 14- Jun 15	Jul 14- Jul 15
U.S. City Average	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Northeast Urban Average	1.8%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.2%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

1982-84 = 100

Note: Data are NOT Seasonally Adjusted