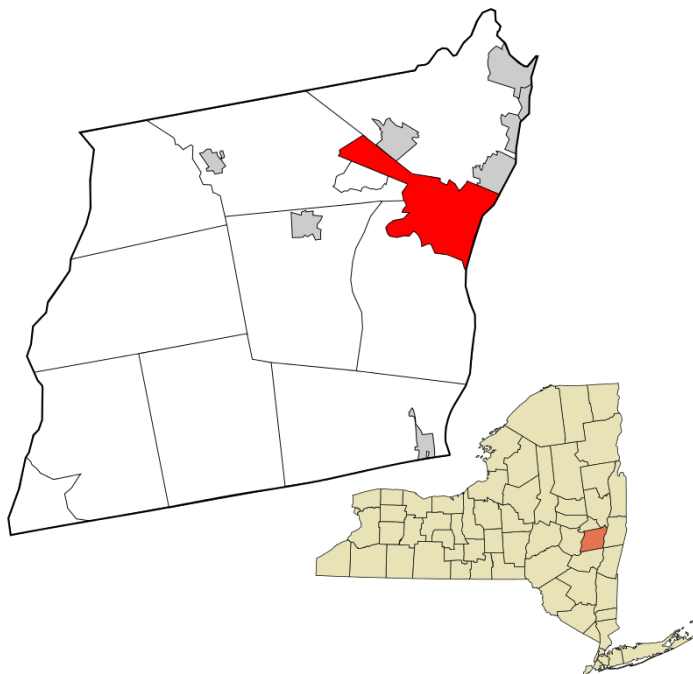


National Commission on Hunger Public Hearing
May 13, 2015 ♦ 9:00 am – 4:00 pm
The Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government

Albany, NY Fact Sheet

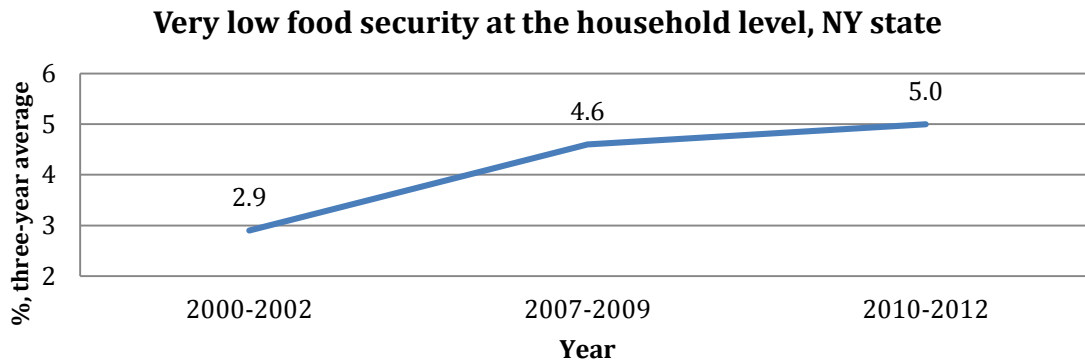
- State Capital of New York
- Roughly 135 miles north of New York City
- Median household income (2009–2013)¹
 - Albany County: \$59,394
 - NY state: \$58,003
- Persons below poverty level (2009–2013)¹
 - Albany County: 13.0%
 - NY state: 15.3%
- Race/Ethnicity (2013)¹



	Albany County	NY State
White	74.5%	57.2%
Black/African American	13.5%	17.5%
Asian	5.5%	8.2%
Hispanic/Latino American	5.5%	18.4%
Indian/Alaska Native	0.3%	1.0%

- Food insecurity (2013)³
 - Albany: 13.3% (40,650 people)
 - NY state: 13.9% (2,739,920 people)
 - Congressional District 20 (includes Albany and Schenectady, NY): 13.3%
- Child food insecurity (2013)³
 - NY state: 21.9%
 - NYC (including 5 boroughs): 23.6%

- Very low food security at the household level, NY state²



- SNAP participation, NY state
 - 2012⁴: 80% of eligible participants (estimate)
 - 2014^{1,5}: 8.6% of state population
- WIC participation, NY state
 - 2012⁶: 66% of eligible participants (estimate)
 - 2014^{1,7}: 2.5% of state population
- School feeding programs, NY state⁸
 - School breakfast program (2013–2014 school year)
 - Free and reduced-price student participation rate (compared with school lunch participation): 45.4%
 - Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years: 37.9%
 - Summer nutrition program (July 2013)
 - Low-income participation rate (compared with regular-year free and reduced-price school lunch): 28.2%
 - Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years: -3.3%
- Persistent poverty⁹
 - Albany does not have persistent poverty
- Income mobility¹⁰
 - Albany County is about average for income mobility for children in poor families. It is better than about 54 percent of counties, but is relatively worse for poor girls than poor boys. The table below provides estimates of how much 20 years of childhood in Albany County adds or takes away from a child's income (compared with an average county), along with the national percentile ranking for each.

What a Childhood in Albany County Does to Future Income

For poor kids			For average-income kids			For rich kids			For kids in the top 1%		
Group	Income Chg.	Nat. pct.	Group	Income Chg.	Nat. pct.	Group	Income Chg.	Nat. pct.	Group	Income Chg.	Nat. pct.
All kids	+\$980	54%	All kids	+\$270	38%	All kids	-\$490	21%	All kids	-\$1,080	14%
Boys	+\$3,340	82%	Boys	+\$1,510	63%	Boys	-\$530	23%	Boys	-\$2,240	8%
Girls	-\$1,980	16%	Girls	-\$1,290	16%	Girls	-\$450	23%	Girls	+\$330	34%

Sources:

1. Census Bureau <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/36/36001.html>
2. USDA Economic Research Service: <http://ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/data-access-and-documentation-downloads.aspx>
3. Feeding American: <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/>
4. USDA Food and Nutrition Service: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/techpartrate2010-2012.pdf>
5. USDA Food and Nutrition Service: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>
6. USDA Food and Nutrition Service: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/WICEligibles2012-Volume1.pdf>
7. USDA Food and Nutrition Service: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wic-program>
8. Food Research and Action Center: <http://frac.org/reports-and-resources/national-and-state-program-data-2/>
9. Crandall, K. "Persistent Poverty on a Neighborhood Scale." *PolicyMap*, 23 March 2015. http://www.policymap.com/blog/2015/03/persistent-poverty-on-a-neighborhood-scale/?utm_source=&utm_medium=&utm_campaign=
Persistent poverty = areas of long-term, concentrated poverty (e.g., neighborhoods facing high poverty for multiple decades in a row). Persistent poverty can be related to other issues such as poor housing and health conditions, higher crime rates, poor child development and educational outcomes, and employment dislocation.
10. Aisch G, Buth E, Bloch M, et al. "The Best and Worst Places to Grow Up: How Your Area Compares." *The New York Times*, 4 May 2015. <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/03/upshot/the-best-and-worst-places-to-grow-up-how-your-area-compares.html?hp&action=click&pgtype=Homepage&module=photo-spot-region®ion=top-news&WT.nav=top-news&r=0&abt=0002&abg=1>