

May 2009

INDUSTRY GROUP PROFILE

Employment in New York City Colleges and Universities

About this Profile

Colleges and universities belong to one of ten industry groups being profiled by the New York City Labor Market Information Service (NYCLMIS) for the public workforce development system in 2009. The NYCLMIS identified the ten groups in an earlier report, *Gauging Employment Prospects in New York City, 2009*. In that report, we found that colleges and universities compared well with the rest of the local labor market in terms of job retention during the two previous recessions in New York City, and comparative independence from New York City's finance and insurance sector, the epicenter of the current recession.

This profile is meant to help *account managers* with business development and job placement, *career advisors* with job counseling, and *education and training professionals* plan and refine their curriculum and placement activities in the industry. Jobseekers can also use this information to help make career decisions. Icons appear throughout this profile to highlight findings and recommendations of special interest to these audiences. See page 2 for a guide on

How to Use This Profile, and an accompanying key to the icons.

Terms and Definitions

In this report, we discuss the *colleges, universities and professional schools industry group* (NAICS 6113).¹ The sidebar on this page shows its definition according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

The industry groups is found within the *educational services subsector* (NAICS 611) and *sector* (NAICS 61). Industry groups in the subsector are organized according to the ages of students they serve and the type/level of instruction they provide. Other industry groups in the subsector include elementary and secondary schools, business and management schools, trade schools, and educational support services.

 NAICS allows users to uniformly identify and classify employers and ensure that people are referring to the same group of firms. The broadest NAICS grouping is the sector: identified by a 2-digit code. The next level is the subsector (3-digit code), followed by the industry group (4-digit code).

North American Industrial Classification System Definition of Colleges and Universities (NAICS 6113)

Establishments in this industry group furnish academic courses and grant degrees at the bachelor's or graduate levels. Instruction may be provided in diverse settings, such as the establishment's or a client's training facilities, educational institutions, the workplace, or the home, and through correspondence, television, Internet, or other means.

In the long term, colleges and universities are expected to experience faster than average job growth. Public budget constraints may dampen job prospects, however.

HOW TO USE THIS PROFILE

The table below shows specific ways that *account managers, career advisors, and education and training professionals* can use the information contained in each section of this profile to help them to serve employers and jobseekers.

PROFILE SECTION	THIS SECTION CAN BE USED TO:
Terms & Definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Speak more knowledgeably with jobseekers and employers about the industry group ■ Identify the top employers in New York City ■ Locate which boroughs have most employer sites
Jobs & Wages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Know how many jobs there are and where they are located ■ Understand where job opportunities may be improving or worsening ■ Understand basic wage trends in the industry group
Local Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Know the degree to which New York City employment in the industry group is or is not concentrated compared to the nation ■ Assess if employment in the industry group grows more in New York City than elsewhere ■ Estimate how stable the industry group is likely to be during this recession by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Observing its employment performance during the previous two recessions ■ Identifying job growth/loss trends in 2008
Occupations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identifying promising occupations for jobseekers who do not have a four-year college degree
Current Workforce Facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Know who works in the industry group in New York City: borough of residence, education, and age ■ Compare current workforce figures with employers' needs to identify gaps

WORKFORCE PROFESSIONALS PROFILE USER KEY

-  Career Advisors
-  Account Managers
-  Education and Training Providers
-  All Stakeholders

These icons appear throughout the text to mark findings and recommendations that will be of particular interest to specific workforce stakeholders.

TABLE 1 New York City Colleges and Universities by Borough, 2000-2008

	2000	2008	Change
Bronx	12	12	0%
Brooklyn	21	24	14%
Manhattan	71	88	24%
Queens	10	10	0%
Staten Island	5	5	0%
New York City	119	139	17%

SOURCE | New York State Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2000-2008 (2Q).

Workforce providers should identify one or more subsectors or industry groups and then identify the types of employers that are included in their selection. If the selection does not reflect the employers they are interested in, they can expand, reduce, or change the NAICS selection as needed.

AM Account managers need to understand how the educational services subsector is organized (as described above) so they can speak more knowledgeably with employers.

Postsecondary institutions provide education and training in both academic and technical subjects for high school graduates and other adults. They operate year-round, but often have reduced offerings during summer months. Institutions serving adult students generally operate year-round too.

In general, enrollment in colleges and universities is expected to increase as more high school graduates attend college and as more working adults return to school to enhance or update their skills. As a result,

employment in the industry group can be expected to experience faster than average job growth. To the extent that colleges rely on funding from the local, state, and federal governments, public budget constraints can be expected to dampen employment prospects in the industry group, however.²

In 2008, there were 154 colleges and universities in New York City, representing a 17 percent increase since 2000. Table 1 shows that colleges are mainly concentrated in Manhattan and that Manhattan experienced the greatest growth during this period (24%).

 An establishment is a location where companies provide materials or services and can also be described as an "employment site." A single firm or company may have many establishments.

TABLE 2 New York City's Largest Colleges and Universities, 2008

Establishments	Borough	Employment
+Long Island Jewish Medical Center	Queens	6,800
*St Vincent Catholic Medical Center	Manhattan	6,000
+Cornell University	Manhattan	5,000
+Columbia University	Manhattan	4,500
+Yeshiva University	Manhattan	4,000
*Bronx Community College	Bronx	3,000
+Albert Einstein College of Medicine	Bronx	3,000
+St John's University	Queens	2,900
*Interfaith Medical Center	Brooklyn	2,700
+Fordham University	Bronx	2,221

SOURCE | +Dun & Bradstreet; *ReferenceUSA Establishment Lists, 2008, Retrieved March 2009.

TABLE 3 Employment In NYC Colleges and Universities By Borough, 2000-2008

	2000	2008	Change
Bronx	7,759	7,244	-7%
Brooklyn	10,478	5,716	-45%
Manhattan	52,621	52,805	0%
Queens	4,967	3,015	-39%
Staten Island	908	885	-3%
New York City	76,733	69,665	-9%

SOURCE | New York State Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2000-2008 (2Q).

Table 2 is a list of the 10 largest colleges and universities in New York City and the boroughs in which they are located. Together the 10 largest establishments employ 40,121 or 58 percent the New York City workforce in NAICS 6113.

Universities may be reported as a single establishment or as multiple establishments. For example, New York University does not appear on the top 10 list because its colleges are reported as separate establishments. Similarly, the 23 campuses of the City University of New York (CUNY) are reported as different establishments. Bronx Community College is the only CUNY establishment that ranks among the top ten in employment size.

Other than Bronx Community College, all other establishments listed in Table 2 are private colleges or universities. Several medical schools appear in the list, including Cornell, Long Island University, Albert Einstein and St. Vincent.

AM Account managers should know the largest establishments in colleges and uni-

versities and be aware that these establishments employ a majority of the local the workforce in this industry group.

AM To collect establishment names and contact information, account managers should:

- Purchase commercially available lists such as Hoover's, Moody's, Dun & Bradstreet, or ReferenceUSA; or
- Download lists for free from the New York Public Library for Science, Industry and Business (SIBL) on 34th Street and Madison Avenue. Instructions for downloading establishment lists from SIBL can be found at NYCLMIS' website at www.urbanresearch.org or www.nyc.gov/wib.

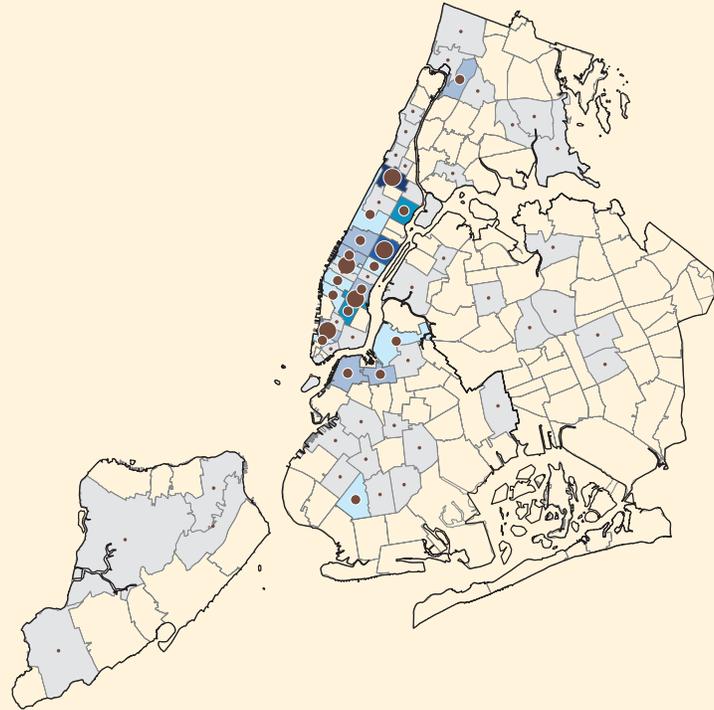
Jobs & Wages

There were 69,665 jobs in colleges and universities in New York City in 2008, 9 percent fewer than there were just eight years before (Table 3). More than three-quarters of the colleges and universities

The 10 largest colleges and universities employ a majority of the workforce in this industry group.

FIGURE 1 Establishments and Employment in Colleges and Universities in New York City, 2008

Number of establishments	Number of employees (annual average)
• 1 - 2	111 - 526
• 3 - 5	1,105 - 2,992
• 6 - 8	3,720 - 5,700
	8,864



* NOTE: Employee and wage data are suppressed by New York State Department of Labor for any ZIP Code that includes fewer than 3 establishments or contains a single establishment that accounts for 80% or more of the industry's employment.

SOURCE | New York State Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2Q 2008. ZIP Code boundaries were created with information copyrighted by the New York State Office of Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Coordination © 2007.

workforce are employed in Manhattan. All of the boroughs lost jobs in the industry group between 2000 and 2008 except Manhattan.

Figure 1 contains unsuppressed data on establishment and employment by ZIP Code.³ The map confirms the information in Tables 1 and 3: colleges and universities are most concentrated throughout Manhattan (as indicated by the dots) although there are some in every borough.

Table 4 shows the average annual wages in colleges and universities by borough in 2000 and 2007. In 2007 the overall average annual wage in colleges and universities was \$56,128 in 2007, with the highest wages earned in Manhattan.

TABLE 4 Average Annual Wages in Colleges and Universities in New York City by Borough, 2000-2007

	2000	2007	Change
Bronx	\$38,282	\$45,845	20%
Brooklyn	\$55,449	\$41,427	-25%
Manhattan	\$61,583	\$61,647	0%
Queens	\$51,937	\$44,856	-14%
Staten Island	\$33,728	\$47,316	40%
New York City	\$57,411	\$56,128	-2%

* In 2007 constant dollars.
SOURCE | New York State Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2000 and 2007.

FIGURE 2 Annual Wages in Colleges and Universities in New York City, 2007

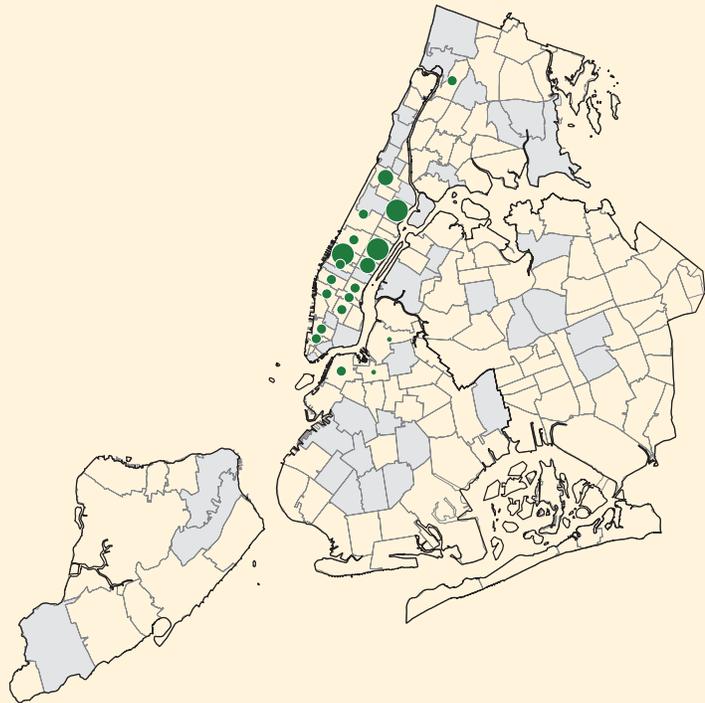
Annual wages — ZIP Code average

- \$20,742 – \$25,000
- \$25,001 – \$50,000
- \$50,001 – \$75,000
- \$75,001 – \$106,061

- ⊞ ZIP Code boundaries
- Wage data suppressed (one or more establishments)

* NOTE: Employee and wage data are suppressed by New York State Department of Labor for any ZIP Code that includes fewer than 3 establishments or contains a single establishment that accounts for 80% or more of the industry's employment.

SOURCE | New York State Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2007. ZIP Code boundaries were created with information copyrighted by the New York State Office of Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Coordination © 2007.



Along with the employment losses reported in Table 3 above, the average annual wage of university workers decreased 2 percent between 2000 and 2007.

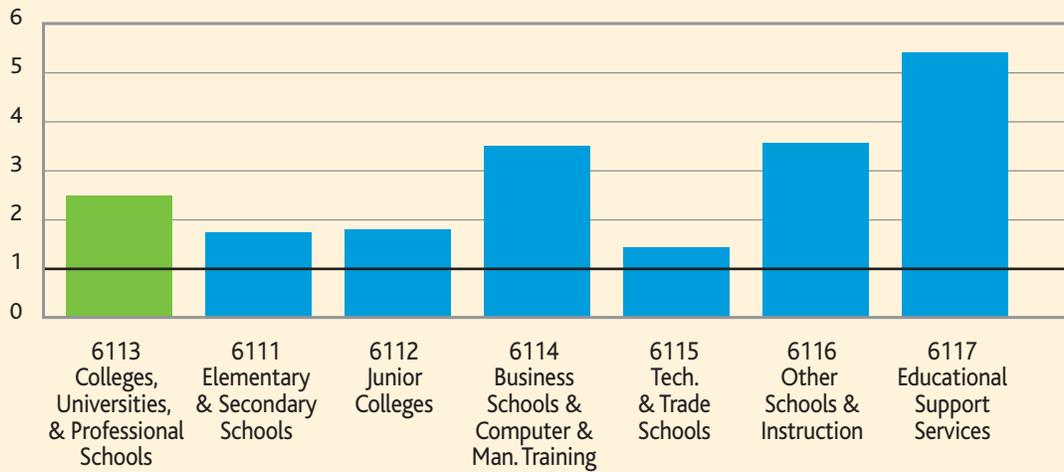
Figure 2 shows the average annual wages earned in colleges and universities by ZIP code. The map largely reflects the data shown in Table 4, with the highest wages, earned in Manhattan.

Employment specialization (also known as “location quotient”) measures the degree to which employment in a particular industry group is concentrated in New York City compared to the rest of the nation. Industry groups with high specialization are typically strongly rooted in New York City.

Figure 3 compares colleges and universities with the other industry groups in the educational services subsector on the degree of employment specialization in New York City. Employment in colleges and universities is two and a half times more specialized in New York City than it is in the rest of the nation overall. Even more specialized industry groups in the subsector include business schools, other instruction, and educational support services.

AM Account managers should be aware of how strongly rooted in New York City the industry group they are working with is and the characteristics of the labor market that are important to the employers in that industry group.

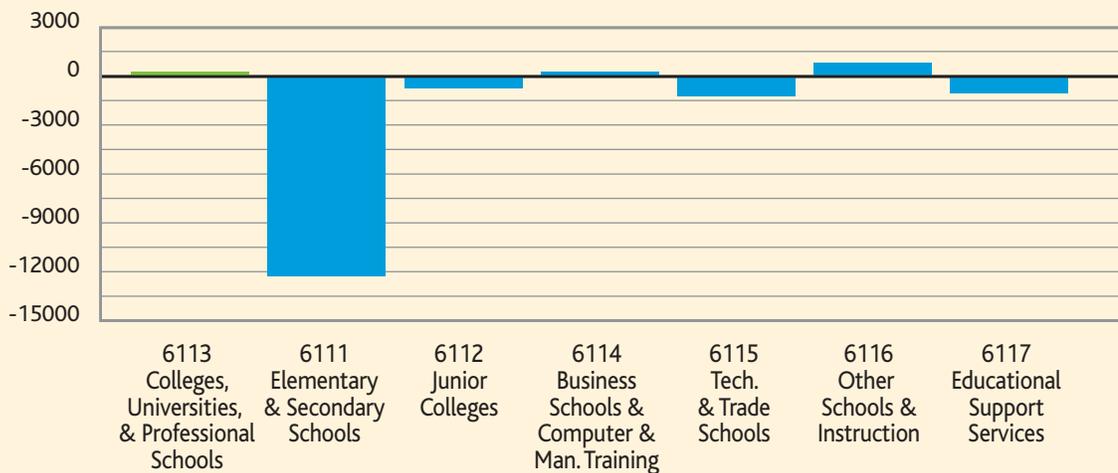
FIGURE 3 New York City's Employment Specialization* in Educational Services, 2007



SOURCE | National data from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; New York City Data from the New York State Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Annual Average 2007.

* *blues* ~~are~~ specialized than the nation; *less* specialized; *fully* specialized as the nation.

FIGURE 4 Number of Jobs Added/Lost in New York City's Educational Services Industries Because of Local (Dis)Advantage, 2000-08



SOURCE | National data from Bureau of Labor Statistics; New York City data from New York State Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2000-08.

Local Performance

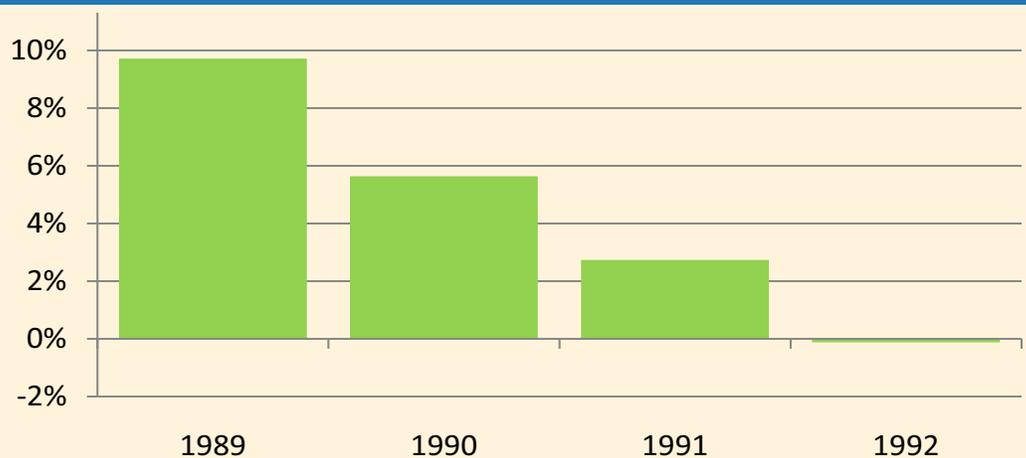
In any industry, jobs may grow or decrease for several reasons: the economy is growing in general; the industry group is growing nationally above and beyond the overall economy, or because of unique advantages of a local economy. Figure 4 shows – for colleges and universities and the other industry groups in the subsector – the number of jobs added between 2000 and 2007 because of a unique local advantage.⁴ Colleges and universities retained 238 *more* jobs than it would have during this period, likely due to the unique advantages of operating in New York City. The only other industry groups in the subsector that gained or retained more jobs because of local advantage are business schools and other

schools and instruction (e.g., exam preparation schools).

Although caution is warranted when making comparisons, the current recession is similar to the 1989-92 recession in several ways. It was preceded by a rapid decline in housing prices, a sharp decrease in the stock market, and entailed the failure of several banking institutions. Although the labor market has changed a great deal since 1992 and other factors underlie the current recession, these similarities remain.

Figure 5 shows the year-to-year employment performance of colleges and universities against the economy on average during the recession of 1989-92. New York City's higher education establishments consistently retained a more jobs than the local

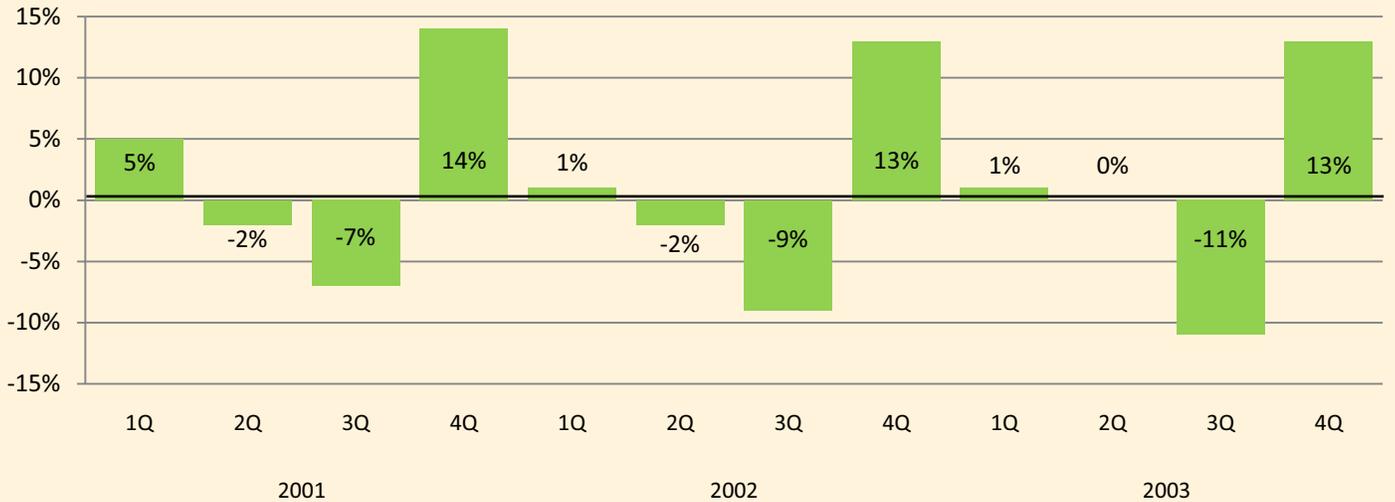
FIGURE 5 Employment Performance* of Colleges and Universities in New York City During the 1989-92 Recession



SOURCE | County Business Patterns, 1989 - 1992.

* Defined as the percentage above/below the year-to-year employment change in the local economy overall.

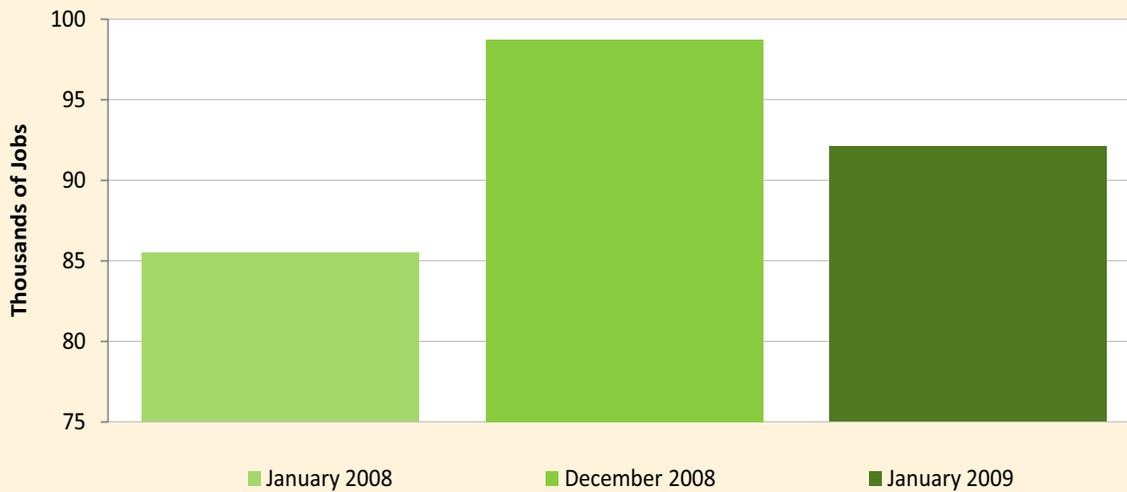
FIGURE 6 Employment Performance* of New York City's Colleges and Universities During the 2001-03



SOURCE | New York State Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2000 - 2003

*Defined as the percentage above/below the quarter-to-quarter employment change in the local economy overall.

FIGURE 7 Employment in New York City's Colleges and Universities, January 2008-January 2009



SOURCE | New York State Department of Labor, January 2009 Employment by Industry.

economy on average until the final year of the recession.

Figure 6 shows how well colleges and universities retained jobs during the 2001-03 recession on a quarter-to-quarter basis. Although the labor market in 2003 was more similar to the current one, the recession was different in cause and magnitude. The figure shows the cyclical nature of employment in the industry group, with higher than average *employment gains* in the first and fourth quarter of each year and higher than average *employment losses* in the second and third quarters. Cumulatively, colleges and universities retained 16 percent more jobs during the last recession than did the local economy overall.

Figure 7 shows the latest information released by the New York State Department of Labor on the job gains/losses in colleges and universities since the current recession began in January 2008. Figure 7 indicates that job growth continued in higher education until December 2008. There has been a net *gain* of 6,600 jobs in higher education in New York City between January 2008 and January 2009. However, between December 2008 and January 2009, there was a sharp downturn representing a loss of 6,600 jobs.

AM Account managers should stay up to date on month to month employment figures issued by the New York State Department of Labor to assess whether job losses in the industry group are accelerating, stabilizing, or reversing.

Occupational Opportunities

Until this point in this profile, we have examined employment and wages within the colleges and universities *industry group* and how they compare with other industry groups in the educational services subsector. In this section we look at the *occupations* that are available in colleges and the degree to which they offer opportunities for earnings and advancement. In our working definition, a “promising” occupation:

- Employs a substantial number of people in New York City;
- Pays \$12.00 an hour or more to at least half of the people who hold the position; and
- Employs individuals who do not hold four-year college degrees.

Table 5 lists the 10 promising occupations in colleges and universities in descending order by median hourly wage (i.e., the wage earned by half of the individuals in the occupation in the Metropolitan New York City region).

The occupations that are missing from Table 5 are as notable as the ones that are in it. For example, postsecondary teachers (professors) make up half of the higher education workforce in New York City. Yet, they do not appear in Table 5 because individuals in these occupations are generally required to hold at least a masters’ degree. Education administrators are also generally required to have a postgraduate degree as well.

The 10 occupations that do appear represent the universe of occupations in colleges and universities that conform to our

Cumulatively, colleges and universities retained 16 percent more jobs during the last recession than did the local economy overall.

standard. Aside from the large number of jobs that require higher education, it is likely that many of the less-skilled positions are filled by students in exchange for pay, tuition forgiveness, or as a requirement of degree completion.

Many less-skilled and part-time positions in colleges and universities are filled by students who either work for lower salaries or receive partial or full tuition waivers in exchange for their service.

New York City's colleges and universities are large landowners and therefore employ a number of people to service and maintain their buildings and carry materials from building to building. Plumbers and pipefitters are the most highly paid of this group at \$24.98 per hour at the median. Truck

drivers may be employed to carry materials from building to building or campus to campus for universities. However, when colleges and universities confront budget shortfalls, they may contract these services so they do not have to carry full-time salaries and fringe benefits on their books. Grounds maintenance workers take care of the exterior spaces surrounding colleges and universities. Concierges or doormen are employed to greet and direct visitors to campus locations. Finally, material moving workers may serve as mail room or as facilities personnel that take care of setting up for special events.

Preschool and kindergarten teachers also appear in the list of promising occupations in colleges and universities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that there are 15,000 preschool/kindergarten teachers in

TABLE 5 Promising* Occupations in Colleges and Universities in New York City

SOC	Occupation	Hourly Wage			Educational Requirements**
		Entry	Median	Upper	
47-2151 (2152)	Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	\$12.96	\$24.98	\$38.10	Less than HS
23-2091 (2092-2099)	Miscellaneous Legal Support Workers	\$14.17	\$23.65	\$36.86	AA
53-7199 (7111, 7121)	Material Moving Workers, All Other	\$10.63	\$23.20	\$33.82	HS or GED
27-3091 (3099)	Miscellaneous Media and Communication Workers	\$13.04	\$23.19	\$39.44	AA
43-9199 (9031)	Miscellaneous Office and Administrative Support Workers	\$11.00	\$17.52	\$26.67	HS or GED
53-3031 (3032, 3033)	Driver/Sales Workers and Truck Drivers	\$9.65	\$16.48	\$28.33	HS or GED
25-2011 (2012)	Preschool and Kindergarten Teachers	\$9.96	\$15.58	\$24.07	HS or GED
39-6011 (6012)	Baggage Porters, Bellhops, and Concierges	\$10.24	\$15.57	\$21.98	HS or GED
39-6021 (6022)	Tour and Travel Guides	\$10.81	\$13.97	\$20.21	Some college
37-3011 (3012, 3013)	Grounds Maintenance Workers	\$7.42	\$12.80	\$23.29	Less than HS

* Refers to the prevailing median wage and availability of the occupation to people with fewer than four years of postsecondary education and not to job growth potential or quality of the job experience.

** Indicates the level of education attained by most individuals in this occupation according to a national survey of employers. Some New York City employers may require fewer or more years of education. Additional requirements such as drug, criminal screening, entry examinations, certification, and licensing may also apply. SOURCE | Occupational employment estimates: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2005-07 combined samples, place of work is New York City. Typical wages: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics, Metropolitan New York City, 2007. Educational requirements: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, O*NET 13.0 Production database

colleges throughout the metropolitan area. These individuals are most likely working in day care or early education facilities that serve the children of staff or students.

Colleges and universities also employ media specialists to ensure that audiovisual equipment are set up and operational for functions and events. Additionally, full-time office personnel carry out administrative functions such as purchasing and accounts receivable, and even legal support.

CA Career advisors should remember that colleges and universities employ individuals without a college degree in occupations associated with building services, materials moving, and administrative and office support.

ET Education and training providers should assess the extent to which their current offerings reach and assist individuals in entry-level occupations in colleges and universities move to more highly-skilled and better paying positions in or out of the industry group.

 Several occupations in the industry group's workforce are represented by labor unions. For example, CUNY has collective bargaining agreements with 24 unions.⁵ Aside from faculty, staff members at universities who are likely to be represented by labor unions include security guards, maintenance workers, concierges/doormen, administrative staff, drivers and material movers, cafeteria workers, and projectionists. Workforce providers should be familiar with the range of services that college and university staff could benefit from, such

as job training and placement services and tuition reimbursement.

CA With the exception of security guards and preschool teachers, there are no legal prohibitions barring the hiring of ex-offenders at colleges and universities. Contact the Legal Action Center (www.lac.org), Re-entry Net/NY (www.reentry.net/ny), or the H.I.R.E. Network (www.hirenetwork.org) for more information about employment restrictions, and rights and appeal procedures.

 For a complete list of approved training providers in New York City – searchable by sector, occupation, and borough – go to www.nyc.gov/trainingguide. The *NYC Training Guide* offers course and contact information, job placement rates, and student reviews of courses, costs, and eligibility for individual training grant (ITG) vouchers through the Workforce1 Career Centers or the New York City Department of Human Resources Administration.

Current Workforce Facts

In 2005-2007, 77 percent of New York City's industry group workforce were New York City residents (Table 6) and 32 percent were Manhattan residents. Black and Hispanic individuals were under-represented at colleges and universities (33% compared to 47% of the employed population in New York City). White workers were over-represented (56% compared to 38% of the total workforce).⁶ As discussed earlier, most occupations at colleges require educational experience beyond a 4-year college degree. Indeed, more than half of the local indus-

Jobseekers should find openings due to retirement as well as job growth. Workers over the age of 45 are over-represented in most occupations in the industry group.

try workforce holds a graduate degree. However, about one fourth (27%) have less than a 4-year college degree. Finally, staff of local colleges and universities are older than the general working population: 48 percent of the industry workforce is 45 years of age or older compared to 38 percent of the total workforce.⁷

CA In addition to general job growth in colleges and universities, career advisors can expect to see job openings due to retirement, since workers over the age of 45 are over-represented in most occupations in the industry.

Endnotes

1. Professional schools - such as medical and law schools - are included in all analyses in this report. For the sake of brevity, we have shortened the name of the industry group to *colleges and universities*.

2. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Career Guide to Industries, 2008-09 Edition, Educational Services*, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/oco/cg/cgs034.htm> (visited March 31, 2009).

3. See note about data suppression in Figures 1 and 2.

4. Figure 4 includes the results of a "shift-share" analysis. Shift-share is a method used to measure the competitiveness of a region's industries. The method divides local job growth into three different types. Local share is the portion of growth (or decline) that cannot be attributed to national or industry growth.

5. "About Labor Relations," <http://web.cuny.edu/administration/labor-relations/olr.htm> (retrieved April 2, 2009).

6. NYCLMIS analysis of the American Community Survey, 2005-07 combined sample, wage earners whose place of work is New York City.

7. *Ibid.*

8. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *op. cit.*

TABLE 6 Characteristics of Employees in New York City's Colleges and Universities,* 2007

Percent of employees:	
Not New York City residents	23%
New York City residents	77%
Bronx	9%
Brooklyn	18%
Manhattan	32%
Queens	15%
Staten Island	3%
Male	52%
Female	48%
Asian	10%
Black	17%
Hispanic	16%
Other	2%
White	56%
Age 16-24	5%
25-34	24%
35-44	22%
45-54	25%
55+	23%
Less than HS or GED	3%
HS or GED	10%
Some College	14%
Bachelor's	22%
Graduate or Professional Degree	52%

SOURCE | American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Samples, 2005-07.

*Full-time wage earners working in New York City in NAICS 6113.

Education Services: Industry Group Profile Findings at a Glance

About the Industry Group

Sector: Educational Services	(NAICS 61)
Subsector: Educational services	(NAICS 611)
Industry Group: Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	(NAICS 6113)
Establishments in New York City:	139

Jobs and Wages

Employment:	69,665
Employment since 2000:	-9%
Average annual wage:	\$56,128
Wages since 2000:	-2%

Local Performance

1989-92 Recession:	Better than city average
2001-03 Recession:	Better than city average
NYC Employment Specialization:	2.5 times greater than nation's
Local Advantage:	Retained 238 more jobs because of local advantage
January 2008 - January 2009 Job Losses/Gains:	+6,600

Occupations

Major occupation(s):	Postsecondary teacher, requires postgraduate degree
Other opportunities:	Building service, maintenance, and repair; Administrative and office support

Current Workforce

Residence:	77% in New York City
Gender:	52% female
Race/ethnicity:	54% White; 33% Black or Hispanic
Age:	48% 45 years of age or older
Education:	27% have less than a 4-year college degree

About the NYCLMIS

The New York City Labor Market Information Service (NYCLMIS) provides labor market analysis for the public workforce system. The service is a joint endeavor of the New York City Workforce Investment Board (WIB) and the Center for Urban Research at The Graduate Center of the City University of New York. The NYCLMIS' objectives are to:

- Develop action-oriented research and information tools that will be used by workforce development service providers and policy makers to improve their practice.
- Be the portal for cutting-edge and timely labor market data about New York City.

The NYCLMIS primarily serves the program and policy needs of the public workforce system. The NYCLMIS creates research and associated products that are of service to the broader practitioner and policy communities in their day-to-day and strategic decision-making. These products help distill, frame, and synthesize the volumes of data available for the practical use of the public workforce system's partners and stakeholders, with the overall goal of raising public awareness of the importance of workforce development in New York City.

About the WIB

The New York City Workforce Investment Board (WIB) administers the federal Workforce Investment Act funds in New York City and over-see the public workforce system run by the Department of Small Business Services and the Department of Youth and Community Development. The WIB is made up of over 40 volunteer members, appointed by the Mayor, representing local businesses, educational institutions, labor unions, community-based organizations, and other government agencies.

About the Center for Urban Research

Working with the City University of New York Graduate Center's faculty and students, the Center for Urban Research organizes basic research on the critical issues that face New York and other large cities in the U.S. and abroad; collaborates on applied research with public agencies, non-profit organizations, and other partners; and holds forums for the media, foundations, community organizations and others about urban research at The Graduate Center of the City University of New York.



The logo for NYC LMIS features the letters "NYC" in white inside a dark blue square, followed by the letters "LMIS" in a large, bold, dark blue sans-serif font.

NYC LMIS

LABOR MARKET
INFORMATION SERVICE

CUNY Graduate Center
365 Fifth Avenue
Room 6202
New York, NY 10016

212 817 2031 t
nyclmis@gc.cuny.edu
www.urbanresearch.org and www.nyc.gov/wib