Competitiveness Scorecard



New York City's Competitiveness in Attracting Talent

September 28, 2016

Project Overview

Focus on human capital

Continuing to attract and retain a highly talented workforce will be essential to NYC's continued economic growth

Identify attractive characteristics

Assess performance on indicators that make an area attractive to residents

Assess urban competitiveness quantitatively

Review data from large domestic urban centers to capture presence and growth of highly-educated demographic base

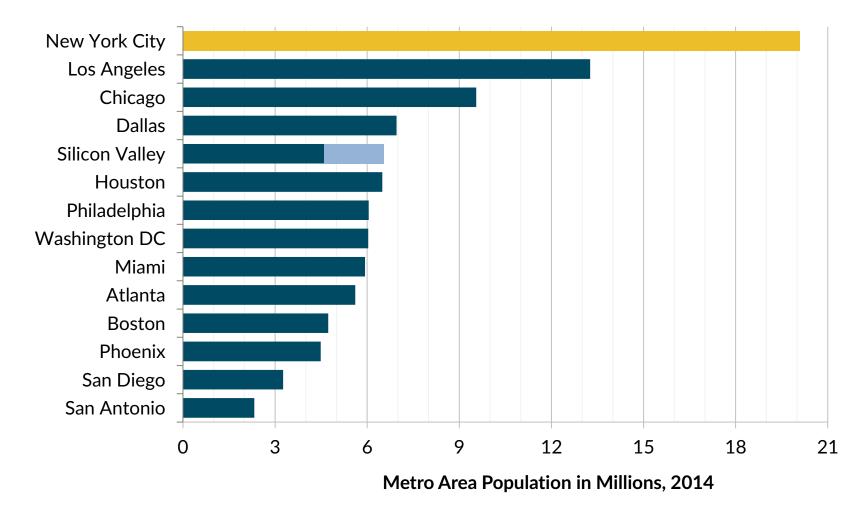
Why Human Capital?

- Cities compete for talent: Talent is mobile and technology has enabled a broader range of location choices
- Cities with high levels of human capital are the fastest-growing and most productive
- Information economy requires specialized knowledge and expertise that require high levels of education
- Continuing to cultivate, attract, and retain a highlyeducated workforce is critical to NYC's continued economic prosperity

Who Are Our Competitors?

- 14 metropolitan areas that include ten largest metro regions and ten largest cities
 - San Jose & San Francisco combined as "Silicon Valley"
- Urban areas have been leading population growth since the Great Recession
- Size and density of large cities offer benefits and challenges not comparable to smaller areas
- Analysis of metropolitan areas, rather than cities: more appropriate boundaries of local economic activity

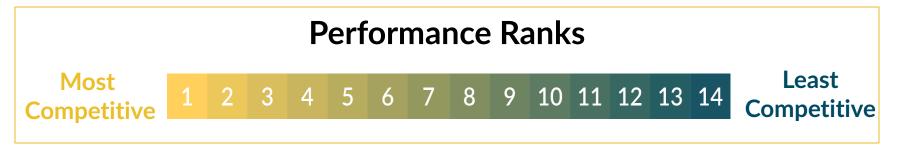
Competitors: Largest 14 Metro Areas



Note: San Francisco and San Jose metro areas combined and represented together as "Silicon Valley." Includes Bay Area. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014 One-Year Estimates, Table B01003.

CBC Scorecard

RESEARCH QUESTIONS	SCORECARD CATEGORIES
Where are the highly educated and	DEMOGRAPHICS
where are they headed?	People and Net In-Migration
What channels exist to build	HUMAN CAPITAL
knowledge, expand skills, and foster innovation?	Higher Education, Employment, and Entrepreneurship
Is that area an attractive place to	QUALITY OF LIFE
live, play, and work?	Public Services and Amenities





Demographics

Demographics: Competition is Tightening

Strength in Numbers: NYC metro has the greatest number of highly educated and young and highly educated

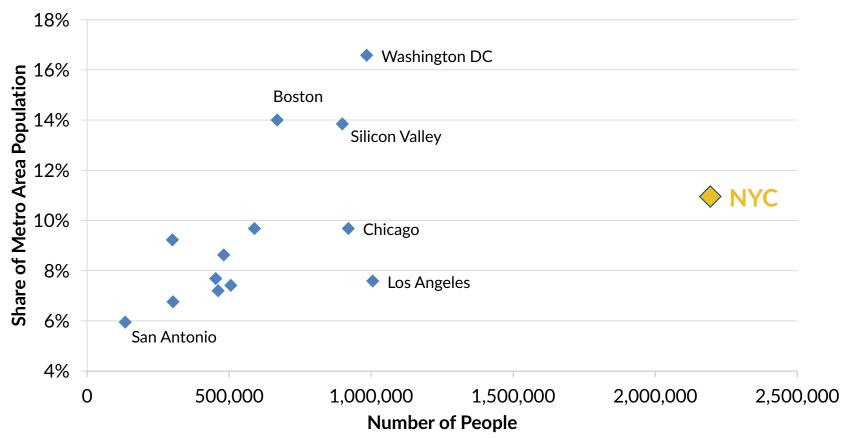
The Talent Competition is Tightening: Washington DC, Silicon Valley, and Boston have higher concentrations of highly educated people. All competitor metros other than San Antonio attracted the highly educated at faster rates.

		4en to	LOS ANS	eles Chicaes	Dallas	Silicon	Valley Houst	Philade	Johis Washir	Bton Miami	Atlanta	Boston	Phoenit	SanDie	20 San Anton
	Number of Young and Highly Educated	1	3	4	8	5	9	7	2	11	10	6	13	12	14
ole	Young and Highly Educated as Share of the Populaton	4	11	5	10	3	9	6		12	8	2	13	7	14
People	Number of Highly Educated			4	8	5	10	7	3	11	9	6	12	13	14
0	Highly Educated as Share of the Population	4	10	6	11	3	12	5	1	9	8	2	13	7	14
	Young and Highly Educated	2	9	6	4		3	14	5	13	8	7	10	11	12
ration	Percent Change in Young and Highly Educated	10	11	7				14	6	13	4	8	5	9	12
Net Migration	Highly Educated	6	10	7	4	3		13	1	12	5	9	8	11	14
2	Percent Change in Highly Educated	13	11	9	2	6	1	12	3	10	5	8	4	7	14

Demographics

NYC Metro Has a High Concentration of Highly Educated

All Ages with Masters, Professional or Doctoral Degrees

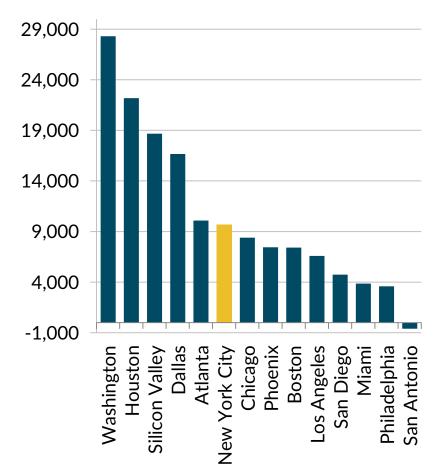


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014 One-Year Estimates.

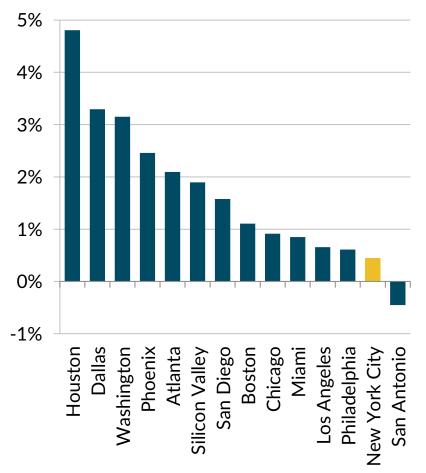
Demographic data was retrieved through support from IPUMS: Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 6.0 [Machine-Readable Database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2015.

NYC Lags Other Metros on Net Migration of Highly Educated

Net Migration of People with Advanced Degrees

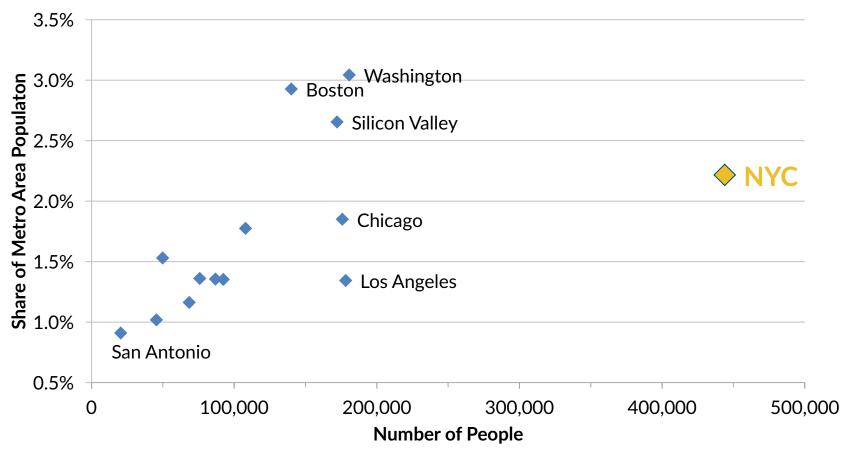


Net Migration as a Share of People with Advanced Degrees



NYC Metro Has a High Concentration of Young and Highly Educated

18-33 Year Olds with Advanced Degrees

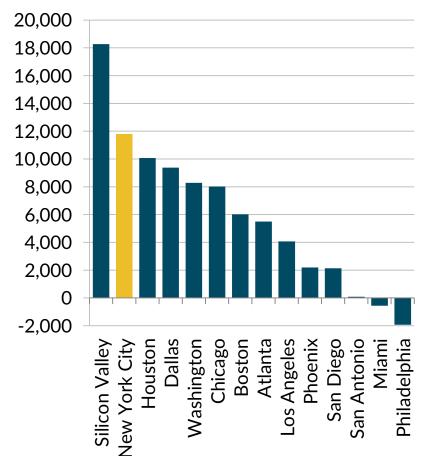


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014 One-Year Estimates.

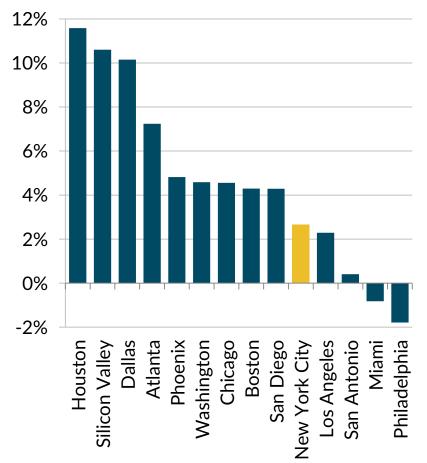
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NYC Metro Lags on Net Migration Rate of the Young and Highly Educated

Net Migration of 18-33 Year Olds with Advanced Degrees



Net Migration as Share of 18-33 Year Olds with Advanced Degrees





Human Capital

Graphic created by Hea Poh Lin, Noun Project

Human Capital Snapshot

			Lien LC	it City Los An	zeles Chicage	Dallas	silicon	Valley Houst	or philade	alphis washing	Niami Miami	Atlanta	Bostor	Phoen	t san Die	580 San Antor
	ion	Number of Educational Institutions	7 ²⁶	2	3	\\ 9	6	13	₹ ¹	7	برہ 10	8	\$ ^{0°}	2 ¹¹	چې 11	چ» 14
	Higher Education	Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Students			4	9	8	13	7	5	12	11	6	3	10	14
	Higher	Number of International Students		2	5	7	4	9	8	6	10	11	3	12	13	14
		Number of Jobs in Key Industries			3	6	4	10	9	5	11	7	8	12	13	14
ital	ment	Share of Employment in Key Industries	4	10	8	6		14	12	1	9	3	7	5	11	13
Human Capital	Employment	Average Annual Pay	2	9	6	8		5	7	4	13	11	3	12	10	14
Iman		Number of Fortune 500 Companies	1	6	3	5	2	4	9	8	11	7	9	13	14	12
£		Number of Self-Employed			4	7	8	10	9	6	3	5	11	12	13	14
	rship	Number of Self-Employed as a Share of All Employment		4	5	12	11	13	9	8	1		10	7	6	14
	Entrepreneurship	Rate of Business Creation (Kauffman Index)	6		12	10	3	4	13	14	1	5	11	8	7	9
	Entre	Venture Capital, Dollars Invested, 2012-2016	2	4	5	6		6	11	9			3		10	6
		Venture Capital, Number of Deals, 2012-2016	2	5	4	7	1	7	10	6			3		11	7

Human Capital: NYC Remains Dominant

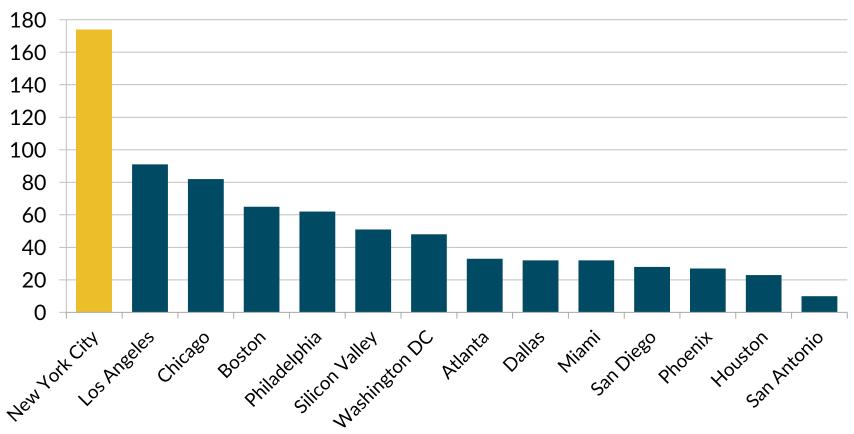
High Marks in Higher Ed: Number and strength of educational institutions are important for attracting domestic and foreign talent; graduates likely to remain

Land of Opportunity: Robust employment options and competitive pay are strengths

Making Strides: NYC metro still trails Silicon Valley in venture capital deals and dollars, but is now solidly in second place as the tech sector's NYC presence grows

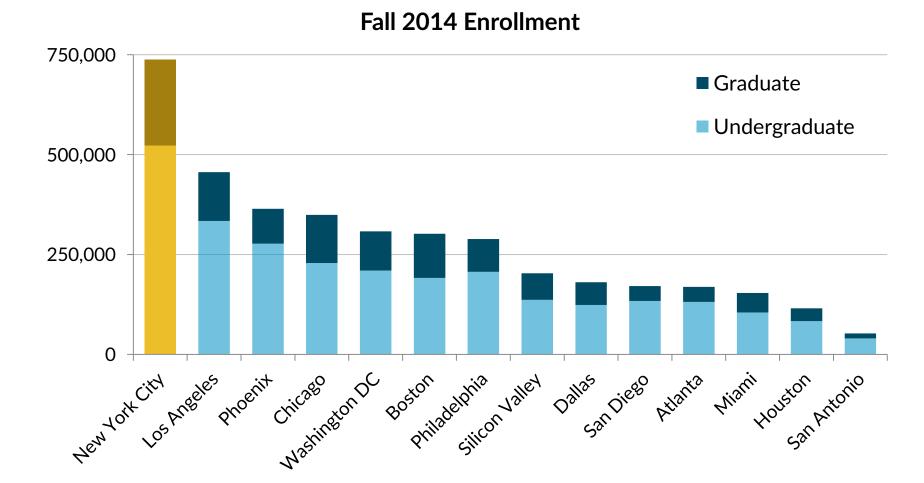
NYC Metro Has the Greatest Number of Academic Institutions

Number of Higher Education Institutions, Fall 2014



Note: Includes baccalaureate-granting institutions and above within the MSA. Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Institutional Characteristics 2014.

NYC Metro Attracts the Greatest Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Students



Note: Data includes baccalaureate-granting institutions and above in MSA. Online enrollment is included in University of Phoenix's campus enrollment. Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Fall 2014 Enrollment.

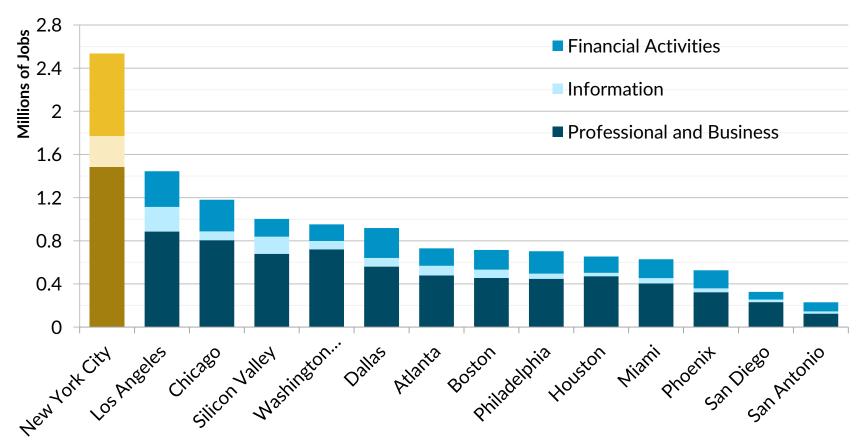
NYC Metro Attracts the Greatest Share of International Students

Metro Area	International Student Enrollment, 2013-2014	Share of U.S. International Student Enrollment	Share of Total Metro Enrollment, 2013-2014
New York City	77,779	10.0%	7.1%
Los Angeles	54,891	7.0%	5.4%
Boston	43,801	5.6%	11.8%
Silicon Valley	37,435	4.8%	8.3%
Chicago	26,437	3.4%	4.4%
Washington DC	21,663	2.8%	5.3%
Dallas	20,414	2.6%	5.8%
Philadelphia	20,168	2.6%	5.1%
Houston	16,983	2.2%	6.0%
Miami	12,800	1.6%	3.8%
Atlanta	11,425	1.5%	4.8%
Phoenix	10,105	1.3%	3.2%
San Diego	10,095	1.3%	3.8%

Note: San Antonio was not one of the top 50 metro areas to attract international students. Data not reported. Source: Institute for International Education, *Open Doors 2014: Report on International Educational Exchange*, Table 1.18; and National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Fall 2014 Enrollment.

NYC Metro Has the Most Jobs in Three Key Sectors

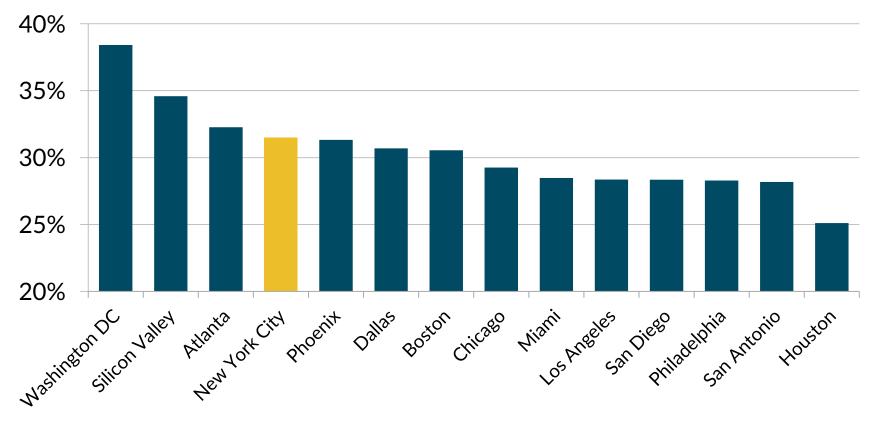
Metro Area Employment in Key Sectors, 2015



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, 2015 Annual Estimates.

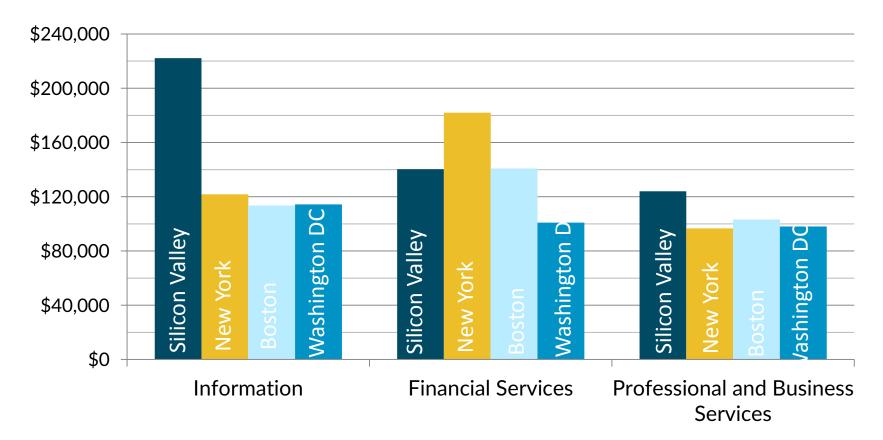
NYC Metro Maintains a High Share of Employment In These Sectors

Share of Total Private Metro Area Employment in Three Key Sectors, 2015



Average Annual Pay in Key Sectors Is Very Competitive

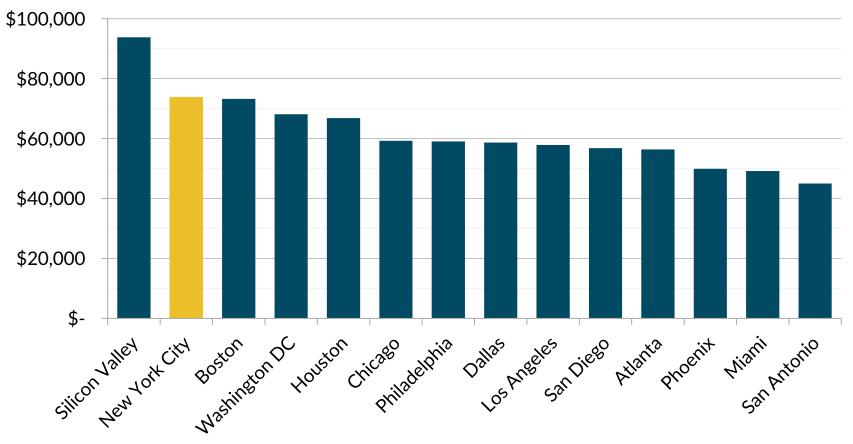
Average Annual Pay by Sector, 2015



Note: Top four in each category. Chicago ranks 4th in average annual pay for financial services (Washington DC ranks 5th). Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, 2015. Private employment only.

Average Annual Pay is High Overall Relative to Competitors

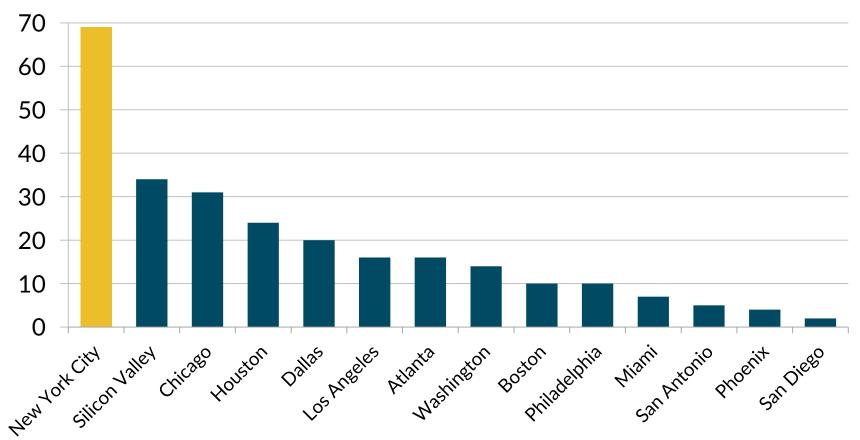
Average Annual Pay, 2015



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2014. Private employment only.

NYC Metro Is a Center for Large Employers

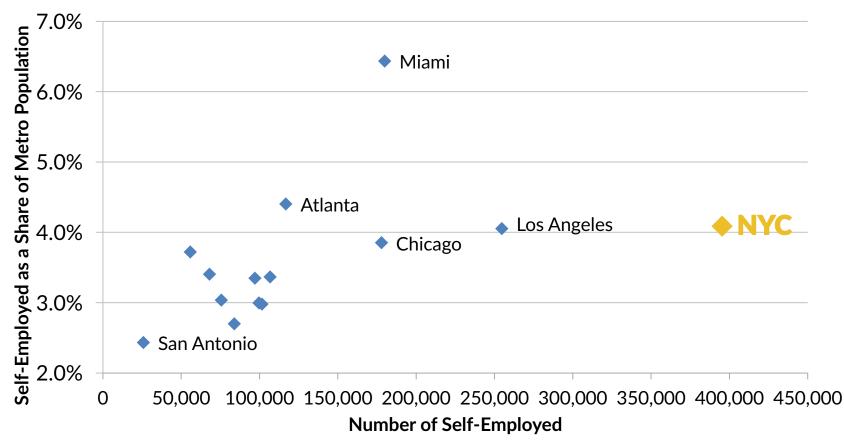
Fortune 500 Companies, 2016



Source: Fortune, "Fortune 500 Companies," 2016; Forbes, "America's Most Promising Companies," 2016.

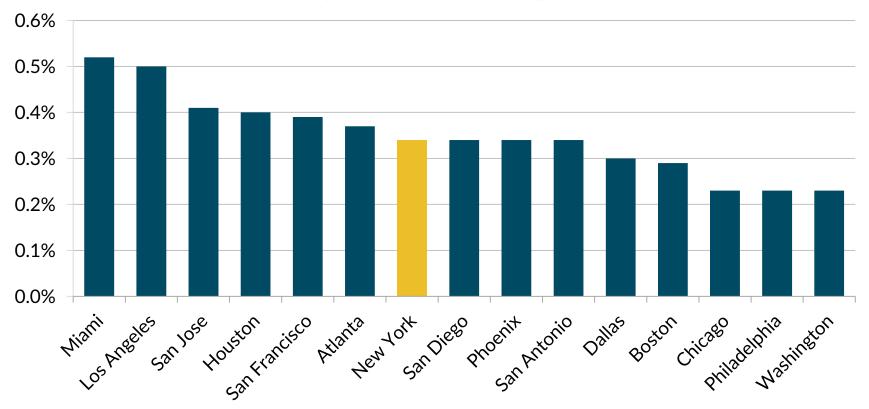
NYC Metro has a High Share of Self-Employed

Self-Employed, Number and Share



Other Metro Areas Have Higher Rates of Business Creation

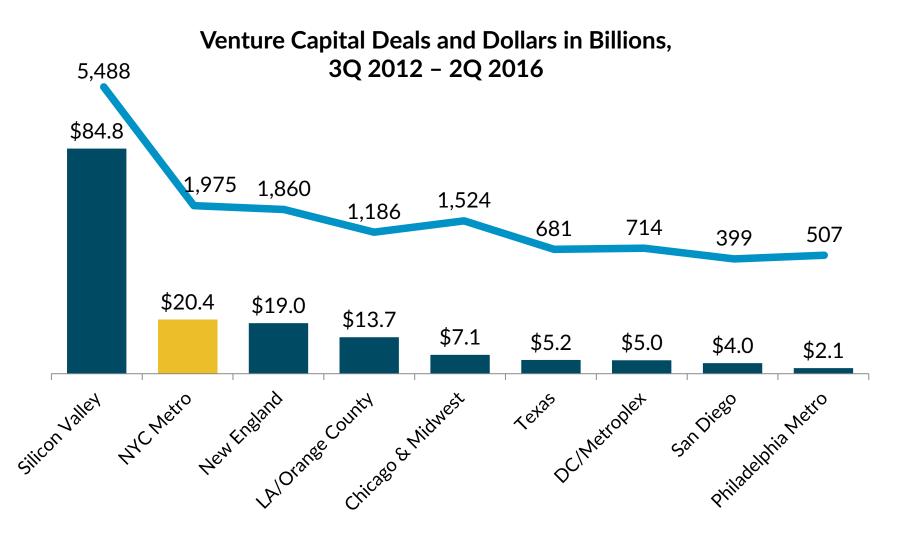
Kauffman Index 2015 Monthly Rate of New Entrepreneurs



Note: San Jose and San Francisco listed separately.

Source: Robert W. Fairlie, "Kauffman Index of Main Street Entrepreneurship: Metropolitan Area and City Trends 2015," December 2015.

Silicon Valley Continues to Lead in Attracting Venture Capital



Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers & National Venture Capital Association, "MoneyTree Report," September 12, 2016.



Quality of Life

Quality of Life Snapshot

		Nen 1	oft City Los Ar	Beles Chicae	o Dallas	silicon	Valley Houst	or philade	Alphia Mashir	Niami	Atlanta	Bostor	, phoen	t sandi	seo san Anti
	Crime Rates (1=Lowest)	1	3	5	7	9	10	6	13	12	14	4	8	2	11
S	Percent Proficient on NAEP, Grade 8 Reading	4	6	5	10		6	11	9	1	6	3			
Public Services	Percent Proficient on NAEP Grade 8 Math	3	11	6	7		3	7	10	5	7			2	
ublic S	Rent Affordability (1=Most Affordable)	11	13	8	2	4		10	6	14	9	7	5	12	3
а	Location Affordability (1=Most Affordable)	4	10	8	5	2	9	6		14	11	3	13	7	12
	Commute Times	14	6	12	5		8	7	2	4	10	11	3		2
	Park Space, Acreage Per Capita	12	9	13	4	7	3	11	6	14	8	10	2		5
Amenities	Entertainment and Arts Establishments Per Capita	3	1	5	12	6	14	7	8	2	10	4	11	9	13
Amer	Bars & Restaurants Per Capita	2	8	4	11	3	13	6	7	5	10	1	14	9	12
	Broadband Access	7	6	8	11	2	12	9	1	13	5	4	10	3	14

Quality of Life

Quality of Life: A Mixed Bag

Safety First: Crimes rates continue to be lowest in NYC

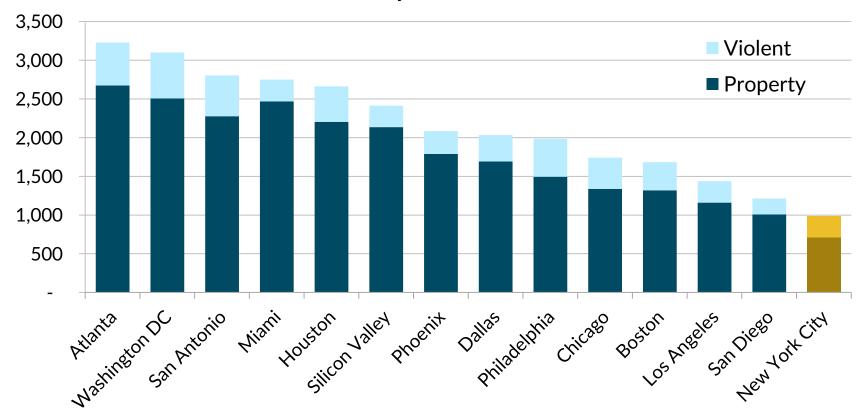
Rent is Too Damn High, But the MetroCard is a Good Deal: NYC among the metros with the highest rent affordability burden, but robust transportation network and low transportation costs make NYC metro among the most affordable locations overall

Are We There Yet? NYC metro ranks last on commute times

Cultural Capital: World-class cultural institutions, a vibrant arts scene, and abundance of bars, restaurants, and recreational opportunities

NYC Is the Safest Big City

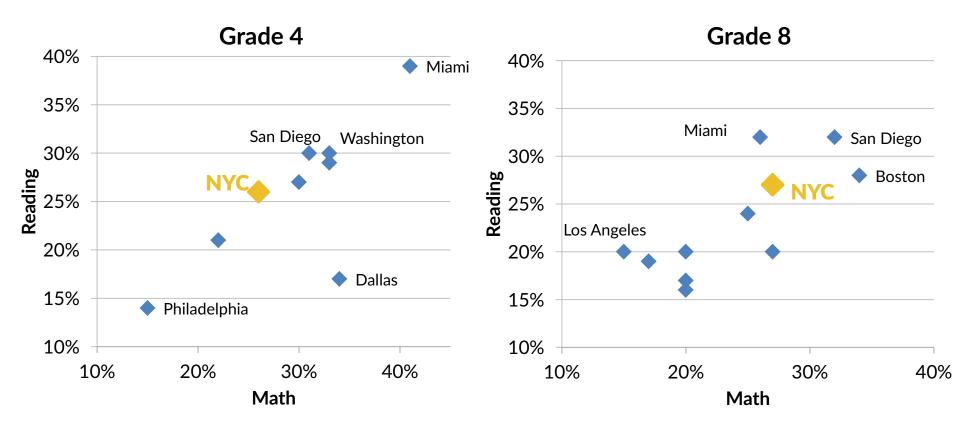
City Crime Rates Per 100,000 People, January – June 2015



Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January–June,* 2015, "Table 4: Offenses Reported to Law Enforcement by State by City 100,000 and over in population." Boston and Washington DC data for 2014.

Mixed Performance of NYC Schools

National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) Percent of Students At or Above Proficient Level, 2015



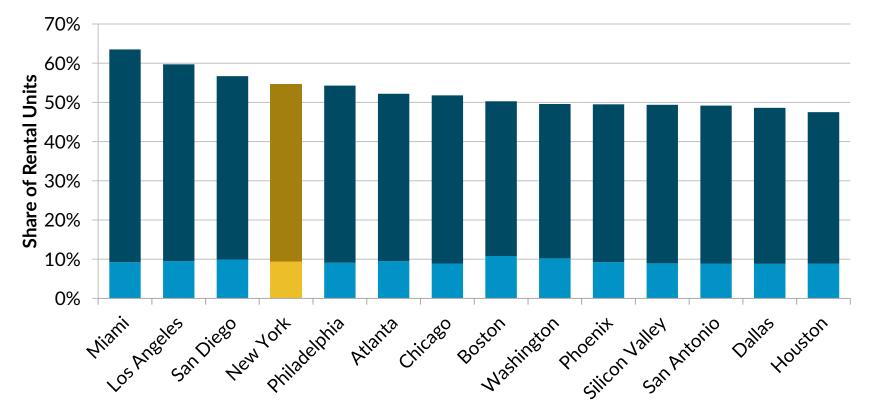
Note: San Francisco, San Jose, San Antonio and Phoenix do not participate.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, Results for Trial Urban District Assessments, 2015.

In Most Other Metro Areas, Rent Constitutes a Smaller Share of Income

Rent as a Share of Household Income

■ 30.0-34.9% ■ 35.0% or more



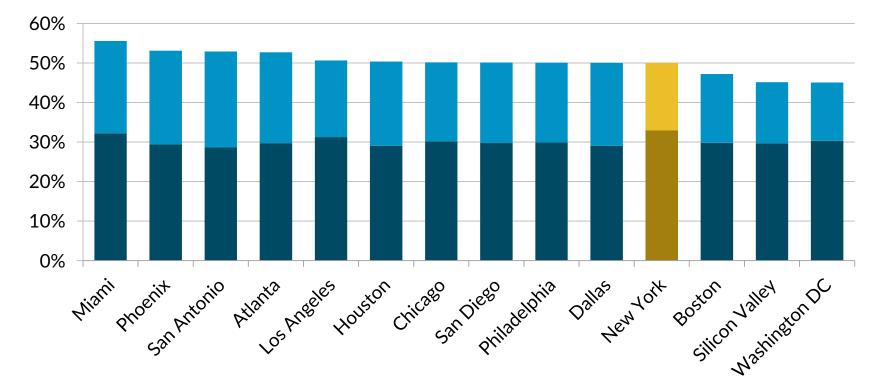
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014 One-Year Estimates, DP04.

Low Relative Transportation Costs Improve Location Affordability

Housing and Transportation Costs as a Share of Typical Household Income

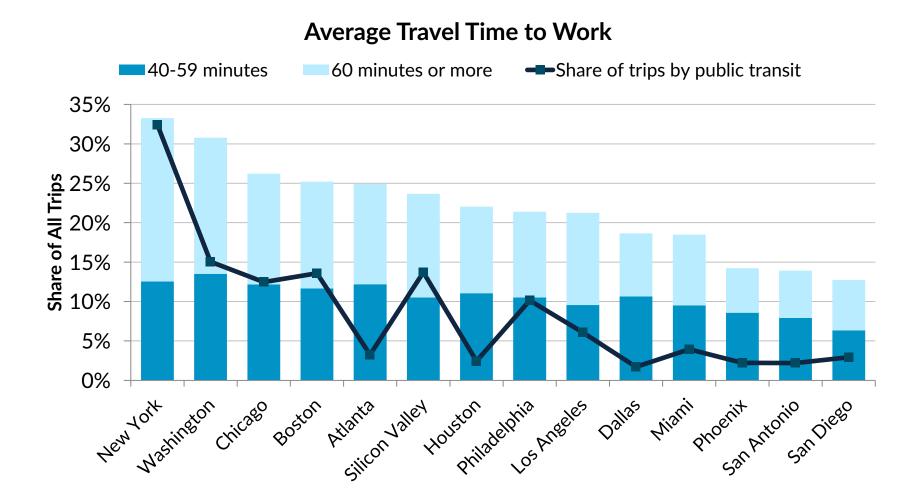
Housing costs

Transportation costs



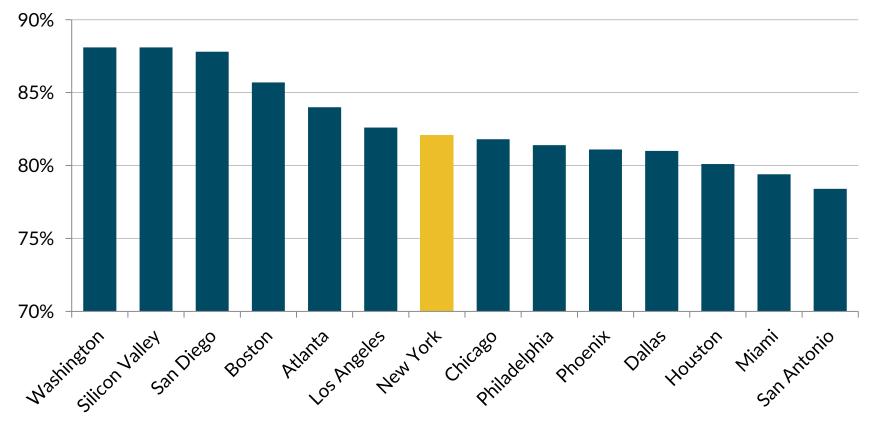
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Location Affordability Portal – Version 2, accessed September 1, 2016.

NYC Metro Has Lengthiest Commute Times, Highest Share of Commutes By Public Transit



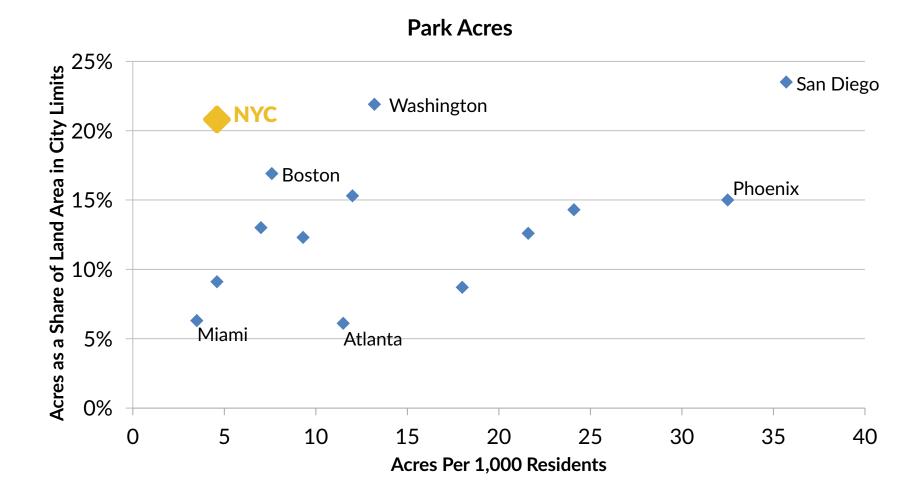
NYC Metro Trails Competitors in Broadband Access

Share of Households with Broadband Access



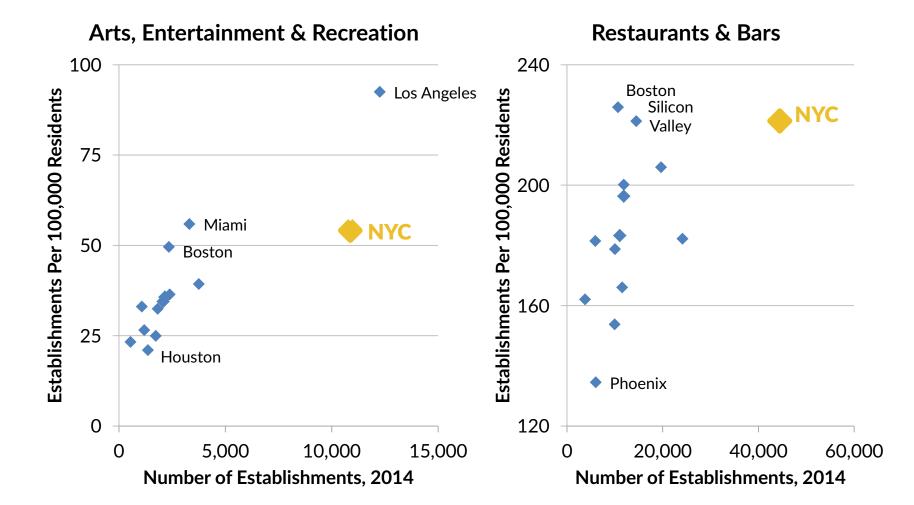
Note: Access includes household paid subscriptions and mobile phone data plans, as well as unpaid connections, available through public Wi-Fi, universities, and government subsidized programs. Excludes DSL connections. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014 One-Year Estimates, B28002.

NYC Has Lots of Park Space, But Low Number of Acres Per Capita



Source: The Trust for Public Land, "2015 City Park Facts."

NYC Metro Has Many Cultural and Recreational Establishments



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2014.

🕒 NYC's Performance Summary 🖓

Very Competitive

- Highly Educated People
- Net In-Migration of Young and Highly Educated
- Higher Education
- Employment & Pay
- Venture Capital
- Public Safety
- Public School Test Scores
- Arts, Entertainment & Recreation

Less Competitive

- Net In-Migration of Highly Educated
- Business Creation
- Broadband Access

Not Competitive

- Percent Change in Young and Highly Educated and Highly Educated
- Rent Affordability
- Commute Times

How Has NYC's Performance Changed?

TOP TIER, LOST RANK

Net In-Migration of Highly Educated (4th to 6th)

Grade 8 Reading Scores (3rd to 4th)

Share of Employment in Key Industries (3rd to 4th)

BOTTOM TIER, LOST RANK

Percent Change in Young and Highly Educated (9th to 10th)

Percent Change in Highly Educated (12th to 13th)

Rent Affordability (9th to 11th)

TOP TIER, GAINED RANK

Venture Capital (3rd to 2nd)

Grade 8 Math Scores (4th to 3rd)

Rate of Business Creation (7th to 6th)

BOTTOM TIER, GAINED RANK



NYC metro continues to be an attractive location: its size, employment opportunities, safety, public transit, educational institutions, and entertainment options are big advantages

Silicon Valley and Washington DC are toughest competitors, although several metros have higher rates of migration of highly educated

Affordability and commute times are challenges for the region and may be a constraint to growth

Public Policy Implications

Results suggest these approaches:

- Regional housing solutions based on transitoriented development
- Investments in improving reliability (and speed) of mass transit network
- Development of outer borough business districts
- Continuing to foster affordable workspaces for tech-based startups and small businesses
- Supporting higher education in areas that provide training for emerging industries