New York City Los Angeles San Antonio

Philadelphia Dallas Miami Houston

Competitiveness Scorecard

Assessing New York City's Competitiveness as a Home for Human Capital

San Diego Phoenix Boston Chicago Atlanta Silicon Valley Washington DC

he future economic prosperity of the New York City metropolitan area depends on attracting and retaining a highly-educated workforce. In coming years, economic growth will be driven by industries that require highly-skilled workers with specialized knowledge, technical expertise and an ability to innovate. Development of these industries in turn creates new investment and employment opportunities and strengthens the tax base. Attracting a young, highly talented workforce will be essential to New York City's ability to retain its strength in core industries and successfully cultivate emerging industries.

The Citizens Budget Commission has completed a scorecard assessing the New York City metropolitan area's competitiveness in attracting, cultivating and retaining talent. The scorecard is based on the relative performance of the New York City metro area against 14 of the largest domestic metro areas on a

comprehensive set of quantitative indicators. The scorecard groups the indicators according to three categories: **Demographics**, which captures the presence and net in-migration of the highly educated; **Human Capital**, which focuses on educational, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities; and **Quality of Life**, which focuses on public services and amenities that make an area attractive to potential residents.

The scorecard shows the New York City metropolitan area is very competitive in attracting and retaining highly-skilled individuals. New York City dominates the other metro regions in **Demographics** and **Human Capital**: Prominent higher education institutions, robust employment opportunities, and competitive pay make the metro region an attractive location. A safe environment and world-class cultural and recreational establishments are also important competitive advantages. But New York City is not the undisputed leader; Washington DC and Silicon Valley are very competitive with the metro area, and surpass New York City on important measures, including the growth of highly educated in the population. Despite recent improvements, New York City continues to lag greatly behind Silicon Valley on measures of entrepreneurship. And **Quality of Life** issues, in particular lengthy commutes and high housing costs, pose a challenge.

While New York City has enjoyed a renaissance in the last twenty years and is now a highly attractive destination for businesses, residents and visitors, it is important to remember that New York City has not always been a desirable place to live and work. New York City cannot cruise on auto-pilot; to maintain a competitive position, it must pursue policies to expand human capital development, foster emerging industries and address weaknesses in quality of life.

COMPETITIVENESS SCORECARD

DEMOGRAPHICS

Note: Each number denotes the rank in relation to other metro areas.

	METRO AREAS	New York City	Los Angeles	Chicago	Dallas	Silicon Valley	Houston	Philadelphia	Miami	Washington DC	Atlanta	Phoenix	Boston	San Diego	San Antonio
PEOPLE	Number of Young and Highly Educated	1	4	3	8	5	10	7	11	2	9	13	6	12	14
	Young and Highly Educated as a Share of the Population	4	9	5	10	3	11	6	12	1	7	13	2	8	14
	Number of Highly Educated	1	2	4	9	5	11	7	8	3	10	13	6	12	14
	Highly Educated as a Share of the Population	4	10	5	11	2	13	7	9	1	8	12	3	6	14
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TION	Number of Young and Highly Educated	2	5	9	6	3	4	14	8	1	10	13	7	11	12
IN-MIGRATION	Percent Change in Number of Young & Highly Educated	9	10	13	5	3	2	14	7	1	11	12	6	8	4
NET IN-N	Number of Highly Educated	4	7	12	5	2	3	14	9	1	11	13	6	8	10
	Percent Change in the Number of Highly Educated	12	11	13	4	5	1	14	9	2	10	8	7	6	3

HUMAN CAPITAL

Note: Each number denotes the rank in relation to other metro areas.

	METRO AREAS	New York City	Los Angeles	Chicago	Dallas	Silicon Valley	Houston	Philadelphia	Miami	Washington DC	Atlanta	Phoenix	Boston	San Diego	San Antonio
HIGHER EDUCATION	Number of Educational Institutions	1	2	4	10	7	12	5	9	6	8	11	3	13	14
	Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Students	1	2	6	11	9	13	7	8	5	10	3	4	12	14
	Number of International Students	1	2	5	8	4	7	9	10	6	11	13	3	12	14
5	Number of Jobs in Key Industries	1	2	3	6	5	10	7	11	4	9	12	8	13	14
EMPLOYMENT	Share of Employment in Key Industries	3	9	10	7	2	14	11	12	1	4	8	6	5	13
	Average Annual Pay	2	8	7	9	1	5	6	13	4	10	12	3	11	14
	Number of Fortune 500 Companies	1	6	3	7	2	4	9	13	5	8	11	10	14	12
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đĦ	Number of Self-Employed	1	2	4	8	9	10	7		6		12	11	13	14
EURS	Number of Self-Employed as a Share of All Employment	3	4	5	12	11	13	9	1	8	2	6	10	7	14
PREN	Rate of Business Creation (Kauffman Index)	7	3	10	8	5	4	12	2	9	1	6	11		
ENTREPRENEURSHIP	Venture Capital, Dollars Invested, 2008-2012	3	4	5	9	1	9	8		7			2	6	9
	Venture Capital, Number of Deals, 2008-2012	3	5	4	9	1	9	7		6			2	8	9

QUALITY OF LIFE

Note: Each number denotes the rank in relation to other metro areas.

	METRO AREAS	New York City	Los Angeles	Chicago	Dallas	Silicon Valley	Houston	Philadelphia	Miami	Washington DC	Atlanta	Phoenix	Boston	San Diego	San Antonio
	Crime Rates (1 = Lowest)	1	4	6	9	7	12	8	13	5	10	11	3	2	14
SERVICES	Percent Proficient on NAEP, Grade 8 Reading	3	8	5	11		6	8	1	10	7		3	2	
	Percent Proficient on NAEP, Grade 8 Math	4	9	7	5		3	8	5	11	9		1	2	
PUBLIC	Rent Affordability (1 = Most Affordable)	9	12	8	1	5	4	11	14	1	10	7	6	13	3
Ъ	Commute Times (1 = Shortest Commute)	14	8	12	5	7	6	9	4	13	11	3	10	1	2
S S	Park Space, Acreage Per Capita	11	11	13	3	7	4	9	14	6	9	2	8	1	5
AMENITIES	Park Space, Acreage as a Share of City Land	2	12	11	7	6	7	9	13	3	14	4	5	1	10
AME	Entertainment and Arts Establishments Per Capita	3	1	6	12	7	14	8	2	5	9	11	4	10	13
	Bars & Restaurants Per Capita	2	10	6	12	3	13	5	4	7	8	14	1	9	11
Young = Ages 18 to 33															
-	Silicon Valley = Metro areas of San Francisco and San Jose.														
Highly Educated = Masters, Professional or Doctoral Degree									Very Competitive Competitive			Not Competitive			

1-5

6-10

11-14

Key Industries = Information, Financial Activities, Business and Professional Industries

To view the CBC's full analysis, download data used in the scorecard, and compare metro areas directly, please visit www.cbcny.org.

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HE CITIZENS BUDGET COMMISSION

is a nonprofit, nonpartisan civic organization devoted to influencing constructive change in the finances and services of New York State and City governments. This scorecard was prepared under the auspices of the Competitiveness Committee, co-chaired by Vishaan Chakrabarti and David R. Greenbaum. Maria Doulis, Director of City Studies, prepared the scorecard, with research assistance from Rahul Jain, Research Associate, and Gal Fix and Connor Mealey, former Research Associates.