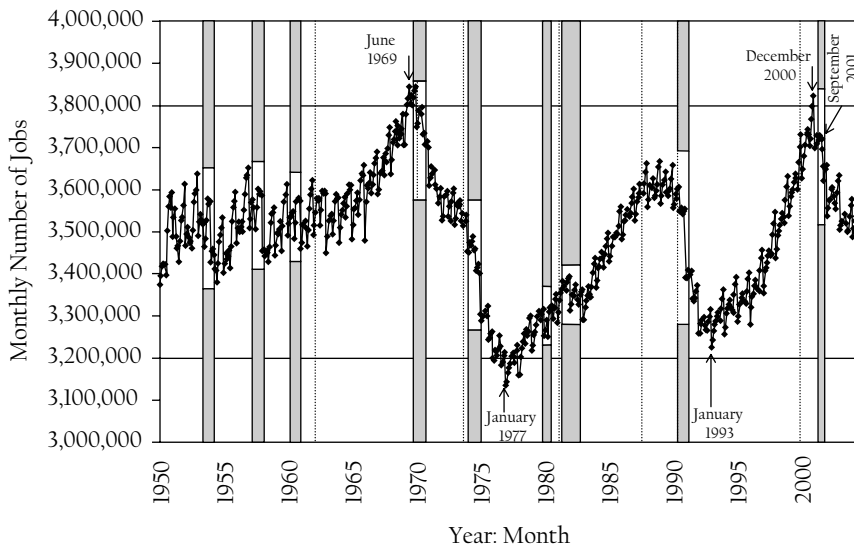


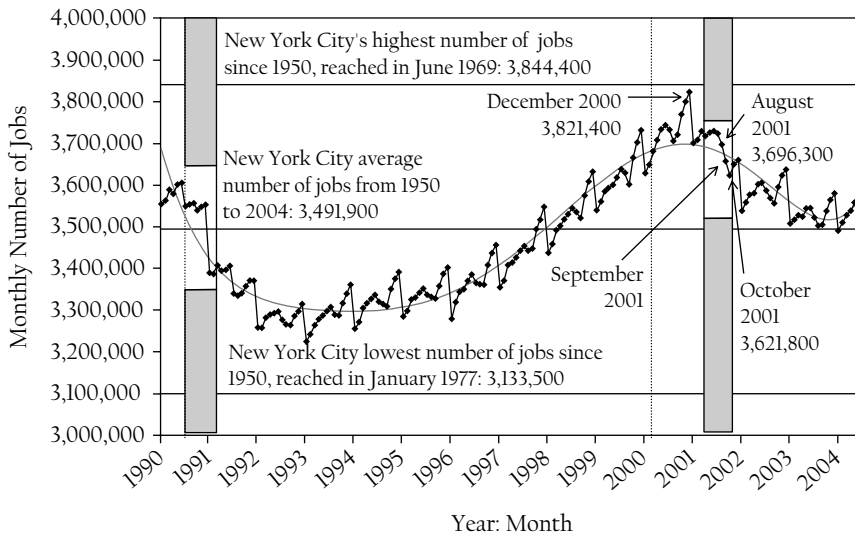
FIGURE 2.1 JOBS IN NEW YORK CITY FROM JANUARY 1950 TO JUNE 2004



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Survey.

Note: The gray shaded areas indicate the recessions that occurred between June 1953 and May 1954, August 1957 and April 1958, June 1960 and February 1961, December 1969 and November 1970, November 1973 and March 1975, January 1980 and July 1980, July 1981 and November 1982, July 1990 and March 1991, and March 2001 and November 2001. The dotted lines indicate the stock market crashes that occurred in March 1962, April 1970, October 1973, September 1987, July 1990, and March 2000.

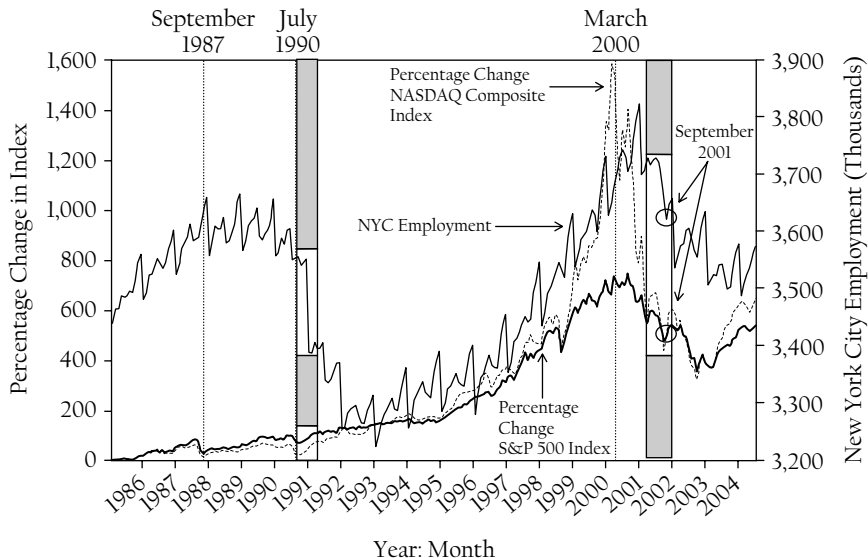
FIGURE 2.2 JOBS IN NEW YORK CITY FROM JANUARY 1990 TO JUNE 2004



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Survey.

Note: The gray shaded areas indicate the recessions that occurred between July 1990 and March 1991 and between March 2001 and November 2001. The dotted lines indicate the stock market crashes that occurred in July 1990 and March 2000.

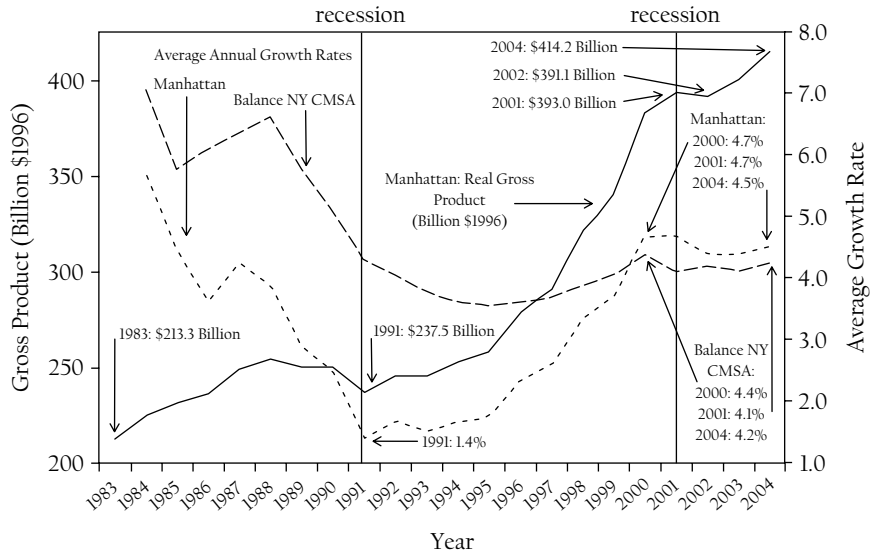
FIGURE 2.3 PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE NASDAQ COMPOSITE INDEX AND STANDARD & POOR'S 500 AND NEW YORK CITY EMPLOYMENT PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM JANUARY 1985 BASE



Source: Authors' compilation.

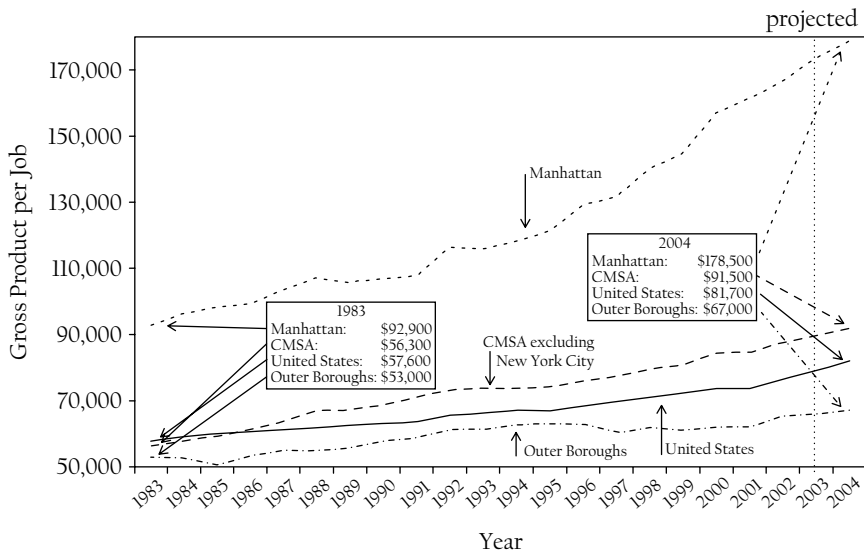
Note: Dotted lines represent the month of a stock market crash. Gray shaded areas indicate a national recession.

FIGURE 2.4 AVERAGE REAL ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GROSS PRODUCT IN MANHATTAN (BASE YEAR: 1983)



Source: Economy.com, August 2004 download, calculations by authors.

FIGURE 2.5 GROSS PRODUCT PER JOB IN 1996 CONSTANT DOLLARS



Source: Calculated from gross product and employment estimates from Economy.Com, August 2004.

FIGURE 2.6 LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT IN THREE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES SECTORS OF THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN ECONOMY

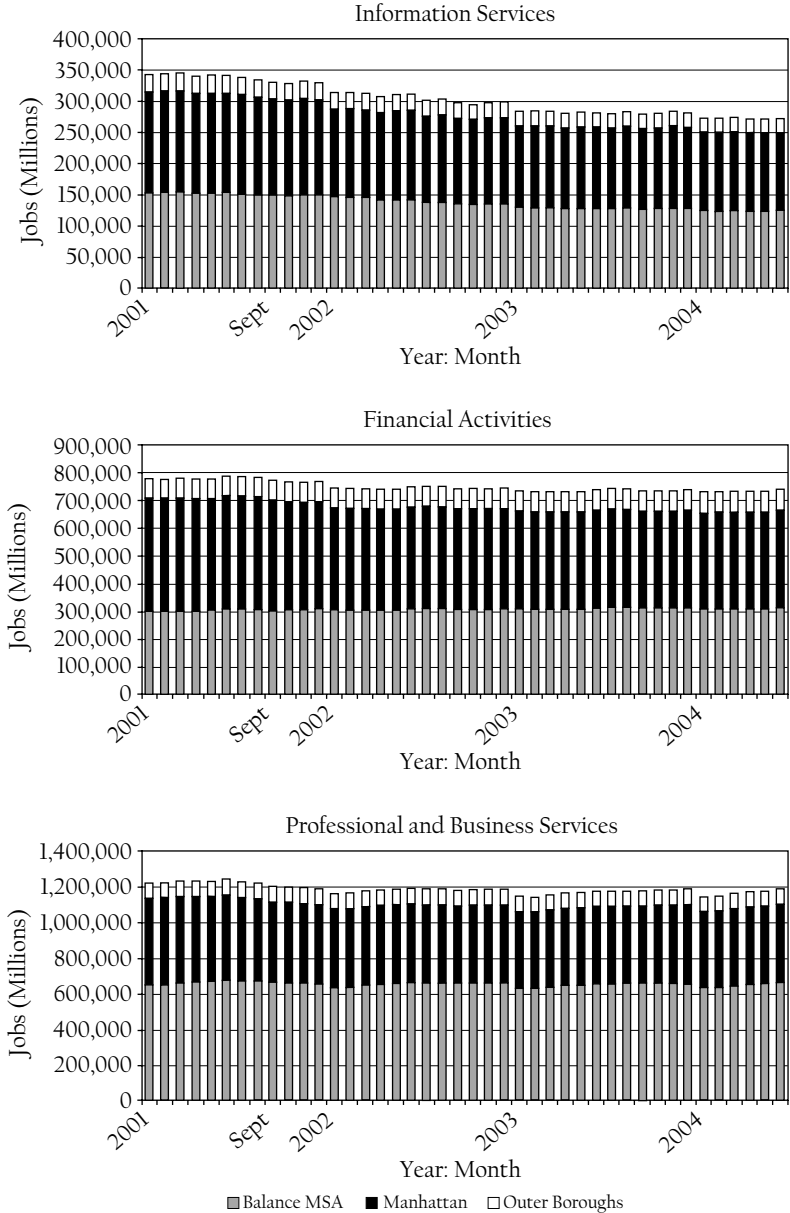
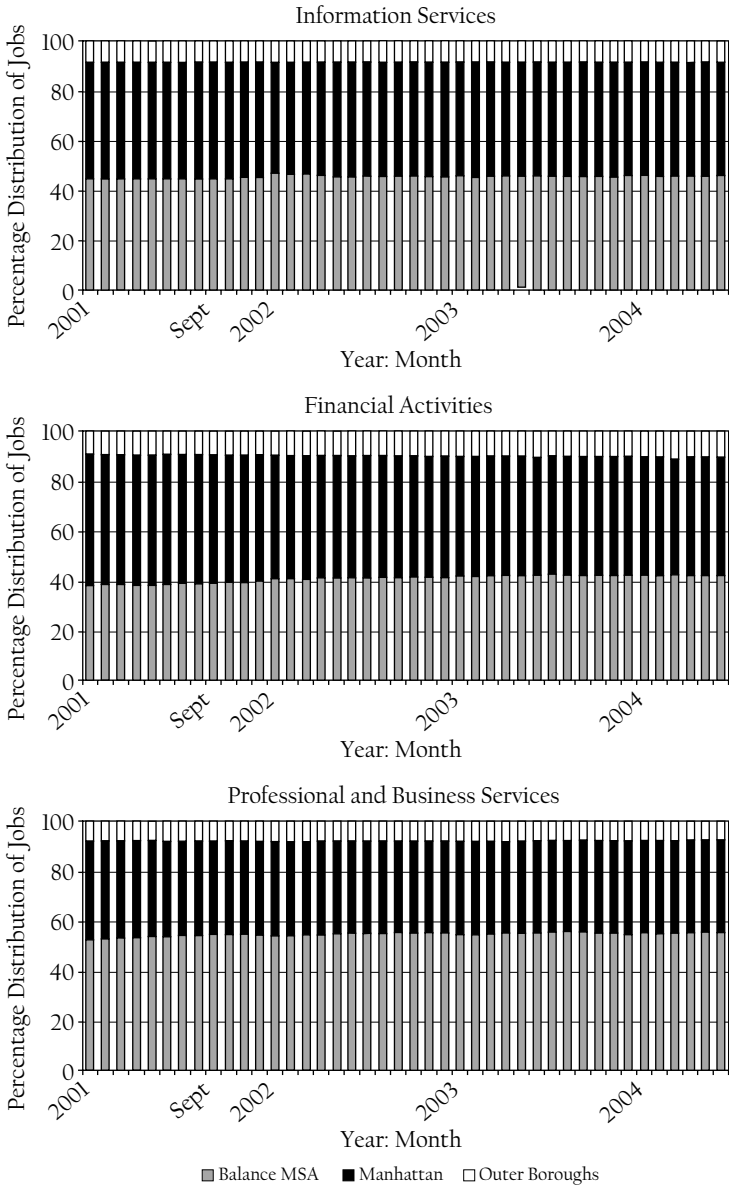


FIGURE 2.6 CONTINUED



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

TABLE 2.1 JOBS, REAL GROSS PRODUCT, AND MARKET SHARE IN
MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY, AND THE NEW YORK CMSA,
1983 TO 2004

Year	Number of Jobs	Manhattan (New York County)					Ratio: Manhattan's Share of GP to Share of Jobs	
		Percentage of Jobs in		Real GP (Billion \$1996)	Percentage of GP		New York City CMSA	
		New York City	CMSA		New York City	CMSA		
1983	2,296,091	65.9	26.9	213.3	77.2	38.0	1.17	1.41
1984	2,336,252	65.6	26.3	225.5	77.7	37.7	1.18	1.43
1985	2,360,204	65.3	26.0	232.4	78.6	37.4	1.20	1.44
1986	2,381,042	65.1	25.7	236.6	77.6	36.5	1.19	1.42
1987	2,411,013	65.0	25.6	249.8	77.7	36.4	1.20	1.42
1988	2,378,561	64.1	25.0	254.8	77.7	35.5	1.21	1.42
1989	2,368,215	63.8	24.8	250.5	77.0	34.8	1.21	1.41
1990	2,341,151	63.8	24.9	250.4	76.6	34.7	1.20	1.39
1991	2,201,116	63.4	24.5	237.5	76.0	33.7	1.20	1.37
1992	2,110,851	62.4	24.0	245.7	75.9	34.1	1.22	1.42
1993	2,121,708	62.6	24.0	245.8	75.9	33.9	1.21	1.41
1994	2,136,498	62.6	23.9	252.6	75.9	34.2	1.21	1.43
1995	2,129,294	62.1	23.6	258.2	75.9	34.2	1.22	1.45
1996	2,155,406	62.3	23.6	278.5	77.2	35.2	1.24	1.49
1997	2,209,856	62.5	23.7	290.7	78.4	35.5	1.25	1.50
1998	2,284,953	63.1	24.0	320.4	79.5	36.8	1.26	1.53
1999	2,347,986	63.1	24.0	340.0	80.2	37.2	1.27	1.55
2000	2,440,138	63.9	24.4	382.8	81.8	38.7	1.28	1.59
2001	2,437,587	64.3	24.5	393.0	82.4	39.4	1.28	1.61
2002	2,351,291	63.9	23.9	391.1	81.9	38.5	1.28	1.61
2003	2,306,721	63.6	23.6	400.0	82.2	38.7	1.29	1.64
2004	2,320,929	63.6	23.5	414.2	82.3	38.7	1.29	1.64

Source: Economy.com, August 2004.

TABLE 2.2 NEW YORK CITY AND THE NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA'S (CMSA) MARKET SHARES OF JOBS AND GROSS PRODUCT

Year	Market Share of Jobs			Market Share of Gross Product		
	NYC in NY CMSA	NYC in Six CMSAs	NY CMSA in Six CMSAs	NYC in NY CMSA	NYC in Six CMSAs	NY CMSA in Six CMSAs
1983	40.8%	13.7%	33.5%	49.2%	17.3%	35.2%
1984	40.1	13.4	33.3	48.5	17.1	35.3
1985	39.8	13.1	33.0	47.6	16.7	35.0
1986	39.6	13.0	32.9	47.0	16.5	35.1
1987	39.4	12.9	32.7	46.8	16.4	35.1
1988	39.0	12.6	32.3	45.7	15.9	34.9
1989	38.9	12.4	31.9	45.2	15.5	34.3
1990	39.0	12.3	31.5	45.3	15.4	34.1
1991	38.7	12.0	31.0	44.3	15.0	33.9
1992	38.5	11.9	30.9	44.9	15.4	34.4
1993	38.4	11.9	30.9	44.6	15.3	34.4
1994	38.2	11.8	30.9	45.0	15.4	34.3
1995	38.0	11.7	30.7	45.0	15.3	34.1
1996	37.9	11.6	30.5	45.6	15.7	34.3
1997	37.9	11.5	30.4	45.3	15.4	33.9
1998	38.0	11.5	30.3	46.2	15.7	34.0
1999	38.0	11.6	30.4	46.4	15.6	33.7
2000	38.2	11.6	30.3	47.3	16.0	33.8
2001	38.0	11.5	30.2	47.8	16.2	33.8
2002	37.4	11.3	30.2	46.9	15.9	33.8
2003	37.2	11.2	30.1	46.9	15.9	33.8

Source: Economy.com, October 2003.

TABLE 2.3 MARKET SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE SIX LARGEST METROPOLITAN-AREA ECONOMIES IN 2001
FOR NEW YORK CITY'S DRIVER INDUSTRIES

NAICS: Industry	Employment Market Share Within Each Industry in 2001					
	New York	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	Washington	Boston
Total employment	30.2%	21.5%	11.2%	14.1%	13.0%	10.0%
Manufacturing ^a						
3231: Printing and related support activities	34.0	20.5	6.1	18.9	10.1	10.3
3254: Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	46.0	17.2	10.1	13.8	4.3	8.6
3352: Household appliance manufacturing	18.1	46.5	2.4	22.6	0.0	10.4
4931: Warehousing and storage	26.0	25.4	7.4	25.4	10.0	5.7
Information ^a						
5111: Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	42.8	13.7	9.9	13.5	11.0	9.2
5112: Software publishers ^b	21.7	11.7	29.9	8.0	18.0	10.7
5121: Motion picture and video industries	22.3	61.6	4.9	4.4	4.5	2.3
5122: Sound recording industries	28.7	18.8	8.3	23.6	12.1	8.4
5151: Radio and television broadcasting ^b	28.0	29.2	12.4	9.0	13.5	7.8
5152: Cable and other subscription programming	53.8	15.5	7.6	5.0	11.2	7.0
5161: Internet publishing and broadcasting ^b	15.5	22.6	18.1	25.2	16.8	1.9
5171: Wired telecommunications carriers	33.9	17.9	11.6	12.0	16.4	8.1
5172: Wireless telecommunications carriers (except satellite) ^b	33.9	17.9	11.6	12.0	16.4	8.1
5179: Other telecommunications	29.4	8.0	6.7	7.2	48.4	0.2
5191: Other information services	24.6	23.0	18.9	11.4	12.4	9.7

Finance and insurance ^a						
5221: Depository credit intermediation	33.3	17.1	11.4	17.0	10.3	10.9
5222: Nondepository credit intermediation ^b	26.3	24.4	8.2	19.2	16.1	5.8
5223: Activities related to credit intermediation	36.9	22.0	7.1	14.6	7.3	12.0
5232: Securities and commodity exchanges	60.1	5.6	7.9	10.0	2.1	14.3
5239: Other financial investment activities	46.6	12.9	8.9	11.0	11.3	9.2
5241: Insurance carriers	36.2	16.8	7.0	16.8	11.4	11.8
5259: Other investment pools and funds	36.9	12.9	13.4	10.1	19.0	7.7
5331: Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	44.7	14.5	15.3	10.7	8.2	6.6
Management ^a						
5511: Management of companies and enterprises	28.8	26.6	17.2	13.3	6.5	7.6
5611: Office administrative services	26.0	16.1	9.9	16.2	19.4	12.3
5612: Facilities support services	26.1	16.1	9.9	16.2	19.4	12.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries ^a						
7111: Performing arts companies	26.0	33.0	12.3	15.7	7.3	5.7
7113: Promoters of performing arts, sports, and similar events	26.3	31.1	13.2	13.4	9.9	6.1
7114: Agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers, and other public figures	21.1	33.3	12.2	20.0	7.8	5.6
7115: Independent artists, writers, and performers	21.1	42.4	8.1	15.9	8.8	3.8
7121: Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions ^b	39.2	12.2	8.2	18.8	10.6	11.0

Source: Economy.com, October 2003.

Note: Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the table appear in the order of their economy size in 2001 as measured by gross regional product.

^aThe entire supersector [two-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry] is not included. The list contains either drivers or close substitutes or complements.

^bThe industry was not identified as a driver. It is included because it is closely related to an identified driver industry.

TABLE 2.4 PERCENTAGE POINT CHANGE IN THE EMPLOYMENT MARKET SHARE OF THE SIX LARGEST METROPOLITAN-AREA ECONOMIES FOR NEW YORK CITY'S DRIVER INDUSTRIES, 1993 TO 2001

NAICS: Industry	Change in Employment Market Share 1993 to 2001					
	New York	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	Washington	Boston
Total employment	-0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	-0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Manufacturing						
3231: Printing and related support activities	0.3	0.7	-0.8	-1.2	0.3	0.6
3254: Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	-10.4	5.3	0.7	-1.7	1.3	4.9
3352: Household appliance manufacturing	-10.0	21.0	-0.1	-18.3	-0.1	7.5
4931: Warehousing and storage	-5.7	0.4	-1.1	7.9	-1.0	-0.5
Information ^a						
5111: Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	2.2	-0.9	0.3	-1.9	0.5	-0.3
5112: Software publishers ^b	-1.2	0.4	8.8	-2.8	-4.4	-0.8
5121: Motion picture and video industries	5.7	-2.3	0.1	-3.6	0.4	-0.3
5122: Sound recording industries	-2.5	-5.0	0.0	2.7	3.8	0.9
5151: Radio and television broadcasting ^b	-11.7	4.5	3.3	1.8	1.7	0.3
5152: Cable and other subscription programming	8.4	-6.2	-2.1	-1.9	2.9	-1.1
5161: Internet publishing and broadcasting ^b	-9.9	9.0	2.8	-0.3	1.5	-3.1
5171: Wired telecommunications carriers	-9.6	2.3	0.0	2.5	3.6	1.1
5172: Wireless telecommunications carriers (except satellite) ^b	-9.6	2.3	0.0	2.5	3.6	1.1
5179: Other telecommunications	17.0	-12.5	-5.9	-2.3	5.9	-2.2
5191: Other information services	-9.1	11.3	11.4	-6.9	-0.9	-5.7

Finance and insurance ^a						
5221: Depository credit intermediation	-4.7	-1.6	0.4	3.3	1.6	1.1
5222: Nondepository credit intermediation ^b	-3.3	0.3	-1.5	3.1	1.9	-0.5
5223: Activities related to credit intermediation	-0.8	-2.6	-2.3	1.2	-1.9	6.4
5232: Securities and commodity exchanges	-3.5	-1.3	2.6	-1.7	-1.8	5.8
5239: Other financial investment activities	-1.1	0.1	1.5	-2.4	4.6	-2.7
5241: Insurance carriers	1.4	0.4	-0.8	-2.0	2.0	-1.0
5259: Other investment pools and funds	-1.3	-1.0	-1.5	-3.8	6.0	1.7
5331: Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	-2.1	6.5	2.3	-6.4	-0.5	0.2
Management						
5511: Management of companies and enterprises	-0.3	2.0	-0.7	-1.6	0.8	-0.2
5611: Office administrative services	1.9	-5.3	0.3	1.8	0.1	1.1
5612: Facilities support services	1.9	-5.3	0.3	1.8	0.1	1.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries ^a						
7111: Performing arts companies	1.4	-5.8	-2.7	4.7	0.1	2.3
7113: Promoters of performing arts, sports, and similar events	2.6	-3.1	-1.7	1.9	-1.1	1.5
7114: Agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers, and other public figures	1.1	-3.8	-3.5	8.6	-3.7	1.3
7115: Independent artists, writers, and performers	1.0	1.8	-5.7	3.1	-0.7	0.6
7121: Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions ^b	-0.1	4.4	1.3	-1.2	-2.8	-1.6

Source: Economy.com, October 2003.

Note: Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the table appear in the order of their economy size in 2001 as measured by gross regional product.

^aThe entire supersector [two-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry] is not included. The list contains either drivers or close substitutes or complements.

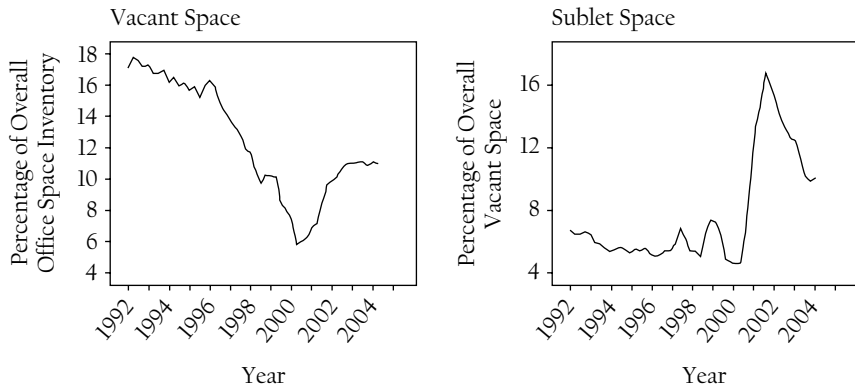
^bThe industry was not identified as a driver. It is included because it is closely related to an identified driver industry.

FIGURE 3.2 CHANGE OF SHARE IN MANHATTAN OFFICE EMPLOYMENT FOR ZIP CODE AREAS, 2000 TO 2003 (PERCENTAGE POINTS OF OVERALL SHARE)



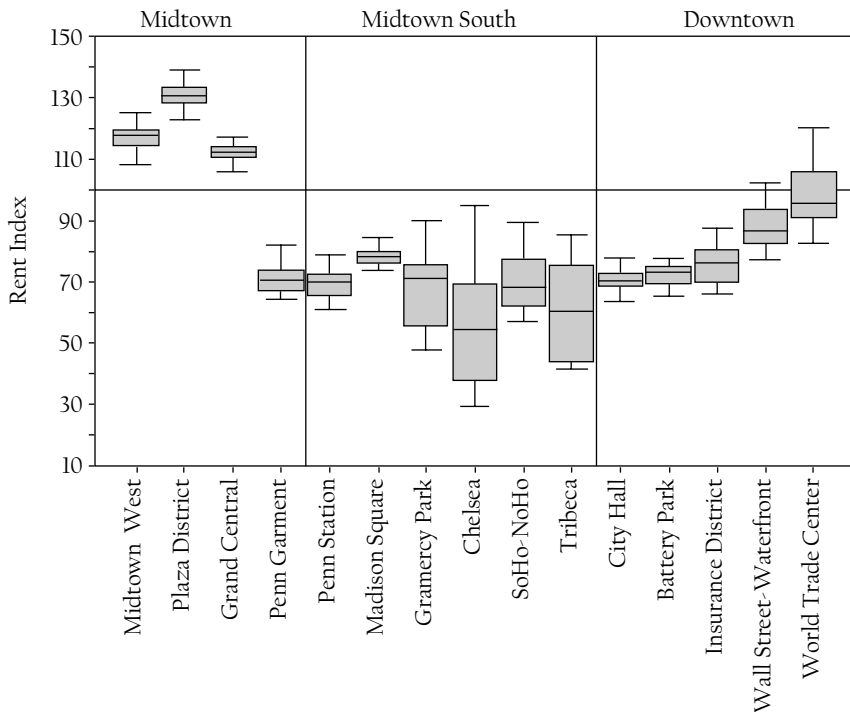
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

FIGURE 3.1 VACANT SPACE VERSUS SUBLET SPACE IN THE NEW YORK OFFICE MARKET, FIRST QUARTER 1992 TO FIRST QUARTER 2004



Source: Grubb & Ellis (2004).

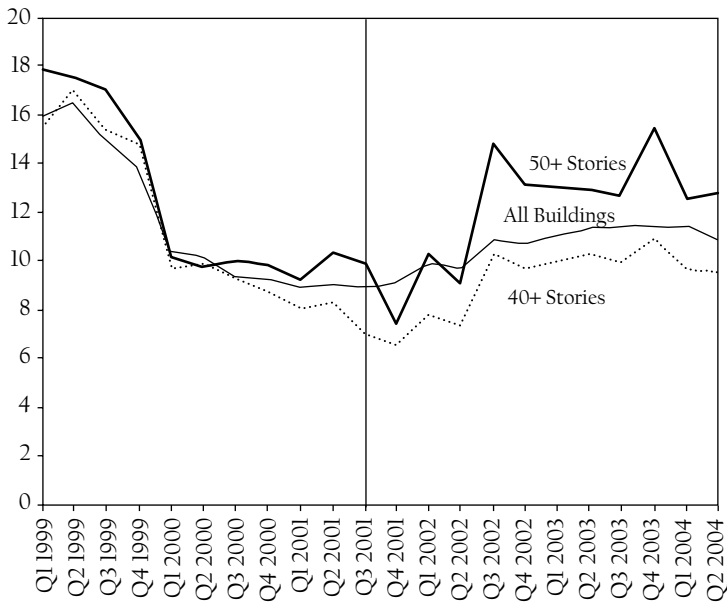
FIGURE 3.3 BOXPLOT OF SUBMARKET RENTS RELATIVE TO THE OVERALL MANHATTAN OFFICE MARKET FROM THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1992 THROUGH THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2004



Source: Grubb & Ellis (2004).

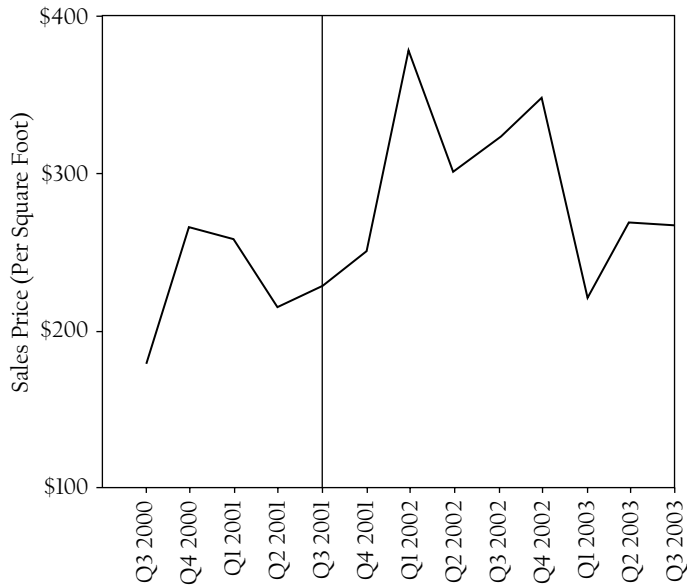
Note: Manhattan = 100.

FIGURE 3.4 VACANCY RATES IN OFFICE BUILDINGS OF VARIOUS HEIGHTS, MANHATTAN, FIRST QUARTER 1999 TO FIRST QUARTER 2004



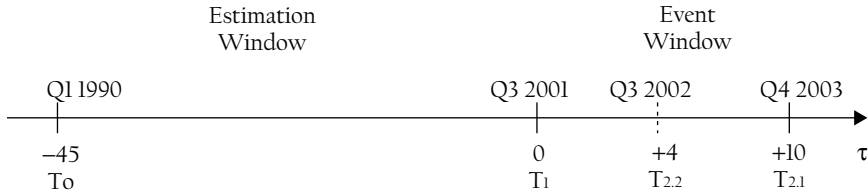
Source: CoStar (2004).

FIGURE 3.5 AVERAGE SALES PRICE PER SQUARE FOOT FOR OFFICE PROPERTIES IN MANHATTAN, THIRD QUARTER 2000 TO THIRD QUARTER 2003



Source: Real Capital Analytics (2003).
Note: N=183.

FIGURE 3.6 TIMELINE FOR EVENT STUDY OF SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACK



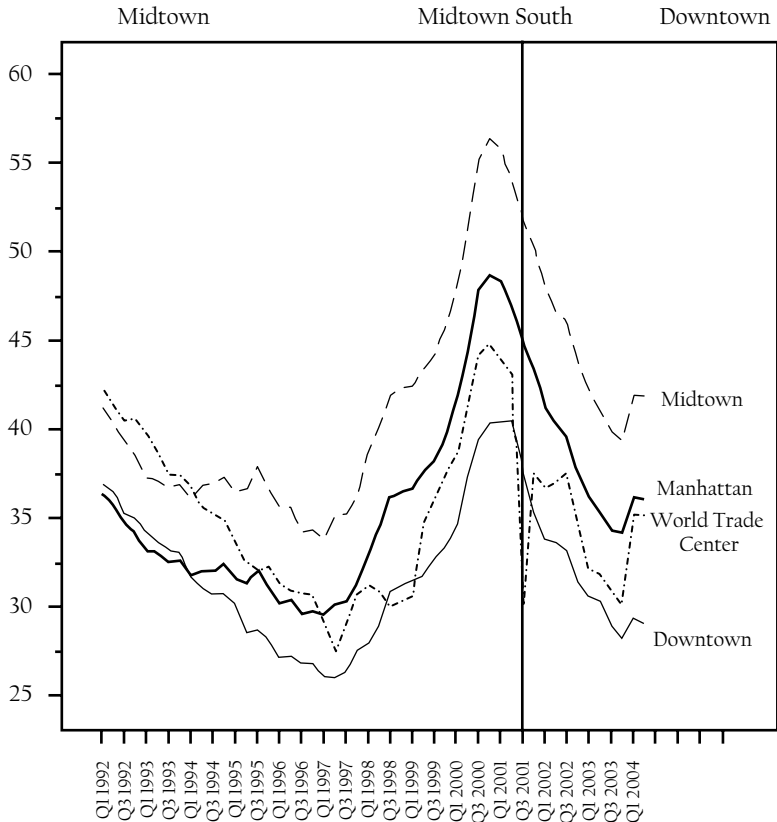
Source: Author's compilation.

FIGURE 3.7 MANHATTAN SUBMARKETS AND LOCATIONS OF DISPLACED WORLD TRADE CENTER TENANTS



Note: Grubb & Ellis (2004).

FIGURE 3.8 RENTAL RATES OF THE SUBMARKETS ANALYZED IN THE EVENT STUDY (CONSTANT DOLLARS), FIRST QUARTER 1992 TO FIRST QUARTER 2004



Source: Grubb & Ellis (2004).

Note: N = 183.

TABLE 3.1 NEW YORK OFFICE SPACE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BY
9/11 TERRORIST ATTACK, BY OFFICE CLASSIFICATION

	Size (Square Feet)	Occupied (Square Feet)	Class
Destroyed buildings			
1 World Trade Center	4,761,416	4,507,467	A
2 World Trade Center	4,761,416	4,576,215	A
7 World Trade Center	2,000,000	2,000,000	A
5 World Trade Center	783,520	780,873	A
4 World Trade Center	576,000	561,491	A
6 World Trade Center	537,694	537,694	A
1 Bankers Trust Plaza	1,415,086	1,415,086	A
Destroyed total	13,420,046	12,963,740	
Damaged buildings			
130 Cedar	135,000	135,000	C
90 West	350,000	350,000	A
90 Church	950,000	950,000	B
140 West	1,171,540	1,171,540	B
101 Barclay	1,226,000	1,226,000	A
125 Barclay	273,900	273,900	C
22 Cortlandt	668,110	625,282	B
2 World Financial Center	2,591,244	2,006,577	A
100 Church	1,032,000	822,642	B
1 Liberty Plaza	2,121,437	1,874,584	A
4 World Financial Center	2,083,555	2,073,615	A
1 World Financial Center	1,461,365	702,999	A
3 World Financial Center	2,263,855	2,167,611	A
Damaged total	17,743,092	15,794,836	
Overall total	31,163,138	28,758,576	

Source: Grubb & Ellis (2002).

TABLE 3.2 FORMER WORLD TRADE CENTER TENANTS, BY DESTINATION
SUBMARKET (NEW LEASES ONLY)

Submarket	Occupied Space Old (Square Feet)	Occupied Space New (Square Feet)	Difference (Percent)	Average Rent (Per Square Foot)	Typical Floorplate (Square Feet)
Plaza District	817,496	355,724	-56.49	39.87	22,294
Grand Central	619,470	481,733	-22.23	38.44	23,190
Hudson Square, Tribeca	60,000	80,000	33.33	33.00	65,828
Madison Square	1,142,482	923,911	-19.13	19.17	18,705
Midtown West	2,351,352	2,299,163	-2.22	19.75	19,578
Penn Station	578,800	472,000	-18.45	22.30	67,308
Wall Street	843,404	793,500	-5.92	25.38	10,881
Total	6,413,004	5,406,031	-15.70	32.22	25,981

Data source: Grubb & Ellis (2002), CoStar (2001)

TABLE 3.3 MODEL RESULTS AND ABNORMAL CHANGES DUE TO THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACK FOR EVENT WINDOW Q3 2001 THROUGH Q4 2003

	Average Abnormal Changes \bar{A}	Cumulative Abnormal Changes CA	Z Statistic	R Square	T of β_i	F	Durbin- Watson
Rent							
Manhattan	-0.64%	-6.94%	-1.81	0.517	7.023	37.410***	2.099
Midtown	-0.68	-6.81	-1.78	0.462	6.116	30.024***	2.158
Downtown	-1.15	-13.53	-3.89***	0.323	4.147	17.195***	1.651
World Trade							
Center submarket	-0.35	-3.46	-0.33	0.144	2.391	5.716*	1.402
Vacancy							
Manhattan	0.080	0.42	3.53***	0.291	3.606	13.004***	1.759
Midtown	0.18	1.77	2.63***	0.258	3.955	15.644***	2.101
Downtown	0.07	0.73	1.05	0.363	4.462	19.911***	1.943
World Trade							
Center submarket	0.49	4.93	2.46***	0.145	2.432	5.915*	1.425

Source: Grubb & Ellis (2004).

*p < .10; **p < .05; ***p < .01

TABLE 3.4 QUARTERLY ABNORMAL CHANGES IN VACANCY RATES DUE TO THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACK

	Manhattan	Midtown	Downtown	WTC
Q3 2001	0.59	0.16	0.95	2.76
Q4 2001	-0.38	-0.09	-0.49	1.67
Q1 2002	-0.25	-0.18	0.00	2.96
Q2 2002	0.48	0.05	1.47	2.22
Q3 2002	-0.01	-0.07	0.44	-1.51
Q4 2002	-0.15	0.30	-1.09	-0.66
Q1 2003	0.07	0.63	-0.47	0.05
Q2 2003	0.13	0.37	-0.31	-0.40
Q3 2003	-0.10	0.00	-0.20	-0.96
Q4 2003	0.41	0.59	0.42	-1.21

Source: Grubb & Ellis (2004).

TABLE 3.5 QUARTERLY ABNORMAL CHANGES IN RENTAL RATES DUE TO THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACK, THIRD QUARTER 2001 TO FOURTH QUARTER 2003

	Manhattan	Midtown	Downtown	WTC
Q3 2001	0.36%	0.39%	-3.16%	-29.44%
Q4 2001	-1.32	-1.01	-4.81	31.69
Q1 2002	-1.01	-0.82	-0.68	0.58
Q2 2002	-1.65	-1.87	0.51	2.00
Q3 2002	0.94	1.31	0.86	3.81
Q4 2002	-1.72	-1.53	-2.62	-5.00
Q1 2003	-3.77	-3.78	-2.11	-6.93
Q2 2003	-1.48	-2.01	0.13	0.17
Q3 2003	-1.29	-1.41	-3.17	-1.48
Q4 2003	4.00	3.92	1.54	1.13

Source: Grubb & Ellis (2004).

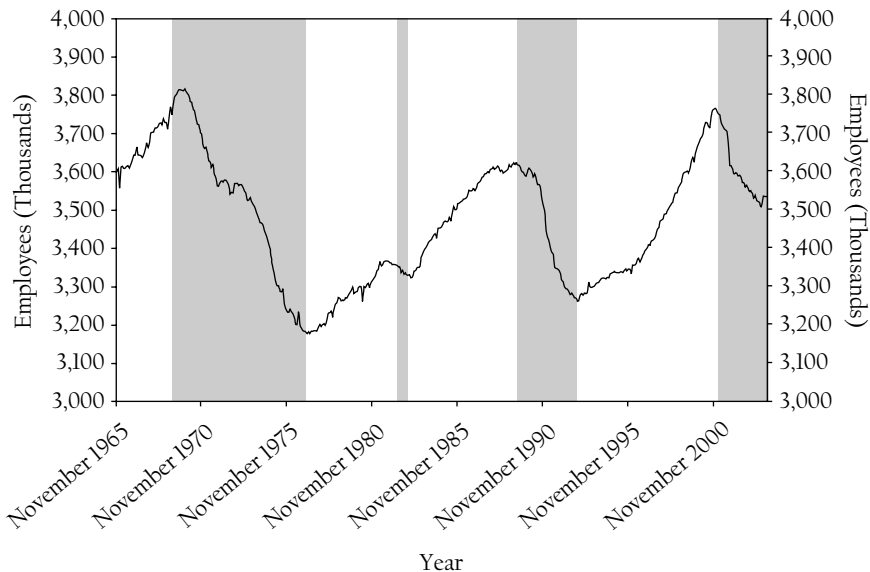
TABLE 3.6 AVERAGE AND CUMULATIVE ABNORMAL CHANGES IN RENTS AND VACANCY RATES FOR A SHORTER EVENT WINDOW (Q3 2001 THROUGH Q3 2002)

	Average Abnormal Changes \bar{A}	Cumulative Abnormal Changes CA	Z Statistic
Rent			
Manhattan	-0.53%	-2.67%	-1.533
Midtown	-0.40	-2.00	-1.78
Downtown	-1.46	-7.29	-3.77***
World Trade Center submarket	-0.35	-3.46	0.56
Vacancy			
Manhattan	0.09	0.42	1.725
Midtown	-0.02	-0.12	-0.96
Downtown	0.48	2.37	3.100***
World Trade Center submarket	1.62	8.11	2.896***

Source: Grubb & Ellis (2004).

*** $p < .01$.

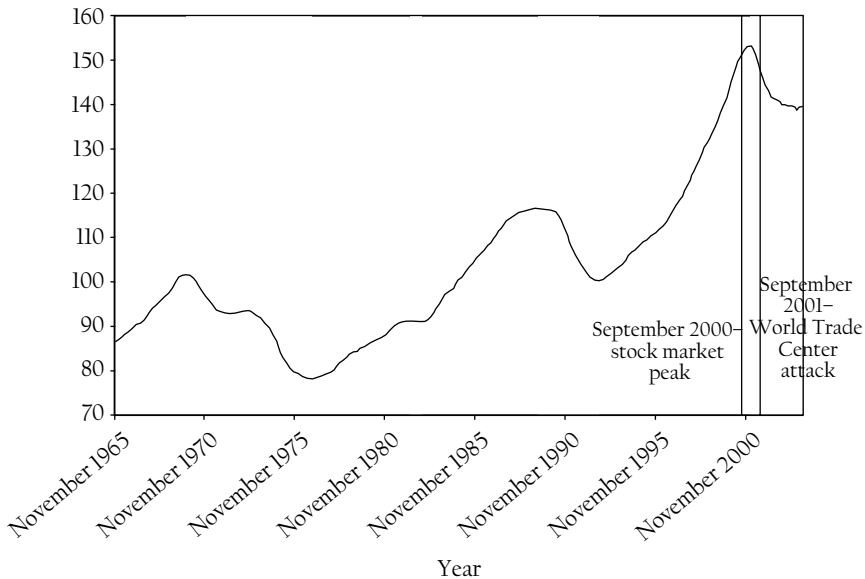
FIGURE 4.1 EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 1965 TO DECEMBER 2003



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (seasonally adjusted).

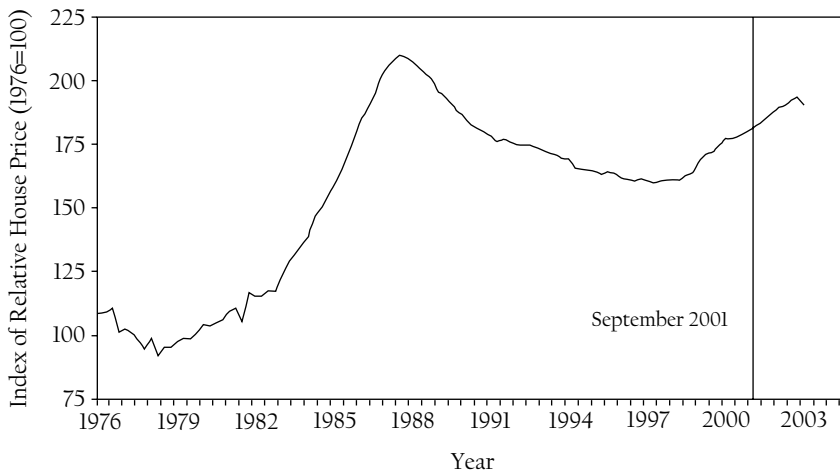
Note: Shading reflects city downturns as defined by NYC CEI; see Figure 4.2.

FIGURE 4.2 NEW YORK CITY INDEX OF COINCIDENT ECONOMIC INDICATORS, NOVEMBER 1965 TO DECEMBER 2003



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

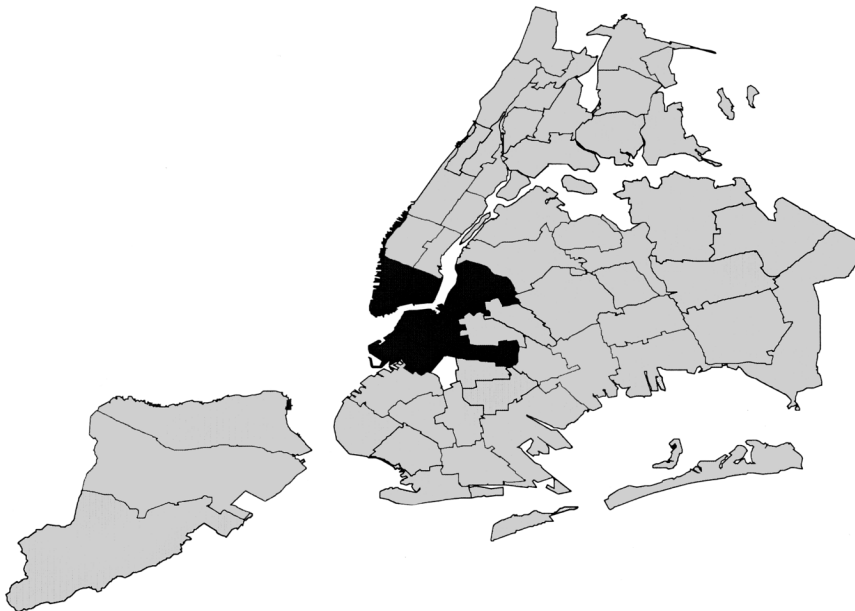
FIGURE 4.3 NEW YORK CITY-AREA HOUSE PRICES RELATIVE TO U.S. AVERAGE, 1976 QUARTER 2 TO 2003 QUARTER 3



Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight; Federal Reserve Bank of New York Calculations.

Note: The index is based on the ratio of repeat-sales price measure for existing single-family homes in the New York City metropolitan area to that of the United States overall.

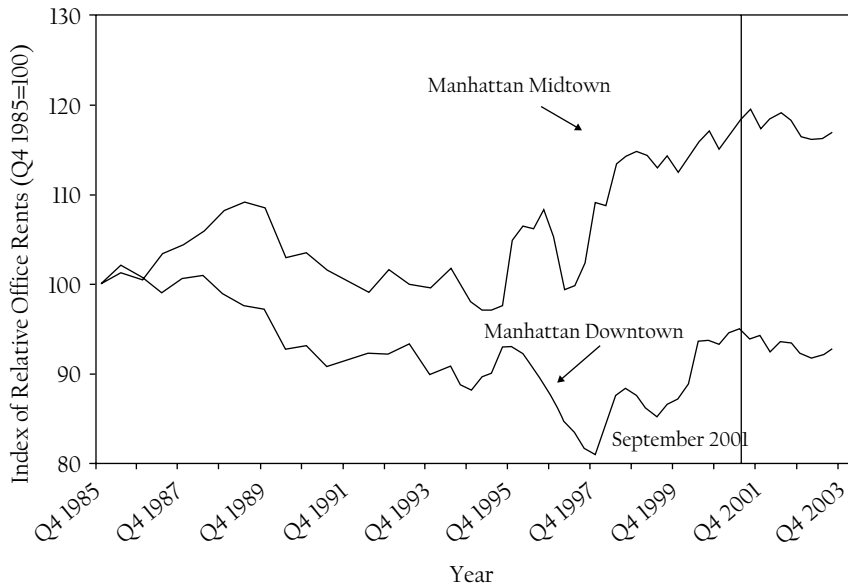
FIGURE 4.4 NEW YORK CITY SUB-BOROUGHES



Source: Author's compilation.

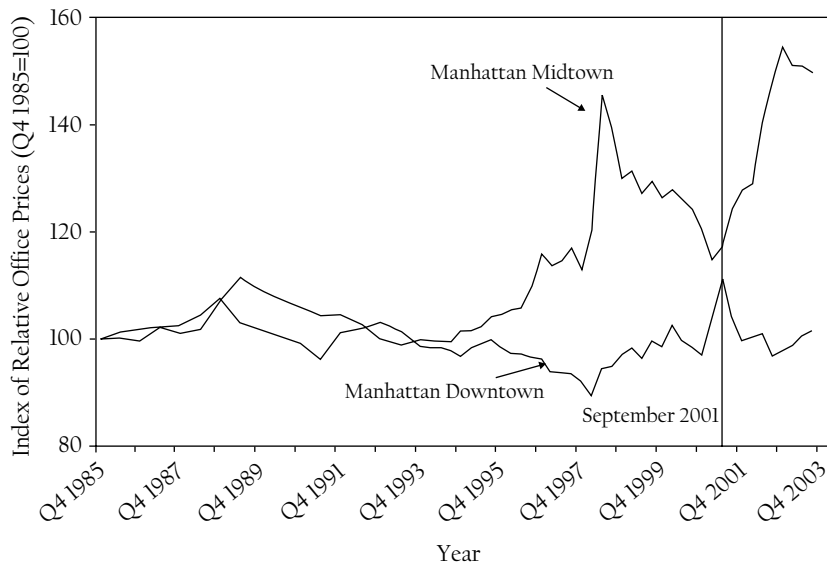
Note: Areas defined in column 3 of table 4.4 are shaded.

FIGURE 4.5 OFFICE RENT INDEXES, CLASS A SPACE, MANHATTAN MARKETS
RELATIVE TO NATIONAL AVERAGE



Source: Global Real Analytics, National Real Estate Index (available at: <http://www.graglobal.com/index.php?section=products&page=aboutNREI>); Federal Reserve Bank of New York calculations.
Note: Index is based on the ratio of office prices in Manhattan to those in the United States overall.

FIGURE 4.6 OFFICE PRICE INDEXES, CLASS A SPACE, MANHATTAN MARKETS
RELATIVE TO NATIONAL AVERAGE



Source: Global Real Analytics, National Real Estate Index (available at: <http://www.graglobal.com/index.php?section=products&page=aboutNREI>); Federal Reserve Bank of New York calculations.
Note: Index is based on the ratio of office prices in Manhattan to those in the United States overall.

TABLE 4.1 DECLINES IN NEW YORK CITY COINCIDENT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (CEI), CITY DOWNTURNS SINCE 1965

	City Downturns				
Peak month	October 1969	March 1982	April 1989	January 2001	August 2001 ^a
Trough month	October 1976	October 1982	September 1992	August 2003	August 2003
Number of months	84	7	41	35	28
CEI change	-23.1%	-0.2%	-14.2%	-8.9%	-5.9%
Average monthly decline	-.31%	-.02%	-0.40%	-0.27%	-0.22%

Source: Author's compilation.

^aAlthough August 2001 is not a peak month, it is used here to show 9/11 effects.

TABLE 4.2 LARGEST DECLINES IN NEW YORK CITY COINCIDENT ECONOMIC INDICATORS SINCE 1965

One-Month Period		Two-Month Period		Three-Month Period	
Dates	Percentage Decline	Dates	Percentage Decline	Dates	Percentage Decline
1 January 1991	-1.13%	January- February 1975	-2.03%	December- February 1975	-3.04%
2 February 1975	-1.09	February- March 1975	-1.98	January- March 1975	-2.91
3 December 1974	-1.03	December 1974- January 1975	-1.97	November 1990- January 1991	-2.83
4 September 2001	-0.95	December 1990- January 1991	-1.92	November 1974- January 1975	-2.78
5 January 1975	-0.94	January- February 1991	-1.92	December 1990- February 1991	-2.70

Source: Author's compilation.

TABLE 4.3 HOUSING CAPITAL MEASURES

Trait	Measurement
Decade of construction	Dummies: 1900s to 1990s (including 2000 to 2002) = ten variables
Enumerator evaluation of the condition of the building	Dummy variables for broken exterior windows, cracks in exterior walls, holes in floors, dilapidated building exterior
Resident evaluation of the residential structures in the neighborhood	Dummy variables: Excellent, very good, good, and poor
Presence and functionality of kitchen	Dummy variables for complete kitchen facilities, available for exclusive use of this unit
Presence and functionality of plumbing facilities	Dummy variables for complete plumbing facilities, available for exclusive use of this unit
Number of rooms	Dummies: One to seven or more rooms = seven variables
Bedrooms	Dummies: Zero to seven or more bedrooms = eight variables
Enumerator evaluation of condition of windows	Dummy variables for broken, missing, rotten, loose, or boarded-up windows
Enumerator evaluation of condition of stairways	Dummy variables for loose, broken, or missing railings or steps
Enumerator evaluation of condition of floors	Dummy variables for sagging or sloping floors, deep wear, and holes
Overall deterioration of building	Dummy variable: Yes (building is deteriorating) or no (building is sound)
Visible broken windows in the neighborhood	Dummy variable: Yes or no
Condominium	Dummy variable: Yes or no
Co-op	Dummy variable: Yes or no
Condo or co-op maintenance fees	Fees were grouped into seventeen different levels up to \$2,500 a month. Value is the midpoint of the level
Number of units in the building	The number of units was divided into twelve different levels up to one hundred units. Value is the midpoint of the level
Owner lives in building	Dummy variable: Yes or no

(Table continues on p. 110.)

TABLE 4.3 *CONTINUED*

Trait	Measurement
Stories in building	Stories were grouped into ten different levels up to forty. Value is the midpoint of the level
Presence of a passenger elevator	Dummy variable: Yes or no
Heating fuel	Dummy variables for oil, gas, electricity, or other fuel = four variables
Functionality of heating equipment	Dummy variable: Yes (breaks down) or no (equipment in working order)
Mice	Dummy variable: Yes or no
Exterminator	Dummy variable: Yes or no
Cracks in interior walls	Dummy variable: Yes or no
Holes in floors	Dummy variable: Yes or no
Broken plaster or peeling paint on ceiling or walls	Dummy variable: Yes or no
Water leakage	Dummy variable: Yes or no
Abandoned structures in neighborhood	Dummy variable: Yes or no
Sub-Borough	Fifty-five dummy variables for locations
Household weight	Final household weight
Interaction variables	
Mice \times Exterminator	
Year \times Sub-Borough	
Rental units only	
Rent stabilized	Dummy variable: Yes or no
Rent controlled	Dummy variable: Yes or no
Don't know rent regulation status	Dummy variable: Yes (don't know) or no (do know)
Year the resident moved to unit	Dummies: 1992 to 2002 and before 1992 = twelve variables
Length of lease	Dummies for five time lengths. Value is the midpoint of the time length
Owned units only	
Year the resident acquired unit	Dummies: 1992 to 2002 and before 1992 = twelve variables

Source: Author's compilation.

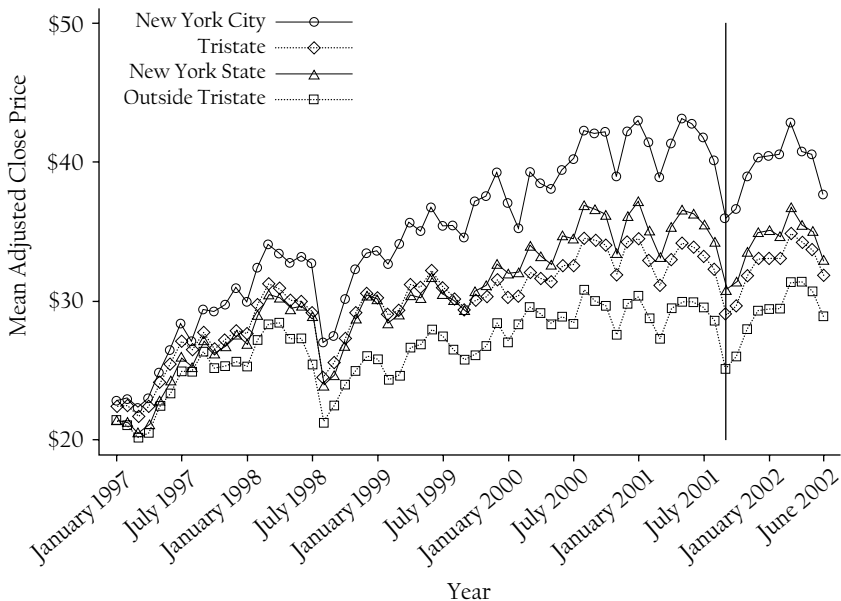
TABLE 4.4 2002 PRICE AND RENT EFFECTS IN NEW YORK AND SELECTED AREAS

Coefficient and Standard Error Estimates on 2002 Prices Relative to 1999 Prices					
	Citywide	Manhattan	Lower Manhattan, Chinatown, Lower East Side, Western Brooklyn	Lower Manhattan, Chinatown, Lower East Side	Lower Manhattan
(N = 16,672)					
Prices (\$)	68,714 (3,732)	151,883 (7,244)	102,709 (11,153)	57,771 (16,742)	113,733 (23,465)
Prices (Log)	0.78 (0.02)	1.30 (0.07)	1.03 (0.10)	1.23 (0.15)	2.01 (0.22)
(N = 34,586)					
Monthly rents (\$)	39.6 (5.8)	169.1 (8.0)	91.1 (12.2)	161.0 (6.8)	365.4 (25.3)
Monthly rents (Log)	0.05 (0.01)	0.12 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.12 (0.03)	0.37 (0.04)

Source: Author's calculations.

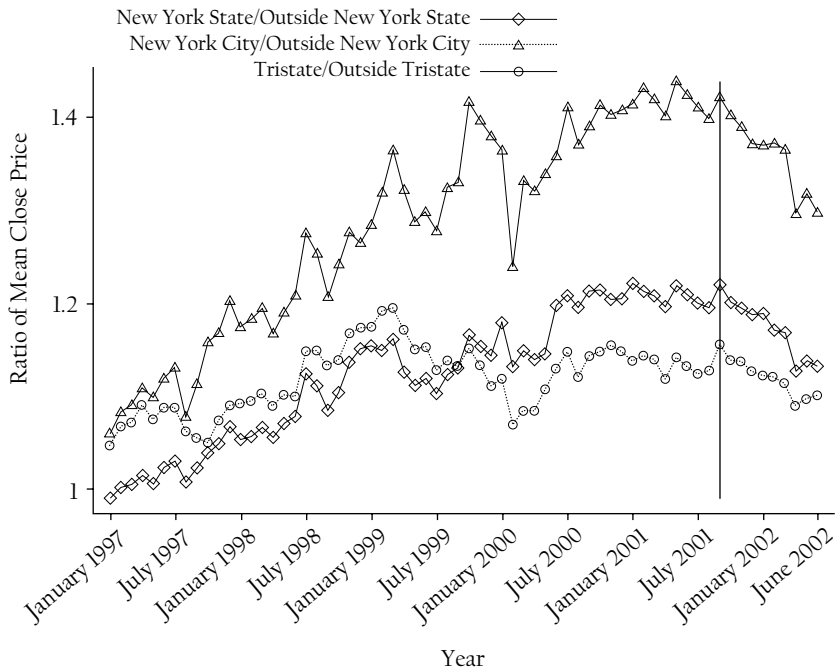
Note: All regressions include controls for structural traits, survey year, rent control status, whether unit is a condominium or co-operative (price regressions), whether the owner lives in the building (rent regressions), and year acquired (price regressions) or year the current occupant moved in (rent regressions). Figures in bold represent increases that are significantly greater than national average increases in the shelter component of the Consumer Price Index between 1999 and June 2003 (11.1 percent).

FIGURE 5.1 MEAN CLOSE PRICES FOR NEW YORK FIRMS AND FOR ALL FIRMS OUTSIDE THE TRISTATE AREA, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



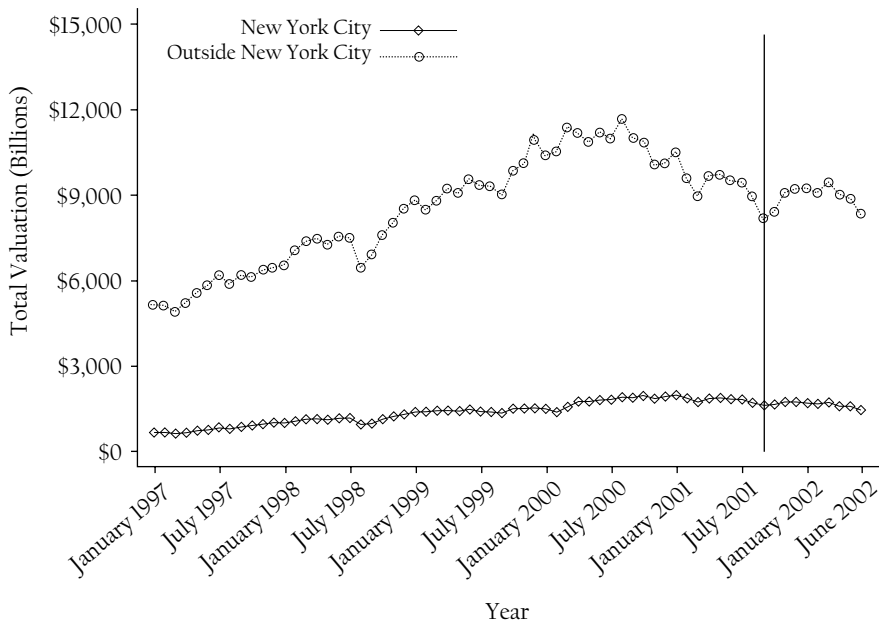
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.2 RATIOS OF MEAN CLOSE PRICES FOR NEW YORK CITY FIRMS
RELATIVE TO FIRMS OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 1997
TO JUNE 2002



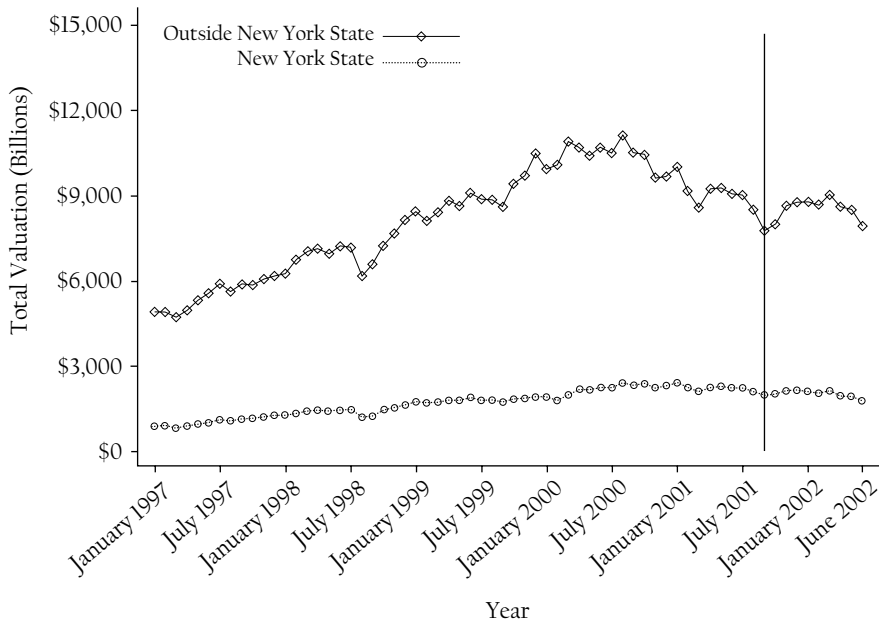
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.3 TOTAL VALUATION FOR NEW YORK CITY FIRMS AND FOR FIRMS OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



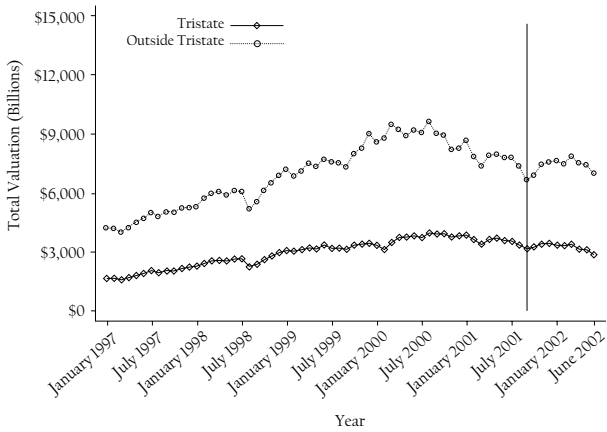
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.4 TOTAL VALUATION FOR NEW YORK STATE FIRMS AND FOR FIRMS OUTSIDE NEW YORK STATE, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



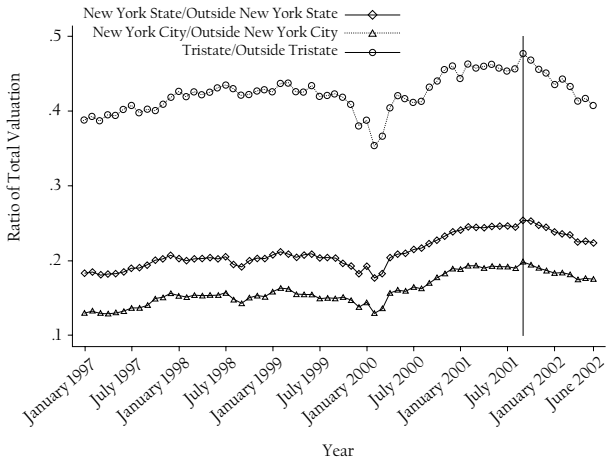
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.5 TOTAL VALUATION OF TRISTATE FIRMS AND OF FIRMS OUTSIDE THE TRISTATE AREA, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



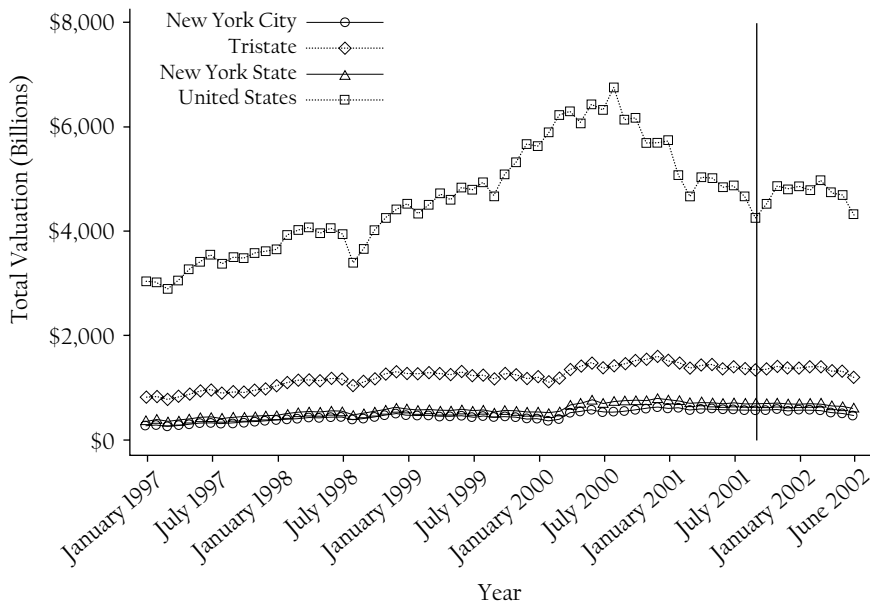
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.6 RATIOS OF TOTAL VALUATION OF NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK STATE, AND TRISTATE FIRMS RELATIVE TO FIRMS OUTSIDE THOSE AREAS, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



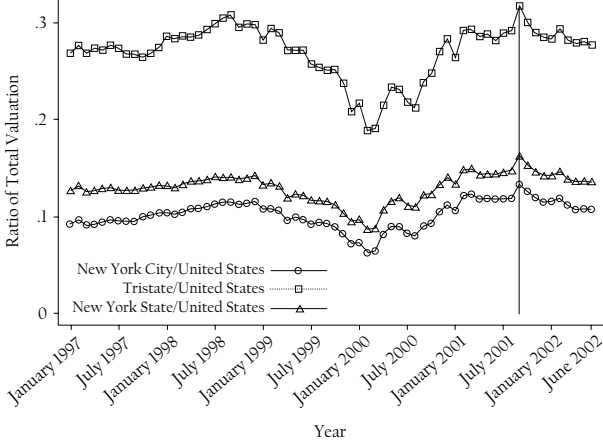
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.7 TOTAL VALUATION OF NEW YORK MANUFACTURING FIRMS, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



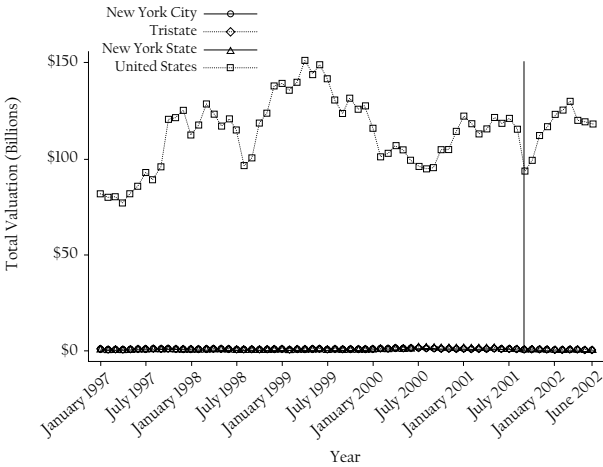
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.8 RATIOS OF TOTAL VALUATION OF NEW YORK MANUFACTURING FIRMS, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



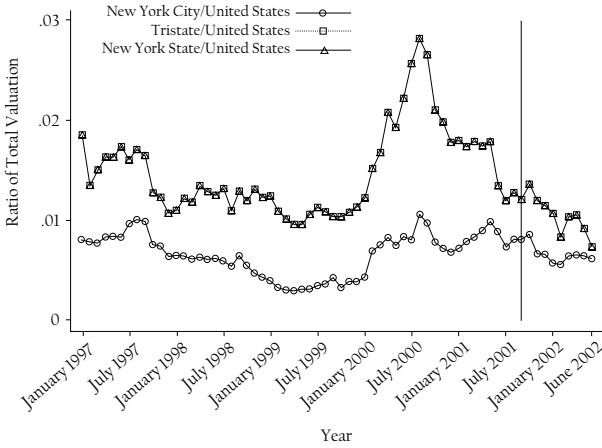
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.9 TOTAL VALUATION OF NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION FIRMS, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



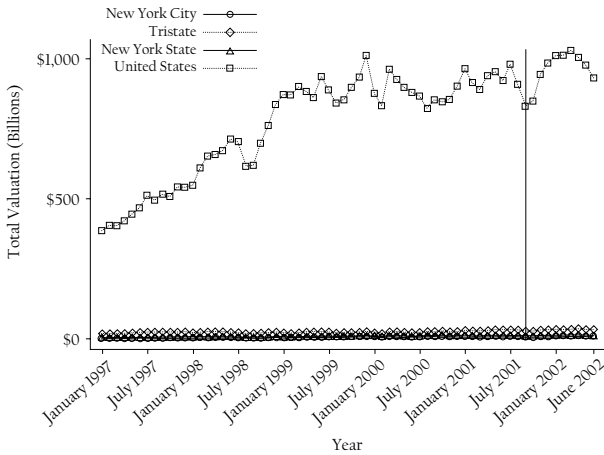
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.10 RATIOS OF TOTAL VALUATION OF NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION FIRMS, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



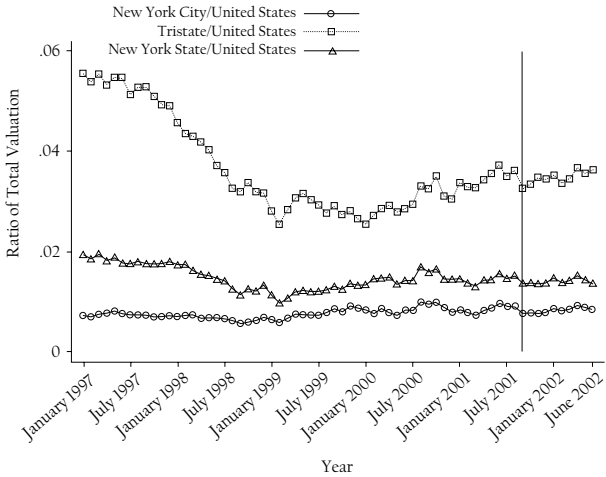
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.11 TOTAL VALUATION OF NEW YORK TRADE, RETAIL, AND WHOLESALE FIRMS, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



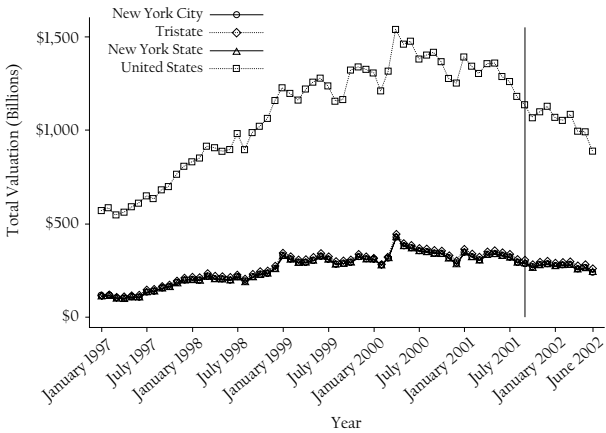
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.12 RATIOS OF TOTAL VALUATION OF NEW YORK TRADE, RETAIL, AND WHOLESALE FIRMS, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



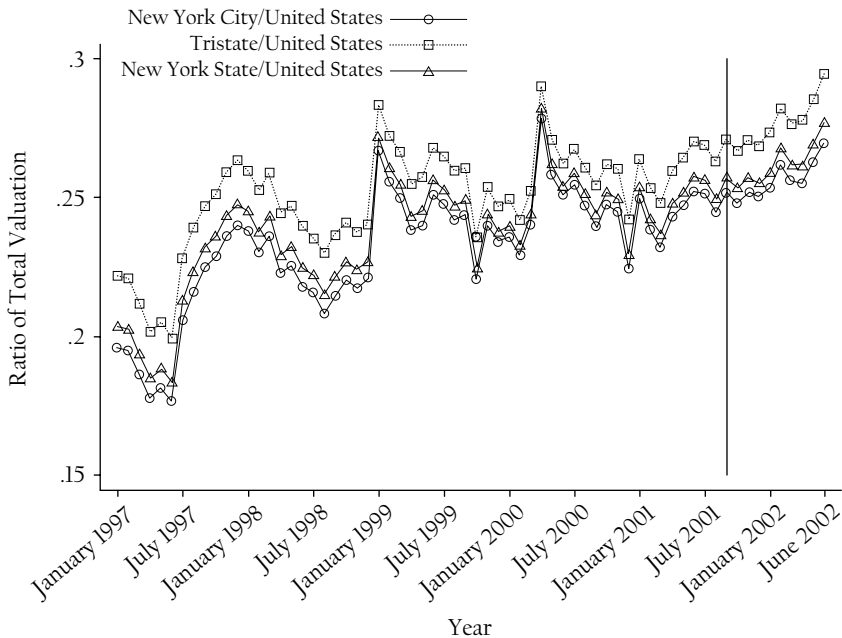
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.13 TOTAL VALUATION OF NEW YORK PUBLIC UTILITY FIRMS, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



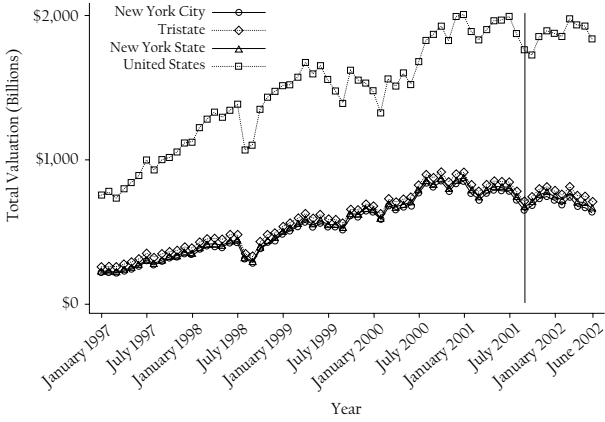
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.14 RATIOS OF TOTAL VALUATION OF NEW YORK PUBLIC UTILITY FIRMS, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



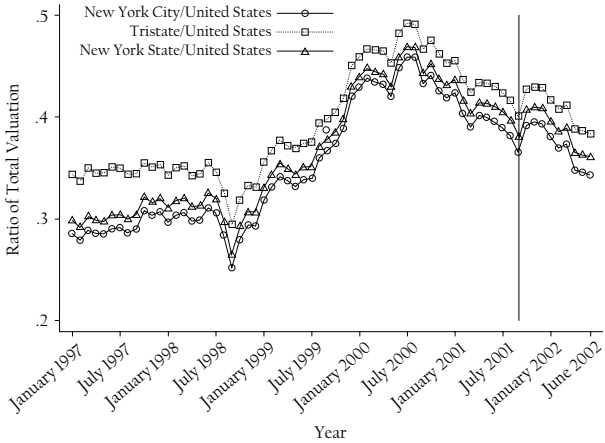
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.15 TOTAL VALUATION OF NEW YORK FIRE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE FIRMS, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



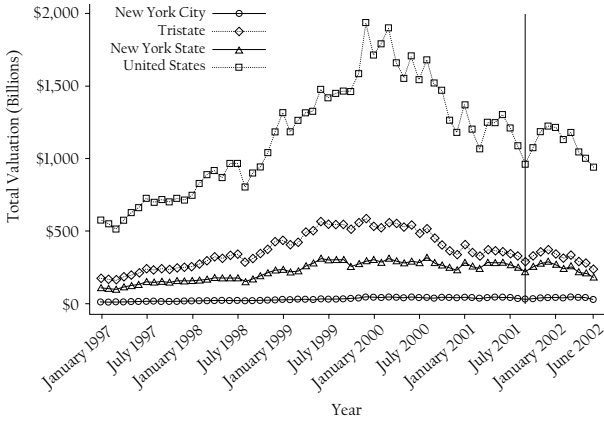
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.16 RATIOS OF TOTAL VALUATION OF NEW YORK FIRE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE FIRMS, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



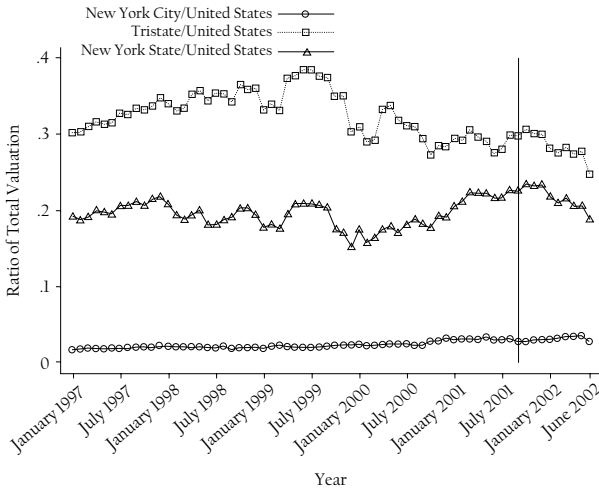
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.17 TOTAL VALUATION OF NEW YORK “OTHER SERVICES” FIRMS, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



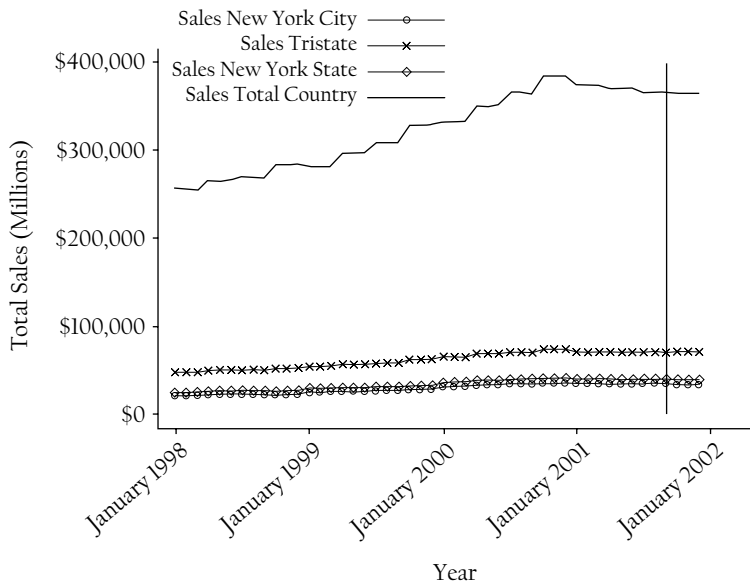
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.18 RATIOS OF TOTAL VALUATION OF NEW YORK “OTHER SERVICES” FIRMS, JANUARY 1997 TO JUNE 2002



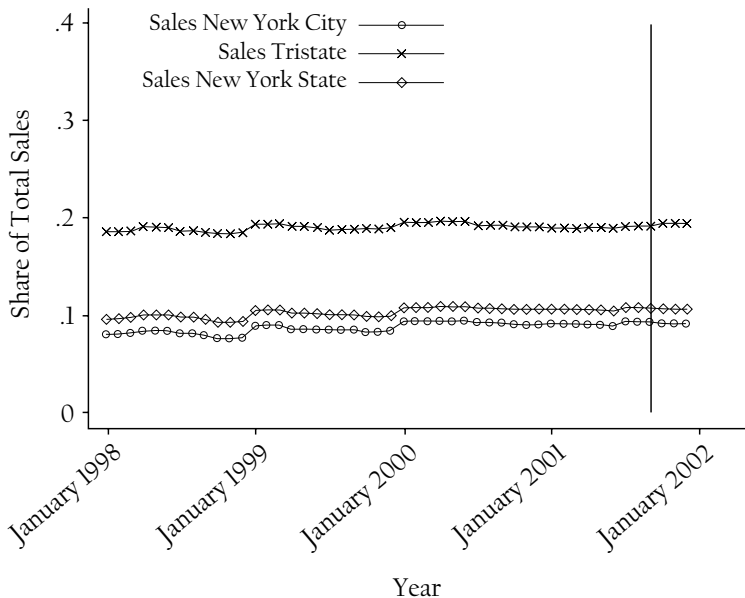
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.19 TOTAL SALES FOR NEW YORK FIRMS AND FOR FIRMS NATIONWIDE, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



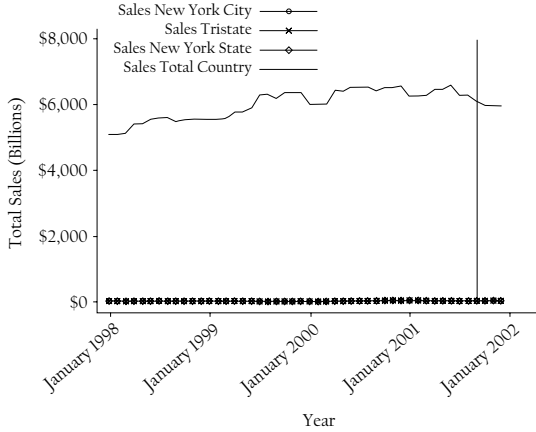
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.20 SHARES OF TOTAL SALES FOR NEW YORK FIRMS, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



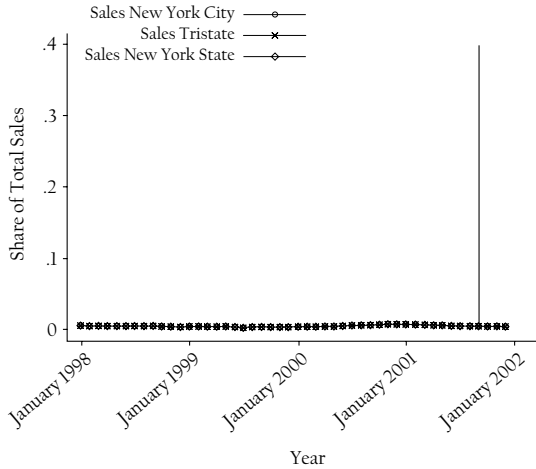
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.21 TOTAL SALES FOR TRANSPORTATION FIRMS IN NEW YORK AND NATIONWIDE, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



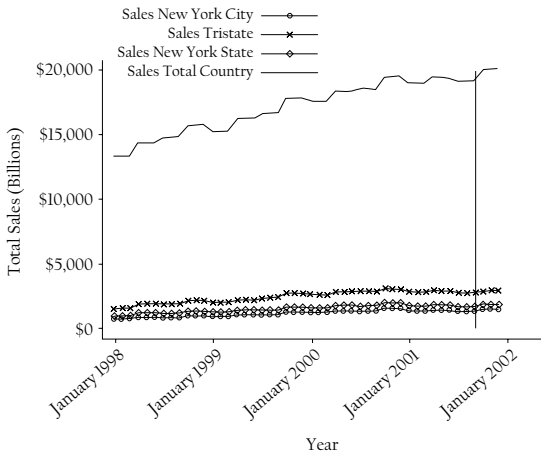
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.22 SHARES OF TOTAL SALES FOR NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION FIRMS, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



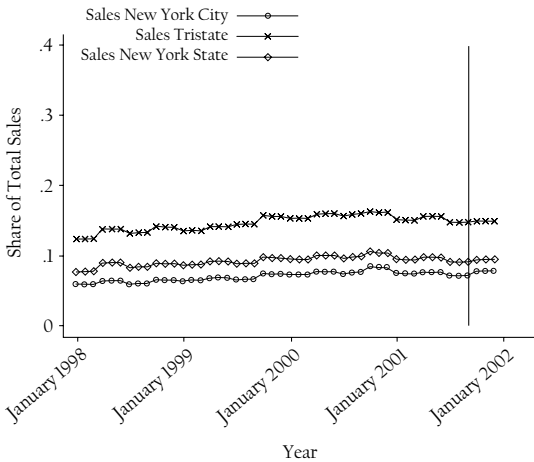
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.23 TOTAL SALES FOR SERVICES FIRMS IN NEW YORK AND NATIONWIDE, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



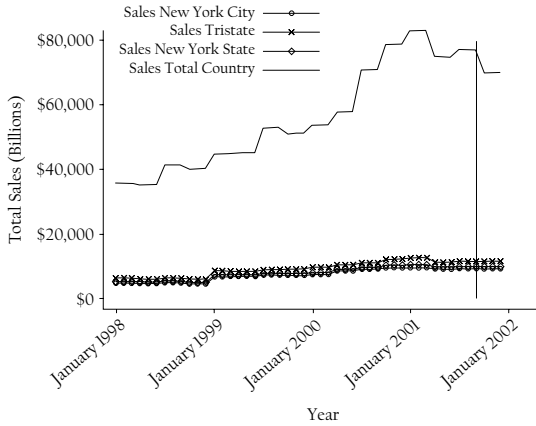
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.24 SHARES OF TOTAL SALES FOR NEW YORK SERVICES FIRMS, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



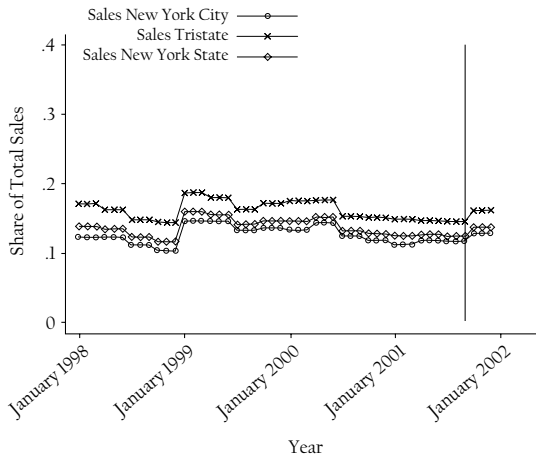
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.25 TOTAL SALES FOR PUBLIC UTILITY FIRMS IN NEW YORK AND NATIONWIDE, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



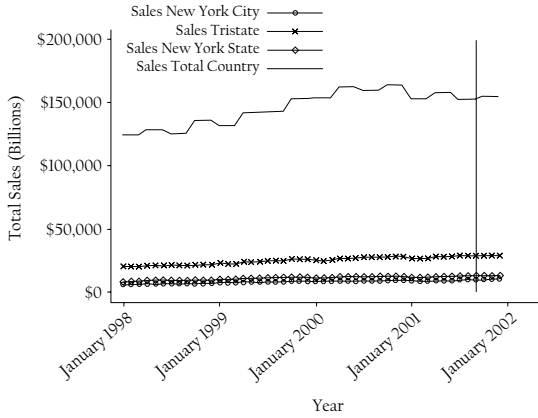
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.26 SHARES OF TOTAL SALES FOR NEW YORK PUBLIC UTILITY FIRMS JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.27 TOTAL SALES FOR MANUFACTURING FIRMS IN NEW YORK AND NATIONWIDE, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



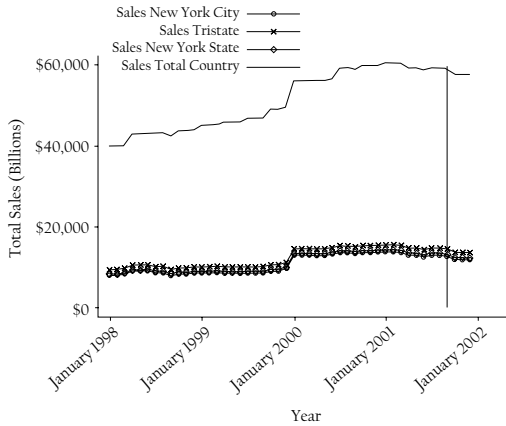
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.28 SHARES OF TOTAL SALES FOR NEW YORK MANUFACTURING FIRMS, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



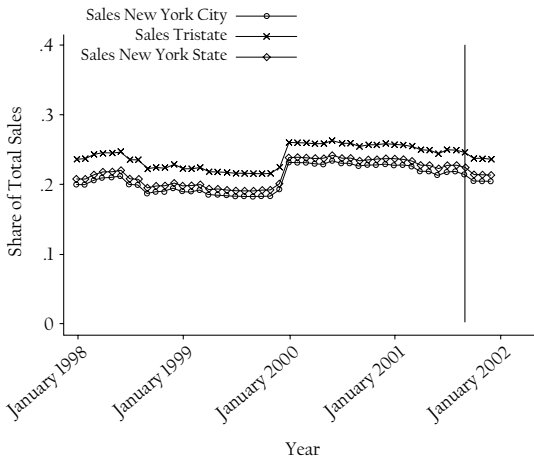
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.29 TOTAL SALES FOR FIRE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE FIRMS IN NEW YORK AND NATIONWIDE, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



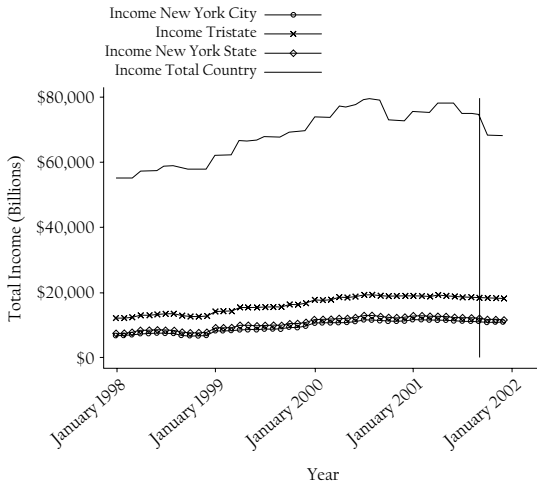
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.30 SHARES OF TOTAL SALES FOR NEW YORK FIRE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE FIRMS, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



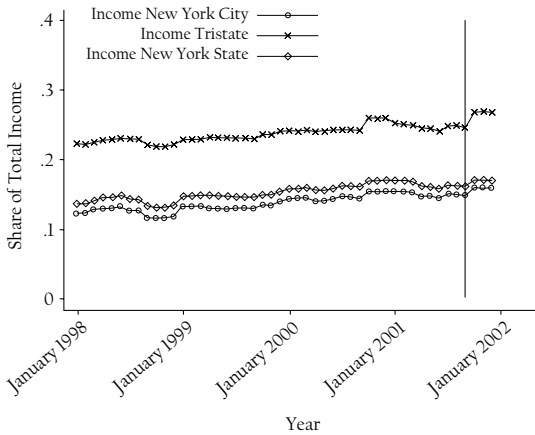
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.31 NET INCOME FOR FIRMS IN NEW YORK AND NATIONWIDE, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



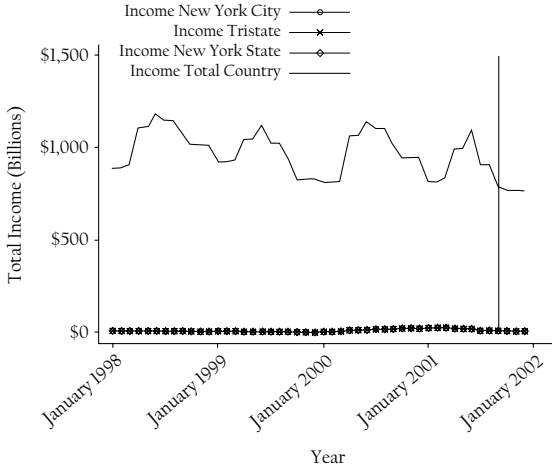
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.32 SHARES OF NET INCOME FOR NEW YORK FIRMS, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



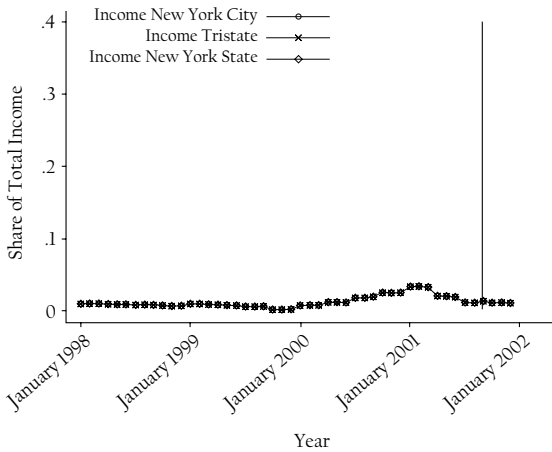
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.33 NET INCOME FOR TRANSPORTATION FIRMS IN NEW YORK AND NATIONWIDE, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



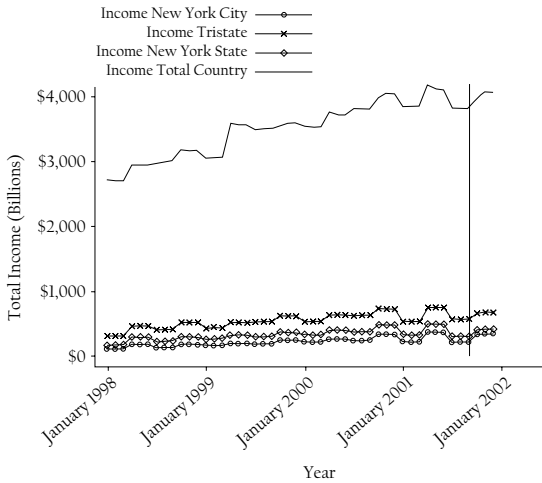
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.34 SHARES OF NET INCOME FOR NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION FIRMS, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



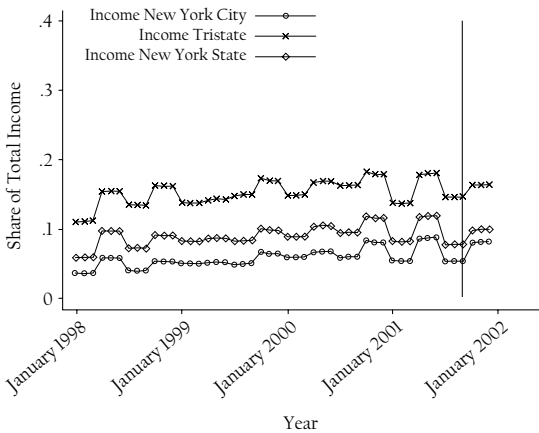
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.35 NET INCOME FOR SERVICES FIRMS IN NEW YORK AND NATIONWIDE, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



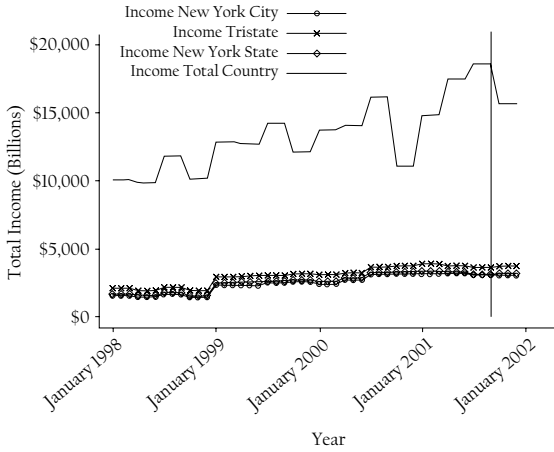
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.36 SHARES OF NET INCOME FOR NEW YORK SERVICES FIRMS, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



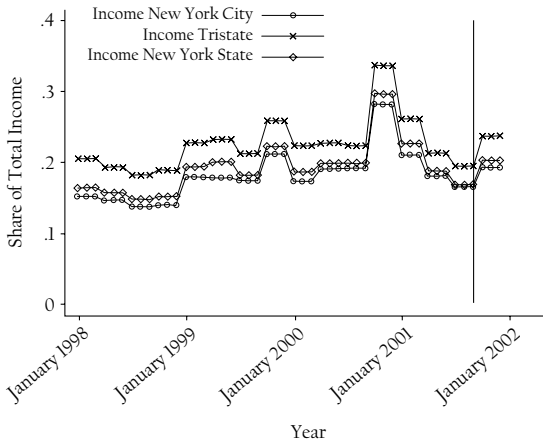
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.37 NET INCOME FOR PUBLIC UTILITY FIRMS IN NEW YORK AND NATIONWIDE, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



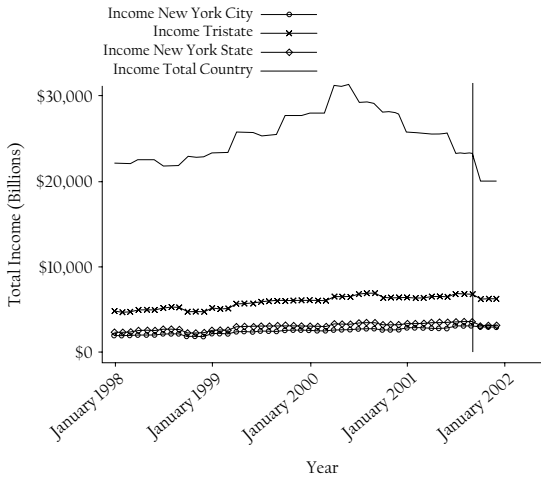
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.38 SHARES OF NET INCOME FOR NEW YORK PUBLIC UTILITY FIRMS, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



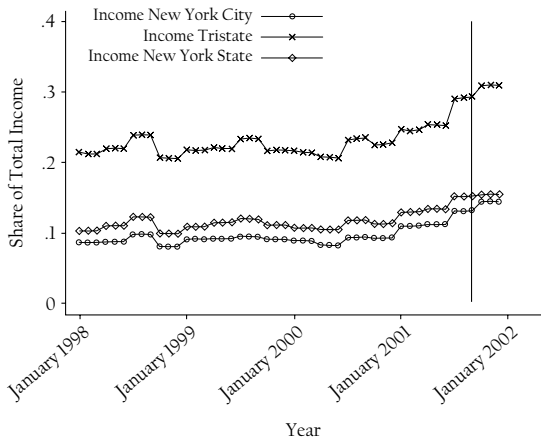
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.39 NET INCOME FOR MANUFACTURING FIRMS IN NEW YORK AND NATIONWIDE, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



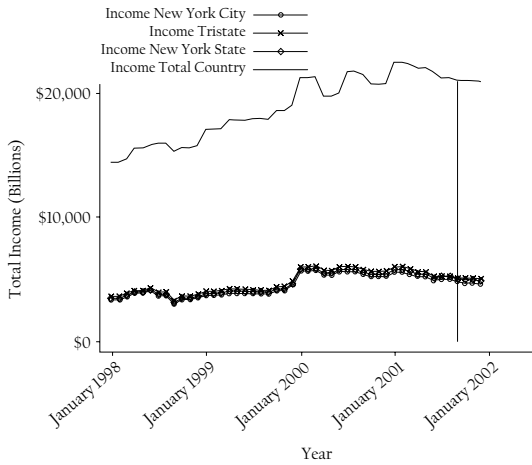
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.40 SHARES OF NET INCOME FOR NEW YORK MANUFACTURING FIRMS, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



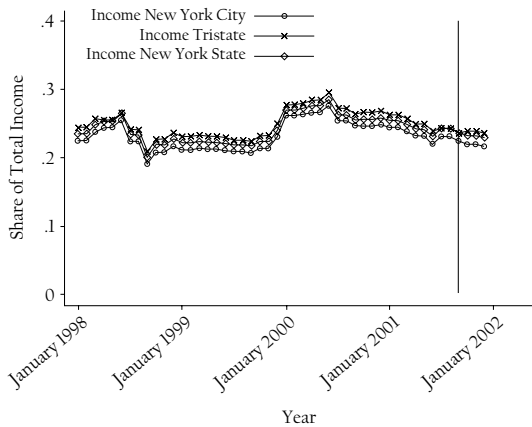
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.41 NET INCOME FOR FIRE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE FIRMS IN NEW YORK AND NATIONWIDE, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

FIGURE 5.42 SHARES OF NET INCOME FOR NEW YORK FIRE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE FIRMS, JANUARY 1998 TO JANUARY 2002



Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

APPENDIX

TABLE 5A.1 FIRM COUNTS BY S&P INDEX, GEOGRAPHIC AREA, AND SAMPLE

Geographic Area	S&P 500		S&P Mid Cap		S&P Small Cap		Total	
	LS	CS	LS	CS	LS	CS	LS	CS
New York City	43	31	27	12	24	12	94	55
New York State	57	41	45	25	62	41	164	107
Tristate area	99	70	75	43	133	81	307	194
Rest (not tristate)	430	296	485	328	861	510	1,776	1,134
Total	529	366	560	371	994	591	2,083	1,328

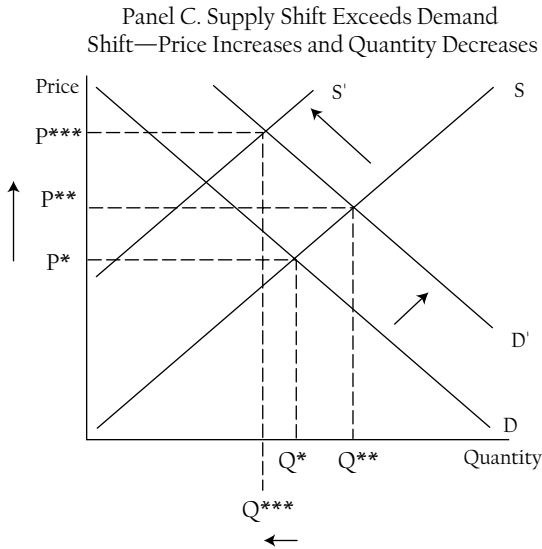
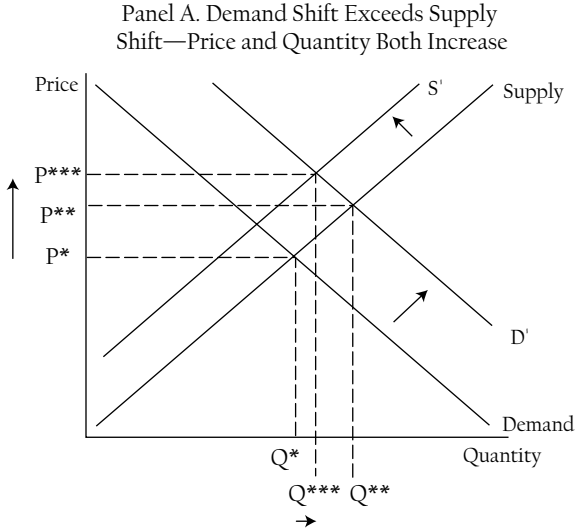
Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

TABLE 5A.2 S&P 1,500 FIRM COUNT, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, SECTOR, AND SAMPLE

Sector	New York City		New York State		Tristate		Rest (not Tristate)		Total	
	LS	CS	LS	CS	LS	CS	LS	CS	LS	CS
Manufacturing	31	20	58	42	131	90	783	504	914	594
Transportation	1	1	2	2	4	2	52	34	56	36
Trade, retail, and wholesale	4	3	12	8	25	15	206	139	231	154
FIRE	36	18	49	28	65	36	214	147	279	183
Services	12	6	24	15	46	30	250	143	296	173
Public utilities	8	5	16	9	30	15	157	97	187	112
Total	92	53	161	104	301	188	1,662	1,064	1,963	1,252

Source: Author's tabulations from Compustat database.

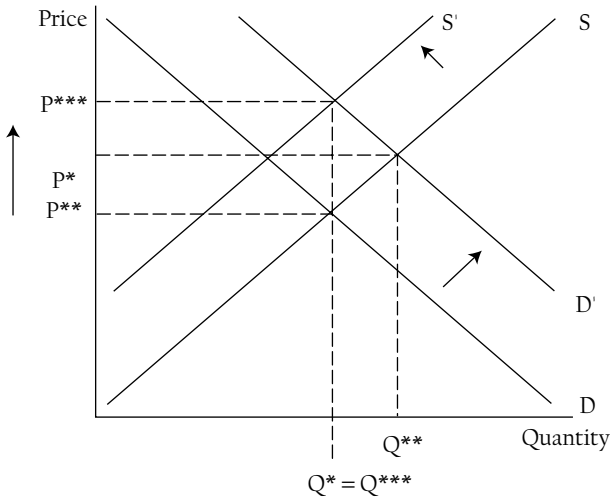
FIGURE 6.1 SHIFTS IN SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN THE TERRORISM INSURANCE MARKET



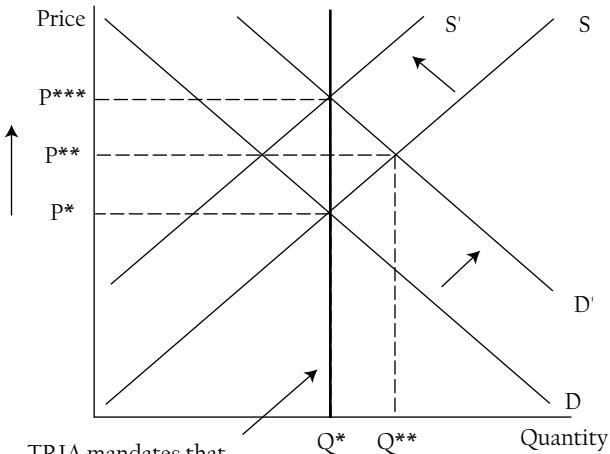
Source: Authors' compilation.

Notes: Panels A through D show that shifts in supply and demand in and for insurance result in an increase in price (quantity returns only to its original level in panel B). Similar results would hold if either or both supply and demand were elastic, or inelastic, but as Froot and O'Connell (1997) show, that is unlikely. The most realistic depiction of the post-9/11 market is in panel C,

Panel B. Demand Shift Equals Supply Shift—Only Price Increases



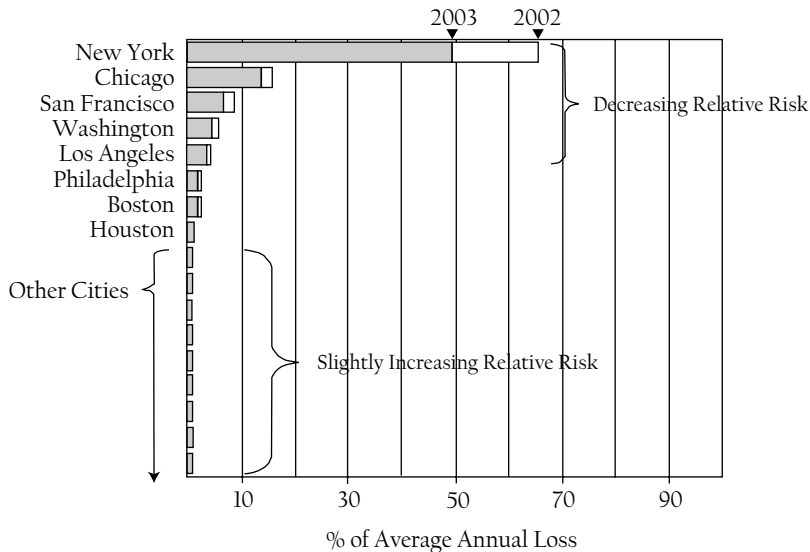
Panel D. Supply and Demand Shifts Are Restricted by Quantity-Floor Provided by Government Involvement (TRIA)



TRIA mandates that a minimum level of insurance be provided in the market

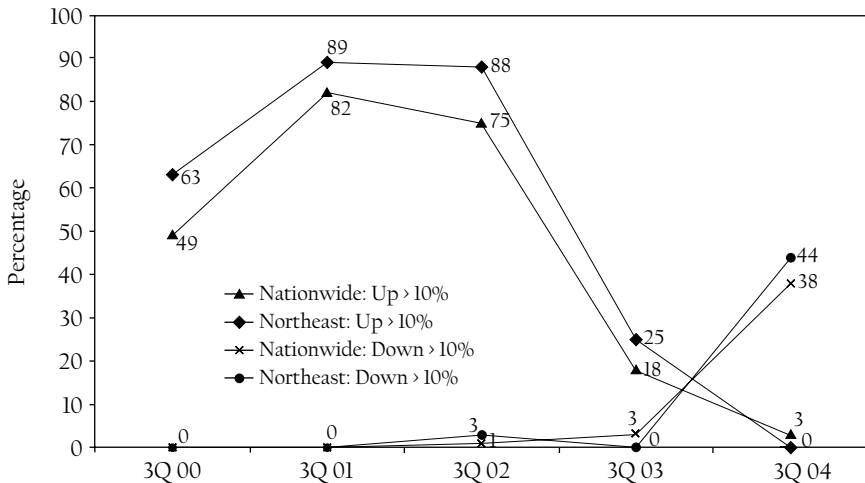
where the decrease in the supply of insurance being offered greatly outpaced the increase in demand. The effect of these shifts is to increase the price (more so than in panels A and B) and to decrease the available quantity of insurance. Panel D shows how TRIA's mandate that insurance be provided guarantees a minimum level of quantity while price still increases owing to shifts in supply and demand.

FIGURE 6.2 POTENTIAL AVERAGE ANNUAL INSURED LOSS FOR MAJOR U.S. CITIES, 2002 TO 2003



Source: Risk Management Solutions, Inc. (2002).

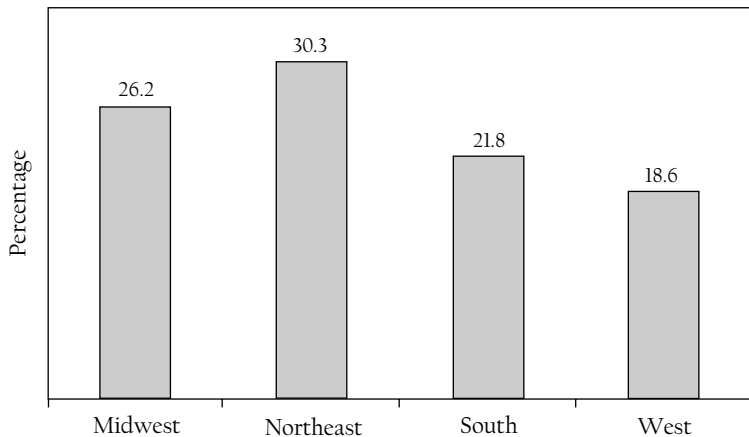
FIGURE 6.3 PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING LARGE CHANGES IN PREMIUM RATES: LARGE ACCOUNTS NATIONWIDE AND IN THE NORTHEAST



Source: CIAB (various years).

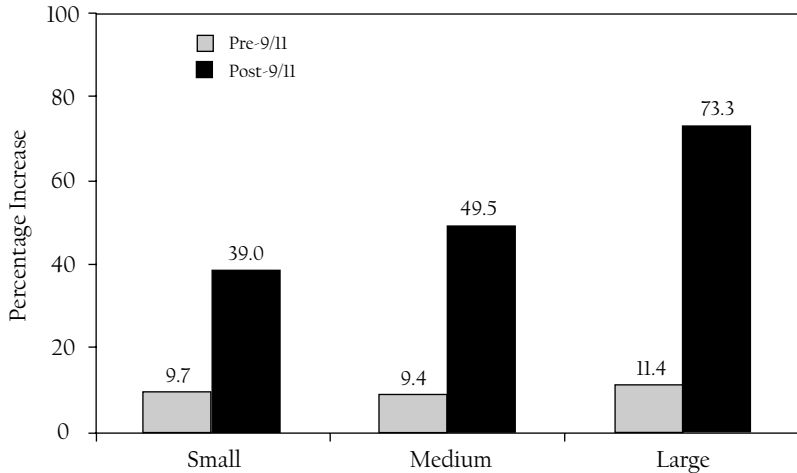
Note: Large changes are premium increases greater than 10 percent. Large accounts are firms with premiums greater than \$100,000.

FIGURE 6.4 TERRORISM TAKE-UP RATES BY REGIONAL MARSH OFFICE, 2003



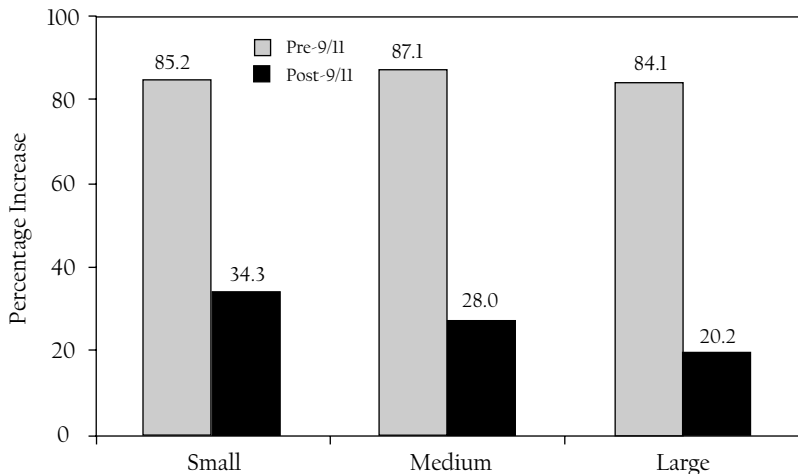
Source: Marsh (2004b).

FIGURE 6.5 AVERAGE PREMIUM INCREASES BY ACCOUNT SIZE IN NEW YORK CITY



Source: New York City Comptroller (2002).

FIGURE 6.6 AVAILABILITY OF INSURANCE BY ACCOUNT SIZE: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS RATING INSURANCE AS BEING “READILY AVAILABLE” OR “SOMEWHAT AVAILABLE” IN NEW YORK CITY



Source: New York City Comptroller (2002).

TABLE 6.1 BUILDINGS WITH FIFTY FLOORS OR MORE IN THE UNITED STATES

City	Buildings with Fifty Floors or More
New York	67
Chicago	39
Houston	11
Los Angeles	10
Dallas	10
Atlanta	8
Seattle	5
Philadelphia	5
Minneapolis	4
Denver	3
Boston	2
Cleveland	2
Miami	2
San Francisco	1
Charlotte	1

Source: Saxton (2002).

TABLE 6.2 DENSITY OF U.S. CITIES AND COUNTIES, 2000

	Population	Land (Square Miles)	Population per Square Mile
Cities			
New York City	8,008,278	303.3	26,403
San Francisco	776,733	46.7	16,634
Chicago	2,896,016	227.1	12,750
Boston	589,141	48.4	12,166
Philadelphia	1,517,550	135.1	11,234
Washington	572,059	61.4	9,316
Baltimore	651,154	80.8	8,058
Los Angeles	3,694,820	469.1	7,877
Counties			
New York (N.Y.)	1,537,195	23.0	66,940
Kings (N.Y.)	2,465,326	70.6	34,917
Bronx (N.Y.)	1,332,650	42.0	31,709
Queens (N.Y.)	2,229,379	109.2	20,409
Hudson (N.J.)	608,975	46.7	13,044
Suffolk (Mass.)	689,807	58.5	11,788
San Juan (P.R.)	434,374	47.8	9,084
Richmond (N.Y.)	443,728	58.5	7,588

Source: Authors' calculations using the 2000 U.S. Census.

TABLE 6.3 LARGEST INSURED LOSSES FROM TERRORISM, 1970 TO 2001
(MILLIONS OF 2001 DOLLARS)

Event	Country	Number of Victims	Insured Loss
Attack on the World Trade Center (2001)	United States	2,823	\$47,000
Bombing in city of London (1993)	United Kingdom	1	907
Bombing in Manchester (1996)	United Kingdom	0	744
World Trade Center bombing (1993)	United States	6	725
Bombing in London's financial district (1992)	United Kingdom	3	671
Suicide bombing in Colombo Airport (2001)	Sri Lanka	20	398
Bombing at London's South Key Docklands (1996)	United Kingdom	2	259
Oklahoma City bombing (1995)	United States	166	145
PanAm Boeing 747 explosion at Lockerbie (1988)	United Kingdom	270	138
Dynamiting of hijacked airplanes in Zarqa (1970)	Jordan	0	127

Source: Partnership for New York City (2001); Saxton (2002).

TABLE 6.4 RELATIVE RISK IN TERMS OF AVERAGE ANNUAL INSURED LOSSES FOR MAJOR U.S. COUNTIES

County	Relative Risk
New York County (Manhattan)	13.02
Cook County (Chicago)	4.12
Los Angeles County (Los Angeles)	3.01
San Francisco County (San Francisco)	1.24
Washington, D.C.	1.00
Harris County (Houston)	0.65
Suffolk County (Boston)	0.41
King County (Seattle)	0.40
Philadelphia County (Philadelphia)	0.30
Dallas County (Dallas)	0.30

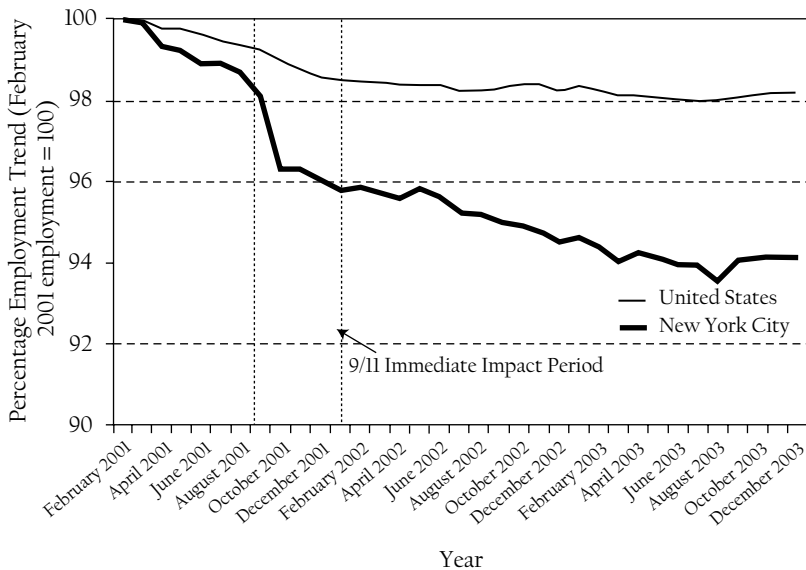
Source: AIR Worldwide Corp. (2003).

TABLE 6.5 ISO RECOMMENDED TERRORISM INSURANCE RATES FOR U.S. CITIES

Tier	Description	Cities	Terrorism Insurance Rate Recommendation
1	Areas with highly concentrated property values and numerous attractive targets	New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., San Francisco	\$0.03 per \$100
2	Areas with an elevated potential for terrorist loss due to property concentration and available targets	Houston, Seattle, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Boston	\$0.018 per \$100
3	Areas whose exposure to terrorist loss is small	Rest of the United States	\$0.001 per \$100

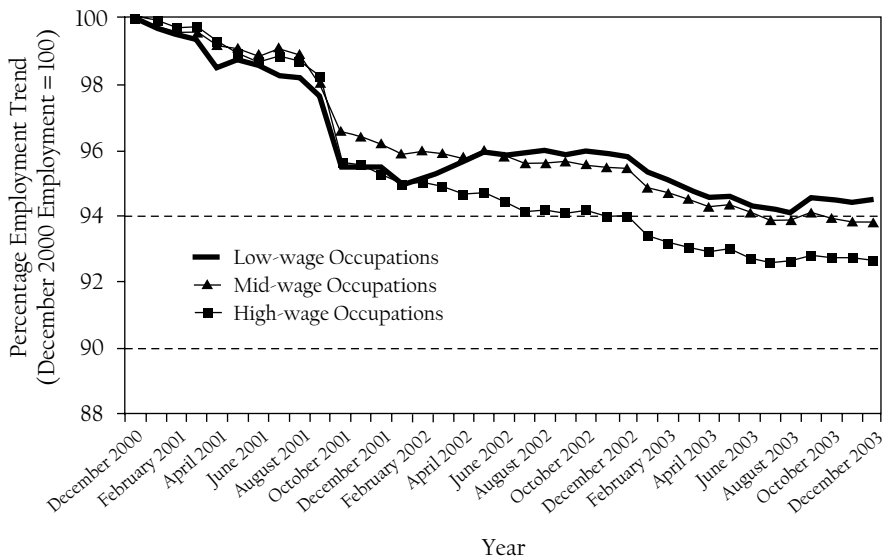
Source: Brady (2003).

FIGURE 7.1 EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IN NEW YORK CITY AND THE UNITED STATES, FEBRUARY 2001 TO DECEMBER 2003



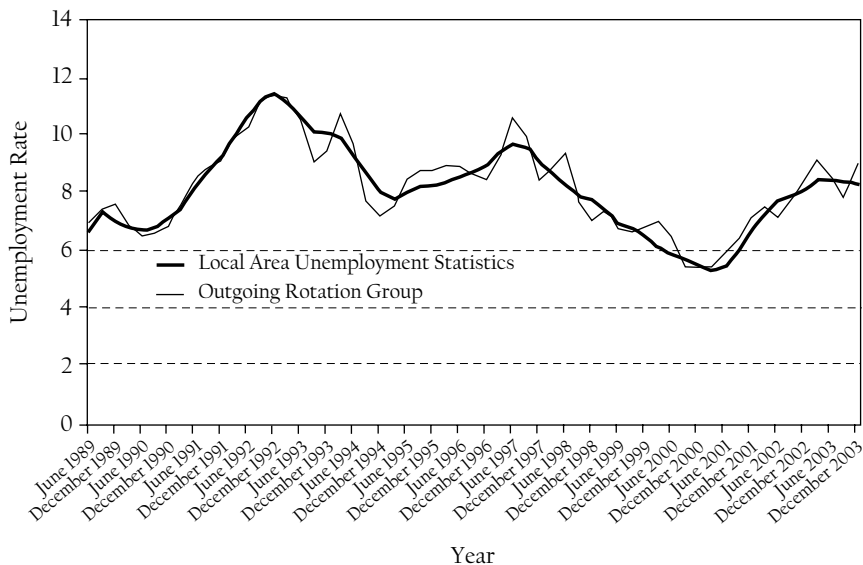
Source: New York State Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. New York City data seasonally adjusted by authors.

FIGURE 7.2 EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN NEW YORK CITY, BY OCCUPATIONAL WAGE GROUPS, DECEMBER 2000 TO DECEMBER 2003



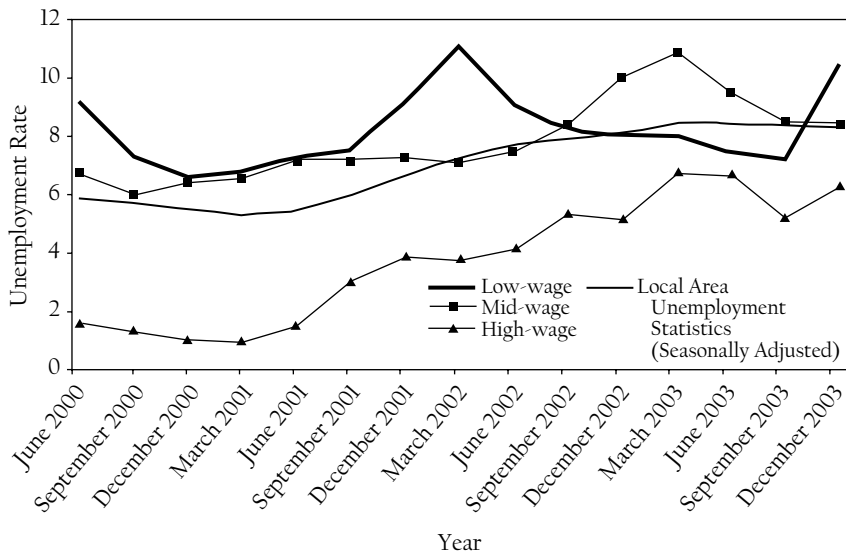
Sources: New York State Department of Labor (NYS DOL) 790 (establishment) employment data, seasonally adjusted by authors, and industry-occupation matrix.

FIGURE 7.3 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 1989 TO DECEMBER 2003 (TWO-QUARTER MOVING AVERAGE)



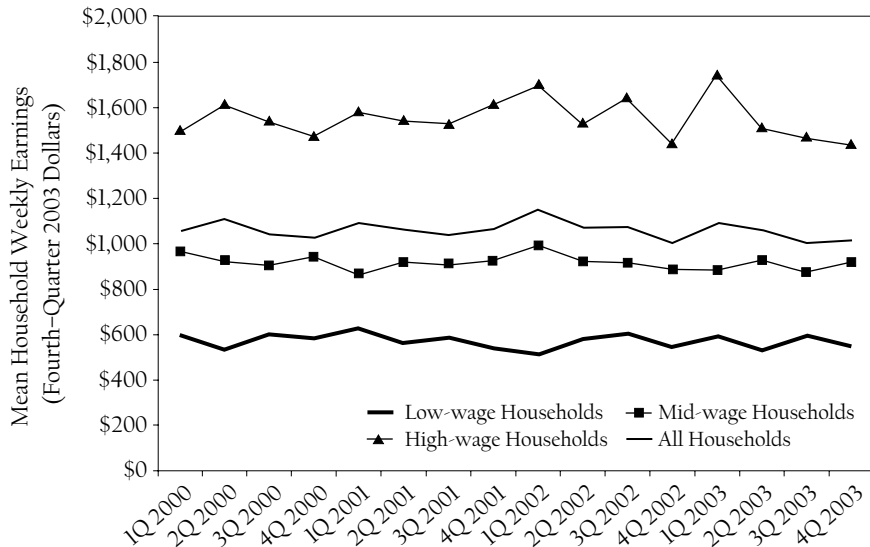
Source: Authors' calculations from Current Population Survey outgoing rotation group files and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

FIGURE 7.4 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN NEW YORK CITY, BY WAGE GROUP, JUNE 2000 TO DECEMBER 2003 (TWO-QUARTER MOVING AVERAGE)



Source: Authors' calculations from Current Population Survey outgoing rotation group files and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

FIGURE 7.5 MEAN HOUSEHOLD WEEKLY WAGE EARNINGS IN NEW YORK CITY, FIRST QUARTER OF 2000 TO FOURTH QUARTER OF 2003



Source: Authors' calculations from Current Population Survey outgoing rotation group files.

TABLE 7.1 EMPLOYMENT CHANGE IN NEW YORK CITY, BY INDUSTRY AND WAGE GROUP, DURING 2001 TO 2003 RECESSION

Wage Group and Industry	Employment (Thousands) December 2000	Pre-9/11 Recession December 2000 to August 2001		9/11 Immediate Impact August 2001 to January 2002		Post-9/11 Recession January 2002 to August 2003		Peak to Trough December 2000 to August 2003		Annual Average Wage 2002
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
		Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	
Low-wage industries										
Educational services	132	2	1.6	0	0.0	8	5.9	10	7.7	\$37,452
Other services	149	0	0.0	-1	-0.5	-1	-0.6	-2	-1.1	32,559
Accommodation and food service	205	3	1.3	-15	-7.3	9	4.7	-4	-1.7	23,758
Administrative services	216	-2	-0.8	-11	-5.0	-14	-6.7	-26	-12.1	35,100
Retail trade	284	-12	-4.1	-7	-2.7	2	0.8	-17	-5.9	29,519
Health care and social assistance	499	-5	-0.9	6	1.1	17	3.5	18	3.7	37,415
Total	1,485	-13	-0.9	-28	-1.9	22	1.5	-20	-1.3	
Share of employment	39.5%									
Share of wage group's peak-to-trough job loss		66.9%		145.2%		-112.1%		100%		
Share of period's total job loss		25.5%		22.9%		-31.9%				
Mid-wage Industries										
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	58	-1	-1.8	-2	-2.8	-1	-1.7	-4	-6.2	50,815
Transportation and warehousing	119	-3	-2.6	-11	-9.7	-1	-1.2	-15	-13.1	41,935
Real estate, rental and lease	120	-3	-2.6	-3	-2.3	1	0.7	-5	-4.2	46,666
Construction	125	-5	-3.7	-2	-1.6	-6	-5.1	-13	-10.1	55,978
Wholesale trade	155	0	0.1	-4	-2.8	-4	-2.7	-8	-5.4	61,910
Manufacturing	171	-17	-10.2	-9	-6.1	-21	-14.6	-48	-28.0	40,332
Government	564	15	2.6	-10	-1.7	-15	-2.7	-11	-1.9	46,848
Total	1,311	-15	-1.1	-41	-3.2	-48	-3.8	-103	-7.9	

(Table continues on p. 194.)

TABLE 7.1 CONTINUED

Wage Group and Industry	Employment (Thousands) December 2000	Pre-9/11 Recession December 2000 to August 2001		9/11 Immediate Impact August 2001 to January 2002		Post-9/11 Recession January 2002 to August 2003		Peak to Trough December 2000 to August 2003		Annual Average Wage 2002
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
		Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	
Share of employment	34.9%									
Share of wage group's peak-to-trough job loss		14.1%		39.7%		46.3%		100%		
Share of period's total job loss		28.2%		33.0%		69.3%				
High-wage industries										
Utilities	15	0	-1.9	0	0.9	0	-0.3	0	-1.3	80,212
Management of companies	52	4	8.0	1	2.5	1	2.4	7	13.3	133,634
Other finance and insurance	73	-2	-2.9	-2	-2.8	-1	-1.4	-5	-7.0	95,500
Banking	100	-2	-1.6	-3	-3.2	-4	-4.7	-9	-9.2	105,755
Information	195	3	1.7	-17	-8.8	-16	-8.7	-30	-15.3	78,248
Securities	199	-7	-3.6	-17	-8.9	-14	-8.2	-38	-19.3	225,493
Professional, scientific, and technical services	331	-20	-6.1	-17	-5.4	-9	-3.1	-46	-13.9	82,841
Total	964	-24	-2.5	-55	-5.8	-43	-4.9	-122	-12.6	
Share of employment	25.6%									
Share of wage group's peak-to-trough job loss		19.6%		45.0%		35.4%		100%		
Share of period's total job loss		46.4%		44.1%		62.6%				
Total, three wage groups	3,760	-52	-1.4	-124	-3.4	-69	-1.9	-245	-6.5	

Sources: New York State Department of Labor (NYSDOL) 790 (establishment) employment data and authors' calculations. Employment data seasonally adjusted by authors. Annual average wage data from NYSDOL ES-202 (Covered Employment and Wages) program.

TABLE 7.2 THE OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB LOSSES IN NEW YORK CITY IN THE AIR TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY IN THE IMMEDIATE 9/11 IMPACT PERIOD

Occupational Group	Jobs Lost in Immediate Impact Period August 2001 to January 2002 (Thousands)	Job Losses Tied to Air Transportation Industry (Thousands)	Air Transport's Share of Group's Losses	Group's Share of Air Transport's Job Losses
Office and administrative support	-28.5	-2.3	8.0%	32.3%
Transportation and material moving	-9.3	-1.6	17.2	22.5
Personal care and service	-2.3	-1.5	67.4	21.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-5.5	-0.9	17.2	13.4
Business and financial operations	-7.4	-0.2	2.8	2.9
Management	-8.2	-0.2	2.1	2.4
High-wage sales	-10.5	-0.1	0.8	1.2
Architecture and engineering	-1.4	-0.1	5.7	1.1
Computer and mathematical	-9.5	-0.1	0.6	0.8
All other occupational groups	-40.8	-0.1	0.3	1.6
Total	-123.3	-7.1		100.0

Sources: New York State Department of Labor (NYSDOL) 790 (establishment) employment data and authors' calculations. Employment data seasonally adjusted by authors.

TABLE 7.3 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS' DISTRIBUTION AND WAGES (FOURTH -QUARTER 2003 DOLLARS), NEW YORK CITY, 1999 TO 2003

Wage Group and Occupational Group	Hourly Median Wage	Hourly Mean Wage	NY PMSA Employment	NYC Nonfarm 1999 to 2003	December 2000 Employment (Thousands)
Low-wage occupations					
Food preparation and service	\$9.11	\$10.75	5.5%	6.0%	216
Personal care and service	9.68	11.55	3.8	3.2	117
Farming, fishing, and forestry	10.42	12.85	0.0	0.2	6
Production	11.29	13.55	3.8	4.4	180
Health care support	12.00	12.15	3.5	2.7	98
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	13.67	13.55	3.5	3.4	125
Low-wage sales	6.73 to 17.27	8.26 to 22.99	n.a. ^a	5.8	220
Total			20.2	25.8	962
Mid-wage Occupations					
Transportation and material moving	14.36	16.46	4.9	5.8	219
Office and administrative support	15.41	16.53	20.9	21.8	819
Protective services	16.46	17.90	3.8	3.7	136
Community and social services	17.27	19.97	1.9	2.1	73

Installation, maintenance, and repair	19.44	19.58	3.4	3.5	131
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	22.24	27.20	2.8	2.2	85
Education, training, and library ^b	23.87	26.84	7.5	3.9	137
Construction and extraction	24.36	25.09	3.3	3.5	129
Total			48.4	46.5	1,730
High-wage occupations					
Health care practitioners and technical	27.57	32.85	5.2	5.2	184
Life, physical, and social science	27.84	31.63	0.8	1.0	37
Business and financial	29.15	34.17	4.9	5.6	214
Architecture and engineering	29.55	32.50	1.0	1.3	49
Computer and mathematical	33.42	35.05	2.4	2.8	112
Legal	41.51	52.80	1.6	1.7	61
Management	49.89	56.44	5.4	6.1	228
High-wage sales	24.95 to 61.68	30.71 to 66.16	n.a. ^a	4.2	156
Total			21.4	27.8	1,041
Total	17.50	23.10	90.1 ^a	100	3,733

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), July 8, 2004, release for NY PMSA (New York City plus Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties). n.a. = not available.

^aAll sales and related occupations account for 9.9 percent of NY PMSA employment.

^bThe discrepancy between the PMSA and New York City share of employment represented by educational services primarily reflects the greater relative importance (as an employment source) of primary and secondary schools in the northern suburbs of the city.

TABLE 7.4 EMPLOYMENT CHANGE IN NEW YORK CITY BY OCCUPATION AND WAGE RANGE, DURING 2001 TO 2003 RECESSION

Wage Group and Major Occupational Group	Employment (Thousands) December 2000	Pre-9/11 Recession December 2000 to August 2001		Immediate Impact August 2001 to January 2002		Post-9/11 Recession January 2002 to August 2003		Peak to Trough December 2000 to August 2003	
		# Change (Thousands)	% Change	# Change (Thousands)	% Change	# Change (Thousands)	% Change	# Change (Thousands)	% Change
Low-wage occupations									
Farming, fishing, and forestry	6	0	-0.7	0	-3.4	0	-3.1	0	-7.0
Health care support	98	-1	-0.5	1	0.5	2	2.4	2	2.4
Personal care and service	117	0	0.1	-2	-1.9	0	0.4	-2	-1.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	125	-1	-0.9	-4	-3.0	-2	-1.7	-7	-5.6
Production	181	-11	-6.3	-9	-5.1	-15	-9.4	-35	-19.4
Food preparation and service	216	4	1.6	-11	-5.0	6	2.9	-1	-0.6
Low-wage sales	220	-8	-3.6	-6	-3.0	0	0.0	-14	-6.5
Total	964	-17	-1.8	-32	-3.3	-9	-0.9	-57	-6.0
Share of December 2000 employment	25.7%								
Share of wage group's peak-to-trough job loss		30.0%		55.1%		14.9%		100%	
Share of period's total job loss		34.2%		25.7%		12.4%			
Mid-wage occupations									
Community and social services	73	0	0.3	0	0.7	1	0.7	1	1.7
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	85	-2	-1.8	-5	-5.7	-2	-3.1	-9	-10.3
Construction and extraction	129	-3	-2.3	-3	-2.0	-5	-4.4	-11	-8.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair	132	-2	-1.5	-5	-4.2	-4	-3.3	-12	-8.8
Protective service	136	2	1.6	-3	-2.1	-4	-2.8	-5	-3.3
Education, training, and library	137	1	0.5	1	0.4	5	3.6	6	4.5

(Table continues on p. 206.)

TABLE 7.4 CONTINUED

Wage Group and Major Occupational Group	Employment (Thousands) December 2000	Pre-9/11 Recession December 2000 to August 2001		Immediate Impact August 2001 to January 2002		Post-9/11 Recession January 2002 to August 2003		Peak to Trough December 2000 to August 2003	
		# Change (Thousands)	% Change	# Change (Thousands)	% Change	# Change (Thousands)	% Change	# Change (Thousands)	% Change
Transportation and material moving	221	-4	-2.0	-9	-4.3	-5	-2.6	-19	-8.7
Office and administrative support	823	-12	-1.4	-28	-3.5	-20	-2.5	-60	-7.2
Total	1,737	-20	-1.1	-52	-3.1	-35	-2.1	-107	-6.2
Share of December 2000 employment	46.3%								
Share of wage group's peak-to-trough job loss		18.3%		48.9%		32.9%		100%	
Share of period's total job loss		38.9%		42.5%		51.0%			
High-wage occupations									
Life, physical, and social science	37	0	0.0	-1	-2.5	-1	-2.4	-2	-4.8
Architecture and engineering	50	0	-0.2	-1	-2.9	-2	-5.0	-4	-7.9
Legal	61	0	-0.1	-1	-1.3	0	-0.6	-1	-2.0
Computer and mathematical	112	-4	-3.5	-9	-8.7	-6	-5.7	-19	-16.9
High-wage sales	164	-2	-1.4	-10	-6.5	-8	-5.5	-21	-12.9
Health care practitioners and technical	185	0	-0.2	-1	-0.3	4	2.4	3	1.8
Business and financial operations	214	-3	-1.6	-7	-3.5	-7	-3.3	-18	-8.2
Management	229	-3	-1.4	-8	-3.6	-5	-2.5	-17	-7.3
Total	1,051	-14	-1.3	-39	-3.8	-25	-2.5	-78	-7.4
Share of December 2000 employment	28.0%								
Share of wage group's peak-to-trough job loss		17.4%		50.2%		32.4%		100%	
Share of period's total job loss		26.9%		31.8%		36.7%			
Total	3,751	-50	-1.3	-123	-3.3	-69	-1.9	-243	-6.5

Source: New York State Department of Labor (NYSDOL) 790 (establishment) employment data seasonally adjusted by authors.

TABLE 7.5 INDUSTRY VERSUS OCCUPATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON 9/11 AND THE 2001 TO 2003 RECESSION IN NEW YORK CITY

Perspective	Pre-9/11 Recession December 2000 to August 2001		Immediate 9/11 Impact August 2001 to January 2002		Post-9/11 Recession January 2002 to August 2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change
Industry						
Low-wage industries	-13,100	-0.9	-28,500	-1.9	22,000	1.5
Mid-wage industries	-14,500	-1.1	-41,000	-3.2	-47,800	-3.8
High-wage industries	-23,900	-2.5	-54,800	-5.8	-43,200	-4.9
Total	-51,500	-1.4	-124,300	-3.4	-69,000	-1.9
Occupational						
Low-wage occupations	-17,200	-1.8	-31,700	-3.3	-8,500	-0.9
Mid-wage occupations	-19,600	-1.1	-52,400	-3.1	-35,200	-2.1
High-wage occupations	-13,600	-1.3	-39,200	-3.8	-25,300	-2.5
Total	-50,400	-1.3	-123,300	-3.3	-69,000	-1.9

Sources: New York State Department of Labor (NYSDOL) 790 (establishment) employment data and authors' calculations. Employment data seasonally adjusted by authors.

TABLE 7.6 HOURLY WAGES IN NEW YORK CITY BY OCCUPATIONAL WAGE GROUP, 2000 TO 2003 (FOURTH-QUARTER 2003 DOLLARS)

Wage Group	Mean	Median	Group's Share of Total
Low-wage	\$11.26	\$9.36	31.3%
Mid-wage	17.13	14.30	43.4
High-wage	27.76	22.40	25.2

Source: Current Population Survey outgoing rotation group files for New York City, 2000 to 2003 pooled data.

TABLE 7.7 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPATIONAL WAGE GROUPS IN NEW YORK CITY, 2000 TO 2003

Wage Group	Gender		Race-Ethnicity				Educational Attainment				Age (mean)	Full-Time Status
	Male	Female	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Asian and All Other Non-Hispanic	Less Than High School	High School	Some College	B.A. and Higher		
Low	46%	54%	23%	25%	37%	16%	33%	37%	19%	12%	38.9	76%
Mid	56	44	39	27	24	10	14	30	25	30	38.8	80
High	55	45	58	16	12	14	3	12	17	68	40.7	89
Total	53	47	39	24	25	13	17	28	21	34	39.3	81

Source: Current Population Survey outgoing rotation group files for New York City, 2000 to 2003 pooled data.

TABLE 7.8 REAL WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EARNINGS IN NEW YORK CITY, 2000 TO 2003 (FOURTH-QUARTER 2003 DOLLARS)

	Mean				Median			
	Low-Wage Households	Mid-Wage Households	High-Wage Households	All Households	Low-Wage Households	Mid-Wage Households	High-Wage Households	All Households
Weekly household earnings								
Q1 2000	\$602	\$965	\$1,502	\$1,059	\$489	\$836	\$1,275	\$842
Q2 2000	\$538	\$925	\$1,618	\$1,107	\$431	\$725	\$1,364	\$862
Q3 2000	\$608	\$903	\$1,542	\$1,044	\$493	\$748	\$1,209	\$831
Q4 2000	\$587	\$942	\$1,476	\$1,026	\$424	\$815	\$1,308	\$848
Q1 2001	\$630	\$865	\$1,583	\$1,087	\$511	\$748	\$1,374	\$868
Q2 2001	\$563	\$913	\$1,545	\$1,064	\$428	\$795	\$1,330	\$845
Q3 2001	\$588	\$909	\$1,524	\$1,041	\$442	\$780	\$1,301	\$812
Q4 2001	\$540	\$921	\$1,614	\$1,063	\$443	\$721	\$1,385	\$801
Q1 2002	\$515	\$992	\$1,701	\$1,148	\$363	\$781	\$1,549	\$898
Q2 2002	\$577	\$917	\$1,527	\$1,068	\$453	\$791	\$1,364	\$854
Q3 2002	\$598	\$912	\$1,644	\$1,074	\$409	\$748	\$1,389	\$819
Q4 2002	\$541	\$878	\$1,437	\$998	\$415	\$744	\$1,273	\$783

Q1 2003	\$588	\$877	\$1,743	\$1,088	\$484	\$767	\$1,534	\$807
Q2 2003	\$521	\$919	\$1,509	\$1,057	\$403	\$744	\$1,260	\$863
Q3 2003	\$589	\$866	\$1,466	\$998	\$451	\$701	\$1,230	\$752
Q4 2003	\$543	\$910	\$1,432	\$1,010	\$440	\$750	\$1,188	\$800

Year-on-year
change

Q1 2001	4.6%	-10.3%	5.4%	2.6%	4.5%	-10.5%	7.8%	3.0%
Q2 2001	4.7	-1.2	-4.5	-3.9	-0.8	9.6	-2.5	-2.0
Q3 2001	-3.2	0.6	-1.2	-0.3	-10.3	4.4	7.6	-2.4
Q4 2001	-7.9	-2.2	9.3	3.6	4.4	-11.6	5.9	-5.6
Q1 2002	-18.2	14.6	7.5	5.6	-28.9	4.4	12.7	3.5
Q2 2002	2.4	0.3	-1.1	0.4	5.9	-0.5	2.6	1.1
Q3 2002	1.7	0.4	7.9	3.2	-7.4	-4.2	6.8	0.9
Q4 2002	0.1	-4.6	-11.0	-6.1	-6.3	3.2	-8.1	-2.2
Q1 2003	14.2	-11.6	2.5	-5.2	33.3	-1.8	-1.0	-10.1
Q2 2003	-9.7	0.3	-1.2	-1.0	-10.9	-6.0	-7.7	1.1
Q3 2003	-1.6	-5.1	-10.8	-7.1	10.1	-6.2	-11.4	-8.2
Q4 2003	0.4	3.6	-0.3	1.2	6.1	0.8	-6.7	2.1

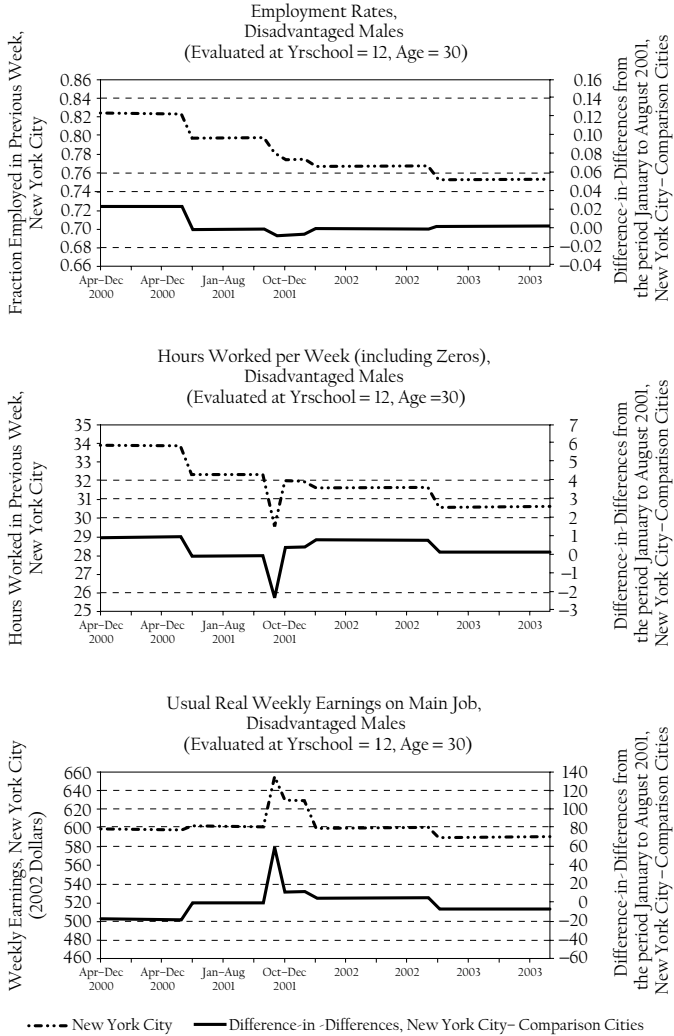
Source: Authors' calculations from Current Population Survey outgoing rotation group files.

TABLE 7.9 REAL WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EARNINGS IN NEW YORK CITY, 2000 TO 2003 (FOURTH-QUARTER 2003 DOLLARS)

	Mean				Median			
	Low-Wage Households	Mid-Wage Households	High-Wage Households	All Households	Low-Wage Households	Mid-Wage Households	High-Wage Households	All Households
Weekly household earnings								
2000	\$585	\$934	\$1,539	\$1,060	\$458	\$797	\$1,293	\$842
2001	\$578	\$902	\$1,567	\$1,064	\$469	\$765	\$1,353	\$832
2002	\$558	\$928	\$1,574	\$1,073	\$415	\$774	\$1,378	\$831
2003	\$563	\$893	\$1,535	\$1,038	\$440	\$731	\$1,281	\$798
Year-on-year change								
2001	-1.1%	-3.4%	1.9%	0.4%	2.4%	-4.1%	4.6%	-1.2%
2002	-3.5	2.9	0.5	0.8	-11.5	1.2	1.9	-0.2
2003	0.9	-3.7	-2.5	-3.3	6.1	-5.6	-7.1	-4.0

Source: Authors' calculations from Current Population Survey outgoing rotation group files.

FIGURE 8.1 EMPLOYMENT RATES, WEEKLY HOURS WORKED, AND USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS ON MAIN JOB, ADJUSTED FOR POTENTIAL EXPERIENCE: COMBINED DISADVANTAGED GROUPS AGE EIGHTEEN TO SIXTY-FOUR IN NEW YORK CITY AND COMPARISON CITIES, BY GENDER, APRIL 2000 TO DECEMBER 2003



Source: Current Population Survey monthly basic files, 2000 to 2003.

FIGURE 8.1 *CONTINUED*

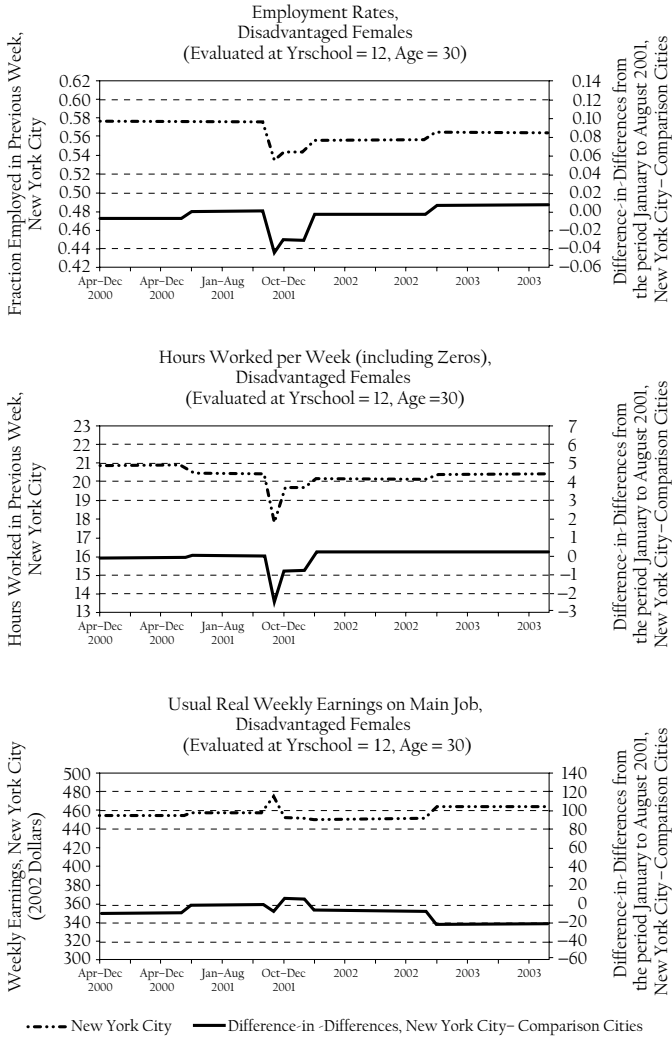
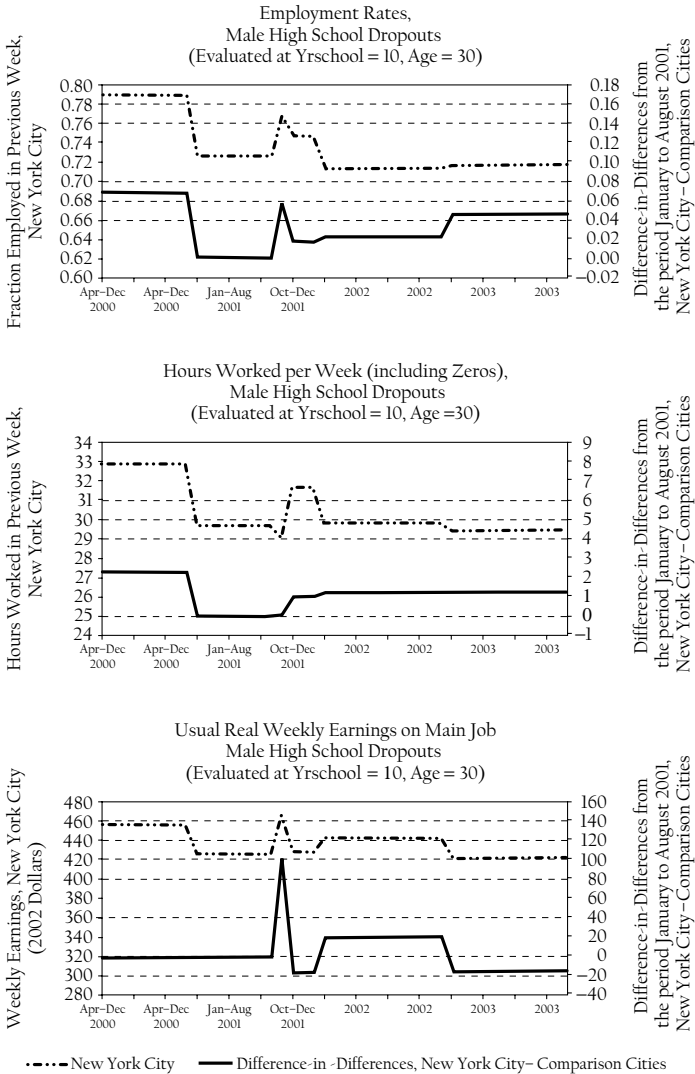


FIGURE 8.2 EMPLOYMENT RATES, WEEKLY HOURS WORKED, AND USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS ON MAIN JOB, ADJUSTED FOR POTENTIAL EXPERIENCE: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AGE EIGHTEEN TO SIXTY-FOUR IN NEW YORK CITY AND COMPARISON CITIES, BY GENDER, APRIL 2000 TO DECEMBER 2003



Source: Current Population Survey monthly basic files, 2000 to 2003.

FIGURE 8.2 CONTINUED

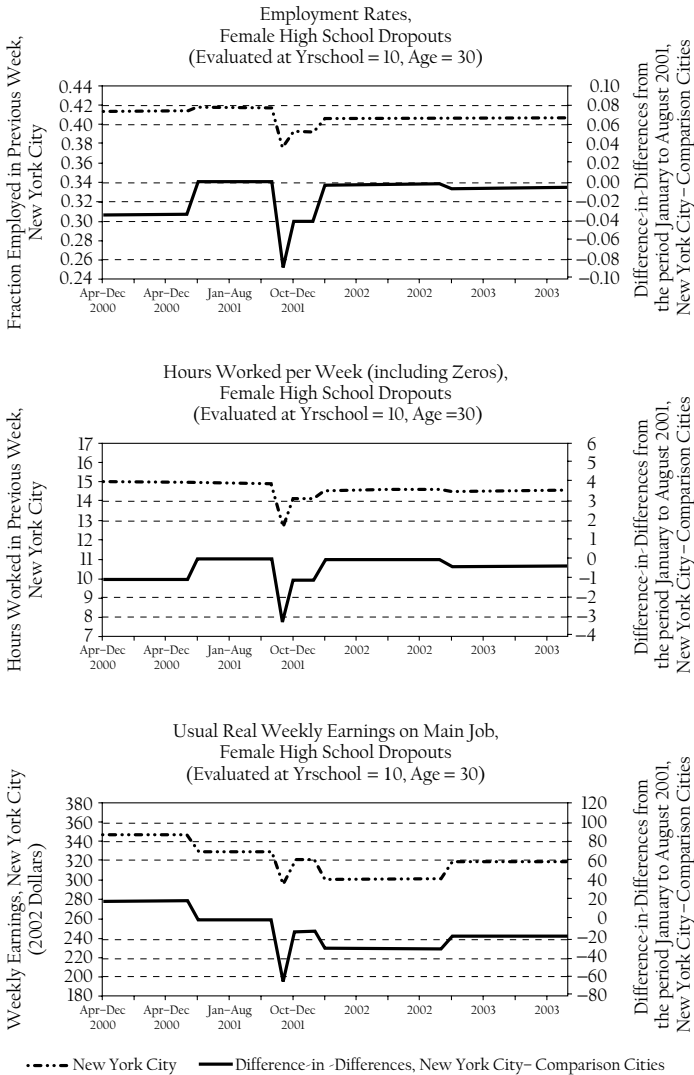
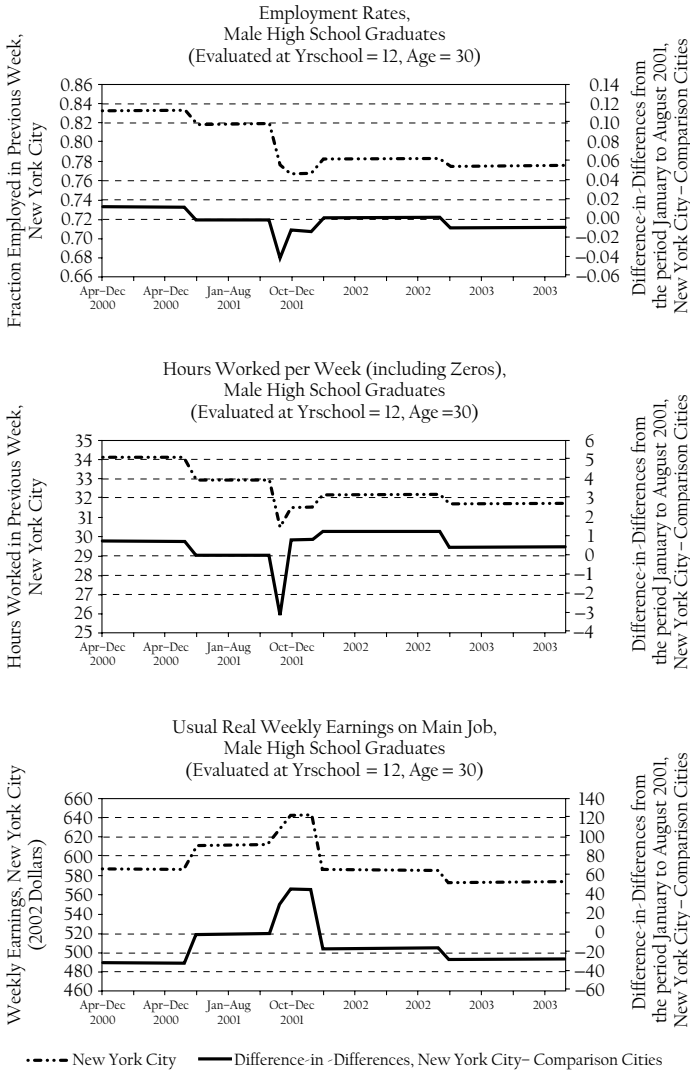


FIGURE 8.3 EMPLOYMENT RATES, WEEKLY HOURS WORKED, AND USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS ON MAIN JOB, ADJUSTED FOR POTENTIAL EXPERIENCE: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AGE EIGHTEEN TO SIXTY-FOUR IN NEW YORK CITY AND COMPARISON CITIES, BY GENDER, APRIL 2000 TO DECEMBER 2003



Source: Current Population Survey monthly basic files, 2000 to 2003.

FIGURE 8.3 CONTINUED

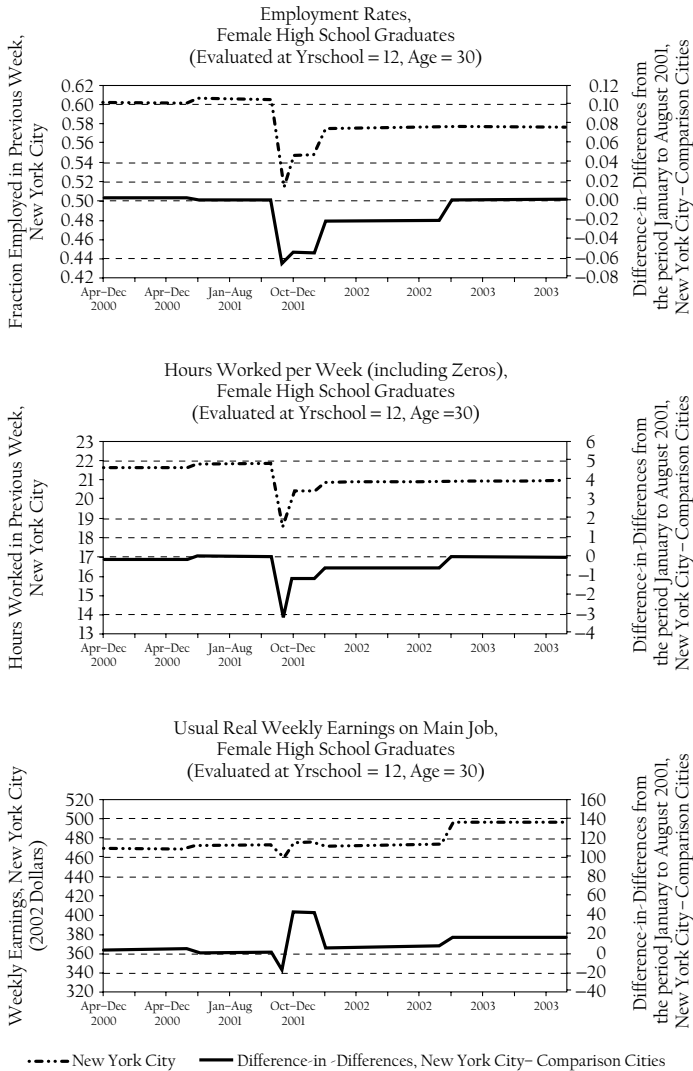
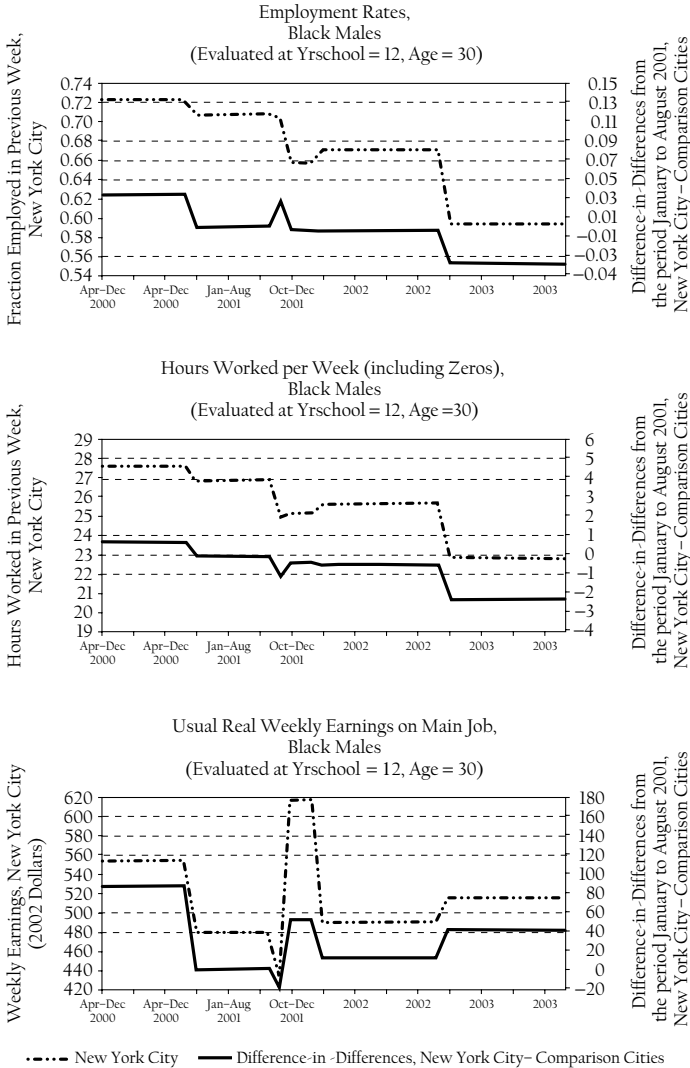


FIGURE 8.4 EMPLOYMENT RATES, WEEKLY HOURS WORKED, AND USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS ON MAIN JOB, ADJUSTED FOR EDUCATION AND POTENTIAL EXPERIENCE: BLACK NON-HISPANICS AGE EIGHTEEN TO SIXTY-FOUR IN NEW YORK CITY AND COMPARISON CITIES, BY GENDER, APRIL 2000 TO DECEMBER 2003



Source: Current Population Survey monthly basic files, 2000 to 2003.

FIGURE 8.4 CONTINUED

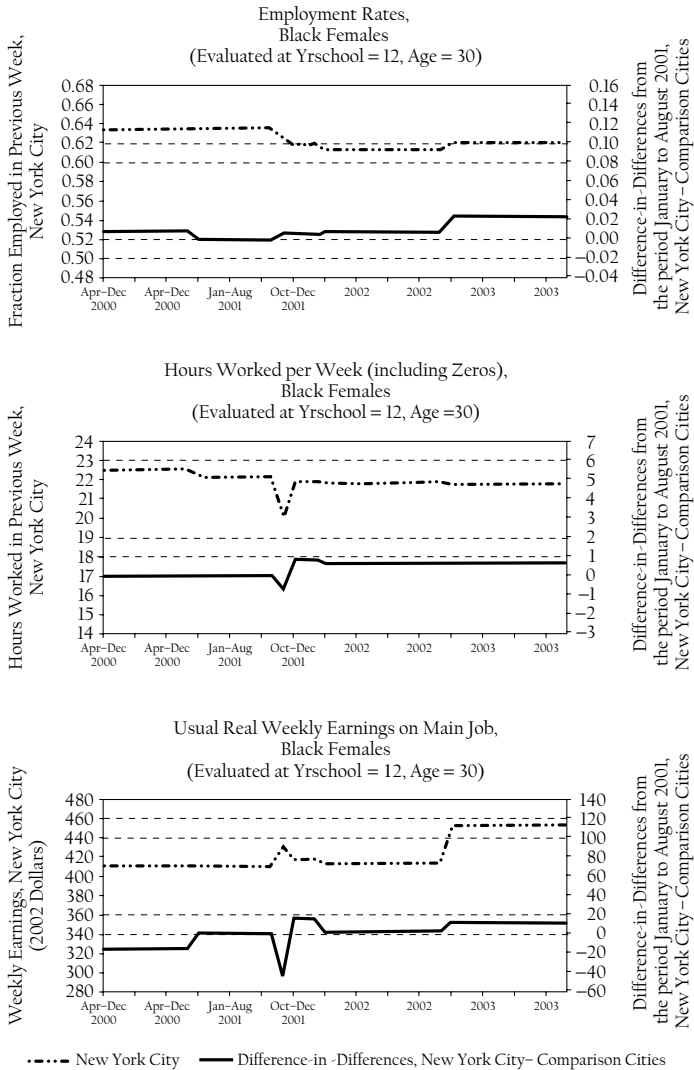


FIGURE 8.5 *CONTINUED*

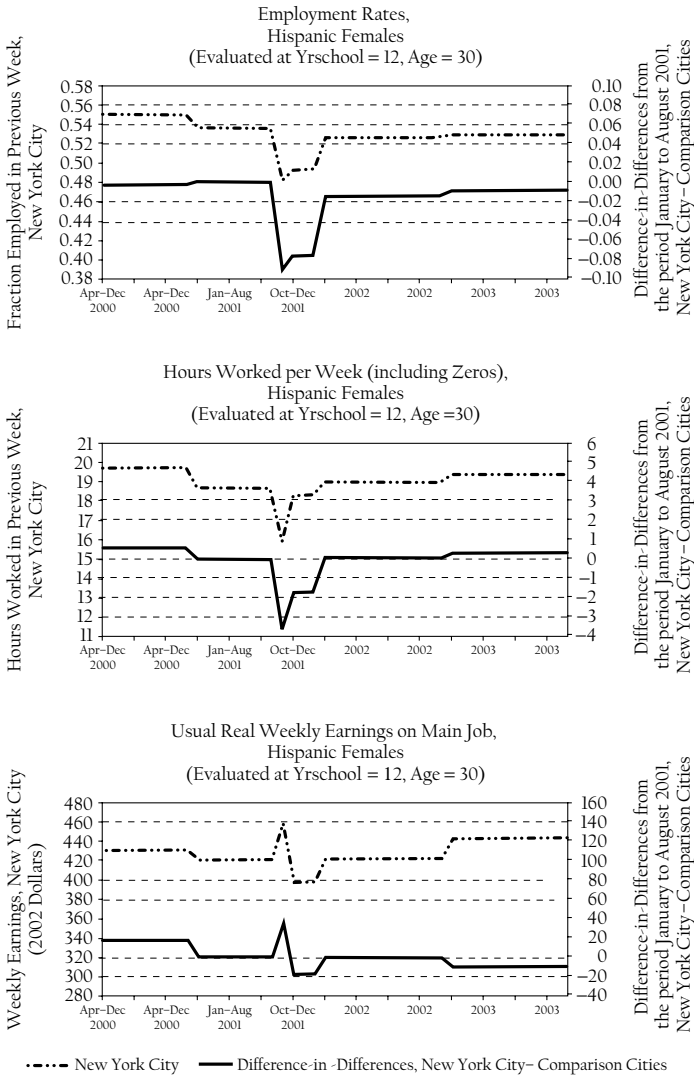
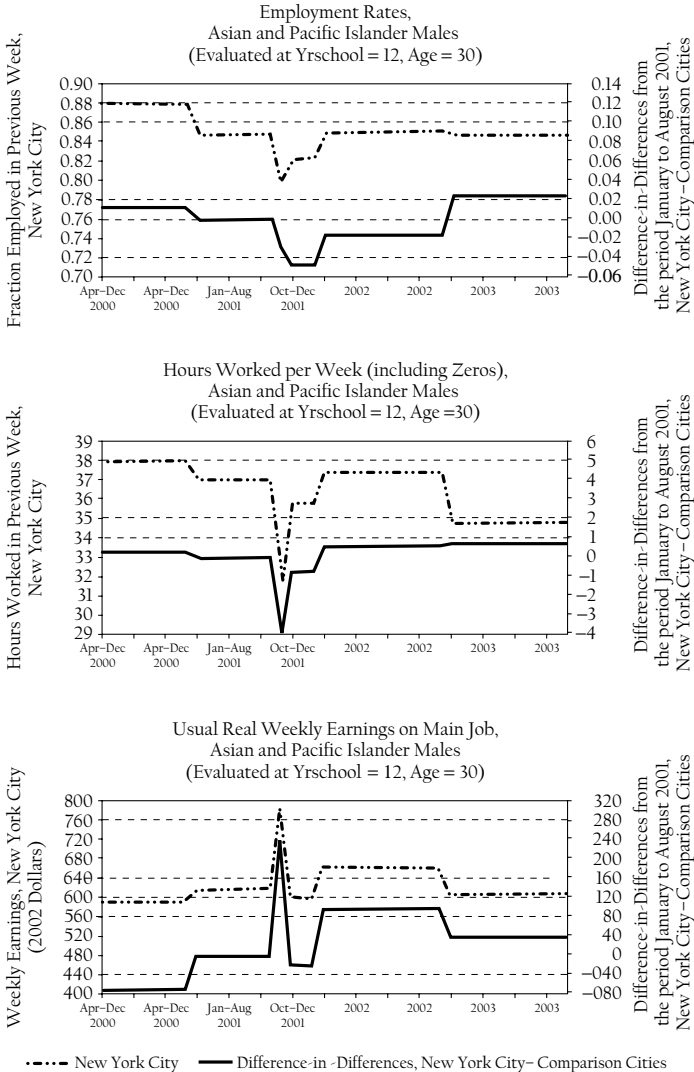


FIGURE 8.6 EMPLOYMENT RATES, WEEKLY HOURS WORKED, AND USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS ON MAIN JOB, ADJUSTED FOR EDUCATION AND POTENTIAL EXPERIENCE: ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS AGE EIGHTEEN TO SIXTY-FOUR IN NEW YORK CITY AND COMPARISON CITIES, BY GENDER, APRIL 2000 TO DECEMBER 2003



Source: Current Population Survey monthly basic files, 2000 to 2003.

FIGURE 8.6 CONTINUED

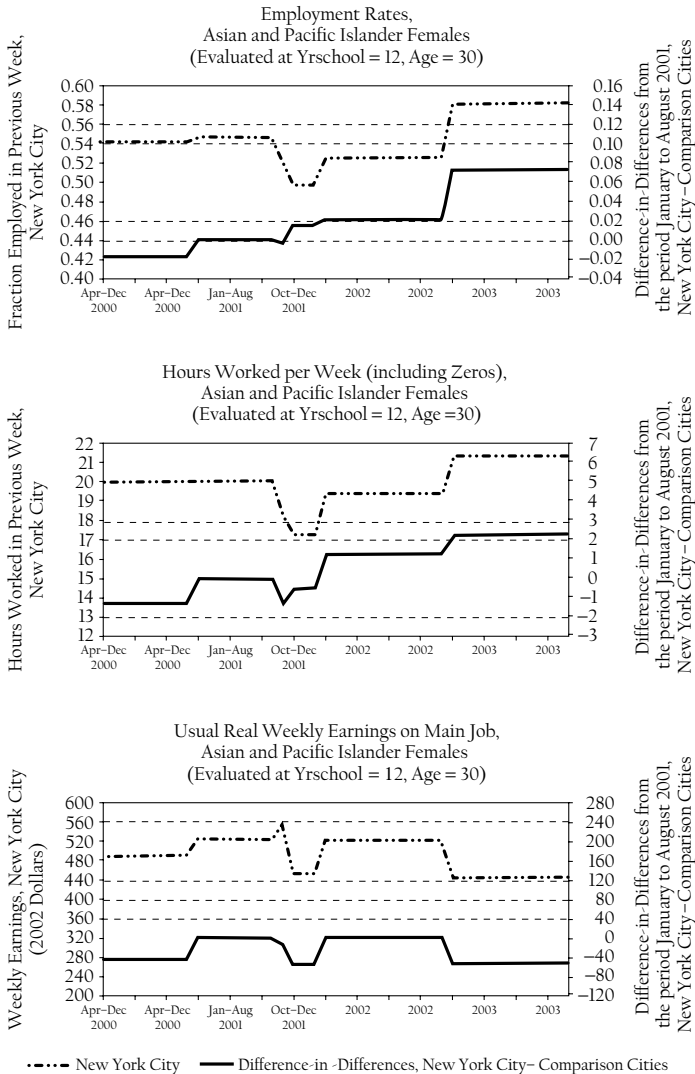


FIGURE 8.7 CONTINUED

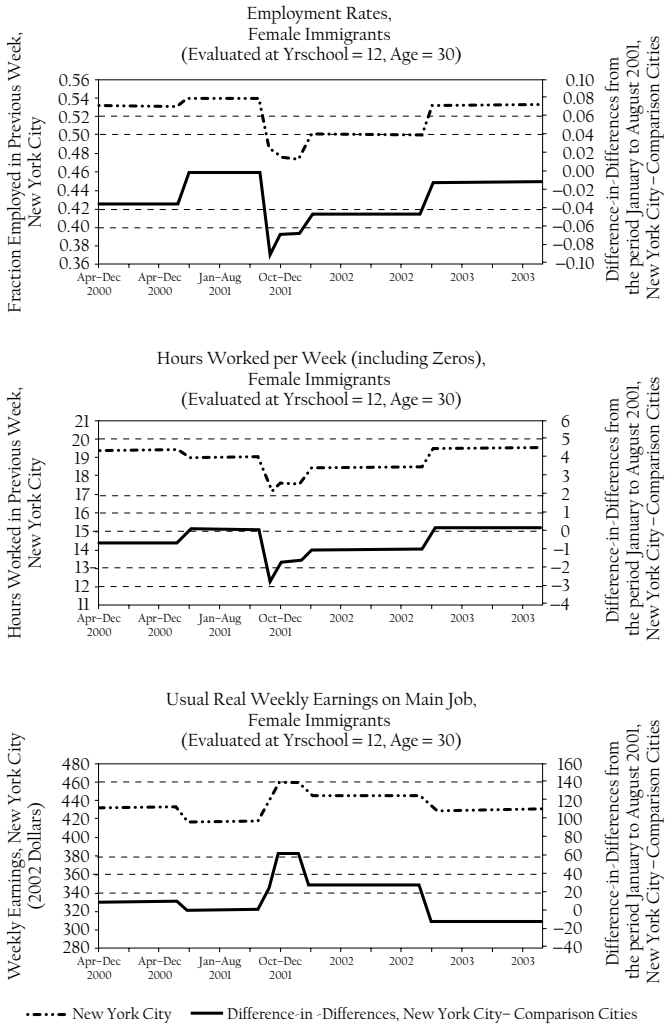
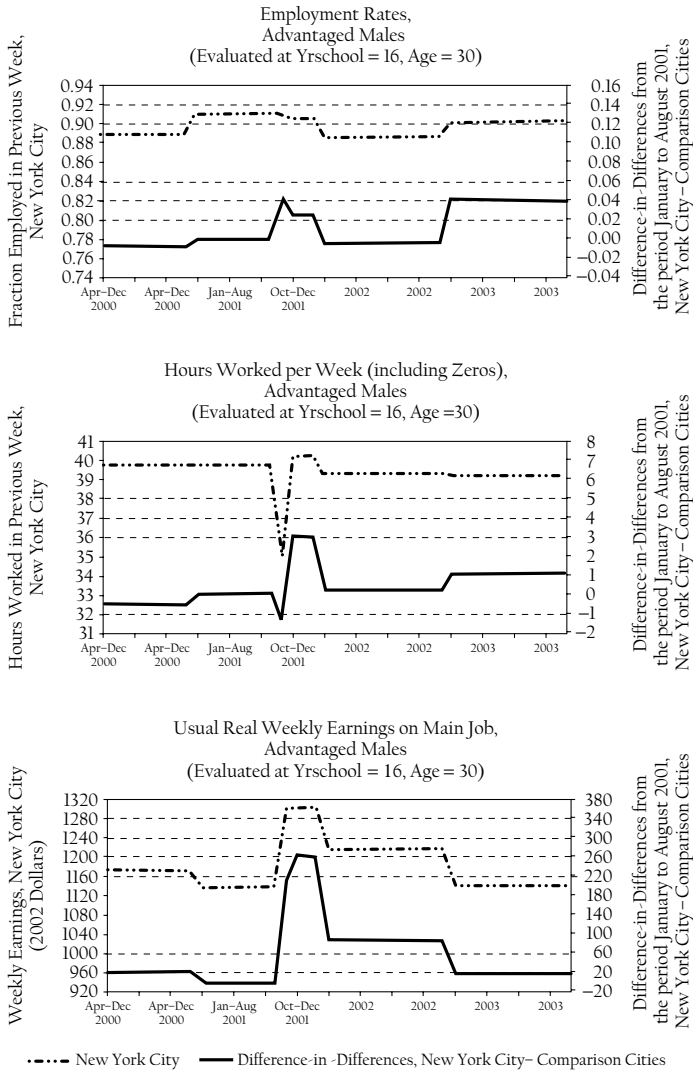


FIGURE 8.8 EMPLOYMENT RATES, WEEKLY HOURS WORKED, AND USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS ON MAIN JOB, ADJUSTED FOR EDUCATION AND POTENTIAL EXPERIENCE: ADVANTAGED GROUP AGE EIGHTEEN TO SIXTY-FOUR IN NEW YORK CITY AND COMPARISON CITIES, BY GENDER, APRIL 2000 TO DECEMBER 2003



Source: Current Population Survey monthly basic files, 2000 to 2003.

TABLE 8.1 SIGNS OF CHANGES IN NEW YORK CITY FROM THE PERIOD JANUARY TO AUGUST 2001 AND DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES, NEW YORK CITY—COMPARISON CITIES, DISADVANTAGED VERSUS ADVANTAGED GROUPS

	Disadvantaged Groups Combined				Advantaged Group			
	Jan–Aug 2001 to Oct–Dec 2001		Jan–Aug 2001 to Year 2002		Jan–Aug 2001 to Oct–Dec 2001		Jan–Aug 2001 to Year 2002	
	New York City Change	Diff- in-Diff	New York City Change	Diff- in-Diff	New York City Change	Diff- in-Diff	New York City Change	Diff- in-Diff
Males								
Employment	sig —	—	sig —	0	—	+	sig —	—
Weekly hours worked	—	+	sig —	sig +	+	sig +	—	+
Usual weekly earnings	+	+	—	+	sig +	sig +	+	+
Annual earnings, 2002–2001			—	+			—	—
Females								
Employment	sig —	sig —	sig —	—	+	+	sig +	sig +
Weekly hours worked	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	sig +
Usual weekly earnings	—	+	—	—	+	+	+	+
Annual earnings, 2002–2001			+	+			—	+
Households								
Annual income, 2002–2001, money plus in-kind income			—	+			—	—
Medicaid receipt, 2002–2001			+	+			sig —	sig —

Source: Author's calculations from the Current Population Survey.

Notes: “Disadvantaged groups combined” includes all nonwhites, Hispanics, recent immigrants, and those with no more than a high school education. “Advantaged group” is white non-Hispanics who are not recent immigrants and who attended college. “+” signs in the “New York City Change” columns indicate an increase in New York City after 9/11; “—” signs indicate a decrease. “+” signs in the “Diff-in-Diff” columns indicate a larger increase or smaller decrease in New York City than in the comparison cities after 9/11. “—” signs in the “Diff-in-Diff” columns indicate a smaller increase or larger decrease in New York City than in the comparison cities after 9/11. “sig +” and “sig —” indicate that the change or difference-in-difference is significant at the 10 percent level.

TABLE 8.2 SIGNS OF CHANGES IN NEW YORK CITY FROM THE PERIOD JANUARY TO AUGUST 2001 AND DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES, NEW YORK CITY—COMPARISON CITIES, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	High School Dropouts				High School Graduates			
	Jan–Aug 2001 to Oct–Dec 2001		Jan–Aug 2001 to Year 2002		Jan–Aug 2001 to Oct–Dec 2001		Jan–Aug 2001 to Year 2002	
	New York City Change	Diff- in-Diff	New York City Change	Diff- in-Diff	New York City Change	Diff- in-Diff	New York City Change	Diff- in-Diff
Males								
Employment	+	+	—	+	sig —	—	sig —	~0
Weekly hours worked	sig +	+	+	+	—	+	—	+
Usual weekly earnings	~0	—	+	+	+	+	—	—
Annual earnings, 2002–2001			—	+			—	—
Females								
Employment	—	—	—	~0	sig —	sig —	sig —	—
Weekly hours worked	—	—	—	—	sig —	—	sig —	—
Usual weekly earnings	—	—	—	—	~0	+	~0	+
Annual earnings, 2002–2001			+	—			+	+
Households								
Annual income, 2002–2001, money plus in-kind income			~0	+			—	~0
Medicaid receipt, 2002–2001			+	+			—	~0

Source: Author's calculations from the Current Population Survey.

Notes: “+” signs in the “New York City Change” columns indicate an increase in New York City after 9/11; “—” signs indicate a decrease. “+” signs in the “Diff-in-Diff” columns indicate a larger increase or smaller decrease in New York City than in the comparison cities after 9/11. “—” signs in the “Diff-in-Diff” columns indicate a smaller increase or larger decrease in New York City than in the comparison cities after 9/11. “sig +” and “sig —” indicate that the change or difference-in-difference is significant at the 10 percent level.

TABLE 8.3 SIGNS OF CHANGES IN NEW YORK CITY FROM THE PERIOD JANUARY TO AUGUST 2001 AND DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES, NEW YORK CITY—COMPARISON CITIES, BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

	Black Non-Hispanics			
	Jan–Aug 2001 to Oct–Dec 2001		Jan–Aug 2001 to Year 2002	
	New York City Change	Diff- in-Diff	New York City Change	Diff- in-Diff
Males				
Employment	sig —	~0	sig —	~0
Weekly hours worked	sig —	—	sig —	—
Usual weekly earnings	sig +	+	+	+
Annual earnings, 2002–2001			—	sig —
Females				
Employment	—	~0	sig —	~0
Weekly hours worked	—	+	—	+
Usual weekly earnings	+	+	~0	~0
Annual earnings, 2002–2001			+	+
Households				
Annual income, 2002–2001, money plus in-kind income			+	—
Medicaid receipt, 2002–2001			~0	0

Source: Author's calculations from the Current Population Survey.

Notes: "+" signs in the "New York City Change" columns indicate an increase in New York City after 9/11; "—" signs indicate a decrease. "+" signs in the "Diff-in-Diff" columns indicate a larger increase or smaller decrease in New York City than in the comparison cities after 9/11. "—" signs indicate a smaller increase or larger decrease in New York City than in the comparison cities after 9/11.

Hispanics				Asian and Pacific Islander Non-Hispanics			
Jan-Aug 2001 to Oct-Dec 2001		Jan-Aug 2001 to Year 2002		Jan-Aug 2001 to Oct-Dec 2001		Jan-Aug 2001 to Year 2002	
New York City Change	Diff-in-Diff	New York City Change	Diff-in-Diff	New York City Change	Diff-in-Diff	New York City Change	Diff-in-Diff
+	sig +	—	+	—	—	~0	—
sig +	sig +	+	sig +	—	—	+	+
+	+	~0	~0	—	—	+	+
		sig +	sig +			—	+
sig —	sig —	—	—	—	+	—	+
—	sig —	+	0	sig —	—	—	+
—	—	0	~0	—	—	~0	~0
		—	—			—	—
		+	+			+	+
		+	+			+	+

signs in the “Diff-in-Diff” columns indicate a smaller increase or larger decrease in New York City than in the comparison cities after 9/11. “sig +” and “sig —” indicate that the change or difference-in-difference is significant at the 10 percent level.

TABLE 8.4 SIGNS OF CHANGES IN NEW YORK CITY FROM THE PERIOD JANUARY TO AUGUST 2001 AND DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES, NEW YORK CITY—COMPARISON CITIES, IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES LESS THAN FIFTEEN YEARS

	Jan–Aug 2001 to Oct–Dec 2001		Jan–Aug 2001 to Year 2002	
	New York City Change	Diff- in-Diff	New York City Change	Diff- in-Diff
Males				
Employment	—	—	sig —	—
Weekly hours worked	—	+	—	+
Usual weekly earnings	~0	+	—	—
Annual earnings, 2002–2001			—	+
Females				
Employment	sig —	sig —	sig —	sig —
Weekly hours worked	sig —	—	—	—
Usual weekly earnings	+	+	+	+
Annual earnings, 2002–2001			~0	—
Households				
Annual income, 2002–2001, money plus in-kind income			—	+
Medicaid receipt, 2002–2001			—	+

Source: Author's calculations from the Current Population Survey.

Notes: “+” signs in the “New York City Change” columns indicate an increase in New York City after 9/11; “—” signs indicate a decrease. “+” signs in the “Diff-in-Diff” columns indicate a larger increase or smaller decrease in New York City than in the comparison cities after 9/11. “—” signs in the “Diff-in-Diff” columns indicate a smaller increase or larger decrease in New York City than in the comparison cities after 9/11. “sig +” and “sig —” indicate that the change or difference-in-difference is significant at the 10 percent level.

TABLE 9.8 CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS IN 2002 AMONG THOSE REPORTING EFFECTS OF WORLD TRADE CENTER ATTACK

World Trade Center Effect ^a	One or More Parent Not Employed ^b	Out-of-Home Care ^b	Nanny or Sitter ^b	Family or Friends ^b	No Care Specified ^b
All families	52.9%	25.8%	4.5%	11.2%	5.7%
Anyone in family lost job	59.5	18.5	3.0	9.8	9.2
Respondent wanted to stay home	55.9	25.7	3.9	10.9	3.6
Respondent cut child's freedom of movement	56.0	28.2	3.1	8.6	4.2
Child had new emotional and/or health problems	53.1	31.7	1.4	3.8	10.0
Child had problems sleeping	48.5	29.0	3.7	13.4	5.3
Child wanted to stay home	52.3	28.6	1.9	8.1	9.1
Child was worried respondent will go away and not return	50.9	31.8	1.7	10.0	5.5
Married couples	60.3	22.1	3.6	9.5	4.4
Anyone in family lost job	68.1	15.0	1.9	10.4	4.7
Respondent wanted to stay home	63.6	20.5	4.0	9.6	2.2
Respondent cut child's freedom of movement	63.3	26.4	1.2	5.7	3.5
Child had new emotional and/or health problems	60.0	29.0	0.0	1.8	9.3
Child had problems sleeping	58.7	21.8	0.0	14.9	4.6
Child wanted to stay home	60.9	25.2	0.0	6.9	7.1
Child was worried respondent will go away and not return	57.4	26.8	0.0	10.3	5.5
Single parents	34.7	39.1	6.5	14.9	4.8
Anyone in family lost job	42.7	39.5	0.0	13.3	4.5
Respondent wanted to stay home	37.6	38.1	8.3	12.7	12.7
Respondent cut child's freedom of movement	32.5	38.5	9.0	16.9	3.0
Child had new emotional and/or health problems	23.1	45.0	5.4	10.0	16.6
Child had problems sleeping	51.7	32.6	13.1	0.0	2.6
Child wanted to stay home	43.4	38.4	6.0	4.6	7.6
Child was worried respondent will go away and not return	33.7	41.7	6.8	11.2	6.5

Source: New York Social Indicators Survey (author's estimates).

^aExcept for "lost job," answered "yes" or "sometimes" to question about World Trade Center effect.

^bHierarchical child care category; see notes to table 9.1.

TABLE 9.9 PROPORTION REPORTING ANY USE OF CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENT AMONG THOSE REPORTING AN EFFECT OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER ATTACK, 2002 (SAMPLE-WEIGHTED PROPORTIONS)

World Trade Center Effect ^a	One or More Parent Not Employed	Out-of-Home Care	Nanny or Sitter	Family or Friends
All	0.53	0.54	0.19	0.57
Adult effects				
Anyone in family lost job	0.60	0.56	0.11	0.57
Respondent wanted to stay home	0.56	0.50	0.20	0.56
Respondent cut child's freedom of movement	0.56	0.58	0.18	0.54
Child effects				
Child had new emotional and/or health problems	0.53	0.67	0.21	0.49
Child had problems sleeping	0.49	0.62	0.16	0.57
Child wanted to stay home	0.52	0.53	0.18	0.52
Child was worried respondent will go away and never return	0.51	0.56	0.20	0.52

Source: New York Social Indicators Survey (author's estimates).

^aExcept for "lost job," answered "yes" or "sometimes" to question about World Trade Center effect.

TABLE 9.10 EFFECTS OF WORLD TRADE CENTER JOB LOSS ON EMPLOYMENT OF MALE OR ALL CO-RESIDENT PARENTS IN 2002 (ODDS RATIOS FROM LOGISTIC REGRESSION, SAMPLE-WEIGHTED DATA)

Sample, Model	All Resident Parents Employed ^a		Male Employed ^b	
	(Odds Ratio)	Sample Size	(Odds Ratio)	Sample Size
All families with children under thirteen				
1. No controls	0.72	602	0.47*	430
2. Demographic controls	0.88	602	0.53	430
3. Demographic and borough controls	0.91	602	0.54	430
Selected subsamples (demographic and borough controls)				
4. With a child under age six	0.60	330	0.43	249
5. With a child age six to thirteen, none younger	1.06	272	0.63	180
6. College graduate (mother)	0.93	164	0.24	136
7. Married couples	0.74	356	0.44*	356
8. Married couples, child under age six	0.55	209	0.35*	209
9. Married couples, child age six to thirteen, none younger	0.81	147	0.32	147
10. Single mother with children under age thirteen	0.53	156	n.a.	
11. Single mother, child under age six	1.07	72	n.a.	
12. Single mother, child age six to thirteen, none younger	0.43	83	n.a.	

Source: New York Social Indicators Survey (author's estimates).

^aAll employed = adult respondent and spouse or partner employed or employed single parent. Twelve married couples were dropped owing to missing employment status for the adult male.

^bEmployed male respondent or male spouse or partner of respondent.

** $p \leq 0.05$; * $.05 < p \leq .10$; n.a. = not applicable.

TABLE 9.6 YEAR EFFECTS ON ANY USE OF CHILD CARE MODE, 2002 VERSUS 1999 (COEFFICIENTS FROM LINEAR PROBABILITY MODELS, SAMPLE-WEIGHTED DATA)

Sample, Model	One or More Parent Not Employed	Out-of- Home Care	Private Day Care, Preschool	Public After- School	Public Preschool	Nanny or Sitter	Family or Friends	Sample Size
Entire sample								
1. No controls	0.023	0.124**	0.039	0.081**	0.065	0.019	-0.002	1,230
2. Demographic controls	-0.003	0.130**	0.055**	0.077**	0.065	0.024	0.020	1,230
3. Demographic and borough controls	-0.010	0.132**	0.056**	0.077**	0.067	0.024	0.022	1,230
Various subsamples (demographic and borough controls)								
4. With a child under age six	0.032	0.164**	0.099**	0.079	0.066	0.026	0.007	682
5. No child under age six	-0.067	0.096*	0.044	0.082*	n.a.	0.004	0.046	548
6. Manhattan only	0.077	0.244**	0.019	0.164	0.128	0.103	0.080	148
7. College graduate (mother)	0.004	0.126**	0.068	0.106*	-0.054	-0.040	-0.024	321
8. Married couples	0.020	0.175**	0.060**	0.101**	0.072	-0.006	0.007	702
9. Married couples, child under age six	0.048	0.141**	0.101**	-0.009	0.082*	-0.024	-0.009	409
10. Married couples, no child under age six	-0.017	0.231**	0.016	0.196**	n.a.	-0.001	0.051	293
11. Single parent	-0.077	0.045	0.059	0.059	0.010	0.048	0.001	380
12. Single parent, child under age six	0.062	0.169**	0.144**	0.322**	0.003	0.095	-0.023	178
13. Single parent, no child under age six	-0.187**	-0.063	-0.020	-0.067	n.a.	0.024	0.063	202

Source: New York Social Indicators Survey (author's estimates).

Notes: Data are weighted with sampling weights scaled to sum to one for each year.

Full sample is households with children age twelve and under. Demographic controls include mother's age and dummy variables for mother's education (3), race/Hispanicity (3) and immigrant status of respondent, marital status (2), and dummy variables for child age and number (categories are one child under six, none six to twelve; two or more children under six, none six to twelve; at least one child under six and at least one six to twelve; one child six to twelve, none younger; and two or more children six to twelve, none younger), where appropriate.

**p ≤ .05; *0.05 < p ≤ .10; p-values based on robust standard errors.

TABLE 9.7 PROPORTION REPORTING EFFECTS OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER ATTACK, BY CATEGORICAL CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENT, 2002 (SAMPLE-WEIGHTED)

World Trade Center Effect ^a	One or More Parent Not Employed ^b					
	All	Out-of-Home Care ^b	Nanny or Sitter ^b	Family or Friends ^b	No Care Specified ^b	
Adult effects						
Anyone in family lost job	0.16	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.26
Respondent wanted to stay home	0.47	0.49	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.29
Respondent cut child's freedom of movement	0.43	0.46	0.47	0.30	0.35	0.31
Child effects						
Child had new emotional or health problems	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.12
Child had problems sleeping	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.10
Child wanted to stay home	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.08	0.14	0.30
Child was worried respondent will go away and never return	0.29	0.29	0.36	0.12	0.27	0.29
Weighted sample count	614	324	161	26	68	35

Source: New York Social Indicators Survey (author's estimates).

^aExcept for "lost job," answered "yes" or "sometimes" to question about World Trade Center effect.

^bHierarchical child care category: see notes to table 9.1.

TABLE 9.3 SAMPLE STATISTICS BY CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENT, 1999
(SAMPLE-WEIGHTED PROPORTIONS, UNLESS INDICATED)

Characteristics of Adult Respondent or Mother	One or More Parent Not Employed ^a	Out-of-Home Care ^a	Nanny or Sitter ^a	Family or Friends ^a	No Care Specified ^a	All
Mother's education						
Less than high school graduate	0.31	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.31	0.22
High school graduate	0.38	0.33	0.32	0.39	0.25	0.35
Some college	0.15	0.28	0.13	0.23	0.25	0.20
College graduate or higher	0.16	0.29	0.41	0.31	0.19	0.23
Respondent race, Hispanic						
Hispanic	0.42	0.28	0.25	0.37	0.34	0.36
Non-Hispanic black	0.19	0.38	0.35	0.22	0.20	0.25
Non-Hispanic White	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.15	0.23
Other and unknown	0.16	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.31	0.16
Mother's age (years)	34.8	35.5	34.7	34.8	39.0	35.2
Respondent immigrant	0.60	0.42	0.63	0.54	0.77	0.56
Number and ages of children under age thirteen						
One child under age six, none age six to twelve	0.19	0.22	0.28	0.28	0.23	0.22
Two or more children under age six, none age six to twelve	0.06	0.05	0.23	0.02	0.00	0.06
One or more under six and one or more age six to twelve	0.35	0.19	0.13	0.23	0.37	0.28
One child age six to twelve only	0.28	0.40	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.31
Two or more children age six to twelve, none under six	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.19	0.11	0.13
Living arrangement						
Respondent lives with spouse	0.63	0.52	0.50	0.62	0.48	0.59
Respondent lives with partner	0.16	0.12	0.23	0.07	0.02	0.13
Respondent single parent (no spouse or partner present)	0.21	0.36	0.27	0.31	0.50	0.28
Borough of New York City						
Bronx	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.20
Queens	0.28	0.38	0.26	0.32	0.47	0.32
Brooklyn	0.32	0.22	0.39	0.36	0.23	0.30
Staten Island	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06
Manhattan	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.12
Sample size (unweighted)	266	186	39	93	32	616
Weighted proportion	0.51	0.24	0.05	0.14	0.06	1.00

Source: New York Social Indicators Survey (author's estimates).

^aCategory of hierarchical child care variable; see notes to table 9.1 for definition.

TABLE 9.4 SAMPLE STATISTICS BY CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENT, 2002
(SAMPLE-WEIGHTED PROPORTIONS, UNLESS INDICATED)

Characteristics of Adult Respondent or Mother	One or More Parent Not Employed ^a	Out-of-Home Care ^a	Nanny or Sitter ^a	Family or Friends ^a	No Care Specified ^a	All
Mother's education						
Less than high school graduate	0.35	0.20	0.18	0.13	0.43	0.28
High school graduate	0.35	0.27	0.22	0.29	0.21	0.31
Some college	0.13	0.26	0.19	0.24	0.11	0.18
College graduate or higher	0.17	0.27	0.41	0.34	0.25	0.23
Respondent race, Hispanic						
Hispanic	0.35	0.27	0.38	0.31	0.30	0.33
Non-Hispanic black	0.15	0.42	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.25
Non-Hispanic white	0.26	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.33	0.24
Other and unknown	0.24	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.13	0.18
Mother's age (years)	34.6	36.5	35.4	35.0	39.9	35.5
Respondent immigrant	0.62	0.52	0.65	0.43	0.69	0.58
Number and ages of children under age thirteen						
One child under age six, none age six to twelve	0.22	0.16	0.29	0.23	0.10	0.20
Two or more children under age six, none age six to twelve	0.13	0.05	0.15	0.04	0.06	0.09
One or more under six and one or more age six to twelve	0.25	0.28	0.22	0.10	0.08	0.23
One child age six to twelve only	0.23	0.35	0.19	0.39	0.54	0.30
Two or more children age six to twelve, none under six	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.23	0.22	0.18
Living arrangement						
Respondent lives with spouse	0.73	0.56	0.49	0.55	0.50	0.64
Respondent lives with partner	0.13	0.10	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.13
Respondent single parent (no spouse or partner present)	0.14	0.34	0.36	0.29	0.31	0.23
Borough of New York City						
Bronx	0.22	0.22	0.41	0.23	0.20	0.23
Queens	0.27	0.26	0.20	0.35	0.28	0.27
Brooklyn	0.31	0.36	0.15	0.28	0.43	0.32
Staten Island	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.06
Manhattan	0.13	0.12	0.21	0.07	0.02	0.12
Sample size (unweighted)	283	186	32	84	29	614
Weighted proportion	0.53	0.26	0.05	0.11	0.06	1.00

Source: New York Social Indicators Survey (author's estimates).

^aCategory of hierarchical child care variable, see notes to table 9.1 for definition.

TABLE 9.5 YEAR EFFECTS ON CHILD CARE CHOICES, 2002 VERSUS 1999
(RELATIVE ODDS FROM MULTINOMIAL LOGIT MODELS, BASE
CATEGORY = PARENT CARE PRESUMED)

Sample, Model	Out-of-Home Care	Nanny or Sitter	Family or Friends	Other	Sample Size
Entire sample					
1. No controls	1.02	0.76	0.77	0.91	1,230
2. Demographic controls	1.12	0.81	0.91	0.95	1,230
3. Demographic and borough controls	1.16	0.78	0.94	1.00	1,230
Various subsamples (demographic and borough controls)					
4. Child under age six	1.20	0.69	0.64	0.48	682
5. No child under age six	1.30	1.02	1.48	2.00*	548
6. Manhattan	0.83	0.28	0.87	0.10	148
7. College graduate (mother)	1.06	0.46	1.02	1.53	321
8. Married couple	1.13	0.47*	0.71	0.99	702
9. Married couple, child under age six	1.16	0.74	0.61	0.73	409
10. Married couple, no child under age six	1.09	0.48	1.27	0.78	293
11. Single parent	1.64*	1.53	1.15	1.68	380
12. Single parent, child under age six	0.94	0.73	0.60	0.13	178
13. Single parent, no child under age six	2.84**	3.36*	2.82*	9.40**	282

Source: New York Social Indicators Survey (author's estimates).

Notes: Data are weighted; sample weights are scaled to one for each year. Full sample is households with children age twelve and under. Demographic controls include mother's age and dummy variables for mother's education (4), race (3) and immigrant status of respondent, marital status (2), and dummy variables for number and ages of children (categories are one child under six, none six to twelve; two or more children under six, none six to twelve; at least one child under six and at least one six to twelve; one child six to twelve, none younger; and two or more children six to twelve, none younger).

** $p \leq .05$; * $.05 < p \leq .10$

TABLE 9.2 ANY USE OF CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS IN PAST YEAR, 1999 AND 2002 (SAMPLE-WEIGHTED PROPORTIONS)

Child Care Arrangement	All		Any Child Under Six		No Child Under Six	
	1999	2002	1999	2002	1999	2002
Entire Sample						
One or more parent not employed	50.6	52.8	54.2	59.6	45.8	45.2
Out-of-home care	41.2	53.6	37.5	52.8	46.1	54.4
Private day care, preschool	16.8	20.7	18.1	27.2	15.2	13.4
Public after-school	34.3	42.4	26.6	32.6	40.0	48.6
Public preschool	20.4	26.9	22.2	27.0	n.a.	n.a.
Nanny or sitter	17.2	19.1	19.9	24.0	13.7	13.7
Family or friends	57.1	56.9	60.7	62.9	52.4	50.1
Other	6.1	5.7	6.5	2.5	5.7	9.2
All parents employed						
One or more parent not employed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Out-of-home care	49.2	55.5	43.9	60.6	55.0	51.7
Private day care, preschool	25.0	27.3	26.9	37.8	22.9	18.6
Public after-school	37.0	41.5	22.4	39.7	44.8	42.3
Public preschool	25.0	27.9	26.7	27.8	n.a.	n.a.
Nanny or sitter	24.7	23.1	28.9	31.3	20.2	16.3
Family or friends	70.9	69.3	73.8	77.2	67.7	62.8
Other	12.4	12.1	14.2	6.3	10.5	16.8
Married couples						
One or more parent not employed	54.2	60.1	60.0	65.8	47.1	52.7
Mother not employed	48.9	49.8	54.6	57.2	41.7	40.5
Out-of-home care	37.1	53.6	36.7	48.8	37.5	59.8
Private day care, preschool	14.5	19.0	16.1	24.8	12.4	11.5
Public after-school	29.3	42.4	25.7	25.3	32.2	54.3
Public preschool	16.1	23.6	17.0	23.8	n.a.	n.a.
Nanny or sitter	18.0	17.1	22.7	22.5	12.2	10.1
Family or friends	57.9	55.6	62.8	60.0	51.7	49.9
Other	5.1	4.4	3.4	2.8	7.2	6.3
Single mothers						
Parent not employed	41.2	34.7	37.9	41.5	45.2	28.5
Out-of-home care	49.2	60.4	41.1	65.2	58.7	55.9
Private day care, preschool	20.8	26.5	22.3	38.5	19.0	15.5
Public after-school	41.7	52.9	24.9	59.2	52.1	49.3
Public preschool	28.3	32.4	33.9	32.1	n.a.	n.a.
Nanny or sitter	13.6	21.5	14.7	26.2	12.2	17.2
Family or friends	57.8	60.4	58.4	62.4	57.1	59.5
Other	12.6	4.8	18.8	3.2	5.3	6.1

Source: New York Social Indicators Survey (author's estimates).

Note: Sample is families with children age twelve and under. The "entire sample" includes unmarried cohabitating couples and single-father families that are not shown separately. n.a. = no applicable.

TABLE 9.11 CORRELATIONS OF WORLD TRADE CENTER EFFECTS

	Social Indicator Variable	wa1	wa5	wa6	wc1	wc2	wc4	wc5
	Name							
Anyone in family lost job	wa1	1.00						
Respondent wanted to stay home	wa5	-0.13	1.00					
Respondent cut child's freedom of movement	wa6	-0.11	0.36	1.00				
Child had new emotional and/or health problems	wc1	0.05	-0.11	-0.19	1.00			
Child had problems sleeping	wc2	-0.02	0.17	0.20	-0.25	1.00		
Child wanted to stay home	wc4	-0.01	0.25	0.26	-0.26	0.31	1.00	
Child was worried respondent will go away and never come back	wc5	-0.15	0.24	0.30	-0.24	0.30	0.40	1.00

Source: New York Social Indicators Survey (author's estimates).

TABLE 9.1 CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1999 AND 2002 (SAMPLE-WEIGHTED PROPORTIONS OF HIERARCHICAL VARIABLE)

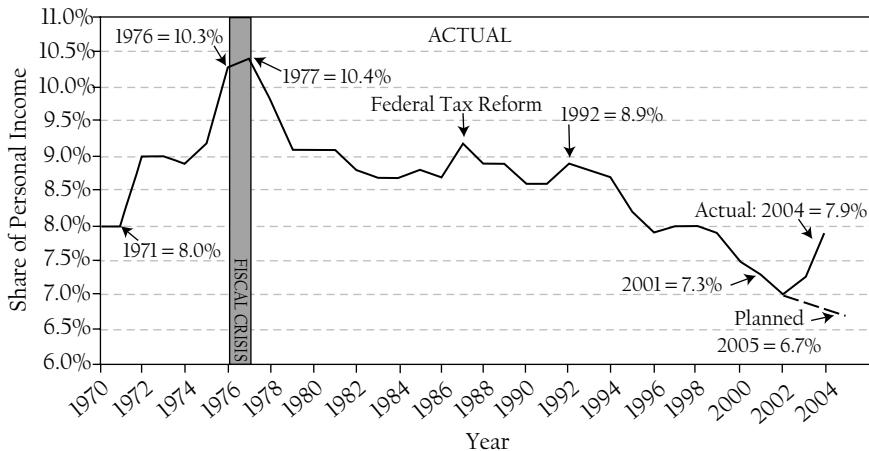
Child Care Arrangement	All		Any Child Under Six		No Child Under Six	
	1999	2002	1999	2002	1999	2002
Entire sample						
One or more parent not employed	50.6	52.8	54.2	59.6	45.8	45.2
Out-of-home care	24.3	26.2	20.1	24.5	29.8	28.1
Nanny or sitter	5.4	4.3	6.2	5.3	4.4	3.1
Family or friends	13.6	11.0	13.0	8.1	14.4	14.3
Other	6.1	5.7	6.5	2.5	5.7	9.2
All parents employed						
One or more parent not employed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Out-of-home care	49.2	55.5	43.9	60.6	55.0	51.3
Nanny or sitter	10.9	9.1	13.5	13.2	8.0	5.7
Family or friends	27.5	23.3	28.4	19.9	26.5	26.2
Other	12.4	12.1	14.2	6.3	10.5	16.8
Married couples						
One or more parent not employed	54.2	60.1	60.0	65.8	47.1	52.7
Out-of-home care	21.7	22.7	17.1	21.0	27.4	24.9
Nanny or sitter	4.6	3.3	5.5	5.0	3.6	1.2
Family or friends	14.3	9.6	14.0	5.4	14.8	14.9
Other	5.1	4.4	3.4	2.8	7.2	6.3
Single mothers						
Parent not employed	41.2	34.7	37.9	41.5	45.2	28.5
Out-of-home care	26.8	39.1	25.4	37.7	28.5	40.5
Nanny or sitter	5.0	6.5	4.5	4.8	5.6	8.1
Family or friends	14.4	14.9	13.4	12.8	15.5	16.8
Other	12.6	4.8	18.8	3.2	5.3	6.2

Source: New York Social Indicators Survey (author's estimates).

Note: Sample is families with children age twelve and under. The "entire sample" includes unmarried cohabiting couples and single-father families that are not shown separately. "Care" is based on the following classification:

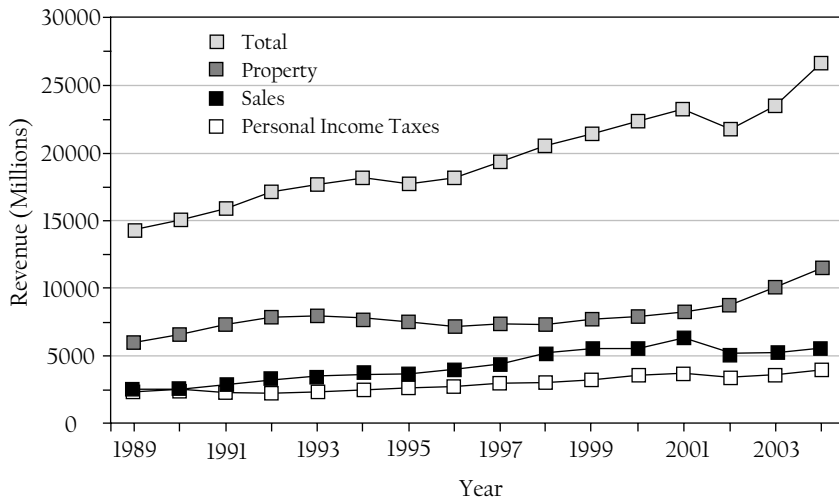
1. One or more parent not employed; if not:
2. Out-of-home care (public or private day care, preschool, before- and after-school programs); if not:
3. Nanny or babysitter, possibly with relative care; if not:
4. Family or friend care; if not:
5. All other care.

FIGURE 10.1 NEW YORK CITY TAX REVENUE AS THE SHARE OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1970 TO 2005



Source: City of New York (Office of Management and Budget 2001).

FIGURE 10.2 NEW YORK CITY REVENUES FROM PROPERTY, SALES, AND PERSONAL INCOME TAXES, 1989 TO 2004



Source: New York State Comptroller (2003), New York State Division of Budget (2004), Comptroller, City of New York (2003), New York City Independent Budget Office (2004d).

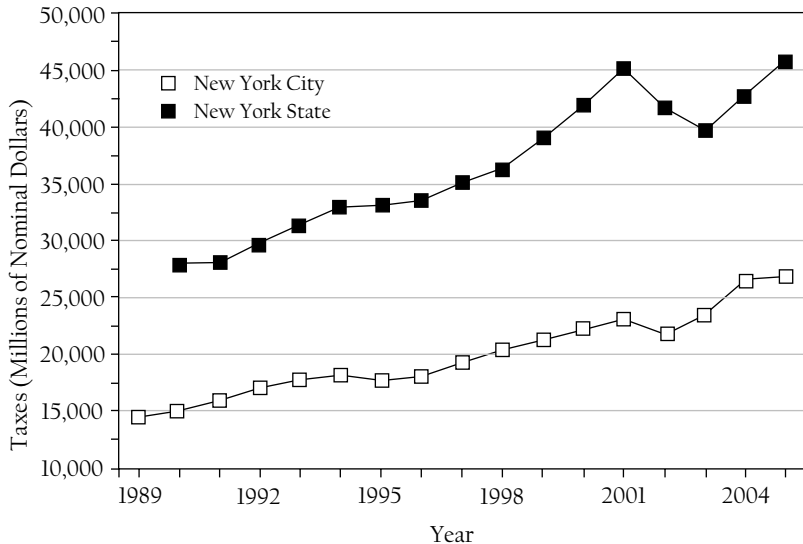
TABLE 10.1 NUMBER OF NEW YORK CITY RECIPIENTS IN THE MAJOR TRANSFER PROGRAMS (THOUSANDS), 1989 TO 2004

Year ^a	Public Assistance	Medicaid	Food Stamps
1989	813		
1995	1,161	1,843	1,458
1999	700	1,623	999
2001	519	1,578	836
2002	447	1,831	815
2003	421	2,204	854
2004	438	2,459	978

Source: New York City Department of Social Services (various years).

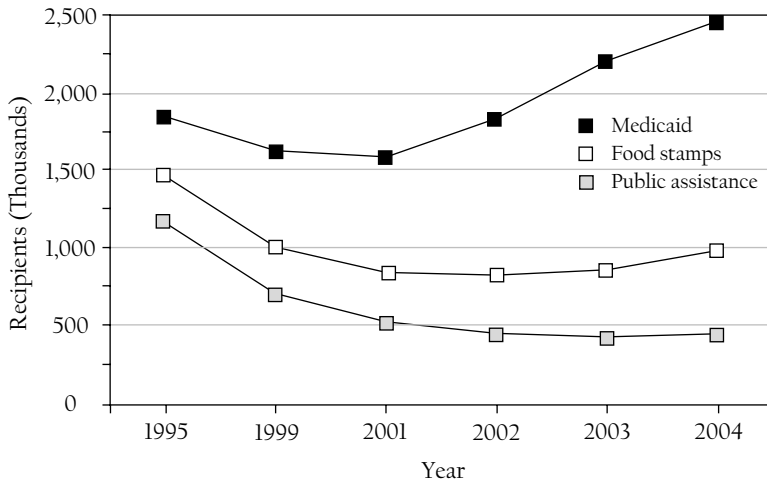
^aThe public assistance and food stamp numbers are the March numbers for the relevant year. Medicaid numbers are for February.

FIGURE 10.4 NEW YORK CITY AND NEW YORK STATE TAXES, 1989 TO 2004



Source: Comptroller, City of New York (2003), New York City Independent Budget Office (2004d).

FIGURE 10.3 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, FOOD STAMPS, AND MEDICAID RECIPIENTS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1995 TO 2004



Source: New York City Department of Social Services (various years).

TABLE 10.2 THE FISCAL LOSS TO NEW YORK RESIDENTS FROM 9/11

Components of Public-Sector Loss	Total Cost	Cost per Resident
Net cost (gain) from increase in Medicaid transfers (2002)	\$520 million (total increase in Medicaid spending – \$130 million (city contribution) – \$58.5 million (city share of state contribution) = \$331 million)	–\$41
Increase in required expenditures (2002 to 2003)	\$898.6 million	\$111
Increase in required expenditures (2002 to 2006)	\$1.09 billion	\$135
Tax loss (2002 to 2003)	\$2.472 billion	\$330
Tax loss (2002 to 2010)	\$3.95 billion	\$488
New York City loss (2002 to 2003)	\$3.04 billion	\$400
New York City loss (2002 to 2010)	\$4.71 billion	\$582
Total loss per resident (2002 to 2003)	\$400 New York City loss (2002 to 2003) + \$59 New York City share of New York State tax loss	\$459
Total loss per resident (2002 to 2010)	\$582 + \$59	\$641
Federal budgetary compensation	\$762 million (unrestricted) + \$550 million (interest savings on refinancing)	\$162
Net cost per resident (2002 to 2003)	–\$41 transfer + \$111 expenditures + \$389 tax cost (New York City and New York State) – \$162 federal compensation	\$297 (0.8% of personal income)
Net cost per resident (2002 to 2010)		\$479 (1.35% of personal income)

Source: Author's compilation.

Note: All multiyear estimates expressed as present discounted values in 2002.