



About This Profile

The individual and family services industry group is one of ten being profiled by the New York City Labor Market Information Service (NYCLMIS) for the public workforce development system in 2009. The NYCLMIS identified the ten groups in an earlier report, *Gauging Employment Prospects in New York City, 2009*. In that report, we found that individual and family services compared well with the rest of the local labor market on several measures including employment trends and performance during the two previous recessions in New York City.

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

a guide on **How to Use This Profile**, and an accompanying key to the icons.

Terms and Definitions

The sidebar on this page shows the definition of the *individual and family services industry group* according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). Within the NAICS system, individual and family services is classified within the *social assistance subsector* (NAICS 624). Other industry groups in the subsector include vocational rehabilitation services; child care services; and community food, housing, and emergency, and other relief services. The social assistance subsector is part of the larger *health and social assistance sector* (NAICS 62).

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

North American Industrial Classification System Definition of the Individual and Family Services Industry Group (NAICS 6241)

Establishments in the industry group provide nonresidential programs and services intended to improve quality of life. The programs and services may be targeted to children and youth, the elderly, people with disabilities, or the general population.

Workers in this industry group help to provide people with the skills and resources they need to be self-sufficient and live in stable and safe environments.

HOW TO USE THIS PROFILE

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

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

WORKFORCE PROFESSIONALS PROFILE USER KEY

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

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

TABLE 1. New York City Individual and Family Services Establishments by Borough, 2000-2008

	2000	2008	Change
Bronx	211	280	33%
Brooklyn	375	493	31%
Manhattan	577	674	17%
Queens	205	316	54%
Staten Island	90	117	30%
New York City	1,458	1,881	29%

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

or more subsectors or industry groups and then identify the types of employers that are included in their selection. If the selection does not reflect the employers they are interested in, they can expand, reduce, or change the NAICS selection as needed. In the case of individual and family services, public sector account managers may look to NAICS 9231, the portion of the public sector that administers community-based social services, food distribution, and public health programs.

AM Account managers need to understand how the social assistance subsector is organized so they can speak more knowledgeably with employers.

Establishments in the individual and family services sector provide the skills and resources people need to be self-sufficient and to live in stable and safe environments. Services may be targeted to specific populations, such as children, the elderly,

or people with mental or physical disabilities. Services targeted to children include after-school programs, youth centers, foster care and adoption agencies, drug prevention, and mentoring programs. Services for the elderly include senior centers, adult day care, and support groups. The industry group provides other kinds of support services to individuals and families, including drug and alcohol abuse treatment, parenting support groups, and rape or abuse crisis intervention.¹

In 2008, there were 1,881 individual and family services establishments in New York City, a 29 percent increase in the number of establishments since 2000. Table 1 shows that establishments are concentrated in Manhattan.

TABLE 2 New York City's Largest Individual and Family Services Establishments, 2008

Establishments	Borough	Employment
*YMCA	Manhattan	4,000
*Sunnyside Community Services	Queens	1,500
+St Nicholas Local Development	Brooklyn	1,200
*FEGS	Manhattan	1,000
*Jewish Assn for Svcs to the Aged	Manhattan	1,000
*Henry Street Settlement	Manhattan	800
*UNICEF	Manhattan	650
*Henry Street Settlement	Manhattan	650
+Bushwick Economic Dev Corp	Brooklyn	508
+NYSARC Inc.	Manhattan	500

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

TABLE 3 Employment In NYC Individual and Family Services By Borough, 2000-2008

	2000	2008	Change
Bronx	13,888	14,266	3%
Brooklyn	33,836	35,579	5%
Manhattan	33,493	42,744	28%
Queens	16,206	21,051	30%
Staten Island	2,955	4,161	41%
New York City	100,379	117,805	17%

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

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

Table 2 lists the largest individual and family services establishments in New York City and the boroughs in which they are located. On the list are two national/international organizations: the Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA), and UNICEF. Also included are highly established non-profit organizations: Henry Street Settlement, FECS, NYSARC, and Jewish Services for the Aged (JASA), established in 1893, 1934, 1949, and 1968 respectively. Finally, several organizations serving New York City neighborhoods appear on the list, include Sunnyside, Bushwick, and St. Nicholas (Harlem).

AM Account managers should know the largest individual and family services establishments and that these establishments

employ 10 percent of the total industry workforce.

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

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

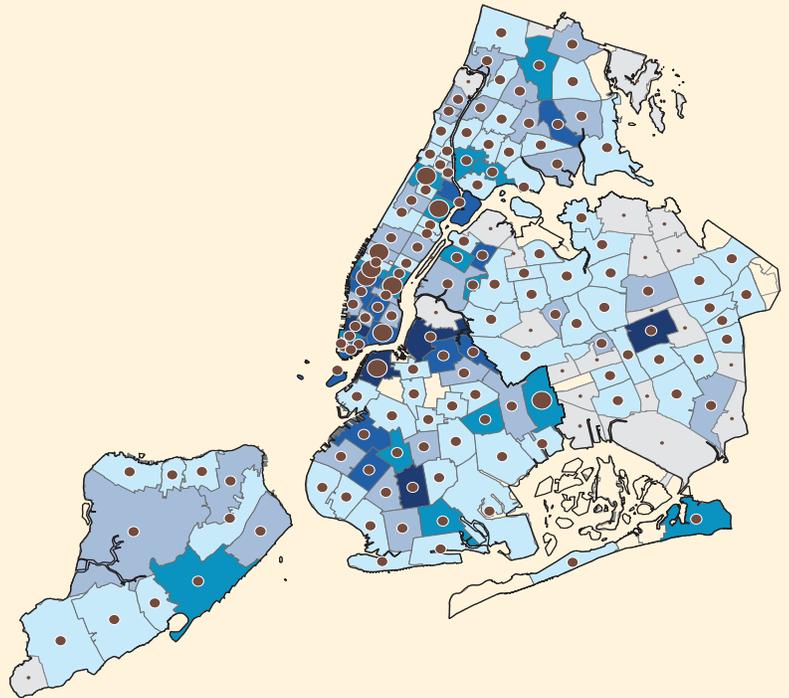
Jobs and Wages

Individual and family services establishments employed 117,805 people in New York City in 2008, a 17 percent increase from 2000, Table 3. More than one-third of the employment is in Manhattan; more

In 2007, the average annual wage in the industry group was \$24,814 or just 118 percent of the poverty threshold at the time.

FIGURE 1 Establishments and Employment in Individual and Family Services in New York City, 2008

Number of establishments	Number of employees (annual average)	
• 1 - 2	8 - 400	3,691 - 5,584
• 3 - 28	412 - 993	Suppressed
• 30 - 65	1,037 - 1,991	No Data
	2,132 - 3,404	



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

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

than one-quarter is in Brooklyn. The number of jobs increased in all of the boroughs between 2000 and 2008. Although there are fewer jobs in Staten Island compared to the other boroughs, employment there grew the most (41%).

Figure 1 shows where individual and family services establishments and jobs are located in New York City. Establishments are scattered throughout the city but higher concentrations are located in Harlem, Midtown West, Downtown Brooklyn, and Jamaica, Queens (indicated by the largest sized dots). The largest employment clusters in the industry group are in Downtown, Greenpoint, and Midwood, Brooklyn; Morris Park and Williamsbridge in the Bronx; Jamaica Estates, Queens; and Greenwich

TABLE 4 Average Annual Wages in Individual and Family Services in New York City by Borough, 2000-2007

	2000	2007	Change
Bronx	\$24,270	\$24,564	1%
Brooklyn	\$24,351	\$24,437	0%
Manhattan	\$27,815	\$26,989	-3%
Queens	\$21,998	\$21,451	-2%
Staten Island	\$22,742	\$23,088	2%
New York City	\$25,077	\$24,814	-1%

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

FIGURE 2 Annual Wages in Individual and Family Services in New York City, 2007

Annual wages — ZIP Code average

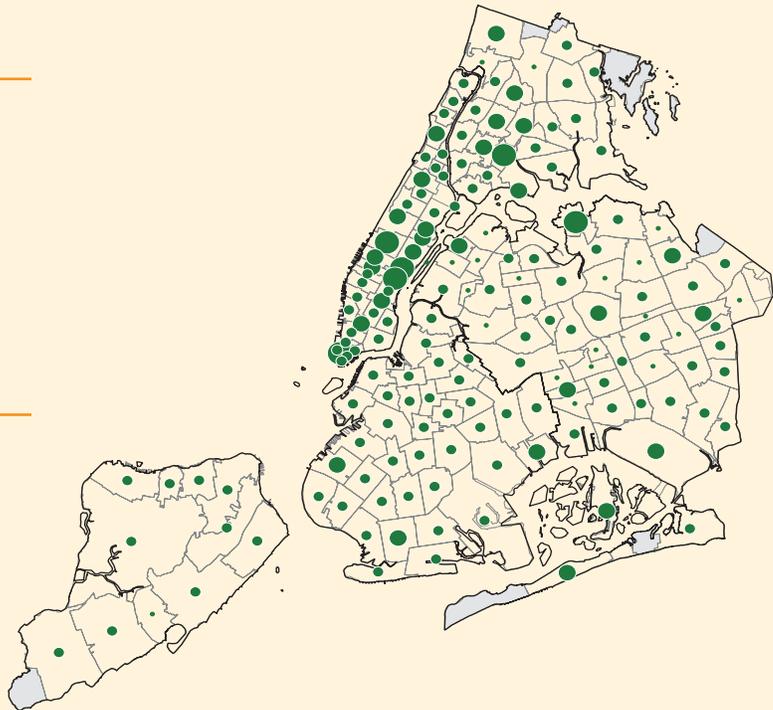
- \$10,029 – \$20,000
- \$20,001 – \$30,000
- \$30,001 – \$40,000
- \$40,001 – \$54,151

ZIP Code boundaries

Wage data suppressed (one or more establishments)

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

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



Village in Manhattan (indicated by the most darkly shaded areas).

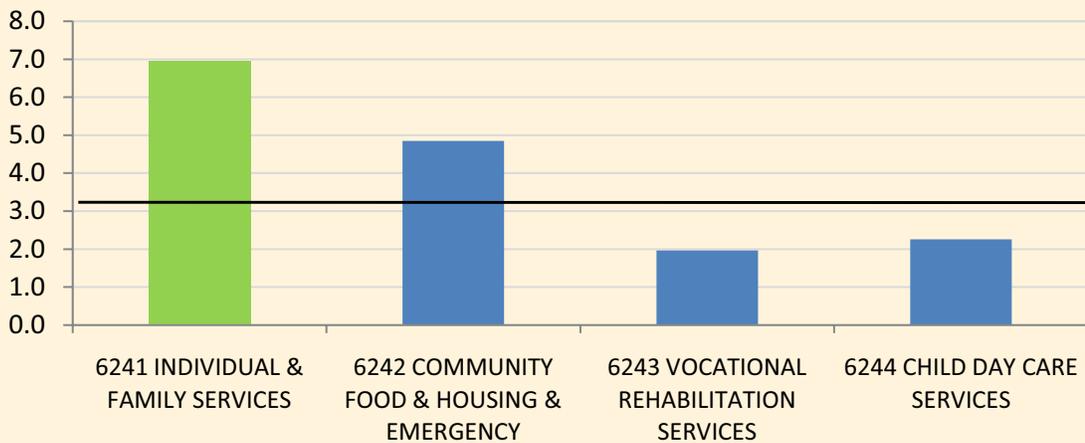
Table 4 shows the average annual wages in individual and family services by borough in 2000 and 2007. In 2007 the overall average annual wage was \$24,814 or just 118 percent of the poverty threshold for a family of four at the time. Manhattan workers earned the highest wages in 2007 on average at \$26,989. After adjusting for inflation, the average annual wage of individual and family services workers fell by 1 percent. Wages decreased in Manhattan and Queens, and increased slightly in the Bronx and Staten Island.

Figure 2 shows the annual average wages of workers in individual and family ser-

vices by ZIP code. The highest wages were earned throughout Manhattan (except East Harlem), in College Point, Queens, and throughout the Southern Bronx. Workers in individual and family services earned a great deal less throughout Brooklyn, Staten Island, and in the remainder of Queens and the Bronx.

Job numbers reported by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages do not include the self-employed (i.e., business owners, and independent contractors). According to a recent report, there were 5,501 additional people working in NAICS 6241 that earned upward of \$80 million dollars in 2006, or an inflation-adjusted average of \$15,074 that year.²

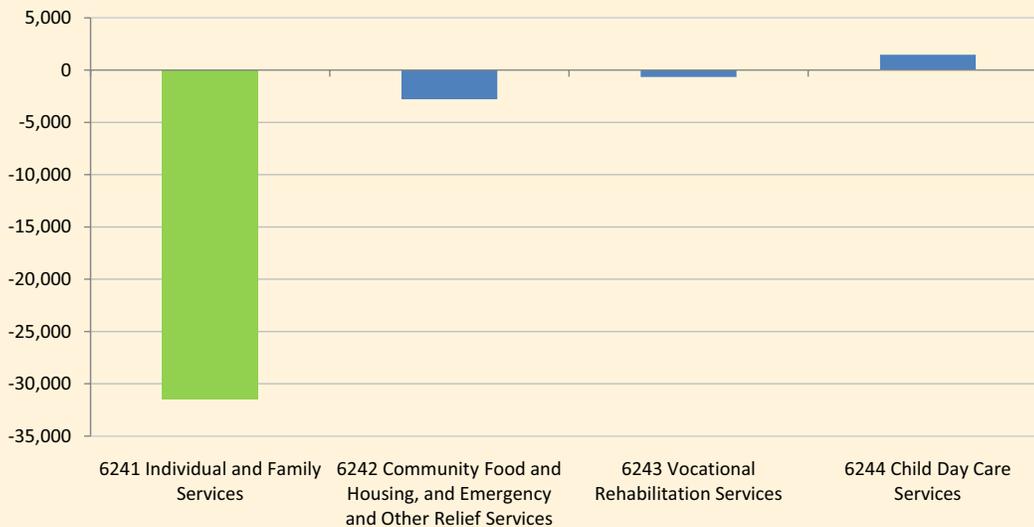
FIGURE 3 New York City's Employment Specialization* in Social Assistance Industries, 2007



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

* Values >1: More specialized than the nation; <1: Less specialized; 1: Equally specialized as the nation.

FIGURE 4 Number of Jobs Added/Lost in New York City Social Assistance Industries Because of Local (Dis)Advantage, 2000-08



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

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

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

Figure 3 compares individual and family services with other industry groups in the subsector on employment specialization in

New York City. Individual and family services employment is 7 times more concentrated in New York City than it is in the rest of the nation. The other industry groups in the social assistance subsector are also more concentrated in New York City than the rest of the nation, though not as heavily concentrated as individual and family services.

Local Performance

In any industry, jobs may grow or decrease for several reasons: the economy is growing in general; the industry group is growing nationally above and beyond the overall economy, or because of unique advantages of the local economy.³ Although employment in individual and family services grew

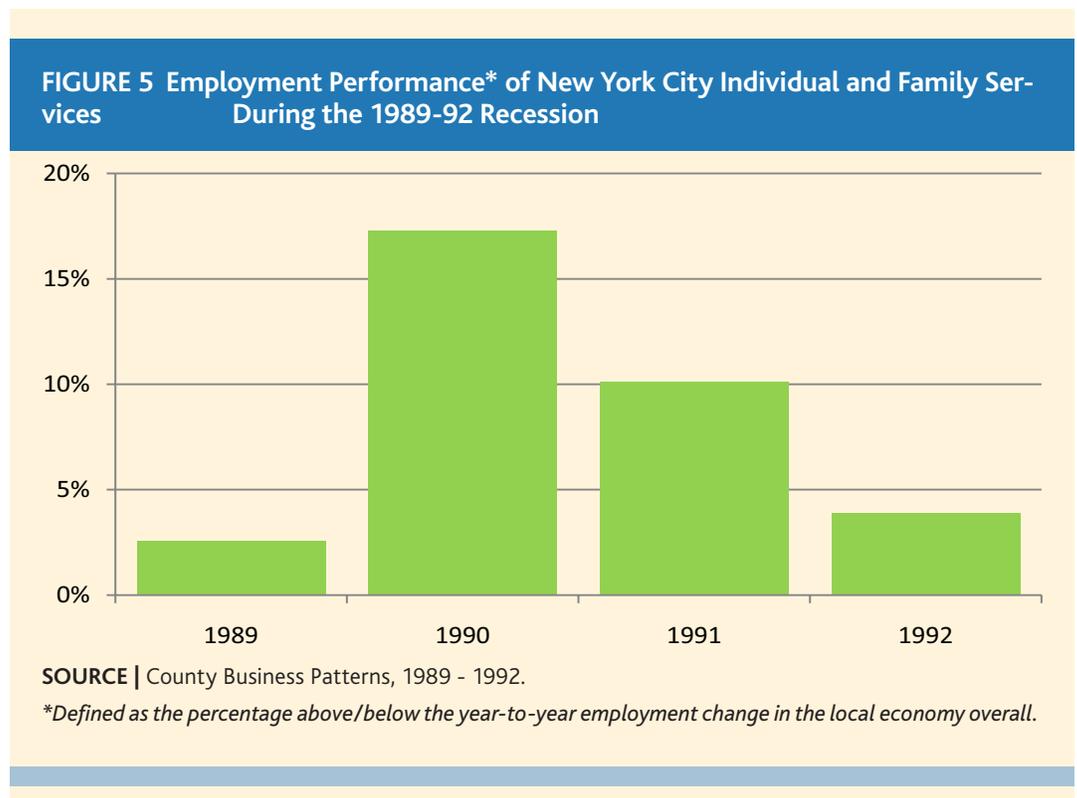
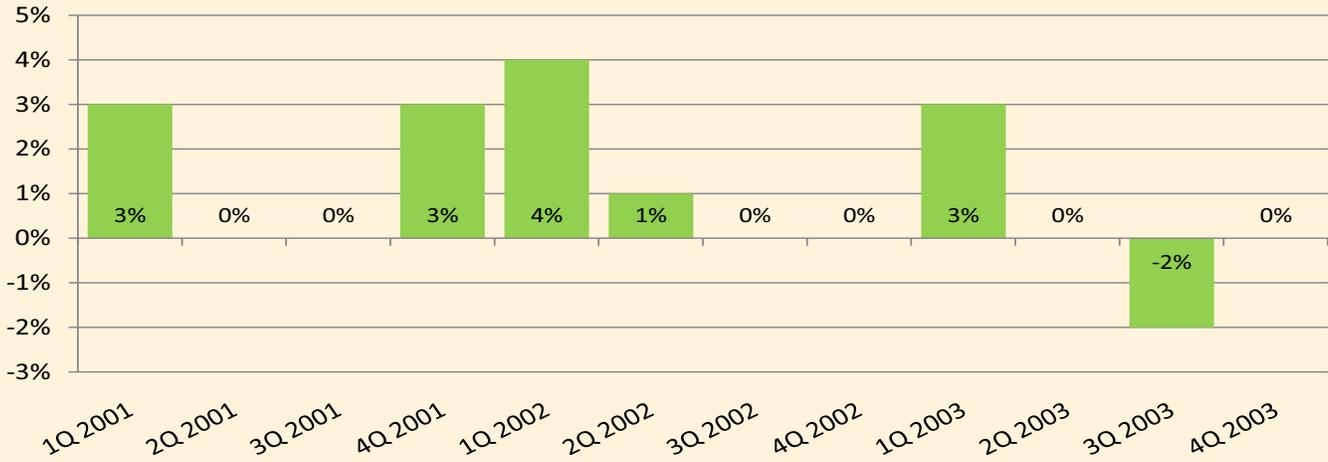


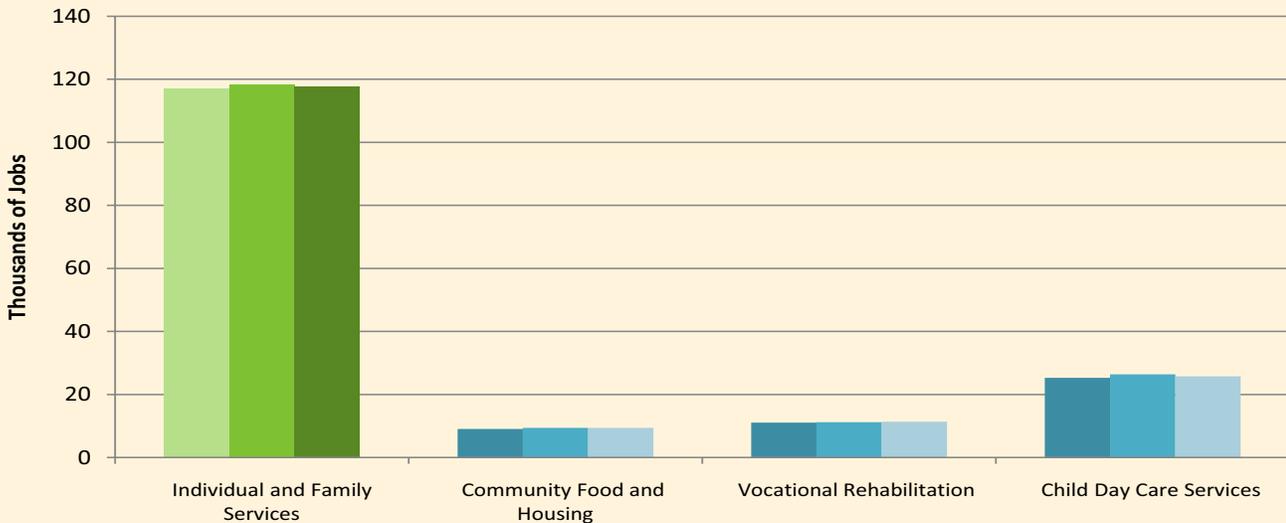
FIGURE 6 Employment Performance* of New York City Individual and Family Services During the 2001-03 Recession



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

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

FIGURE 7 Employment in New York City Social Assistance Industries, January 2008-January 2009



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

in New York City by over 17,000 from 2000-2007, Figure 4 shows that this growth was not as strong as it could have been given the overall growth rate and industry growth in other places throughout the nation. About 31,000 additional jobs were *not* created in this industry group due to local conditions. In the subsector, only child day care services gained jobs due to local advantage, according to this analysis.

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

TABLE 5 Promising* Occupations in Individual and Family Services in New York City

SOC	Occupation	Hourly Wage			Educational Requirements**
		Entry	Median	Upper	
29-1111	Registered Nurses	\$26.55	\$36.84	\$49.94	AA
33-9021	Private Detectives and Investigators	\$10.59	\$26.70	\$39.30	AA
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	\$17.17	\$26.22	\$40.44	HS or GED
43-4031	Court, Municipal, and License Clerks	\$14.07	\$24.01	\$38.15	HS or GED
23-2090 (2091, 2092, 2093, 2099)	Miscellaneous Legal Support Workers (Court Reporters, Law Clerks, Title Examiners)	\$14.17	\$23.65	\$36.86	AA
29-2061	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	\$16.84	\$22.51	\$28.85	Some college
41-9099	Sales and Related Workers, Other	\$7.85	\$19.80	\$37.17	Less than HS
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	\$11.60	\$18.01	\$26.22	Some college
43-4061	Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	\$13.30	\$17.99	\$26.77	HS or GED
43-3021	Billing and Posting Clerks and Machine Operators	\$11.65	\$16.91	\$23.72	HS or GED
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	\$9.92	\$16.00	\$27.09	HS or GED
43-6014	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical and Executive	\$10.44	\$15.69	\$23.38	HS or GED
43-9022	Word Processors and Typists	\$10.52	\$15.68	\$24.47	HS or GED
43-4151	Order Clerks	\$9.09	\$15.62	\$22.91	HS or GED
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$9.21	\$14.81	\$20.74	HS or GED
43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	\$9.04	\$13.35	\$18.95	HS or GED
43-9021	Data Entry Keyers	\$8.77	\$13.11	\$19.52	HS or GED
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	\$7.55	\$12.96	\$20.02	HS or GED

*Refers to prevailing median wages and availability to people with fewer than 4 years of postsecondary education and not to growth potential or quality of the job experience.

*** Indicates the level of education attained by most individuals in this occupation according to a national survey of employers. Some New York City employers may require fewer or more years of education. Additional requirements such as drug, criminal screening, entry examinations, certification, and licensing may also apply.

SOURCE | Occupational employment estimates: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2005-07 combined samples, place of work is New York City. Typical wages: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics, Metropolitan New York City, 2007. Educational requirements: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, O*NET 13.0 Production database.

Figure 5 shows that individual and family services establishments added jobs compared to the citywide economy during the 1989-92 recession, and retained jobs especially well during the middle years. Figure 6 shows that individual and family services retained proportionately as many jobs as the rest of the economy during the 2001-03 recession.

Figure 7 shows the latest information released by the New York State Department of Labor on the job gains/losses in individual and family services and other industries in the social assistance subsector since January 2008. Private sector employment in individual and family services experienced a net gain of 700 jobs (1%) between January 2008 and January 2009. All of these job gains occurred in 2008; however, 600 jobs were lost in the industry in January 2009. All of the industry groups in the subsector gained jobs overall since January 2008.

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

Occupational Opportunities

Up until this point in this profile, we have examined employment and wages within the *industry group* and how it compares with other industry groups on a number of measures. In this section we look at the *occupations* that are available in individual and family services and the degree to which they offer opportunities for earn-

ings and advancement. In our working definition, a “promising” occupation:

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

Table 5 lists promising occupations in individual and family services. Social workers and counselors, the major occupations in the industry, require professional degrees and are not discussed here. Occupational groups that appear in Table 5 include administrative and office support positions (clerks, typists, data entry keyers, and secretaries), nurses, and cleaning staff (housekeeping maids and janitors).

With on-the-job experience or additional schooling, entry level administrative staff - clerks and data entry keyers, for example - may advance and specialize into mid-level administrative occupations. Examples include customer service representatives, billing clerks, eligibility interviewers, or first-line supervisors.

According to the American Community Survey, New York City’s individual and family services establishments are not a substantial source of entry-level nursing or other clinical practitioner jobs that pay at least \$12.00/hour. Jobseekers interested in these career tracks should find greater opportunities in other industries. Once jobseekers have gained experience elsewhere, there are numerous opportunities for Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs) in the industry. LPNs must obtain professional

Private sector employment in the industry group experienced a net gain of 700 jobs from January 2008 to January 2009.

TABLE 6 Characteristics of New York City Individual and Family Services Employees,* 2007

Percent of employees:	
Not New York City residents	9%
New York City residents	91%
Bronx	18%
Brooklyn	37%
Manhattan	16%
Queens	17%
Staten Island	3%
Male	24%
Female	76%
Asian	6%
Black	41%
Hispanic	26%
Other	2%
White	25%
Age 16-24	5%
25-34	20%
35-44	27%
45-54	26%
55+	22%
Less than HS or GED	11%
HS or GED	18%
Some College	20%
Bachelor's	31%
Graduate or Professional Degree	20%

SOURCE | American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Samples, 2005-07.
 *Full-time wage earners working in New York City in NAICS 6241.

training (offered at many community colleges) and pass a national licensing exam. And again, after additional training and licensing, including at least a two-year college degree, LPNs can advance to become Registered Nurses (RNs). Table 5 shows the median pay increases associated with these career advancements.

Career advancement is limited in the cleaning occupations.

CA Career advisors should know that individual and family services is a source of jobs for administrative and office support workers as well as clinical staff. There are a variety of entry and mid-level administrative positions in the industry group.

ET Education and training providers should assess the extent to which their current offerings reach and assist individuals in entry level occupations in individual and family services to move to more highly-skilled and better paying positions.

CA Criminal background checks are typically required with occupations that involve client interaction in the individual and family services industry group. Other than bars prohibiting ex-offenders from working in client homes or with controlled substances, there are few additional absolute bans in the industry. Contact the Legal Action Center (www.lac.org), Re-entry Net/NY (www.reentry.net/ny), or the H.I.R.E. Network (www.hirenetwork.org) for more information about employment restrictions, and rights and appeal procedures.

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

Current Workforce Facts

In 2005-2007, 91 percent of the individuals working in individual and family services in New York City were New York City residents (Table 6) and 37 percent were Brooklyn residents.

In general, New York City's social assistance workforce is predominantly female and Black. Individual and family services is representative of the subsector in this regard: 76 percent of the industry workforce is female and 41 percent of the industry workforce is Black.

Individual and family service workers are evenly distributed across age groups. More than half of the industry workforce has at least a four-year college degree. More than likely these are the social work, counseling, and nursing professionals that dominate the workforce. Twenty-nine percent of the workforce has a high school diploma, GED, or fewer years of education, indicating that most of the people working in the industry group in New York City have at least some college experience, even if the official occupational standards do not require it.

End Notes

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Career Guide to Industries, 2008-09 Edition, Social Assistance, Except Child Day Care, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/oco/cg/cgs040.htm> (visited March 27, 2009).*

2. Fiscal Policy Institute, 2009. *The Economic Situation of New York City's Health and Human Services and Cultural Nonprofit Organizations*, p. 16

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

The social assistance workforce is predominantly female and Black. Individual and family services is representative of the subsector in this regard: 76 percent are female and 41 percent are Black.

Individual and Family Services Industry Group Profile Findings at a Glance

About the Industry Group

Sector: Health and social assistance	(NAICS 62)
Subsector: Social assistance	(NAICS 624)
Industry Group: Individual and family services	(NAICS 6241)
Establishments in New York City:	1,881

Jobs and Wages

Employment:	117,805
Employment since 2000:	+17%
Average annual wage:	\$24,814
Wages since 2000:	-1%

Local Performance

1989-92 Recession:	Better than city average
2001-03 Recession:	Better than city average
NYC Employment Specialization:	7 times greater than nation's
Local Advantage:	Added 30,000 <i>fewer</i> jobs than expected since 2000
January 2008 - January 2009 Job Losses/Gains:	+700

Occupations

Major occupation(s):	Clinical jobs that require at least 4-year degree.
Advancement:	Administrative and office support career advancement available.

Current Workforce

Residence:	91% in New York City
Gender:	76% female
Race/ethnicity:	41% Black; 26% Hispanic
Age:	Distributed across age groups
Education:	Half have 4-year college degree or more; 29% have high school diploma, GED or fewer years of education.



About the NYCLMIS

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

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

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

About the WIB

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

About the Center for Urban Research

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



The logo for NYC LMIS, featuring the letters 'NYC' in white on a blue square background, followed by 'LMIS' in a large, bold, blue sans-serif font.

NYC LMIS

LABOR MARKET
INFORMATION SERVICE

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

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