

Figure 1.

New York's three "super-regions"

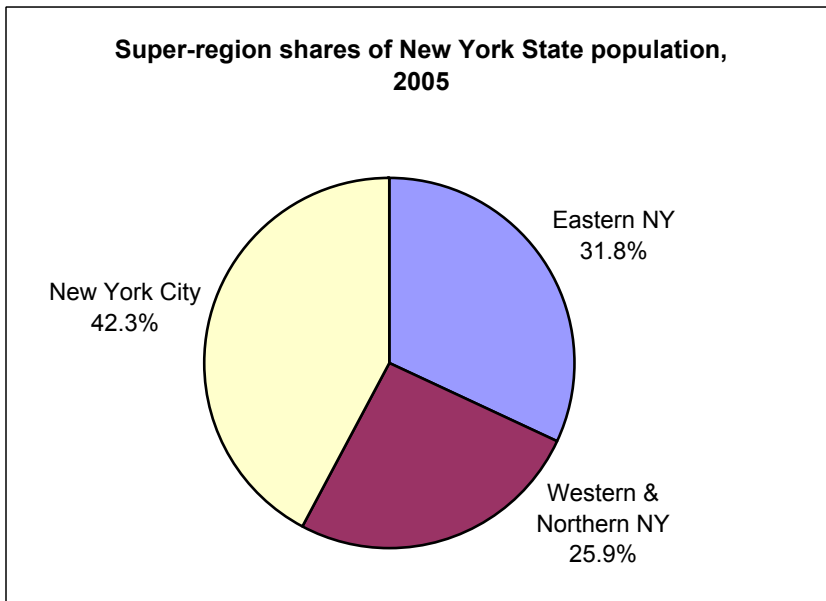
1) New York City

2) Eastern New York

- Long Island
- Hudson Valley
- Capital District

3) Western and Northern New York

- Mohawk Valley
- Central New York
- Southern Tier
- Finger Lakes Region
- Western New York
- North Country



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Figure 2.

Population, employment, wages, and per capita income, New York State and "super-regions," 1995-2000 and 2000-2005

	Average Annual Change, 1995-2000			
	Population	Employment	Total Real Wages	Real Per-Capita Income
New York State	0.5%	1.8%	4.7%	2.8%
Eastern NY	0.6%	1.8%	3.7%	3.3%
Western & Northern NY	-0.3%	0.8%	1.6%	2.1%
New York City	1.0%	2.2%	5.9%	2.6%
	Average Annual Change, 2000-2005			
	Population	Employment	Total Real Wages	Real Per-Capita Income*
New York State	0.3%	-0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Eastern NY	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	-0.2%
Western & Northern NY	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.5%	0.4%
New York City	0.3%	-0.7%	-0.1%	-0.1%

* Real per-capita income is shown only for 2000-2004. For the state, the average annual change from 2000-2005 is +0.5%; 2005 regional data for personal income have not yet been released.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census (population); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (employment and wages); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) (personal income)

Figure 3.

Employment changes in New York's regions, first half 2001 to first half 2006

	Recession and downturn	Recovery
	First half 2001 to first half 2003	First half 2003 to first half 2006
UNITED STATES	-1.8%	3.8%
New York State	-2.9%	2.1%
New York City	-5.2%	2.9%
Eastern New York	-0.1%	2.4%
Western & Northern New York	-2.5%	0.5%

Source: New York State Department of Labor; US Bureau of Labor Statistics. Not seasonally adjusted.

See **Appendix for details**

Figure 4.

Manufacturing share of wages and employment, New York State and regions, 2005

	<u>Manufacturing share of</u>		Average manufacturing wage as % of overall average wage
	employment	total wages	
New York State	7%	7%	100%
New York City	3%	2%	71%
<u>Eastern NY</u>	7%	9%	131%
Capital Region	6%	9%	134%
Hudson Valley Region	7%	11%	153%
Long Island Region	7%	8%	114%
<u>Western & Northern NY</u>	13%	19%	143%
Central Region	11%	16%	143%
Finger Lakes Region	16%	23%	144%
Mohawk Valley Region	12%	14%	115%
North Country Region	9%	13%	143%
Southern Tier Region	15%	21%	143%
Western New York Region	13%	19%	144%

Source: NYS DOL (Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages); analysis by FPI
 Employment is annual average employment

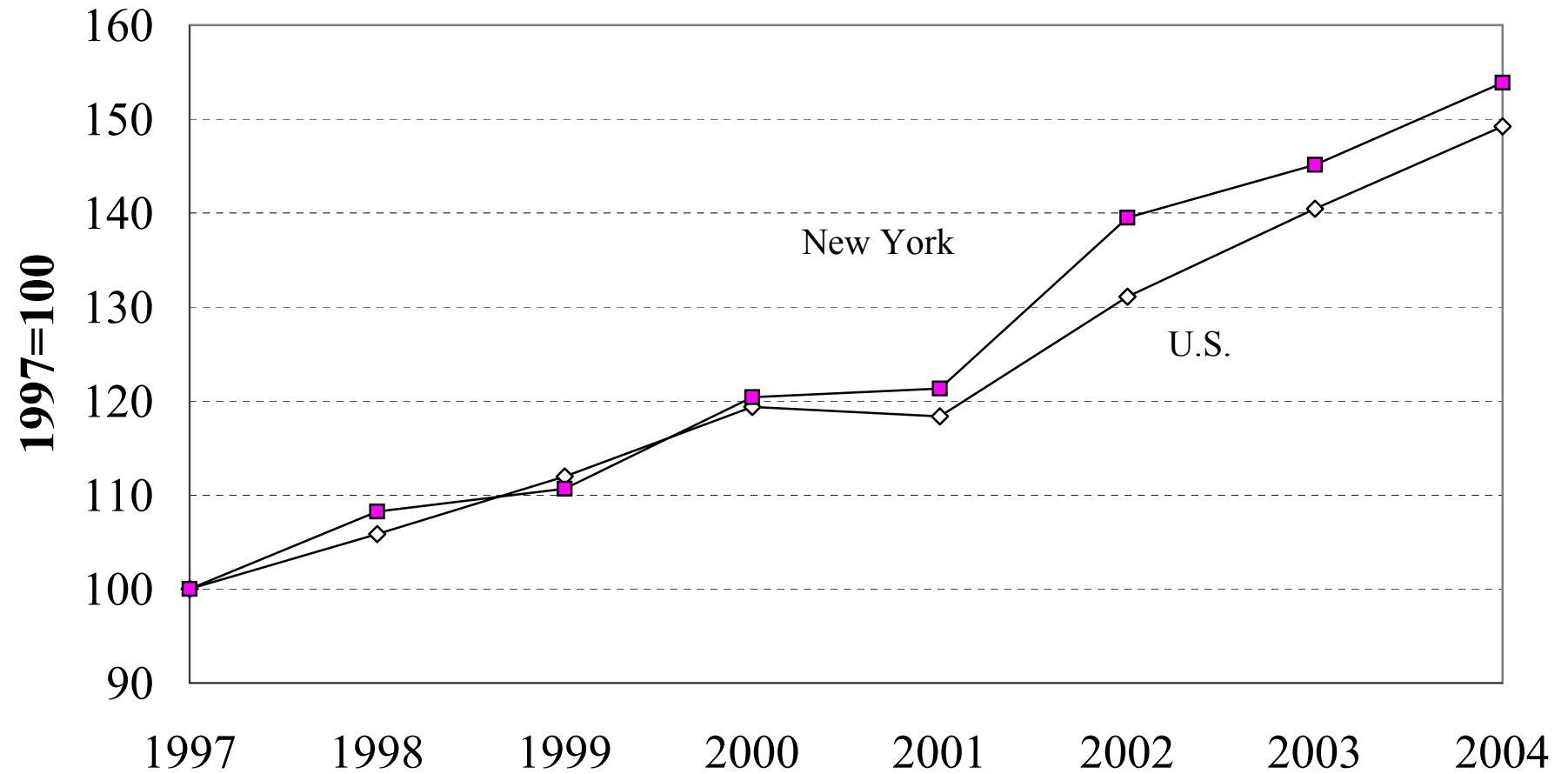
Figure 5.

Employment trends in manufacturing, New York State and metropolitan areas, 2000 to 2005

	Manufacturing employment change 2000 to 2005	2005 manufacturing employment
United States	-17.6%	14,232,000
New York State	-22.7%	580,100
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	-18.9%	23,100
Binghamton	-25.4%	17,300
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	-23.4%	64,100
Elmira	-31.0%	5,800
Glens Falls	-9.2%	6,900
Ithaca	-11.4%	3,900
Kingston	-29.7%	4,500
Nassau-Suffolk	-17.3%	87,300
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown	-20.8%	23,200
Rochester	-25.6%	76,400
Syracuse	-25.4%	33,200
Utica-Rome	-26.6%	13,800
New York City	-35.4%	114,300
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	<u>-13.6%</u>	<u>32,300</u>
14 metro areas	-25.3%	506,100
All non-metro areas	0.5%	74,000

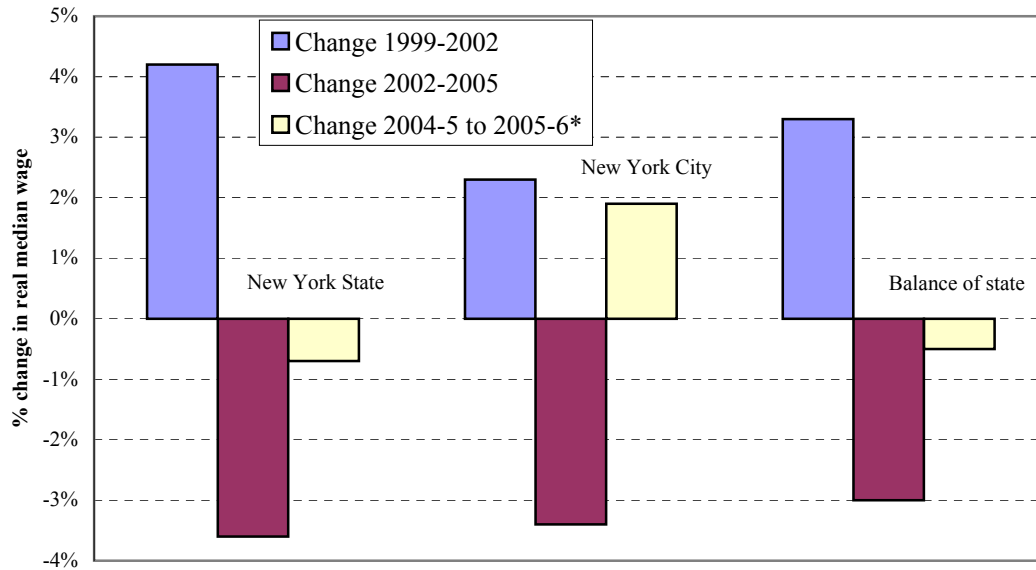
Source: BLS (Current Employment Survey series)

Figure 6.
Manufacturing output per worker, NY



Source: FPI analysis of BEA and BLS data.

Figure 7.
Changes in real median wages, 1999 - first half of 2006

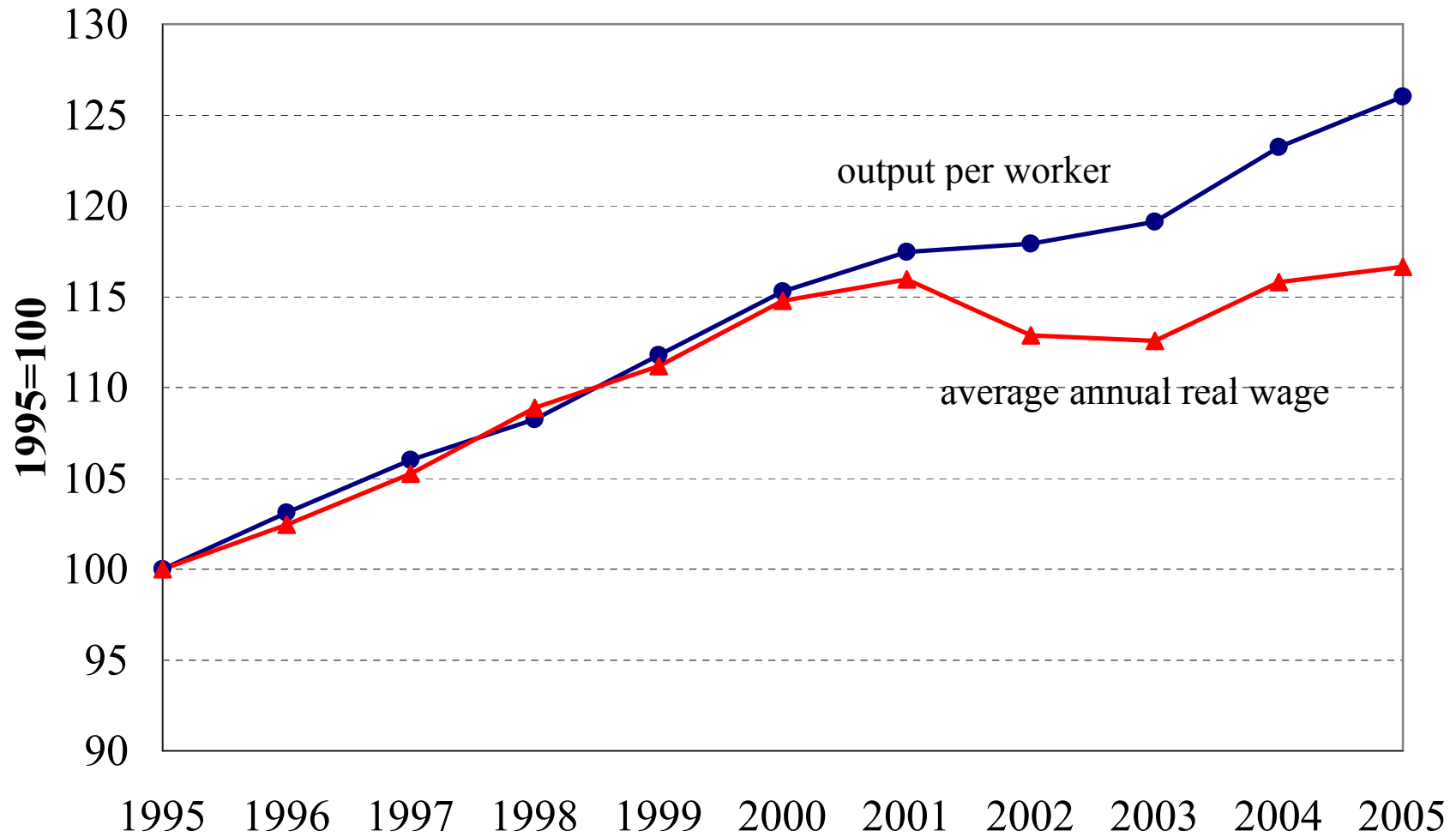


Source: FPI analysis of Current Population Survey. People in workforce, ages 18-64. Wages deflated using CPI-U-RS.

NYC 2004-5 to 2005-6* 2002-2005 2004-5 to 2005-6* 2002-2005

Figure 8.

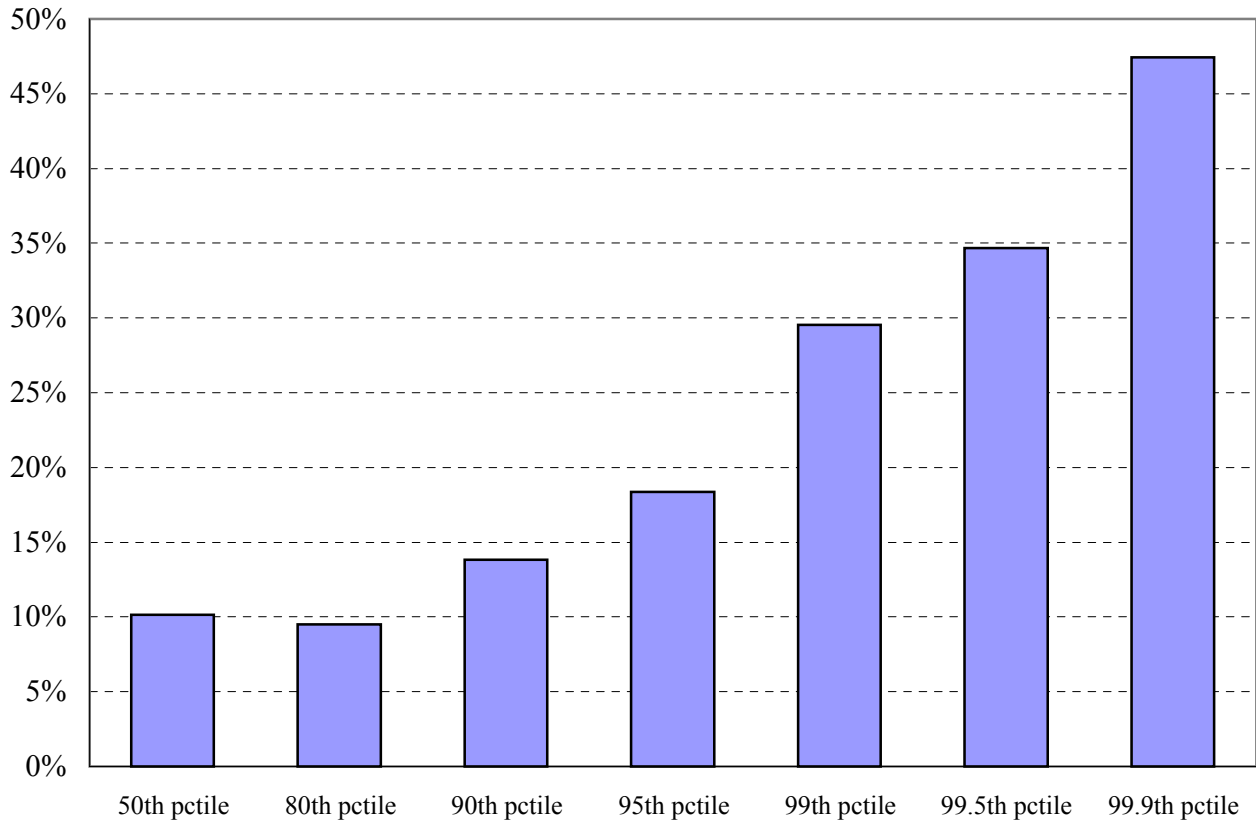
New York State productivity-wage gap, 1995-2005



Source: FPI analysis of BEA data and QCEW data from BLS.

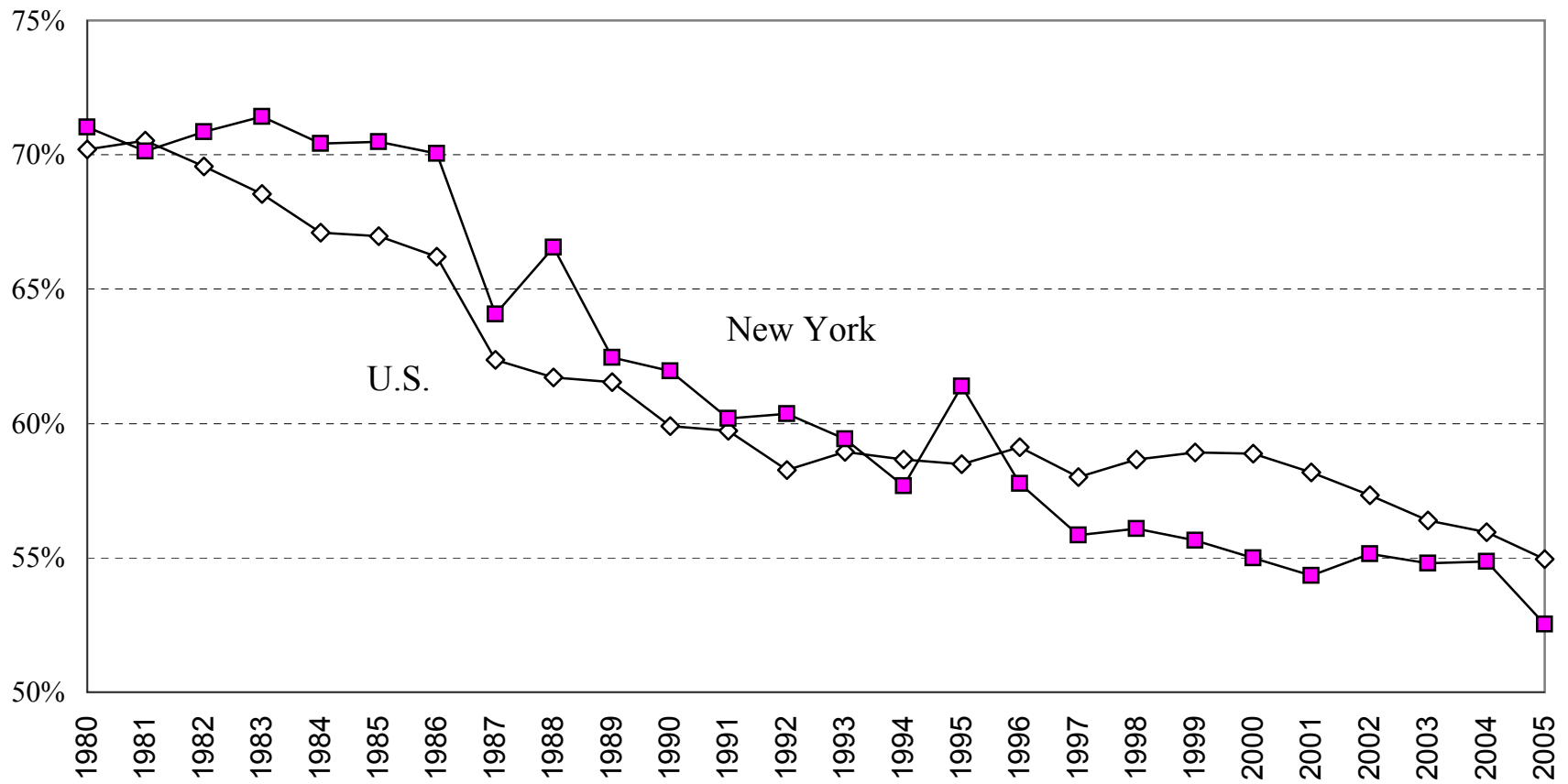
Figure 9.

Growth in real wage income, New York State, 1995-2003



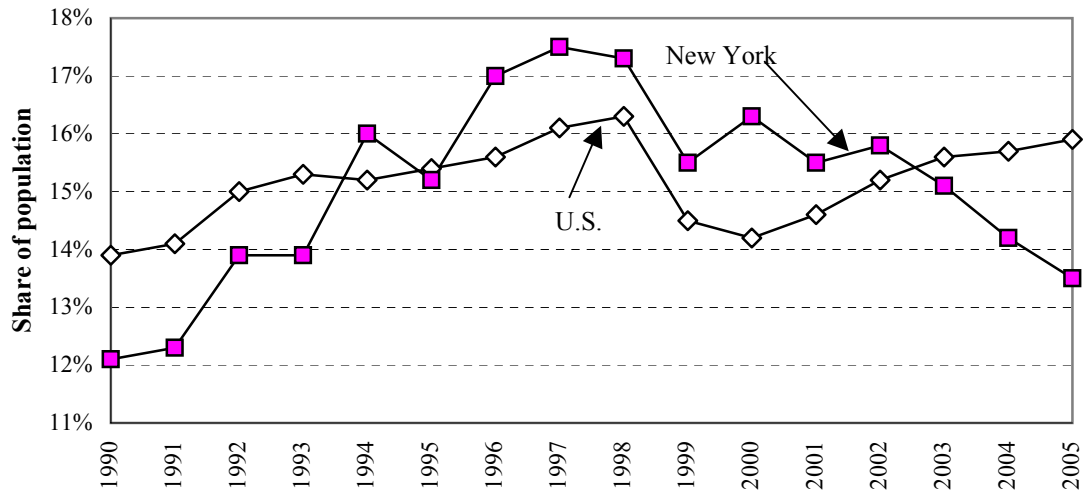
Source: NYS Dept. of Taxation and Finance, wage income for full-year resident returns, annual "Analysis of Personal Income Tax Returns" reports. Analysis by FPI.

Figure 10.
Share of private-sector employees covered by



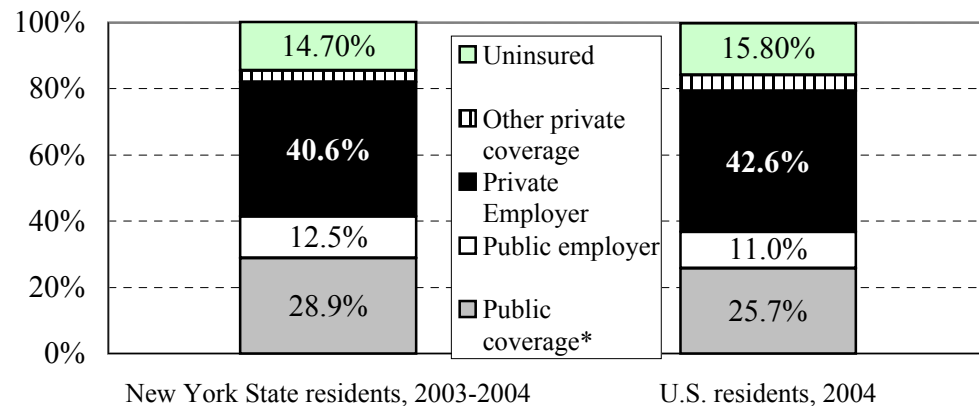
Source: CPS March supplements, 1981-2006. Analysis by FPI. People who work at least 26 weeks per year, at least 20 hours per week, with at least some health insurance provided by employer.

Figure 11.
People without health insurance coverage, 1990-2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/historic/hihist4.html)

Figure 12.
Health insurance coverage, New York and the United States

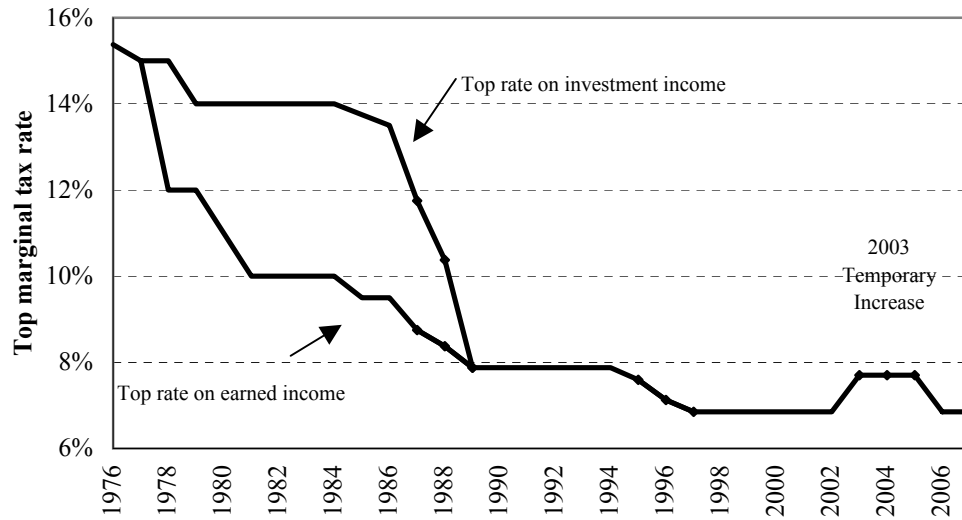


*Medicare, Medicaid, and other public

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation (www.statehealthfacts.org) and FPI analysis of March, 2004 and March, 2005 CPS supplements

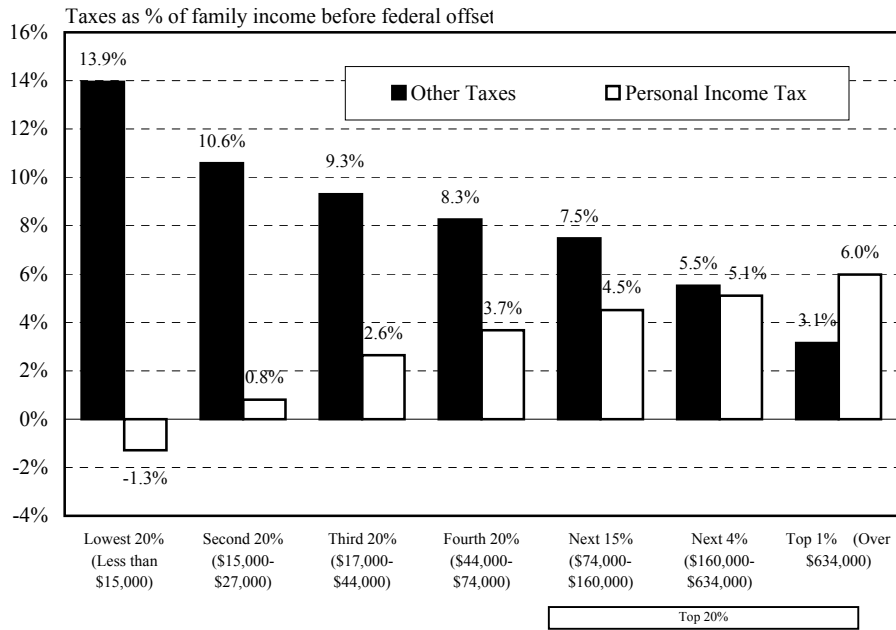
Figure 13.

New York State has cut its top personal income tax rate by more than 50% over the last 30 years, from 15.375% to 6.85%.



Source: FPI review of official NYS government laws and supporting documentation

Figure 14.
 The state personal income tax helps to balance out the regressivity of the rest of New York's state-local tax system.



Source: Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy, 2003. Chart shows 2002 tax law at 2000 income levels for nonelderly taxpayers.

Figure 15.

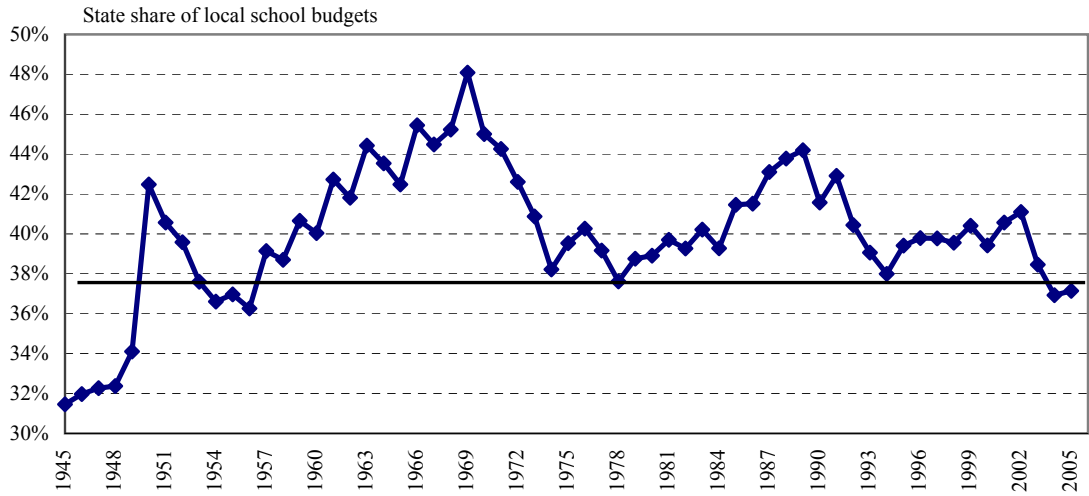
New York State's revenue sharing with local governments has fallen each decade

	Annual average payments to local governments (\$millions)	As share of statutory standard*
FY 1980-1989	\$919.7	66.1%
FY 1990-1999	\$608.9	25.9%
FY 2000-2005	\$559.7	17.8%

*8% of state revenues

Source: FPI analysis of state budget documents

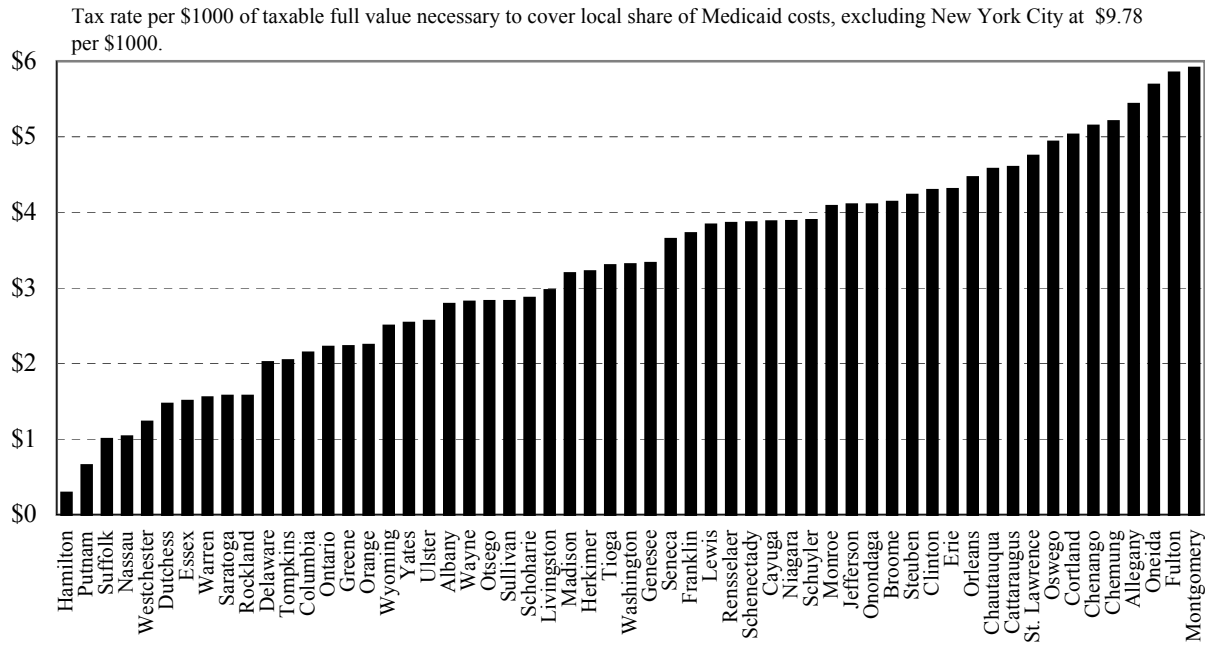
Figure 16.
State aid as a share of public school budgets is at a 50-year low.



Source: State Education Department, Analysis of School District Finances in NYS School Districts, January 2006.

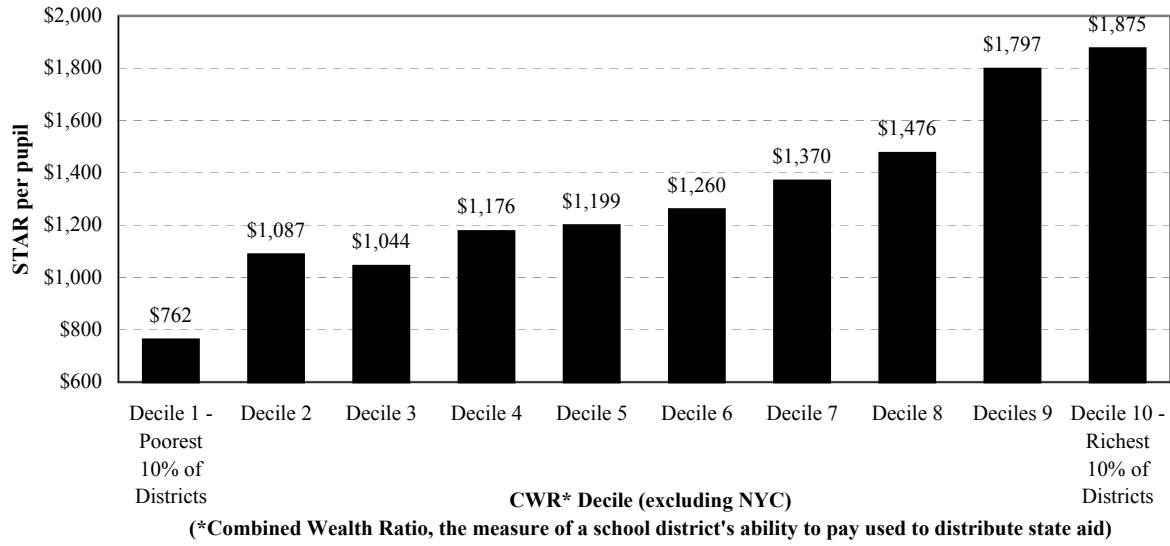
Figure 17.

New York's method of financing Medicaid places great pressure on counties with weak tax bases relative to their concentrations of needy individuals.



Sources: Medicaid Expenditures from NYS Department of Health. Full value from Office of State Comptroller.

Figure 18.
 STAR (school tax relief payments to school districts) increases fiscal disparities rather than reducing them.



Source: FPI analysis of data from NY State Education Department and Office of Real Property Services