Introduction

Chapter 1
1 The Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, has recently published data on the median income for all families for the single year 2000. These data place the median income for all families in New York as 6% higher than that in the United States.
2 BEA estimates personal income by state for the year 2000. Data through 1999 are provided from the REIS personal income estimates.
3 Recently released data from the American Community Survey (ACS) indicates that in 2000 the rate of poverty in New York was 13.5%. Data in Chart 1.1 is based on the Current Population Survey.
4 These are the year 2000 self-sufficiency standard figures in 1999 dollars.

Chapter 2
2 To improve the reliability of Current Population Survey data for gender/race/ethnic break-downs, two years of data were pooled.

Chapter 3
2 See Ibid. for data on wages and benefit coverage of contingent workers compared to regular full-time workers in New York and the U.S., pp. 31-32.
4 Forthcoming FPI report on New York City human service contracting.
8 Robert I. Lerman and Caroline Ratcliffe, “Did Metropolitan Areas Absorb Welfare Recipients without Displacing Other Workers?” The Urban Institute, Series A, No. A-45, November 2000. Additional unpublished data from this study was provided by the authors.
9 Unpublished data provided by Robert Lerman.
10 Rockefeller Institute, p. 29.
END NOTES

11 Ibid., p. 28.
12 Loprest.
15 Interview with Maureen Lane, Welfare Rights Initiative.
17 This law was enacted through a City Council override of a Mayoral veto. A lawsuit was filed in August 2001 to force the Mayor to implement the Transitional Jobs Law.

Chapter 4
3 Citizens Budget Commission, “New York State’s Competitiveness.” The scope of this report was significantly narrower than the PPI report. The cited rating for New York was based on R&D expenditures, NIH and NSF research and development awards, patent issuance, new business starts, and computer services/communications employment.

Appendix A