



New Jobs and Economic Opportunities

Columbia's proposed campus development in Manhattanville would add thousands of new jobs, increase Columbia's local spending by millions of dollars, and generate tax revenue for New York City and the state.

With approximately 13,000 full-time employees, Columbia University is one of the largest employers in New York City.* Employment at Columbia offers opportunities for job training and professional development and the potential for career advancement. Most jobs include access to tuition benefits in addition to medical insurance and retirement benefits.

*In March 2005, *Crain's New York Business* ranked Columbia University the eighth largest nongovernmental employer in New York City.

New Jobs in Manhattanville and throughout New York City

The University projects that the proposed campus would create approximately 6,900 new jobs at Columbia. Based on the University's current distribution of jobs, about two-thirds of the new jobs would be administrative, technical, clerical, and support positions, with faculty and postdoctoral positions making up the remaining one-third.

In addition, local businesses in the new University facilities would create about 2,300 retail and restaurant jobs. The combined total of 9,200 new jobs at Columbia and in local businesses would contribute significantly to increasing neighborhood employment opportunities.

Economic activity generated by the proposed campus would support approximately 5,200 more jobs throughout New York City, for a total of about 14,500 new jobs.

Construction Jobs

In addition to the 14,500 permanent jobs, approximately 2,000 construction-related jobs would be supported annually over the approximately 25 years needed to build the pro-

posed facilities. Columbia would continue its practice of seeking to hire minority, women, and locally owned businesses and construction workers throughout all phases of construction.

Increased University Spending

In recent years, Columbia has spent more than \$200 million annually on construction, with more than 80 percent of contracts going to firms based in New York City. In nonconstruction spending, in fiscal year 2004 alone, Columbia paid nearly \$720 million to New York City vendors for goods and services needed to operate and maintain the University.

Columbia's local purchasing initiatives increasingly direct spending toward upper Manhattan area businesses. In fiscal year 2004, Columbia spent a total of \$43.4 million with local businesses—\$26.6 million for construction and the remainder for other goods and services. Additionally, students and employees at Columbia spend millions of dollars in New York City annually on housing, food, entertainment, and other goods and services.



Anticipated Permanent New Jobs

Phase One	1,900	+	1,000	=	2,900
	direct		indirect and induced		total
Completion	9,200	+	5,300	=	14,500
	direct		indirect and induced		total

Direct new jobs are those created on-site by the operation or construction of the campus. Indirect and induced new jobs are additional jobs supported off-site by economic activity generated by the new campus.

A person-year is the equivalent of one person employed for a full year. Construction employees are not necessarily employed in the same job year-round. A person-year might represent, for example, one construction worker employed for six months and two others for a quarter of a year each, totaling a year of employment.

Anticipated New Jobs in Construction (in person-years)

Phase One	5,700	+	3,600	=	9,300
	direct		indirect and induced		total
Completion	31,000	+	22,000	=	53,000
	direct		indirect and induced		total

Columbia has recently opened its Employment Information Center at 3180 Broadway, just south of West 125th Street, in Manhattanville. The office is available for those interested in working at the University and is among the resources that would be available for people interested in obtaining employment on the proposed campus.

New Spending on Construction and Campus Operations

If Columbia’s proposal is approved, the University is committed to investing billions of dollars to construct the campus. More than \$1 billion of economic activity would be generated during the first 10 years of construction. A total of approximately \$7.4 billion in construction-related spending is anticipated over the proposed 25 years of development. Once completed, Columbia’s new campus would generate approximately \$1.7 billion in spending each year to operate and maintain its new facilities.

Additional Tax Revenue

During the first 10 years of construction, the city would receive approximately \$24 million in taxes generated from construction activity and the state approximately \$19 million. A total of about \$122 million for the city and \$94 million for the state would accrue in taxes over the course of the full development. Once the development was completed, operating expenses would add approximately \$33 million in annual tax revenue for the city and approximately \$29 million for the state.

Other Contributions

In consultation and partnership with community members and elected officials, the University is seeking to identify programs and services that would provide new opportunities and benefits to the community and are consistent with Columbia’s mission.

Physical improvements in Manhattanville—including improved access to the waterfront, active retail, community services, and additional open space—would also benefit all of Harlem. The proposed design emphasizes a more pleasant pedestrian experience, minimizes the presence of vehicular traffic, and would improve the connectivity between neighborhood points of interest.

For More Information

For more information, please visit us on the Web at www.campusplan.columbia.edu or e-mail us at campusplan@columbia.edu.

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