

GRAEBEL[®]

New York City Mobility Toolkit



Relocating employees to New York City (NYC) involves a distinct set of market, financial, and administrative considerations that set it apart from most other U.S. locations. As one of the most competitive and high-cost housing markets in the country, NYC often requires a more structured and informed approach to mobility planning.

Fast-moving housing cycles, significant upfront costs, and borough-specific variations can directly impact both employee experience and relocation outcomes. Without clear expectations and proactive coordination, these factors may influence timelines, cost management, and overall satisfaction.

This toolkit provides a focused overview of these dynamics, helping organizations plan effectively, set expectations, and support employees with greater confidence throughout the relocation process.

How to Use This Toolkit

This New York City Mobility Toolkit is designed to support HR and mobility teams, as well as relocating employees, throughout the move journey—from early planning through post-arrival transition. It’s structured in three sections:

- [Planning & Preparing for a Move to New York City](#) provides an overview of the housing market, neighborhood considerations, and cost factors that shape relocation planning and decision-making.
- [Securing Housing & Navigating Requirements](#) outlines key rental regulations, lease considerations, and administrative requirements needed to establish residency and finalize housing arrangements.
- [Settling In & Ongoing Support](#) focuses on the transition to daily life in New York City, including move-in steps, family considerations, and available support resources.

Together, these sections are intended to help organizations set realistic expectations, manage costs effectively, and support a smoother relocation experience to New York City.

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Planning & Preparing for a Move to New York City

Relocating to New York City requires early planning and a clear understanding of the housing market, costs, and neighborhood dynamics. This section outlines key considerations to help organizations and employees prepare for a successful move.

Understanding the NYC Housing Market

New York City operates differently from most rental markets in the United States. Apartments move quickly, and it's common for properties to receive multiple applications within days of being listed. Employees relocating to NYC should be prepared to act quickly and be financially ready during their housing search.

Upfront costs are also higher than in many other cities. In addition to the first month's rent, employees may need to provide a security deposit and, in some cases, a broker fee at lease signing. Early planning and an understanding of local housing practices can help reduce stress and support more informed decision-making.

Finding the Right Home

Organizations and mobility teams may wish to encourage relocating employees to:

- Determine a realistic housing budget that accounts for monthly rent, broker fees, utilities, and moving expenses
- Research neighborhoods across Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Staten Island based on cost of living, amenities, and commuting needs
- Identify housing options through reputable listing platforms, brokers, relocation vendors, or company resources
- Schedule property viewings to assess condition, layout, amenities, and fit
- Review lease terms carefully, including rent, duration, included utilities, and any negotiated benefits or fee reductions
- Confirm that lease terms and disclosures align with NYC rental requirements
- Prepare required documentation, such as proof of income, employment verification, identification, and references
- Complete lease execution once terms are finalized



Choosing a Neighborhood

Choosing where to live means balancing budget, lifestyle, and commute. New York City is made up of five boroughs, each offering a different lifestyle and price point.

Manhattan

Manhattan offers the closest proximity to major business districts, fine dining, and nightlife. It typically has the highest rents and smaller apartment sizes compared to other boroughs.

Cost-of-Living: Highest in NYC; expect premium prices for rent, groceries, and entertainment. Central neighborhoods like Midtown and the Upper East Side are especially expensive.

Amenities: Offers world-class dining, shopping, arts, and culture. Home to many major employers, iconic parks (Central Park, Hudson River Park), and vibrant nightlife.

Commuting Options: Extensive subway and bus coverage; walkable neighborhoods; major transit hubs (Grand Central, Penn Station) provide regional rail access.

Brooklyn

Brooklyn blends quieter residential neighborhoods with vibrant cultural hubs and expansive parks. Housing prices vary significantly depending on proximity to Manhattan and neighborhood popularity.

Cost-of-Living: Generally less expensive than Manhattan but steadily rising. Popular areas such as Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights, and Park Slope command premium rents compared to other parts of the borough.

Amenities: Known for its diverse dining scenes, independent boutiques, arts communities, and family-friendly green spaces such as Prospect Park. Brooklyn also has a strong music, food, and cultural presence.

Commuting Options: Strong subway and bus connectivity to Manhattan and other boroughs. E-bike stations are widely available, and many neighborhoods are walkable or bike-friendly, making commuting flexible and convenient.

Queens

Queens often provides more living space at a lower cost compared to Manhattan, with strong transit connections and highly diverse communities.

Cost-of-Living: More affordable than Manhattan and much of Brooklyn. Prices vary significantly, from upscale developments in Long Island City to more residential neighborhoods such as Astoria and Forest Hills.

Amenities: Known for one of the most diverse culinary scenes in the city. Major venues include New York Mets home stadium Citi Field and the USTA Billie Jean King National Tennis Center. Queens also offers abundant green spaces and vibrant multicultural neighborhoods.

Commuting Options: Reliable subway and bus access to Manhattan and other boroughs. The Long Island Railroad provides faster regional connections. Certain neighborhoods are more car-friendly than other parts of NYC.

Bronx

The Bronx offers relatively affordable housing while maintaining strong transit access to Manhattan.

Cost-of-Living: Among the most affordable boroughs, though some areas near the waterfront or with recent development are increasing in price.

Amenities: Home to the Bronx Zoo, New York Botanical Garden, Yankee Stadium, and Pelham Bay Park. The borough also offers strong community culture and local dining.

Commuting Options: Multiple subway and bus lines connect to Manhattan and other boroughs. The Metro-North Railroad provides access to northern suburbs and parts of upstate New York.

Staten Island

Staten Island has a more suburban character with lower housing density and larger living spaces. It is generally quieter compared to the other boroughs.

Cost-of-Living: Typically the most affordable of the five boroughs. Larger homes and apartments are common, and average rents are lower than other areas of NYC.

Amenities: Suburban feel with access to beaches, parks (including the Staten Island Greenbelt), and local dining.

Commuting Options: The Staten Island Ferry provides free service to Manhattan. Local buses and limited rail service operate within the borough. Car ownership is more common due to comparatively limited subway access.



Car Ownership

Unlike many U.S. cities, owning a personal vehicle in New York City is not always necessary—and in some cases, may significantly increase both cost and complexity.

Relocating employees moving from car-dependent locations (e.g., Dallas, TX) may wish to evaluate the following options before deciding to bring a vehicle:

Should you bring your car?

Strongly consider NOT bringing a car if:

- Living in Manhattan or dense parts of Brooklyn/Queens
- Commuting primarily via public transportation

More feasible to keep a car if:

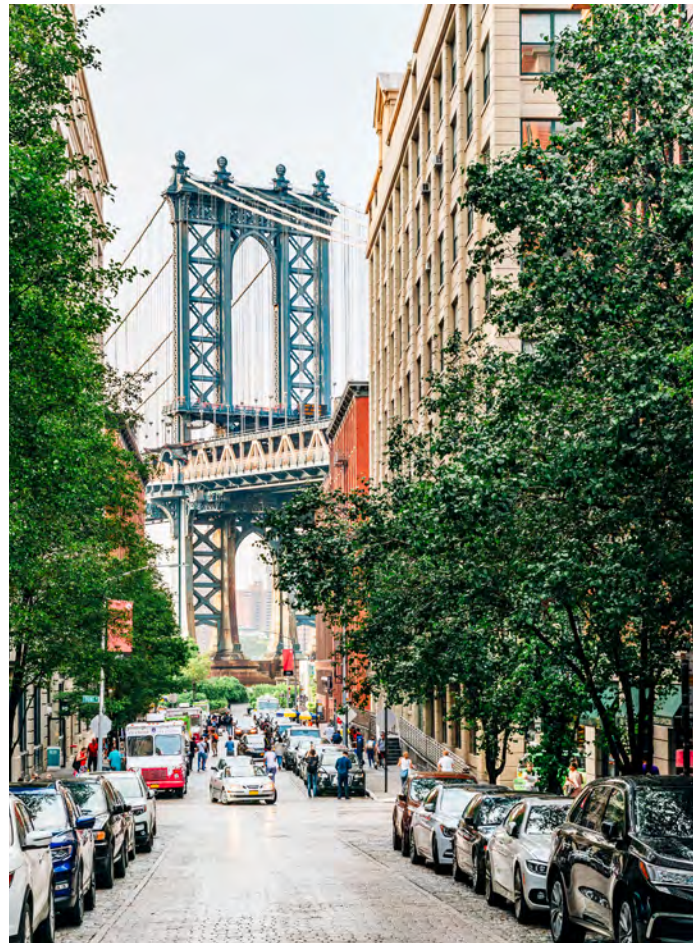
- Living in outer neighborhoods or suburbs
- Regular travel outside NYC is required
- Household needs (e.g., children, mobility considerations) make a car beneficial

Parking options and costs

Parking availability and cost vary significantly by borough and neighborhood:

- **Monthly garages:**
 - Typically the most reliable option
 - Highest cost in Manhattan; lower but still variable in outer boroughs
- **Street parking:**
 - Limited availability and subject to alternate-side parking rules
 - May require frequent vehicle movement to avoid fines
- **Residential buildings:**
 - Some buildings offer parking, often at an additional monthly fee

Parking fees are commonly treated as an ongoing monthly expense, similar to rent or utilities.



Additional considerations

- Insurance costs may differ from the origin location
- Vehicle registration requirements apply within 30 days of residency
- Alternative options (car-sharing, rentals, ride-share) may reduce the need for ownership

Short-Term Housing Options

In some cases, employees may require temporary accommodation before securing long-term housing. The following outlines common short-term housing options in NYC:



Hotels

Hotels may be appropriate for very short stays or situations requiring immediate availability.

Mobility teams may wish to consider:

- Flexibility for last-minute arrivals or short notice relocations
- Availability of centralized locations near business districts
- Access to on-site services such as housekeeping, dining, and concierge

However, hotel stays in New York City can be costly, particularly over extended durations. Additional charges for services such as meals, parking, and amenities may significantly increase the overall expense. Room sizes are also typically limited, which may not be suitable for employees relocating with family or for longer stays.



Furnished Apartments

Furnished apartments are commonly used for temporary accommodation, particularly for stays of 30 days or longer.

Compared to hotels, furnished apartments typically offer:

- More space, often including separate living, dining, and sleeping areas
- Fully equipped kitchens with appliances and housewares
- Utilities and Wi-Fi included in a single, consolidated cost
- In-unit or on-site laundry facilities
- A more residential environment that supports longer-term comfort

These features can make furnished apartments a more cost-effective and practical option for extended stays, especially for employees relocating with dependents or requiring additional space for remote work or daily living.



Program Considerations

When evaluating short-term housing options, organizations may wish to consider:

- Expected duration of stay and transition timeline to permanent housing
- Household size and specific space requirements
- Total cost comparison, including base rate and additional services
- Proximity to the workplace and access to transportation
- Availability during peak relocation seasons

Working with a relocation management company or temporary housing provider can help identify suitable accommodations, provide access to preferred inventory, and support cost management through negotiated rates.

Fees, Costs & Financial Planning

New York City is one of the most expensive housing markets in the United States. Rent levels vary widely by borough and neighborhood, but even modest apartments can be significantly more expensive than in many other major U.S. cities. Manhattan typically commands the highest rents, while outer boroughs may offer more space at relatively lower price points. Given these cost considerations, organizations may wish to encourage employees to review both upfront and recurring housing expenses carefully before committing to a lease.

Broker Fees: How They Work

- Many renters in NYC work with licensed real estate brokers
 - Brokers may help:
 - Identify available apartments, townhomes, or houses
 - Coordinate showings
 - Clarify application requirements
 - Support lease negotiations
 - Assist with move-in logistics
- While it's possible to search without a broker, inventory may be more limited and the process may take longer
- Common fee range (market practice):
 - Commonly range from one month's rent or 12%–15% of the annual rent
 - Fees are typically paid at lease signing
 - Fees are typically the tenant's responsibility unless a listing is structured as tenant-paid broker or landlord-paid
- FARE Act rules (effective June 11, 2025)
- The FARE Act assigns responsibility for payment of brokerage fees to the party who hires the broker
 - If a broker is representing the landlord, the landlord is responsible for that fee
 - Tenants may still pay a broker fee when they hire their own broker for representation
- No-fee listings
 - "No-fee" generally means the landlord covers the broker's commission
 - Some listings may reflect this cost in higher monthly rent, it's important to confirm all fees upfront

Budgeting for Broker Fees

Broker fees should be considered alongside rent, security deposits, and other move-related costs.

For example, for a monthly rent of \$2,500, a typical broker fee may range from \$2,500 to \$3,750.

Managing Broker Fees

Mobility teams may wish to encourage employees to:

- Confirm who the broker represents and what fees apply before touring or applying
- Prioritize no-fee listings where appropriate
- Negotiate where appropriate, particularly for units that have been on the market longer or when the employee is a strong applicant

Understanding Upfront Costs

New York City often requires higher upfront payments than many other U.S. rental markets. Before move-in, renters commonly pay:

- First month's rent
- Security deposit
- Any permitted fees disclosed in advance
- Broker fee, if applicable

Permitted fees may include items such as application or credit check fees, building move-in or move-out fees, pet-related charges (such as monthly pet rent), parking fees, storage fees, or building amenity fees where applicable.

For example, if an apartment rents for \$4,000 per month, upfront payments may include the first month's rent, a security deposit (typically capped at one month's rent), and a broker fee if applicable.

Understanding these cost patterns in advance can help organizations prepare relocating employees for the financial demands of the NYC rental market and reduce the likelihood of unexpected costs.

Sample Expense Planner



Expense Category	Estimated Amount (\$)	Notes
Monthly Rent		Enter your expected monthly rent (e.g., \$2,500)
Security Deposit		Usually 1–2 months' rent
Broker Fee		Typically, 1–1.5 months' rent; check if "no-fee" applies
Utilities (electricity, water, internet, etc.)		Estimate based on apartment size and usage
Moving Expenses		Include movers, truck rental, and supplies
Renter's Insurance		Recommended for personal property protection
Furniture & Household Set-up		Optional: beds, kitchenware, etc.
Other (e.g., application fees, pet fees)		List any additional one-time or recurring costs
Parking		Ongoing monthly cost; varies widely. Consider need for a vehicle before relocating.
Total Estimated Cost		

Tip: Categories and estimates can be adjusted depending on the employee's move profile, housing search, and policy support.

Helpful Links



- **New York State Department of State**
Division of Licensing Services (Real Estate Broker Information)
- <https://dos.ny.gov/real-estate-broker>
- **NYC Department of Consumer and Worker Protection**
Broker Fee and FARE Act Guidance
- <https://www.nyc.gov/site/dca/>
- **NYC Housing Preservation & Development (HPD)**
Renter Resources - <https://www.nyc.gov/site/hpd2/>
- **NYC311** Rental and Housing Information
- <https://portal.311.nyc.gov>



Securing Housing & Navigating Requirements

New York City rental housing is highly regulated, and disclosures vary by building type and unit status. Understanding both lease terms and market regulations can help relocating employees navigate the process more effectively and avoid unexpected obligations.





Lease Review: Key Considerations

Before a lease is signed, relocating employees should be encouraged to confirm:

- **Rent and lease structure:** rent amount, payment schedule, and terms for renewal and/or early termination
- **Utilities:** which services are included (if any) and which must be set up independently
- **Deposits and fees:** deposit handling, and return expectations, and any additional charges disclosed in advance
- **Building rules:** policies related to pets, subletting, early termination, and move-in/out procedures
- **Documentation:** receipt of signed lease documents, including any riders or addenda, and verification that landlord details and property address are accurate
- **Lease details:** clearly defined start and end dates, along with responsibilities for utilities, maintenance, and repairs
- **Required disclosures:** inclusion of applicable notices, such as lead paint or building condition disclosures

Lease review is particularly important in relation to fees and responsibility for payment under the FARE Act framework. Mobility teams may also wish to remind employees to retain copies of all signed lease documents for their records and to clarify any unclear terms prior to execution, as leases are legally binding once signed.

Rental Rules & Market Regulations

New York City's rental market operates under specific legal frameworks that may differ from other U.S. cities. Awareness of these requirements can help employees avoid confusion during the leasing process.

Security Deposits and Pet-Related Charges: For many apartments, the security deposit is limited to one month's rent. Because of this cap, landlords generally cannot require an additional refundable "pet deposit" on top of the standard security deposit. Some buildings may charge other pet-related costs, such as disclosed non-refundable fees or monthly pet rent. These charges should be clearly outlined in writing and reviewed carefully before signing a lease.

Rent Stabilization and Rent Control: Certain NYC apartments are subject to rent regulation:

Rent Stabilization: Generally applies to residential buildings with six or more units built before 1974, as well as some newer buildings that receive specific tax benefits. In rent-stabilized units, rent increases are regulated annually by the NYC Rent Guidelines Board, and tenants typically have the right to renew their lease under established terms.

Rent Control: Applies to a much smaller number of older apartments, usually in buildings constructed before 1947 where the tenant (or a qualifying family member) has lived continuously in the unit since before July 1, 1971. Rent levels and allowable increases are regulated by state law.

For regulated units, renewal increases are set through established public processes. If applicable, confirm the apartment's regulatory status during the leasing process.

Broker Fees and the FARE Act: Broker fees are governed by the FARE Act, which assigns responsibility to the party who engages the broker. Confirm representation and fee structure before proceeding.

Affordable Housing and Assistance Programs: NYC offers affordable housing opportunities through the Housing Connect portal. Application processes may require extensive documentation, and review timelines can be lengthy. There are also rental assistance programs available for qualifying applicants, including voucher-based programs. Eligibility requirements and availability vary.

Tax & Administrative Requirements

Relocating to New York City involves additional administrative and tax considerations that may affect both employees and employers.

Tax Overview

When relocating employees, it's important to understand how state and local taxes may affect overall cost of living and payroll outcomes. New York City imposes state and city income taxes in addition to federal taxes.

- **State Income Tax:** Most states require income tax payments if an employee resides or works there.
- **City/Local Taxes:** Some cities, including New York City, impose additional local income taxes.
- **Tax Withholding & Residency:** Employers and employees should ensure address records and withholding information are updated appropriately.

For detailed and up-to-date information, refer to the following official resources:

- Internal Revenue Service (IRS): <https://www.irs.gov>
- New York State Department of Taxation and Finance: <https://www.tax.ny.gov>
- NYC Department of Finance: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/finance>

Driver's License & Vehicle Registration

After establishing residency in New York, individuals are generally required to update their driver's license or obtain a New York State ID within 30 days. This same timeframe also applies to registering a vehicle in New York State.

Employees relocating with a vehicle should be aware that additional documentation may be required when registering vehicles previously registered in another state or imported from outside the United States.

For detailed requirements and documentation guidelines, refer to the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV):

- Register an out-of-state vehicle: <https://dmv.ny.gov/registration/register-an-out-of-state-vehicle>
- Register an imported vehicle: <https://dmv.ny.gov/registration/register-an-imported-vehicle>

If an employee does not drive, a New York State non-driver identification card may also be obtained through the DMV.

Settling In & Ongoing Support

After arrival, employees must navigate day-to-day logistics, establish routines, and access local resources. This section outlines key steps and considerations to support a smooth transition to life in New York City.

Once employees arrive in NYC, there are several practical steps that can support a smooth transition into daily life.

Move-In Considerations



Mobility teams may wish to remind employees to:

- Conduct a walk-through and document property condition
- Take photos of any pre-existing damage
- Confirm receipt of keys, access cards, and mailbox access
- Arrange utilities such as electricity, heating, gas, water, and internet, as applicable
- Confirm renter's insurance requirements, where relevant
- Update address with financial institution(s), insurers, and government agencies
- Register for local services, if needed

Utilities Setup

Most NYC apartments require tenants to set up electricity and internet service independently. Water and heating are often included in rent, but utility responsibilities should be confirmed in the lease.

- Electricity is typically provided by Con Edison ([ConEd](#)). Employees may need to arrange activation before move-in.
- Heating systems vary by building. Many buildings include central steam or hot water heat in rent. Units with electric heat may result in additional utility costs.
- Water charges are generally handled by the building or landlord in rental properties.
- Garbage collection and recycling are typically managed by the building in multi-unit properties.
- Internet providers vary by building and neighborhood. Common providers include Spectrum and Verizon Fios. Compare available plans and schedule installation early, especially during peak moving seasons.



Transportation Overview

Public transportation is the primary way most people travel around New York City.

- The subway and bus systems are operated by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) and run throughout all five boroughs.
- Riders can use contactless payment (OMNY) or transit cards for access.
- Reviewing routes and service updates in advance—particularly on weekends—can be helpful.

Ride-share services and taxis are widely available and can be convenient for late-night travel or destinations less accessible by subway or bus.

If an employee plans to bring a car, parking costs should be evaluated carefully, particularly in Manhattan. Monthly garage rates vary significantly by borough and neighborhood, and additional charges may apply for valet or EV charging. See Planning section for parking and vehicle decisions.

Family & Lifestyle Considerations

Relocating with family requires early planning, particularly for school and childcare arrangements.

- **School Search & Enrollment:** Public school enrollment in NYC may involve zoning or application-based processes depending on grade level. Visit the [NYC Department of Education’s website](#) for information on public schools, registration requirements, and school zone lookups. Private and international schools often follow separate application timelines and may be highly competitive. Beginning the search early and using available resources such as school review platforms like [GreatSchools.org](#) can support more informed decisions.
- **Childcare & Local Resources:** Licensed daycare and preschool providers can be identified through city resources like [NYC Child Care Connect](#) and community referrals. Availability varies by neighborhood, and some programs may have waitlists. Touring facilities and reviewing licensing and safety information is recommended before enrollment. Relocation consultants or local parent groups may also provide helpful recommendations.
- **Spousal Support:** Many relocation programs offer spousal employment support, including resume workshops, job search portals, and networking opportunities. The [NYC Department of Labor](#) and local community organizations can also provide job listings, career counseling, and training programs.
- **Healthcare Access:** Healthcare services are widely available across New York City, including hospitals, urgent care centers, and neighborhood pharmacies. Employees should be encouraged to confirm that providers are in-network under their health plan.

Major hospital systems include:

- New York-Presbyterian
- Mount Sinai
- NYU Langone

Employees may also wish to establish a primary care physician soon after arrival.

Types of Healthcare Models

	Concierge Medicine	Direct Primary Care	Traditional Healthcare
Membership Fee	Yes (\$2,000 - \$10,000+)	Yes (\$65 - \$85/month)	No
Insurance Needed	Sometimes	No (for primary care)	Yes
Access Level	High (personalized)	Moderate (primary care)	Standard
Services Included	Preventative & wellness	Primary care only	Full range (specialists, ER)

Additional considerations:

- Urgent care centers are widely available for non-life-threatening medical issues.
- Pharmacies such as CVS, Walgreens, and Duane Reade are located throughout the city and often provide vaccinations and basic health services.

Communication & Relocation Support

Relocating to New York City can feel fast-paced, particularly during housing search and move-in. Consistent communication between the employee and the supporting corporate contacts can help keep the relocation on track and reduce confusion during key milestones.

Key Contacts

Employees may interact with several resources throughout the relocation process:

- **Human Resources (HR):** Primary contact for employment-related questions, benefits, and relocation policy clarification.
- **Mobility Team:** Specialists who help coordinate relocation logistics, housing support, and available services.
- **Relocation Consultant (if applicable):** External professionals who may assist with housing search, school planning, and settling-in guidance.

Organizations may wish to ensure employees have current phone numbers, email contacts, and escalation points readily available.

Suggested Check-In Approach

Regular communication can support smoother transitions. Organizations and mobility teams may wish to establish check-in points at key stages of the relocation process, including:

- at the start of the housing search
- after securing housing
- shortly after arrival

These check-ins can be used to confirm next steps, reimbursement processes, timing, and any outstanding concerns.





Relocation Timeline & Checklist

Staying organized is crucial when planning a move to New York City. Below is a sample timeline and checklist covering key milestones from initial planning to settling in:

● 3+ Months Before Move

- Notify HR and begin relocation discussions
- Research neighborhoods and schools and submit applications, as applicable
- Start visa or work permit applications, if necessary

● 2 Months Before Move

- Research housing arrangements, review lease details (including heating responsibilities), and finalize rental contract
- Book moving company and transportation
- Gather medical and school records

● 1 Month Before Move

- Set up utilities
- Enroll children in school and secure childcare, as needed
- Begin packing and decluttering

● 1-2 Weeks Before Move

- Confirm moving dates and transportation
- Notify banks, insurance providers, and update mailing address
- Schedule final check-in with HR and mobility team

● Arrival & Settling-In

- Attend local orientation (if offered) and familiarize yourself with transportation options (MTA, ride-share)
- Activate utilities and internet
- Register with local healthcare providers, emergency contacts, and government agencies
- Connect with parent groups or community organizations for additional support

Living in New York City

New York City is diverse, fast-moving, and highly connected. Adjusting to the pace can take time, but most new residents adapt quickly.

Organizations and mobility teams may wish to highlight the following to relocating employees:

- Punctuality and direct communication are valued in professional settings.
- Public transportation etiquette matters. Allow passengers to exit before boarding and avoid blocking entrances or escalators.
- Tipping is customary in restaurants, taxis, and many service settings, generally 15% to 20%.
- Sidewalks and public spaces can be fast-paced, and awareness of surroundings can help with day-to-day navigation.
- Networking and professional events are common, but participation is always optional.

Emergency and City Services:

Emergency (Police, Fire, Ambulance):

Dial 911 for immediate assistance

Non-Emergency Police:

Dial 311 for city services and information

Poison Control Center:

1-800-222-1222

Frequently Asked Questions



How do most people find housing in NYC?

Many newcomers work with licensed real estate brokers, use reputable online listing platforms, or rely on relocation assistance services. The market is competitive and moves quickly, so flexibility and timely decision-making are important.



How does public transportation work?

The subway and bus systems are operated by the MTA. Riders can use contactless payment or a transit card for access. Service runs across all five boroughs, with frequent service in most areas.



What documents are needed to set up utilities?

Typically, a valid photo ID and proof of address are required. Some providers may request additional verification information.



How do employees enroll children in school?

Public school enrollment processes vary by grade level. Elementary enrollment is often zone-based, while middle and high school admissions may involve an application process. Review requirements through the NYC Department of Education and begin planning early.



Is NYC safe?

Like any large metropolitan area, safety varies by neighborhood. Employees should be encouraged to stay aware of surroundings, follow local guidance, and use common-sense precautions.

Putting These Insights into Practice

Relocating employees to New York City can involve significant logistical, financial, and administrative complexity, but it also offers substantial professional and personal opportunities.

With clear communication, realistic expectations, and thoughtful planning, organizations can better support successful employee transitions into the NYC market and more effective mobility programs.

Looking to apply these insights to your program?

Connect with the Graebel team to discuss New York City–specific market practices, policy design, and strategies to support successful employee relocations.

Disclaimer: This toolkit is provided for general informational purposes only and is intended to support transferees relocating to the New York City area. While Graebel strives to provide accurate and current information—laws, regulations, costs, and local practices may change without notice. Graebel makes no representations or warranties regarding the accuracy, completeness, or applicability of the information contained herein and assumes no responsibility for decisions made based on this information.

