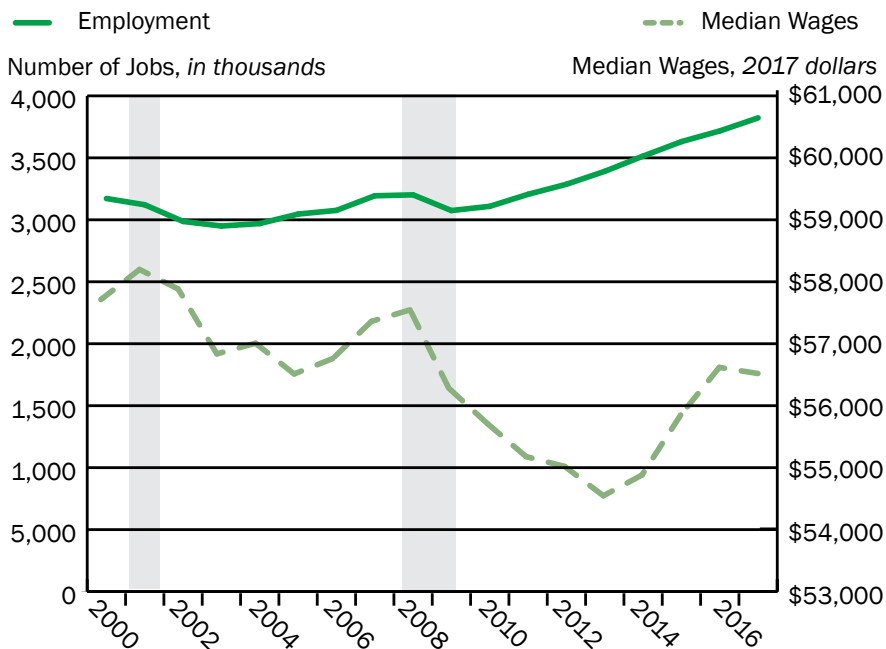


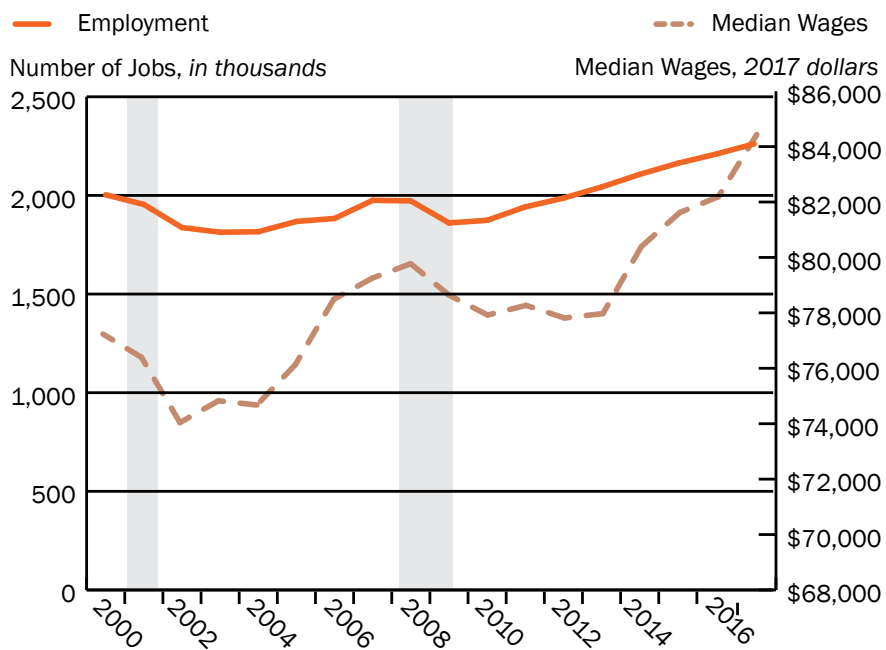
Employment and Wages: New York City



NOTE: The shaded time periods reflect recessions based on quarters of national gross domestic product decline.

- Private-sector employment in the city contracted during or after each of the two recessions over the 2000-2017 period, but has grown steadily since 2009—fueled by substantial growth in jobs outside Manhattan.
- The median real wage was increasing prior to the last recession and then sharply declined until 2013, even as employment was growing. Although citywide wage growth has since begun to recover, many of the city’s new jobs were concentrated in areas where median wages have declined.

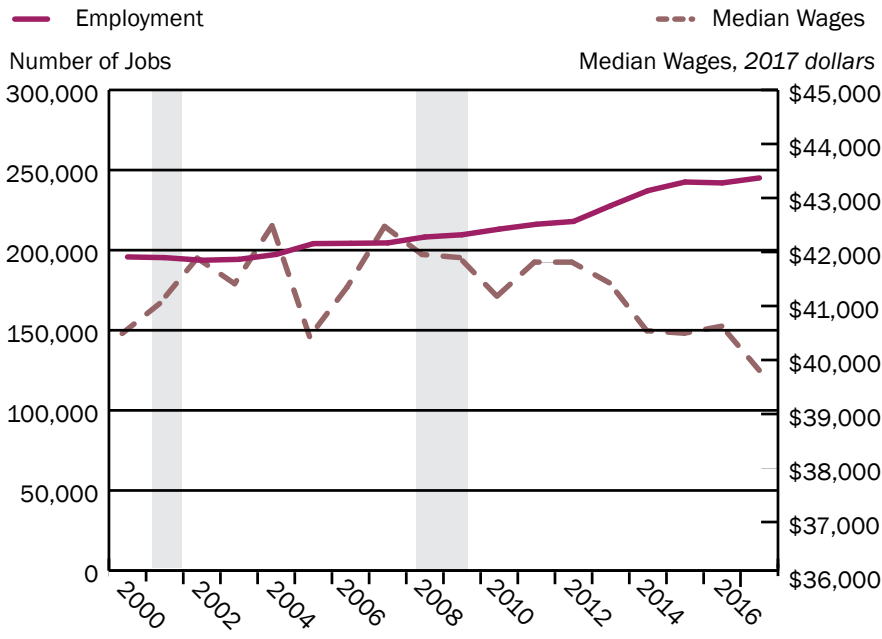
Employment and Wages: Manhattan



NOTE: The shaded time periods reflect recessions based on quarters of national gross domestic product decline.

- Among the five boroughs, private-sector employment is most volatile in Manhattan, with large reductions during or following recessions, in part due to the concentration of jobs in cyclically sensitive sectors such as finance and professional services. After a decline during the last recession, steady employment growth returned starting in 2010.
- Unlike the other boroughs, the median real wage in Manhattan grew over the 2000-2017 period, including a return to sustained growth during the current expansion. The median wage in 2017 was 9.3 percent higher than in 2000.

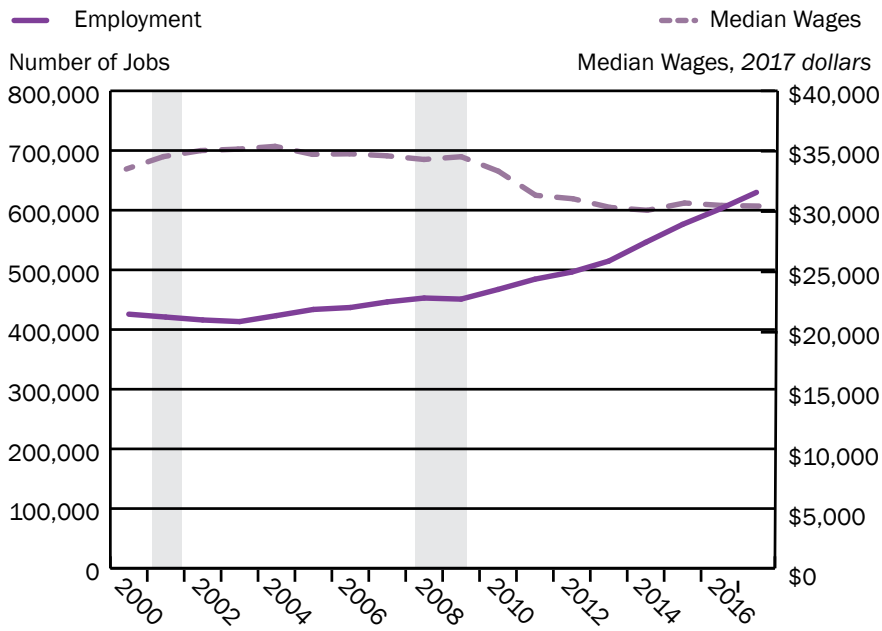
Employment and Wages: Bronx



NOTE: The shaded time periods reflect recessions based on quarters of national gross domestic product decline.

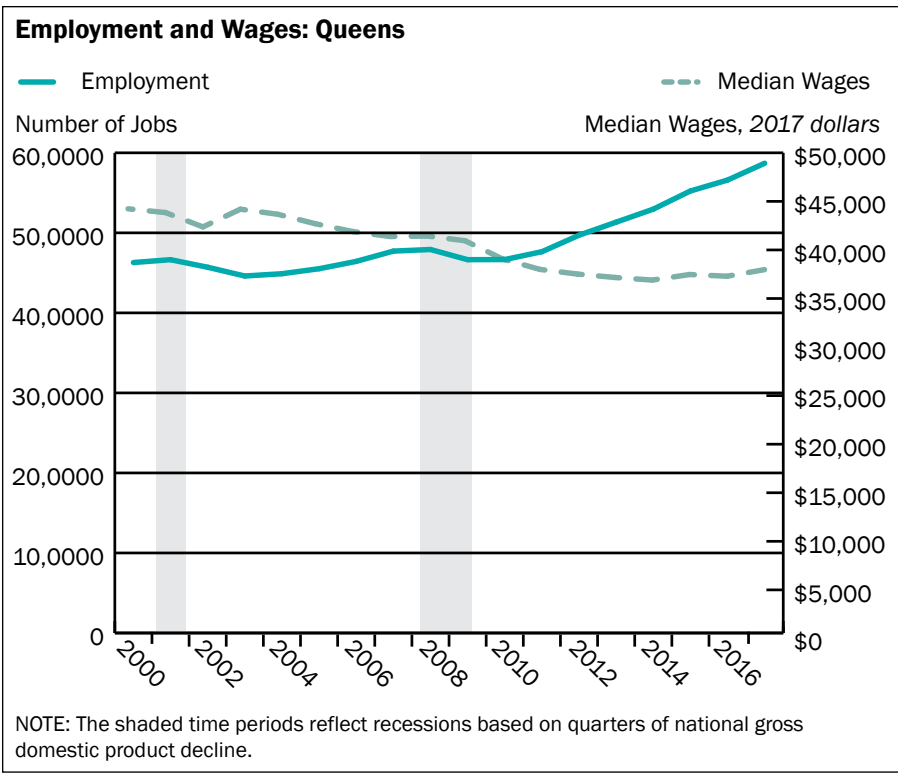
- Private-sector employment in the Bronx followed the general pattern of the other boroughs, growing slowly for most of the 2000-2017 period, with faster growth in recent years.
- The median real wage in the Bronx is the highest of the boroughs other than Manhattan, but wages have also been particularly volatile. Like most of the other boroughs, the median wage declined substantially in the years following the last recession.

Employment and Wages: Brooklyn

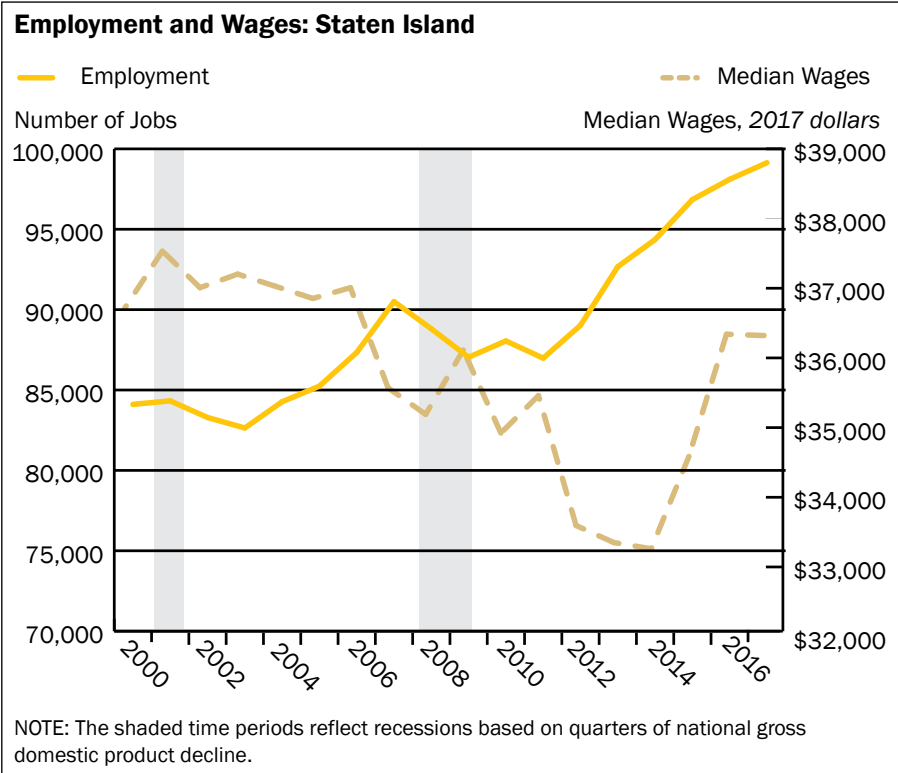


NOTE: The shaded time periods reflect recessions based on quarters of national gross domestic product decline.

- Brooklyn had the highest rate of job growth over the 18-year period, increasing by 47.9 percent, from just about 425,000 jobs in 2000 to nearly 630,000 in 2017. By 2010, it had overtaken Queens as the borough outside of Manhattan with the most jobs.
- The median real wage in Brooklyn, despite some early growth, has fallen sharply following the last recession. The result is a 2017 wage level that is 9.2 percent below that of 2000 in real terms.



- In 2000, Queens had the highest number of private-sector jobs outside of Manhattan. Although Brooklyn surpassed it in 2010, employment in Queens has also grown strongly in recent years.
- The median real wage in Queens was roughly flat prior to the last recession and has fallen during the post-recession period, resulting in the largest decline in median wage of any borough—a drop of 14.2 percent from 2000 through 2017.



- Private-sector employment growth on Staten Island has been the least stable among the boroughs other than Manhattan, contracting more extensively after recessions and growing overall at a slower pace, despite steady growth in recent years.
- The median real wage was also more volatile through 2011, before a substantial contraction. However, unlike any of the boroughs other than Manhattan, Staten Island’s median wage began to recover in recent years, mirroring trends in Manhattan and citywide.

Return to “Has Growth in Jobs and Wages Followed a Similar Pattern Throughout the City’s Five Boroughs Since 2000?” [Print](#) [Interactive](#)