

As part of NYC’s ongoing commitment to contextualize the city’s relationship with the metropolitan region, *The Geography of Jobs: Second Edition* contains detailed employment, housing production, and labor force data for the 31-county tri-state area, and describes the changing geography of the region’s economic growth in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



## Key Takeaways

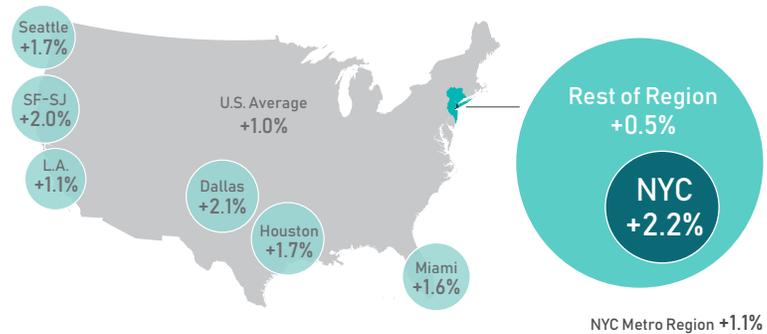
NYC experienced dramatic job growth after the Great Recession, but the rest of the region did not keep pace — resulting in the region growing more slowly than other large U.S. metropolitan areas.

The region produced 30% fewer housing units per year in the decade after the Great Recession than in the decade prior. The region produced more multifamily housing after the Great Recession, but not enough to make up for the production decline of smaller residences.

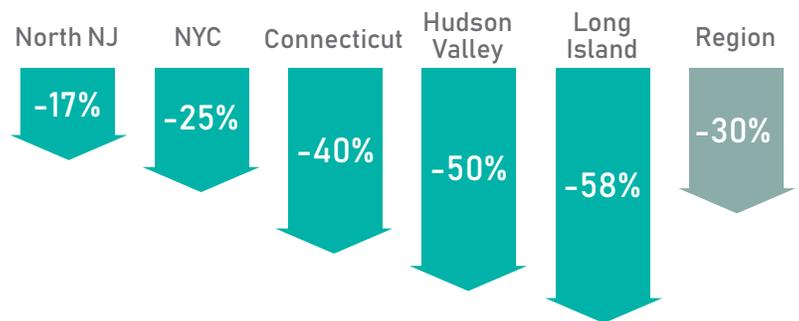
Housing production has significantly lagged job growth since the Great Recession, with the region producing 0.5 housing units per net new job added. Prior to the Great Recession, the region produced 2.2 housing units per net new job added.

Within the region, NYC had the largest housing production to job growth deficit, adding 363,000 more jobs than units produced in the last two decades.

% AVERAGE ANNUAL PRIVATE SECTOR JOB GROWTH, 2008–2018  
MAJOR U.S. METROPOLITAN AREAS



% DECLINE IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS PRODUCED PER YEAR, FROM PRE- TO POST-GREAT RECESSION



HOUSING UNITS PERMITTED VS. NET ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 2001 – 2018

