



POST-RECESSION JOB GROWTH

Compared to other parts of the country, Metro Boston's economy performed relatively well during and after the Great Recession—though, like the rest of the nation, the recovery's benefits were not felt equally across communities and sectors. Metro Boston lost 74,500 jobs (-3%) between 2008 and 2009, but then grew by an average 1.4% annually. Since 2013, total jobs have exceeded the previous peak set in 2001.

The recovery was driven by strong growth in high-wage business and health care jobs and a substantial number of low-wage food service and hospitality jobs. Combined with sustained losses in middle-income manufacturing and wholesale trade jobs since 2001, the result has been increased wage polarization and income inequality.

The recovery has also been selective geographically, with certain corridors and subregions seeing faster job growth since 2009. Job recovery has been concentrated in the Inner

Core, where 104,600 jobs were added from 2009 to 2015 (12% growth). Three cities in the core—Brookline, Somerville and Chelsea—grew more than 20%. Suburban jobs overall grew 10%, adding 85,300 jobs. Ten suburbs grew more than 20%, but 10 also lost more than 2%, with two losing more than 10%. Regional Urban Centers all added jobs since the recession, though at a relatively slow pace (8%, 38,700 jobs).