

**ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR
ALL & JOBS PLUS:
TOWARDS ECONOMIC
MOBILITY FOR ALL**

**MAYOR SETTI D. WARREN
NEWTON, MA
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LEADERSHIP FOR ECONOMIC MOBILITY IN THE NEW ECONOMY

Transition to new, knowledge-based innovation economy

City leadership must use city resources to grow economy—
integral to that is moving people to the middle class

Cities need:

- Strong education system
- High quality infrastructure, including housing and transportation
- Job opportunities and career pathways



TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP APPROACHES

- Traditional focus on silos/policy areas → people receive patchwork of services they are responsible for coordinating on their own (vs. Jobs Plus model)

Education



Public Transportation



Affordable Housing



A MORE EFFECTIVE APPROACH

**Cooperation, coalitions, combining programs & services
in different policy areas**

**Physically bringing people together—symposium, high
school internships, apprenticeships—access to
innovation districts**



“PATHWAYS TO THE MIDDLE CLASS”

BY ISABEL SAWHILL, SCOTT
WINSHIP AND KERRY GRANNIS

Building human capital...

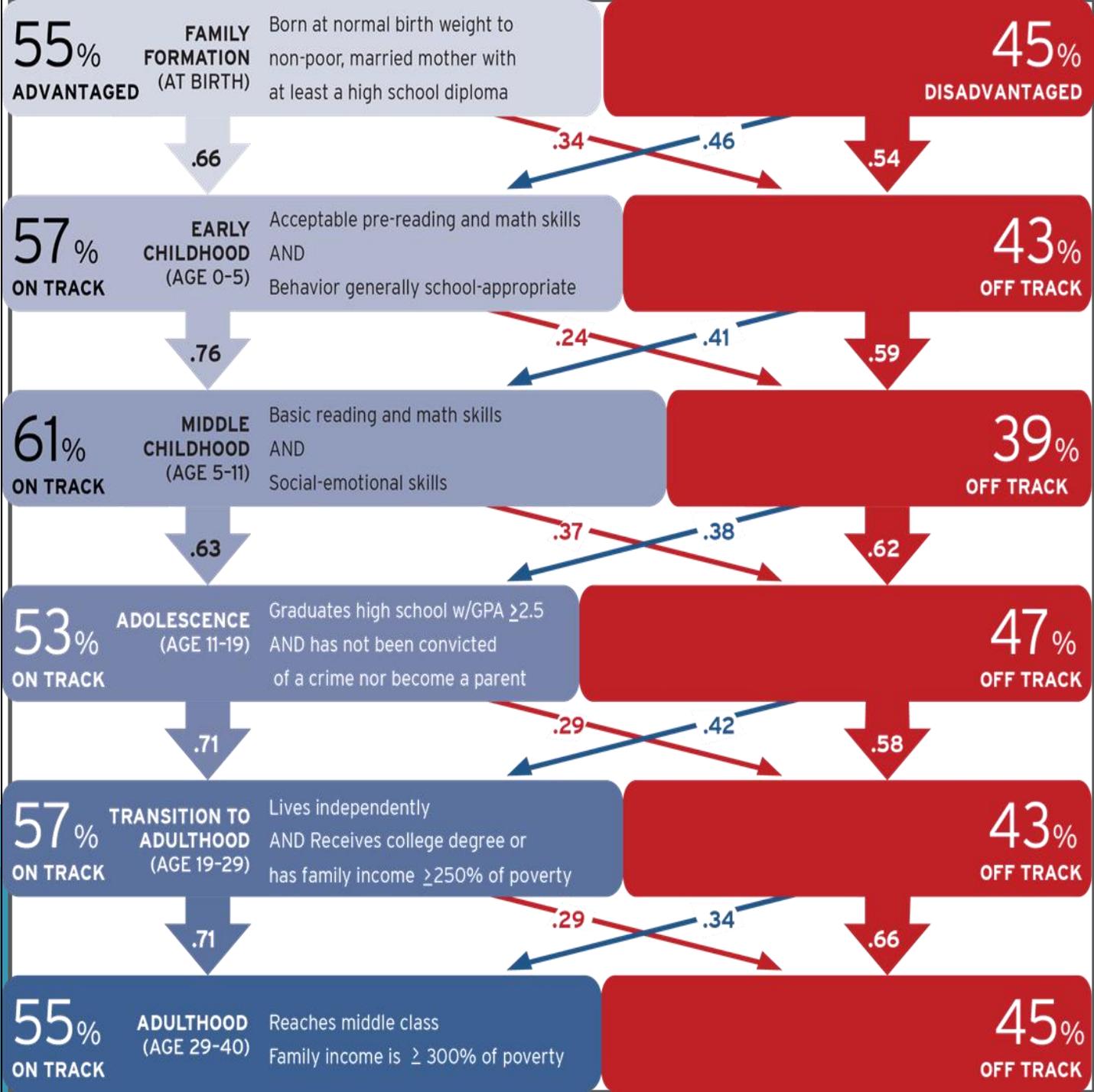
“THE RISE OF INNOVATION DISTRICTS”

BY BRUCE KATZ AND JULIE
WAGNER

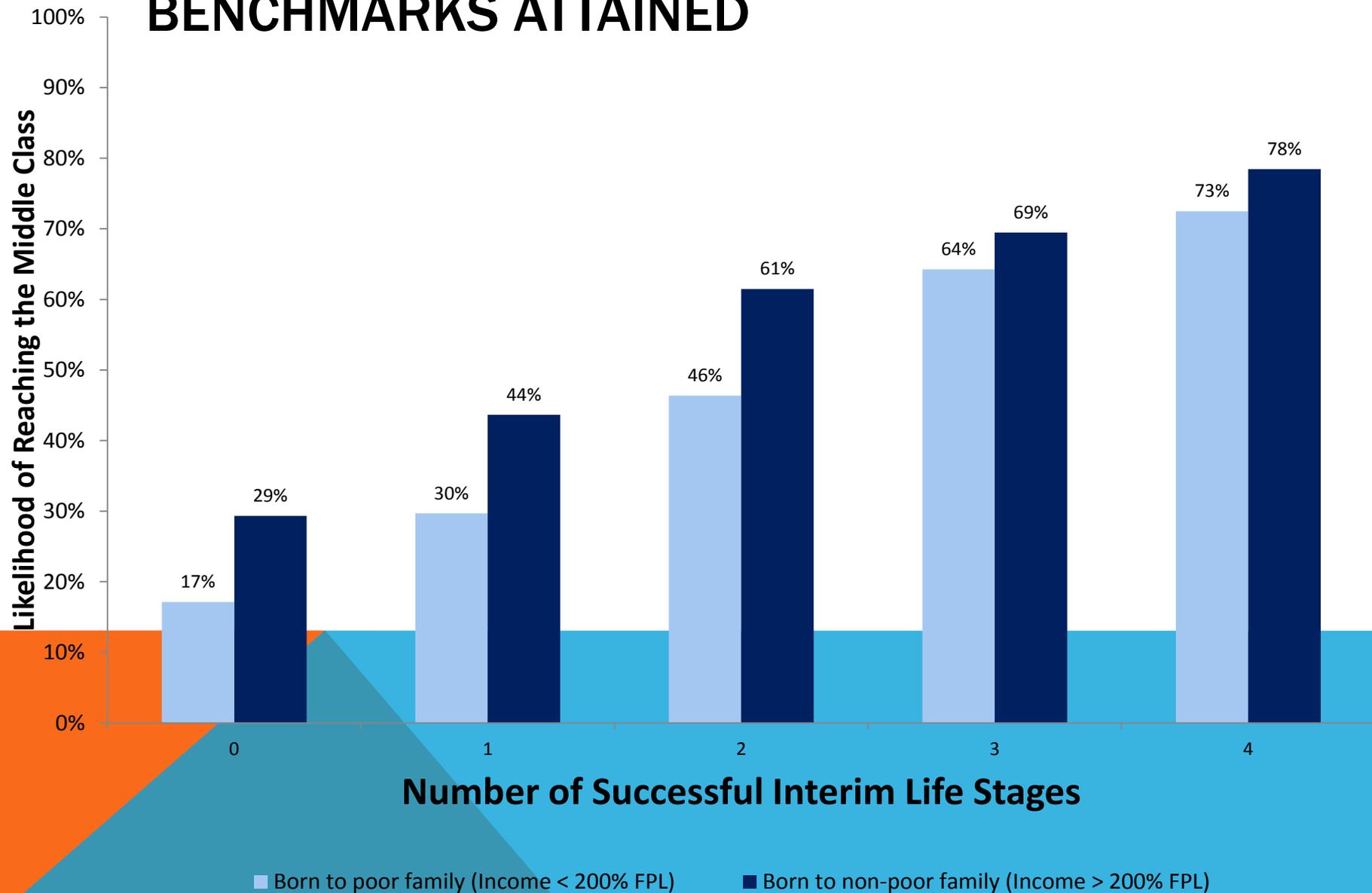
...while building the regions that house innovative industries and institutions and encourage the creation of the higher-paying careers/job opportunities of the future.



% ON TRACK FOR MIDDLE CLASS ATTAINMENT BY LIFE STAGE



PERCENT MIDDLE CLASS BY MIDDLE AGE BY POVERTY STATUS AT BIRTH & NUMBER OF BENCHMARKS ATTAINED



ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR ALL FRAMEWORK

Family formation	Early childhood	Middle childhood	Adolescence	Transition to adulthood	Adulthood	Retirement age
Born at normal birth weight to a non-poor, non-single mother aged at least 20	Acceptable pre-reading and math skills AND Behavior generally school-appropriate	Basic reading and math skills AND Social-emotional skills	Graduates from high school w/ GPA ≥ 2.5 AND Has not been convicted of a crime nor become a parent	Lives independently AND Receives a college degree or has a family income $\geq 250\%$ of the poverty level	Reaches middle class (family income at least 300% of the poverty level)	Retirement assets to ensure retirement income $\geq 70\%$ of pre-retirement income

Innovation economy:

Identify and invest in physical, economic, and networking assets

THE INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM

Physical assets:

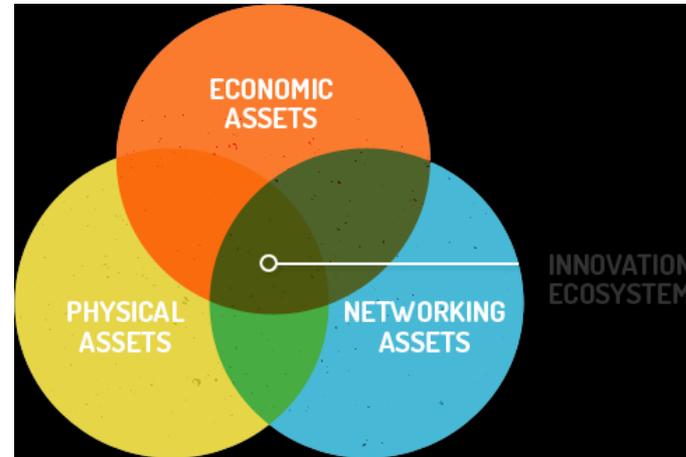
public and private spaces,
streets, transportation

Economic assets:

entities that contribute to
and encourage innovation

Networking assets:

collaboration between
individuals and entities



RESURGENT CITIES: FINDINGS BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF BOSTON

Why did resurgent cities do better than peer cities?

- leadership and collaboration
 - extend prosperity and involve the community
 - non-profit umbrella houses shared community vision
 - utilize business, government, universities, and philanthropic organizations to leverage city assets
 - emphasis on human capital development
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COLLABORATION WITH MAYOR'S OFFICE

- Municipal executives have varying control over resources, but are able to build coalitions and form relationships
 - Having more partners can help when grants run out and the need for advocacy for funds needed to continue arises
 - Mayors can take results to make their case when they seek federal funding
 - If the program has been delivering results, have a discussion with the mayor about how it could be institutionalized when the grant ends and/or expanded to other parts of the city
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A FRAMEWORK FOR CIVIC LEADERS

Adopt the benchmarks as the goal for all of their residents

Build coalition of private, public, nonprofit partners at local, state, and federal level to work towards long-term vision to work together to meet that goal

Identify and use the innovative evidence- and research-based interventions to help individuals meet these goals

Commit to using data and analytics to institutionalize and track progress



RESOURCES REFERENCED

(1) Sawhill, Isabel V., Scott Winship, and Kerry Searle Grannis. 2012. “Pathways to the Middle Class: Balancing Personal and Public Responsibilities”. Washington: The Brookings Institution Center for Children and Families Social Genome Project

(2) National Retirement Risk Index, Center for Retirement Research at Boston College

(3) Katz, Bruce and Julie Wagner. 2014. “The Rise of Innovation Districts: A New Geography of Innovation in America.” Washington: The Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program

(4) “A Strategic Framework for Improving Social Mobility in Newton, Massachusetts” Presentation. Kerry Searle Grannis, Associate Director, Center on Children & Families, The Brookings Institution.

(5) “Working Cities Challenge” Presentation delivered by Richard C. Walker, III, Senior Vice President and Special Advisor to the President for Community Development, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Convening of the US Conference of Mayors Community Development and Housing Committee. 8 October 2015. Boston College.

