

Can Economic Opportunity Flourish When Communities Do Not?

Eric S. Rosengren
President & CEO
Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

October 18, 2014

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston 58th Economic Conference Inequality of Economic Opportunity Boston, Massachusetts

bostonfed.org



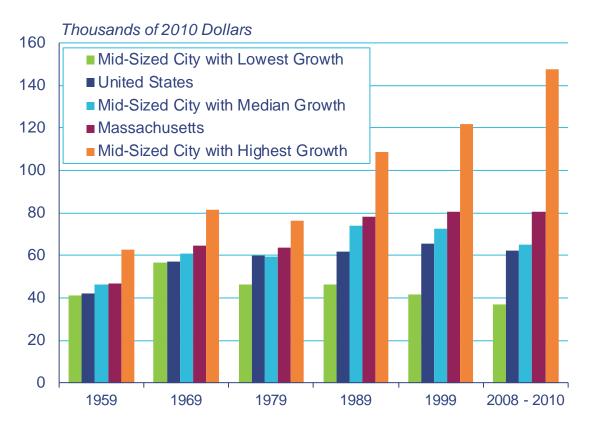




Figure 2: Massachusetts Mid-Sized Cities with the Lowest Median Family Income

(Cities are ranked with the city with the lowest median family income appearing at the top of the list)

Rank	1959	1969	1979	1989	1999	2008 - 2010
1	Fall River	New Bedford	Chelsea	Lawrence	Lawrence	Lawrence
2	New Bedford	Fall River	Fall River	New Bedford	Chelsea	Holyoke
3	Chelsea	Chelsea	New Bedford	Fall River	New Bedford	Springfield
4	Lawrence	Holyoke	Lawrence	Chelsea	Holyoke	Chelsea
5	Taunton	Lowell	Springfield	Holyoke	Springfield	Fall River
6	Lowell	Lawrence	Holyoke	Springfield	Fall River	New Bedford
7	Holyoke	Somerville	Cambridge	Fitchburg	Worcester	Lynn
8	Worcester	Springfield	Fitchburg	Lowell	Fitchburg	Fitchburg
9	Fitchburg	Fitchburg	Lowell	Chicopee	Chicopee	Pittsfield
10	Brockton	Chicopee	Worcester	Lynn	Lynn	Brockton

Note: Cities appearing in five or six periods are color coded.

Figure 3: Median Family Income for Massachusetts Mid-Sized Cities Relative to U.S. Median Family Income for Cities with the Lowest Median Family Income

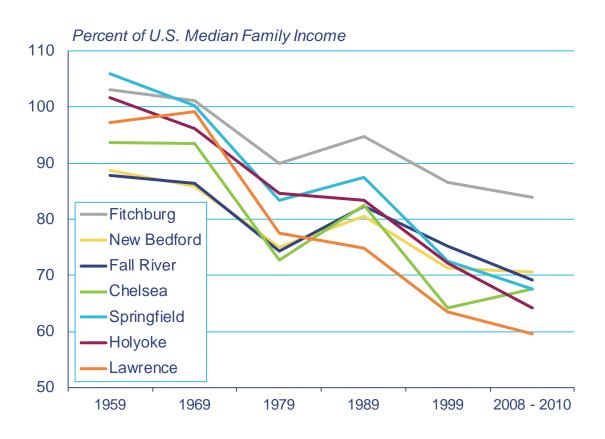
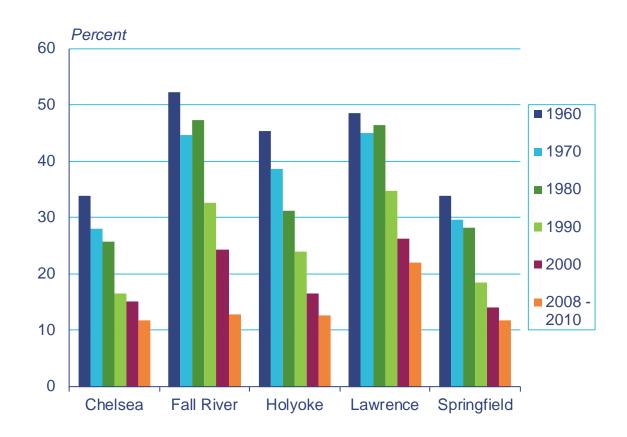




Figure 4: Share of Employed Residents Working in Manufacturing Industries in Massachusetts Mid-Sized Cities with the Lowest Median Family Income



Note: Based on the civilian employed population 16 years and over in all years except 1960 which is based on the civilian employed population 14 years and over.



Figure 5: Population in Massachusetts Mid-Sized Cities with the Lowest Median Family Income

1960 - 2010

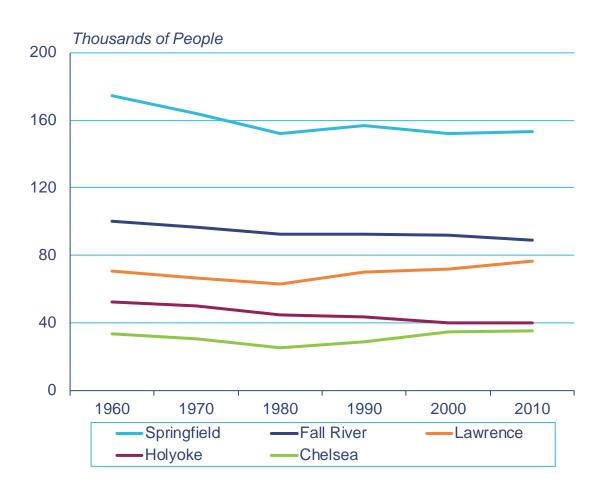




Figure 6: Share of Population of Hispanic or Latino Origin in Massachusetts Mid-Sized Cities with the Lowest Median Family Income

1970 - 2010

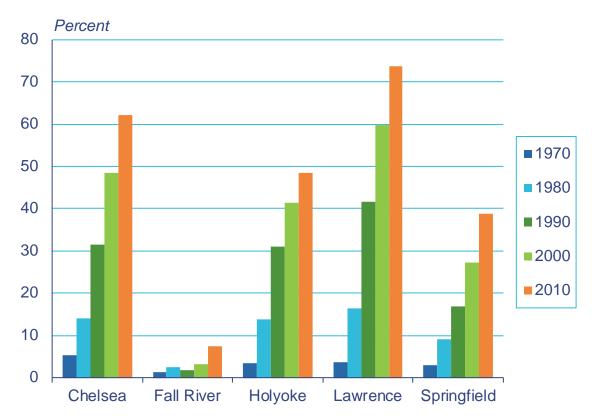




Figure 7: Need for and Provision of Education-Related Services in Lawrence

Support for Teen Mothers							
Teen pregnancy rate (births per 1,000 teens, 2012)							
Number of nonprofit organizations providing support to young parents pursuing their education							
Early Childhood Education							
Percentage of children 3 and 4 years old enrolled in school	32.0						
Percentage of children 3 and 4 years old enrolled in school attending public schools							
Number of public school preschool programs							
Number of licensed nonprofit center-based programs							
Number of licensed family child care providers							
Number of programs that are Mass. Universal Pre-Kindergarten (UPK) Classroom Quality Grantees							
Ability to Speak English							
Percentage of population 5 years and over who speak English less than "very well"	38.5						
Percentage of students in English Language Learner programs in public schools							
Number of nonprofit organizations providing ESOL classes							
Number of nonprofit organizations providing youth academic enrichment programs							

Note: The Universal Pre-Kindergarten Program's goal is to ensure that all children in the state have access to quality preschool. All types of providers are included under the "umbrella" of the state's universal pre-kindergarten program, including child care centers, Head Start centers, public and private school programs and family child care.

Figure 8: Median Family Income for Massachusetts Mid-Sized Cities Relative to U.S. Median Family Income for Cities and Towns with the Largest Increases

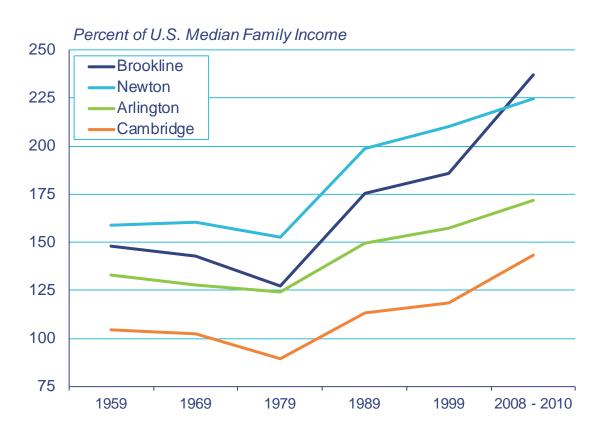
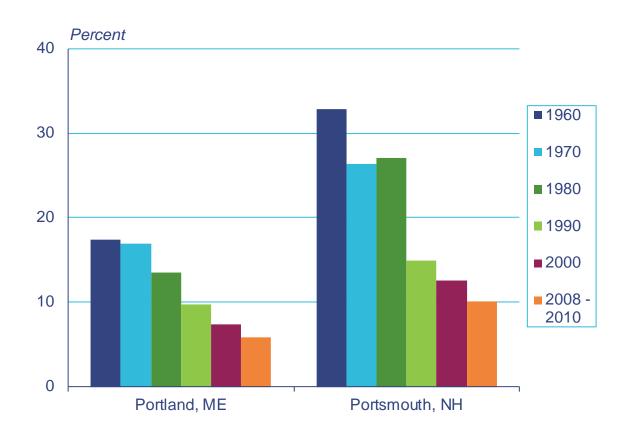




Figure 9: Share of Employed Residents Working in Manufacturing Industries in Portland, Maine and Portsmouth, New Hampshire



Note: Based on the civilian employed population 16 years and over in all years except 1960 which is based on the civilian employed population 14 years and over.

