



A FRAMEWORK FOR RE-OPENING BOSTON'S ECONOMY: Prioritizing Lives, Livelihoods and Place



OPENING THE ECONOMY BY FOCUSING ON LIVES, LIVELIHOODS, AND PLACE

To increase the likelihood of a safe start, we need to focus on:

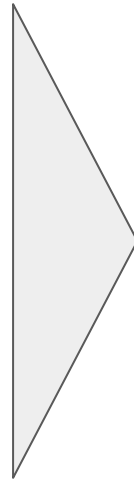
- **Lives** (strengthening the healthcare system by increasing capacity for widespread testing, tracing, isolating and treating and prevent continual or residual inequities during health and economic recovery efforts)
- **Livelihoods** (supporting workers, small businesses, and those most vulnerable through various economic supports and public health protocols)
- **Place** (lives and livelihoods depend on the City's quality of life. Placemaking and inhabiting are crucial elements of this process (neighborhood and ethnic businesses, cultural institutions, open spaces, etc. are the building blocks of placemaking)

REOPENING BOSTON'S ECONOMY: GOALS & PURPOSE

The Priority Mission

The City of Boston's Reopening Economy Group will support the gradual re-opening of Boston's economy, guided by three principles:

- **Life:** Sustained progress in Boston's public health is essential for a sustained rebound of the economy.
- **Livelihoods:** An equitable recovery requires an intentional focus on the needs of the most vulnerable residents and the most economically at-risk industries.
- **Place:** Boston's long term competitive advantage and economic health requires that it continues to be one of the world's best places to work and live.



The Priority Focus Areas

Given this purpose, this group will put **equity at the center** of its goals and focus its efforts on the following areas.

- Engage with sector representatives and impacted constituents to inform planning.
- Develop industry-specific safety and **health protocols**
- Outline how the City will utilize its available **tools and resources** to support Boston's small and large businesses, and
- Create strategies to recapture the City's **competitive edge** that attracts businesses, workers and visitors to Boston

ECONOMIC VALUE-HEALTH RISK VECTORS BY INDUSTRY



INDUSTRY	ECONOMIC VALUE				HEALTH RISK		
	2018 Employment Located in Boston	Contribution to Boston GCP (%)	Contribution to the City's Budget	...	Share Working in Close Proximity to Others (%)	Share Exposed to Disease and Infections (%)	Share in Contact with Others (%)
Health Care and Social Assistance	141,409	11.86%	-		67.4%	-	-
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	87,487	17.95%	-		20.1%	-	-
Finance and Insurance	67,990	25.02%	-		26.4%	-	-
Accommodation and Food Services	62,779	3.29%	-		76.3%	-	-
Educational Services	54,491	4.05%	-		48.1%	-	-
Public Administration (except education and hospitals)	34,476	8.77%	-		56.4%	-	-
Retail Trade	33,765	2.05%	-		66.4%	-	-
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	33,102	2.41%	-		50.3%	-	-
Transportation and Warehousing	27,407	3.22%	-		67.8%	-	-
Other Services (except public administration)	21,845	1.39%	-		54.3%	-	-
Information	18,971	3.70%	-		36.3%	-	-
Construction	15,195	1.51%	-		59.7%	-	-
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	13,969	8.34%	-		46.1%	-	-
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,505	1.54%	-		64.1%	-	-
Wholesale Trade	9,259	1.48%	-		43.8%	-	-
Management of Companies and Enterprises	8,842	1.53%	-		30.1%	-	-
Manufacturing	7,213	1.54%	-		50.4%	-	-
Utilities	1,903	0.30%	-		48.8%	-	-

BOSTON'S COMPETITIVENESS AND ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE

Boston's Top 10 Location Quotient

Sector	Location Quotient	
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	5.23	Multiplier effect of 1.18 (ed) and 1.37 (health).
Hospitals	3.77	
Air transportation	3.75	Multiplier effect of 1.49
Scientific research and development services	3.19	
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	3.14	Multiplier effect of 2.08, the highest sector
Performing arts	2.93	
Legal Services / Accounting and bookkeeping services	2.76 / 2.14	
Management and technical consulting services	2.42	
Finance and insurance	2.4	
Spectator sports	2.37	

LIFE IN BOSTON

Ranked **19 out of 120** Global cities for the city's competitiveness based on its ability to attract capital, business, talent, and visitors.

- **500+** arts & culture public events annually
- **16** major museums
- **4,500+** food service and retail establishments
- **\$262M** invested in Boston-based food and restaurant startups
- **5,000+** hotel rooms in development
- **38 miles** of harbor walkway
- Over **1,500** nonprofit arts and culture organizations
- **22M** annual visitors, tourists, and conventioners to Boston



OTHER KEY FACTORS TO CONSIDER

Transportation & Childcare

- 63% of Boston workers commute to Boston from outside the City
- Boston residents earn on average 32% less than commuters.
- 38% of Boston residents commute to work by public transportation
- In 2017, Boston had 932 licensed childcare providers who cared for 26,478 of the city's 40,948 children under 5 (this represents a potential access gap of up to 35%).

Small Businesses

- There are 73,000 small businesses and sole-proprietorships in Suffolk County which employ 16.7% of the county's workforce.
- Of self-employed Boston residents:
 - 36% are people of color
 - 44% are women
 - 35% are foreign born

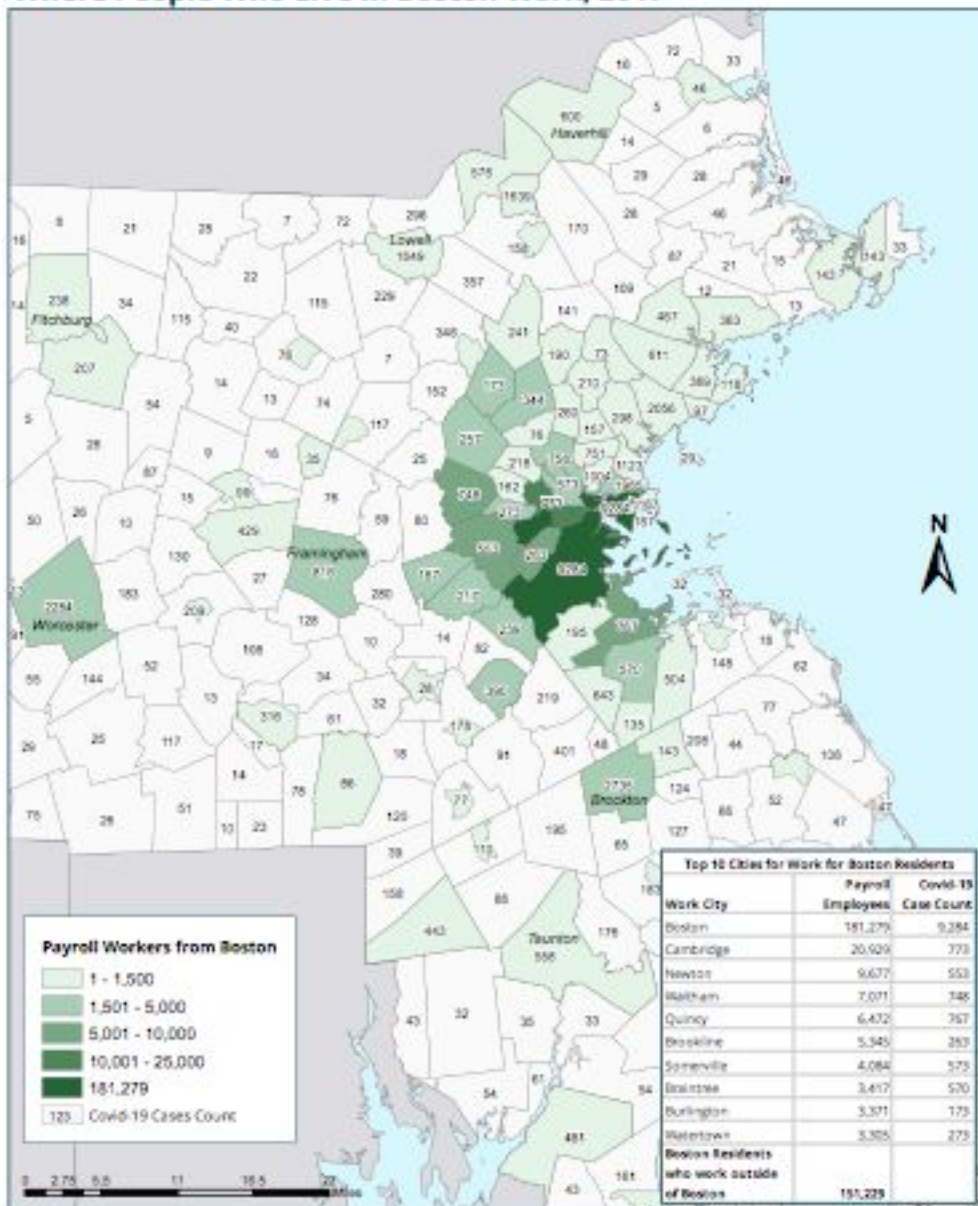
Where do Boston residents work?

- About 54% of Boston's payroll workers work in Boston, filling 27% of the payroll jobs in Boston.
- Boston residents also fill 26% of the payroll jobs in Brookline, 18% of the jobs in Newton, and 16% of the jobs in Cambridge.

Percentage of Payroll Jobs Filled by Boston Residents (2014)



Where People Who Live in Boston Work, 2017

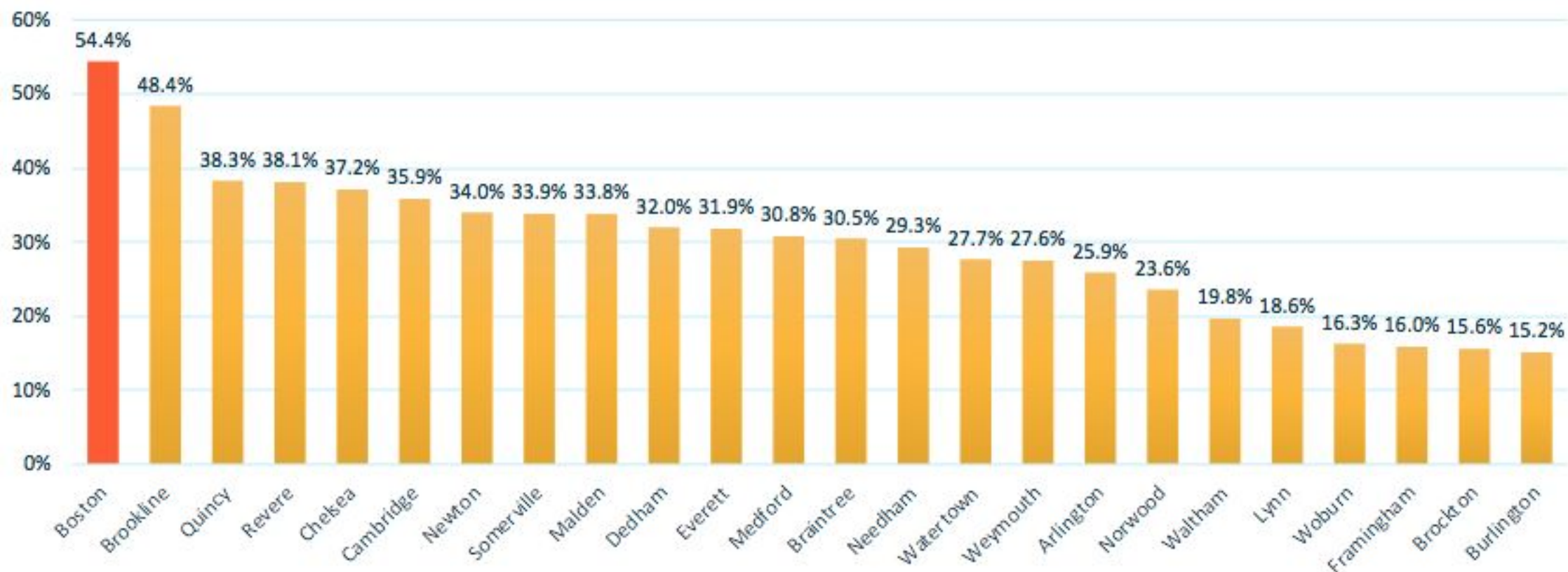


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2017); MA Department of Public Health, "Confirmed Covid-19 Cases in MA by City/Town," January-April 2020; BPOA Research Division Analysis.
 Note: Covid-19 Cases Count is as of week 4/29/2020.

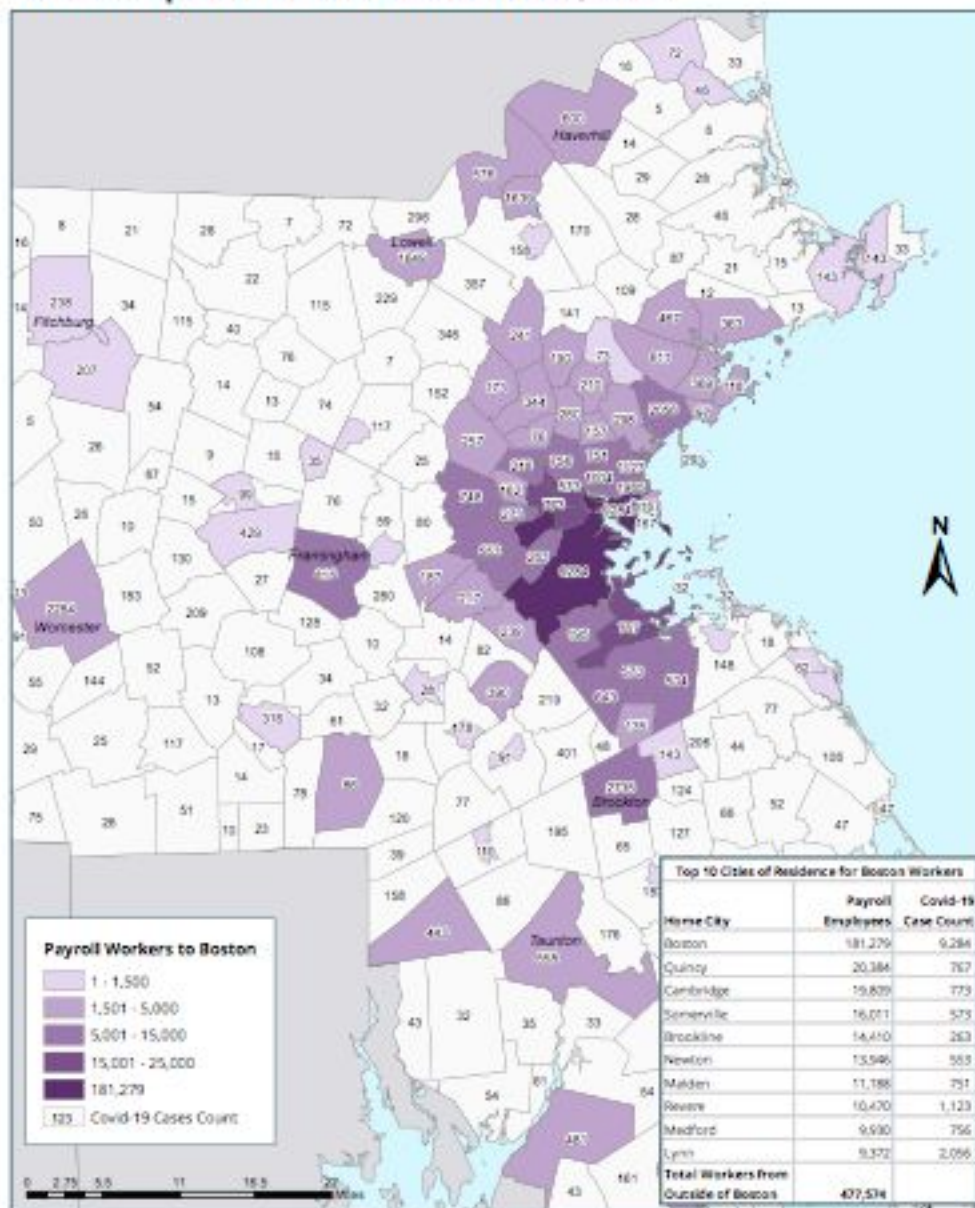
Where do people working in Boston live?

- More than 35% of the resident workers of Revere, Quincy, Chelsea, and Cambridge work in Boston.
- Close to 1/2 of payroll workers living in Brookline work in Boston.

Percentage of Payroll Workers Working in Boston (2014)



Where People Who Work in Boston Live, 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2017); MA Department of Public Health, "Confirmed Covid-19 Cases in MA by City/Town," January-April 2020; BFDA Research Division Analysis.
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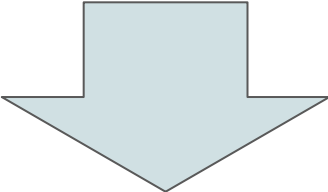
REOPENING BOSTON’S ECONOMY: POST COVID-19

How do we restore and revive our competitive edge? What is our vision?

- We looked at 6 key variables when considering re-opening our economy:

Public Health Concerns	Economic Value	Interconnectivity*	Need for Technical Assistance	Unemployment	Boston Specialization
Worker Proximity to Others	2018 Employment in Boston	Essential Services & Support Services for Reopened Economy	Share of Employment in Businesses with Fewer than 10 Employees	Hardest Hit by COVID-19 (layoffs/UI data)	Boston Share of Employment Relative to National Share

**Other factors: Transportation & Childcare*



- Category A:** Need City guidance/policies + monitoring
- Category B:** Need City guidance only
- Category C:** Limited guidance

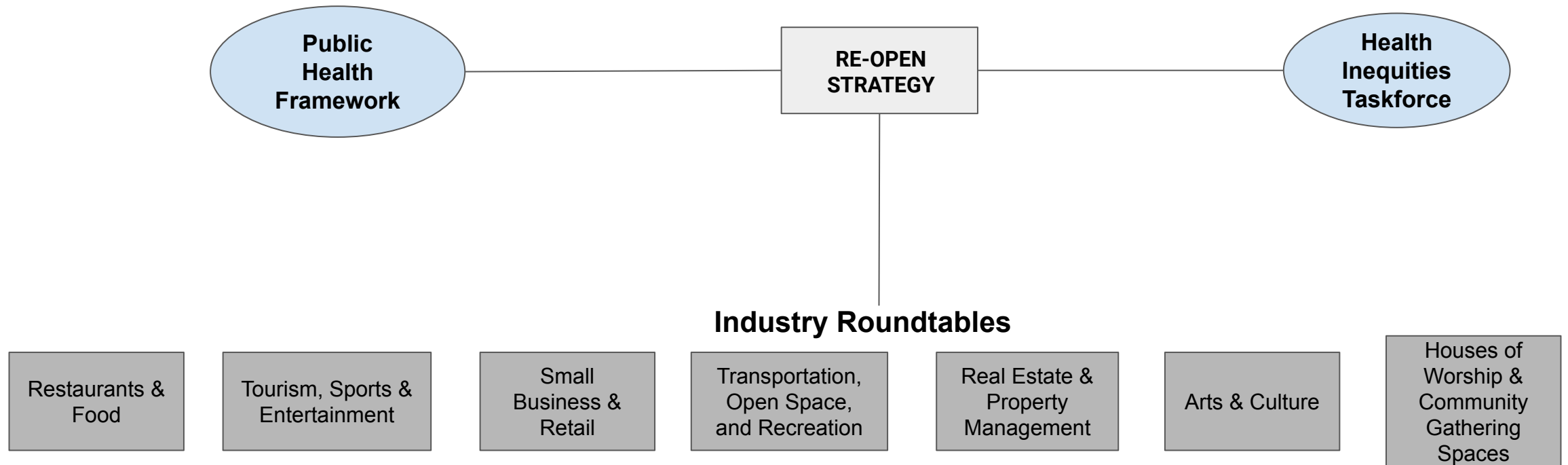
CITY OF BOSTON'S RECOMMENDATION

Category A
Restaurants & Food
Small Business & Retail (includes personal care)
Transportation, Open Space & Recreation
Arts & Culture
Tourism, Sports & Entertainment
Childcare*
Category B
Houses of Worship & Community Gathering Space
Real Estate & Property Management
Construction*
Colleges & Universities*
Violence Prevention & Public Safety*

Category C
Government Operations*
Finance, insurance, IT, tech, legal, scientific, management **

**These industry round tables already exist.
**Does not require an industry round table.*

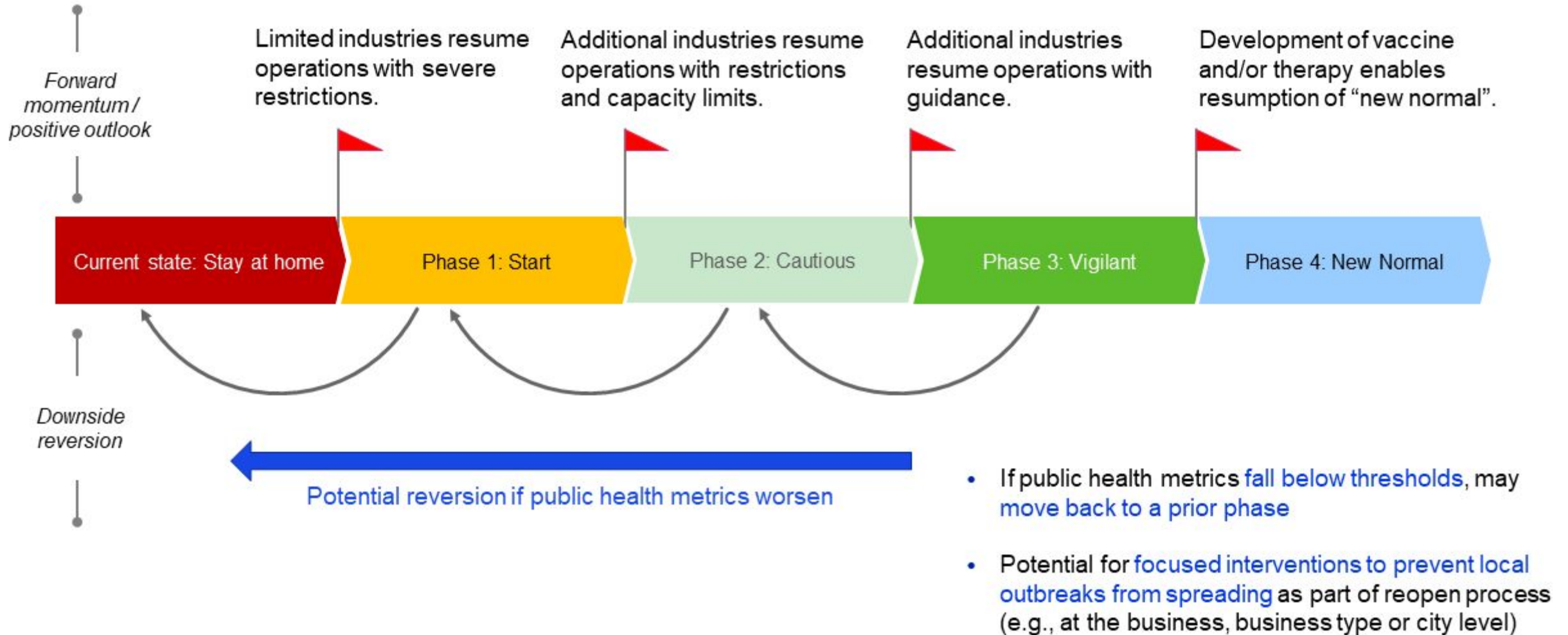
INDUSTRY ROUNDTABLES



Deliverable: Each sector develops re-open policy and operational guideline with the City of Boston.



Four-Phase Approach to Reopening Massachusetts



EXAMPLE: CITY OF BOSTON'S CONSTRUCTION REOPEN STRATEGY

The Covid-19 Safety Plan

What it is: This document details the job site practices that the contractor will follow to protect the safety of its workers.

Every contractor will be required to provide the City this document when applying for a permit. If a job is already permitted, contractors must provide by April 25 or before work starts.

The Safety Affidavit

What it is: This document attests that the contractor has created, provided to the City and will implement it's Covid-19 Safety Plan.

Every contractor will be required to provide the City this document when applying for a permit. If a job is already permitted, contractors must provide by April 25 or before work starts.

The Safety Plan Worksheet

What it is: This document is sample of CDC, State and industry best practices for Covid-19 safety plans. It is meant to help contractors draft their plans.

This document does not need to be provided to the City.

Tools of the Trade:

HOW TO CREATE A COVID-19 SITE-SPECIFIC SAFETY PLAN (COVID-19 SSSP)

This workshop is for contractors looking to create their COVID-19 SSSP, the safety plan that is required to re-open construction sites. This course will review the newly issued construction guidance by the City of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

**COMING SOON
ONLINE WORKSHOP
VIDEO & MATERIALS!**



- Workshop video
- Supplemental Materials
- Will be posted online

boston.gov/econdev

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EQUITY AND INCLUSION SERIES
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Discussion, Questions and Observations

