



Traded industry clusters

Regional data scan

December 3, 2018

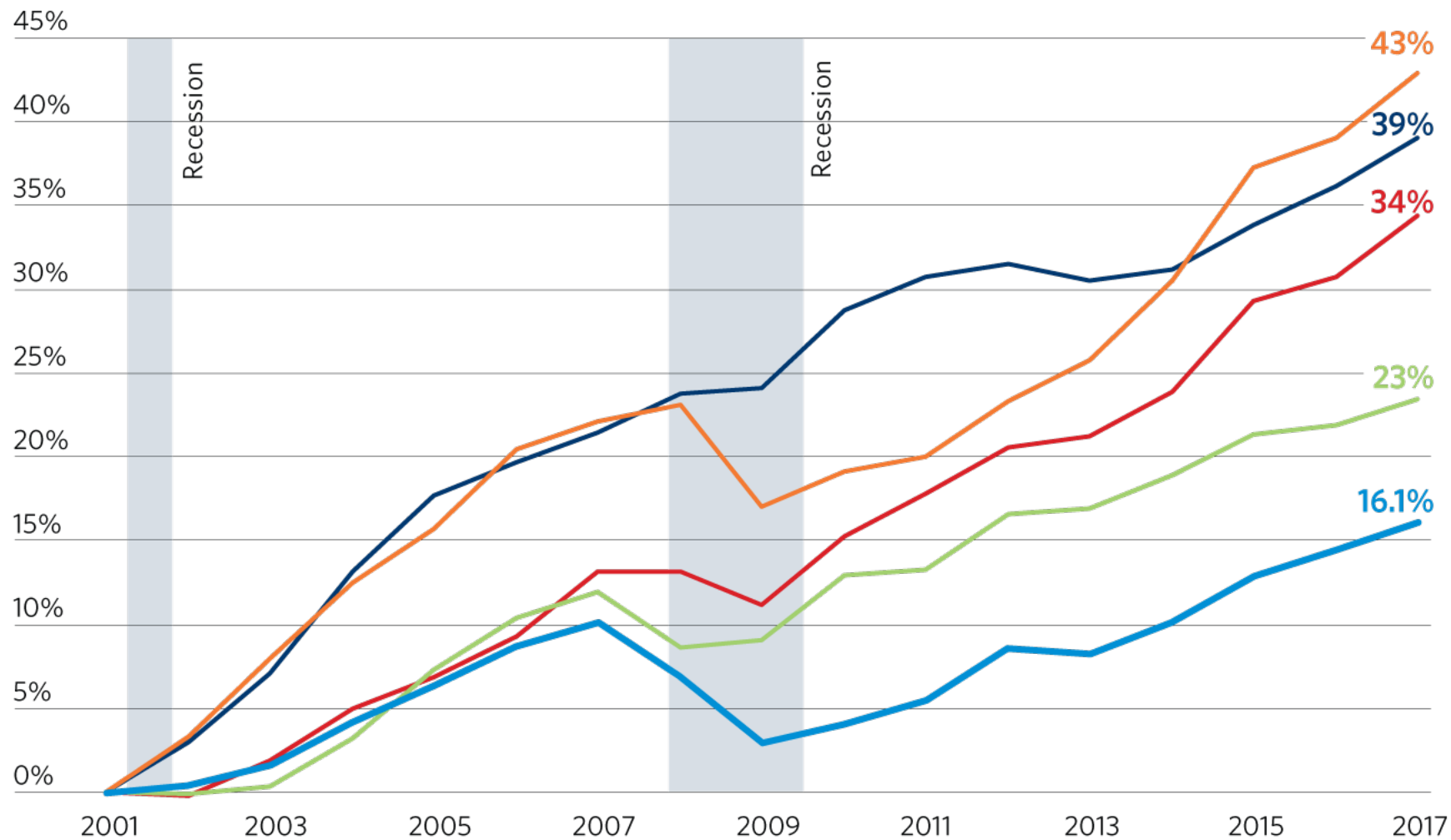
 CMAP

Real gross regional product growth in select metropolitan statistical areas, 2001-17

- Boston
- Chicago
- Los Angeles
- New York
- Washington, D.C.

Note: Index year 2001.

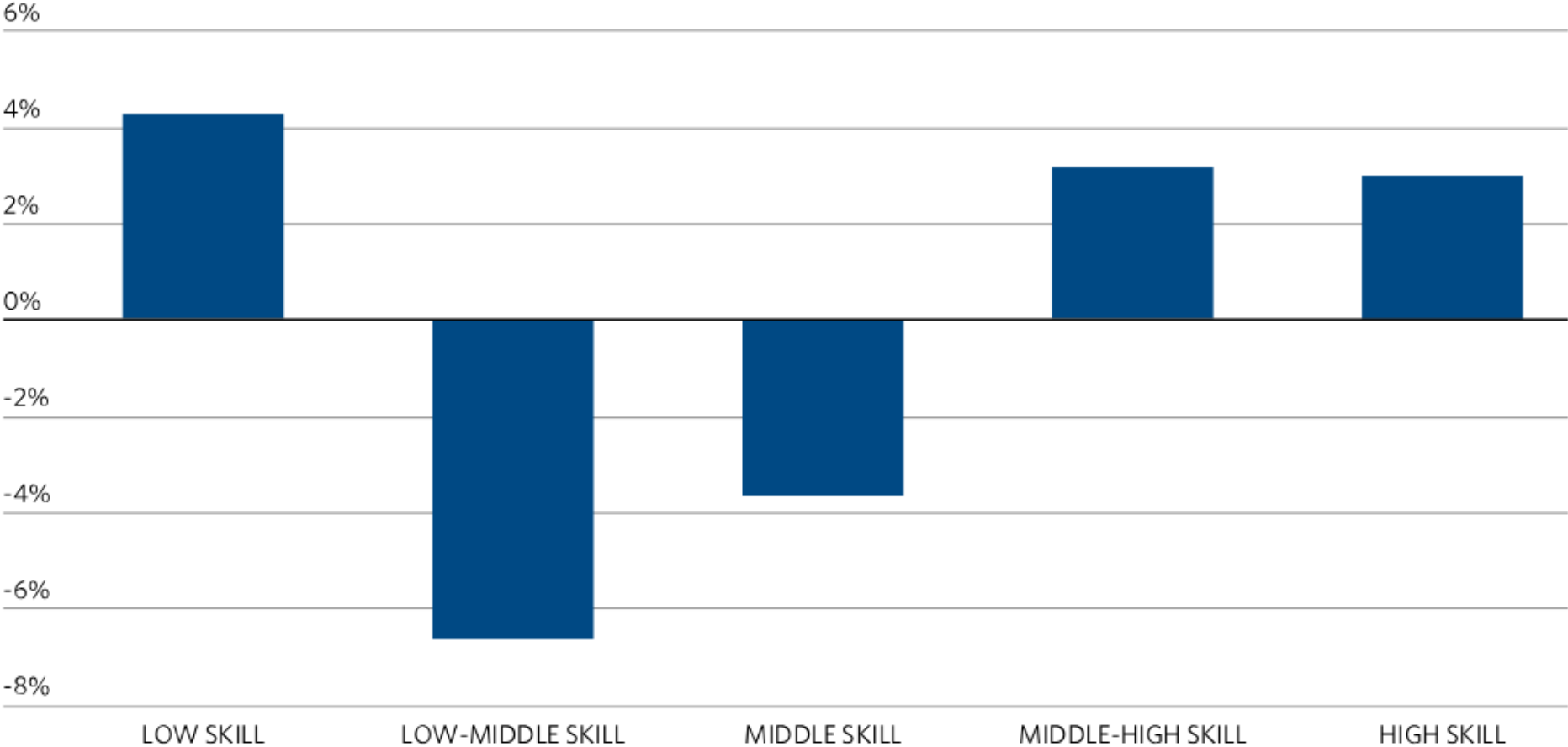
Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data.



Change in share of employment in the Chicago region, 1980-2016, by occupational skill level

Note: The geography for the Chicago region differs from traditional U.S. Census Bureau definitions and changes slightly over time. See About the Data section for more information. Median occupational wage in 1980 is used as a proxy for skill.

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, 1980-2000 Decennial Census and 2010-16 American Community Survey data.





Access to suppliers



Increased innovation



Deep labor pools



Industry collaboration



New efficiencies



ON TO 2050 Strategy: Support the region's traded clusters

Convene industry leadership and support the coordination of cluster initiatives

Pursue inclusive growth by prioritizing clusters that support regional economic opportunity

Leverage existing resources, relationships, and institutions to support industry innovators

Conduct analysis on the human capital and planning needs of cluster-oriented economic development

What is a cluster?



Sector

A broad set of similar economic activities
e.g., Transportation



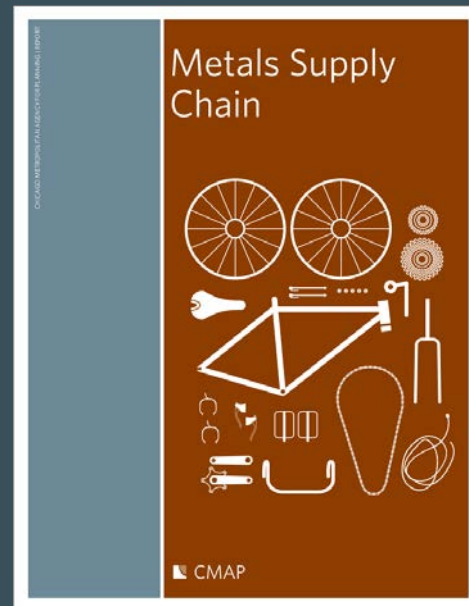
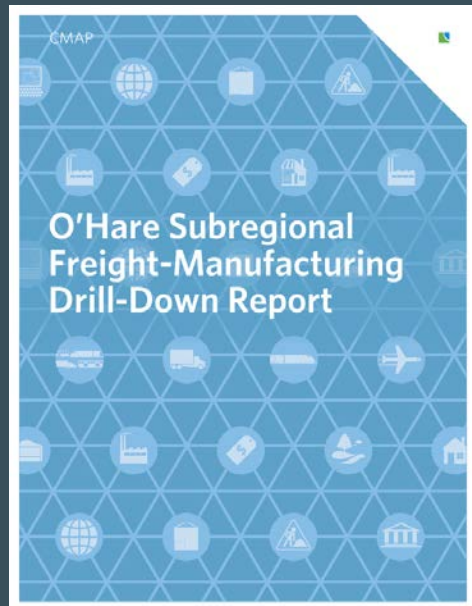
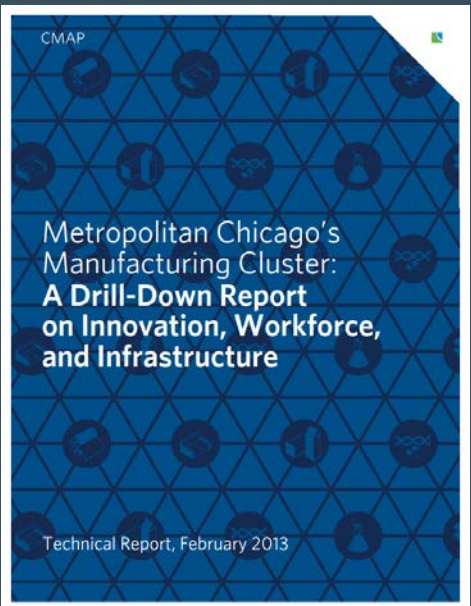
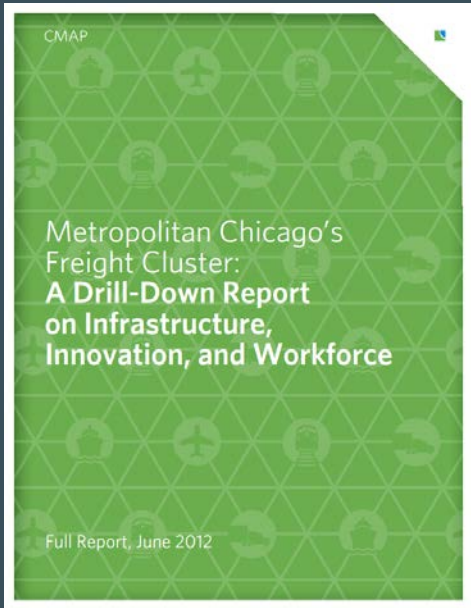
Industry

Narrower than a sector
e.g., Trucking

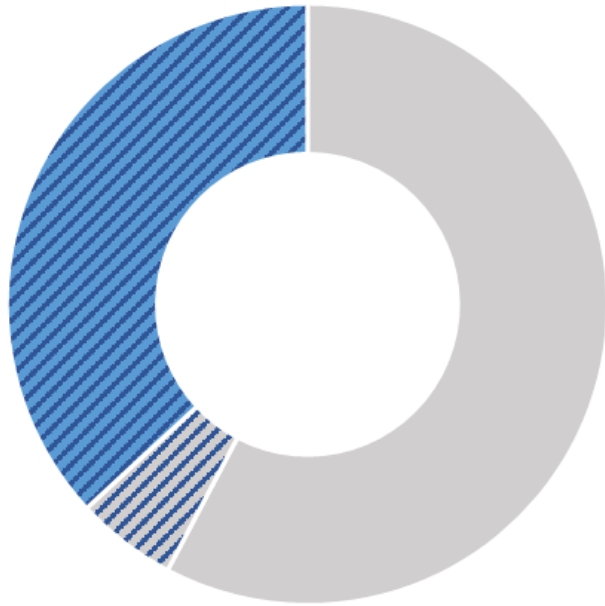


Cluster

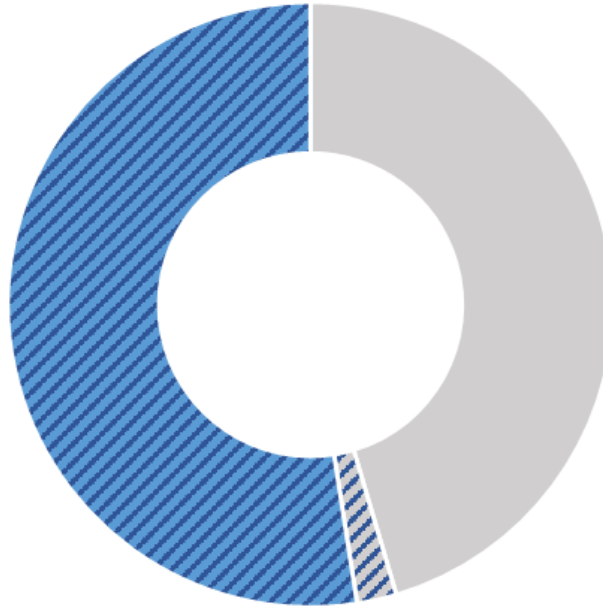
Interdependent groups of firms and related institutions that gain benefits from their proximity and interactions
e.g., Transportation & Logistics



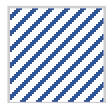
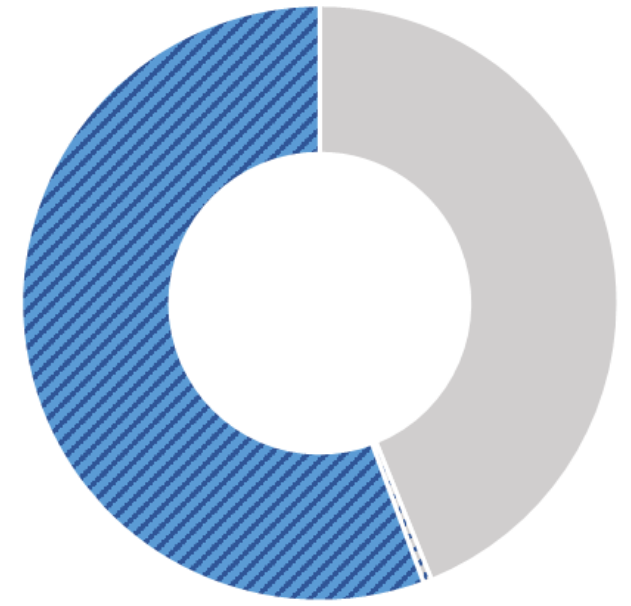
Shares of regional employment



Shares of worker's wages and earnings



Shares of gross regional product



Traded clusters, 2001



Traded clusters, 2017



Local clusters, 2001

Objectives

- Provide partners with data and analysis on the region's performance across all traded clusters
- Elevate common challenges and opportunities related to regional systems (infrastructure, governance, workforce, etc.)
- Support efforts on inclusive growth
- Articulate the growth benefits of cluster-oriented economic development
- Identify key traded clusters for further drill-down and workforce reports



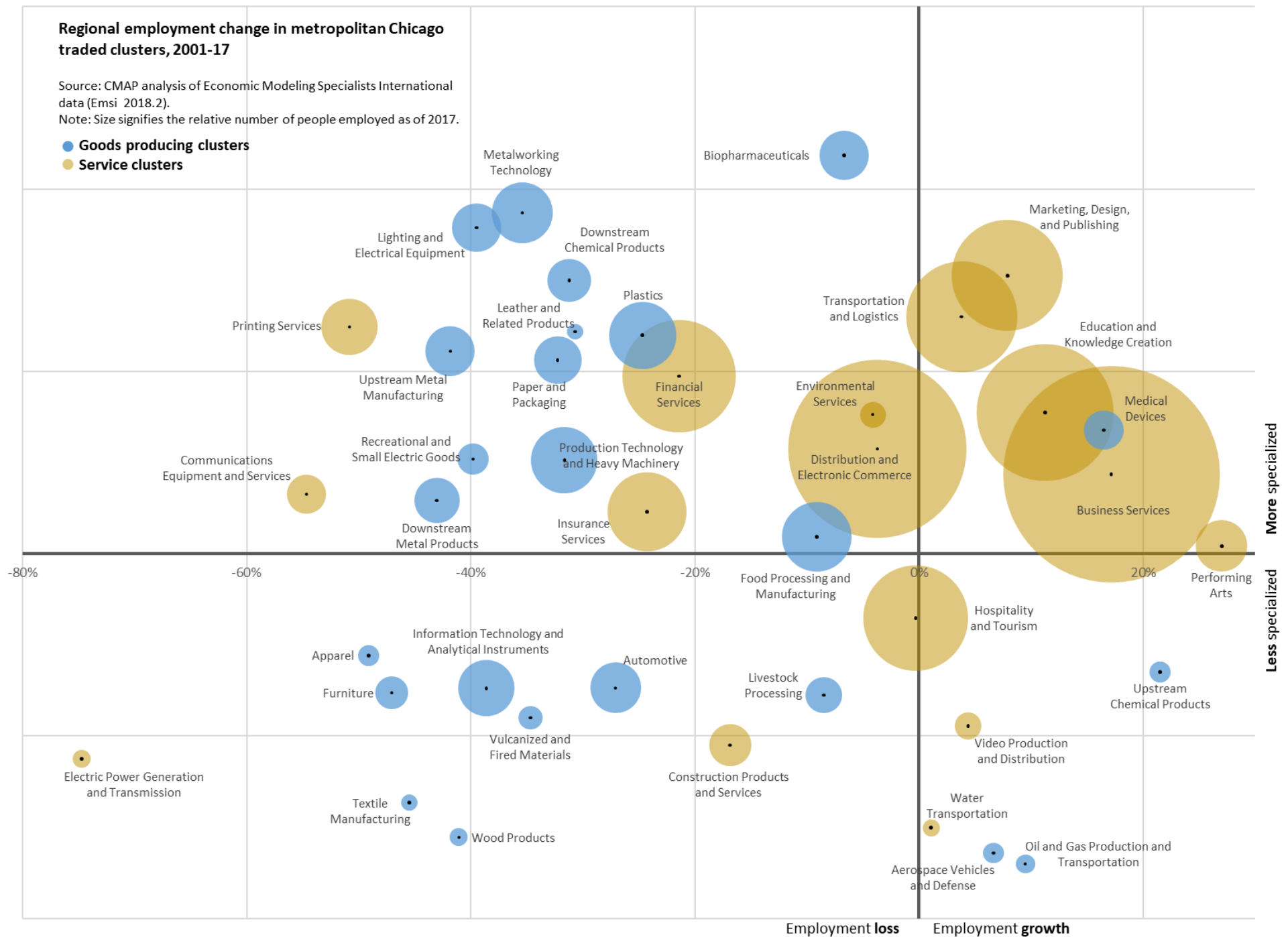
**CHICAGO REGIONAL
GROWTH CORPORATION**

Regional employment change in metropolitan Chicago traded clusters, 2001-17

Source: CMAP analysis of Economic Modeling Specialists International data (Emsi 2018.2).

Note: Size signifies the relative number of people employed as of 2017.

- Goods producing clusters
- Service clusters



Key Research Questions

How have our traded clusters performed and changed over time?

How can traded clusters contribute to future prosperity?

How can this research help inform public policy and planning support for cluster growth?

Interviews – What we've heard so far

“Clusters are great to talk about in an economic sense, but we really only need a rallying point so companies can self-identify into a modern business network.”

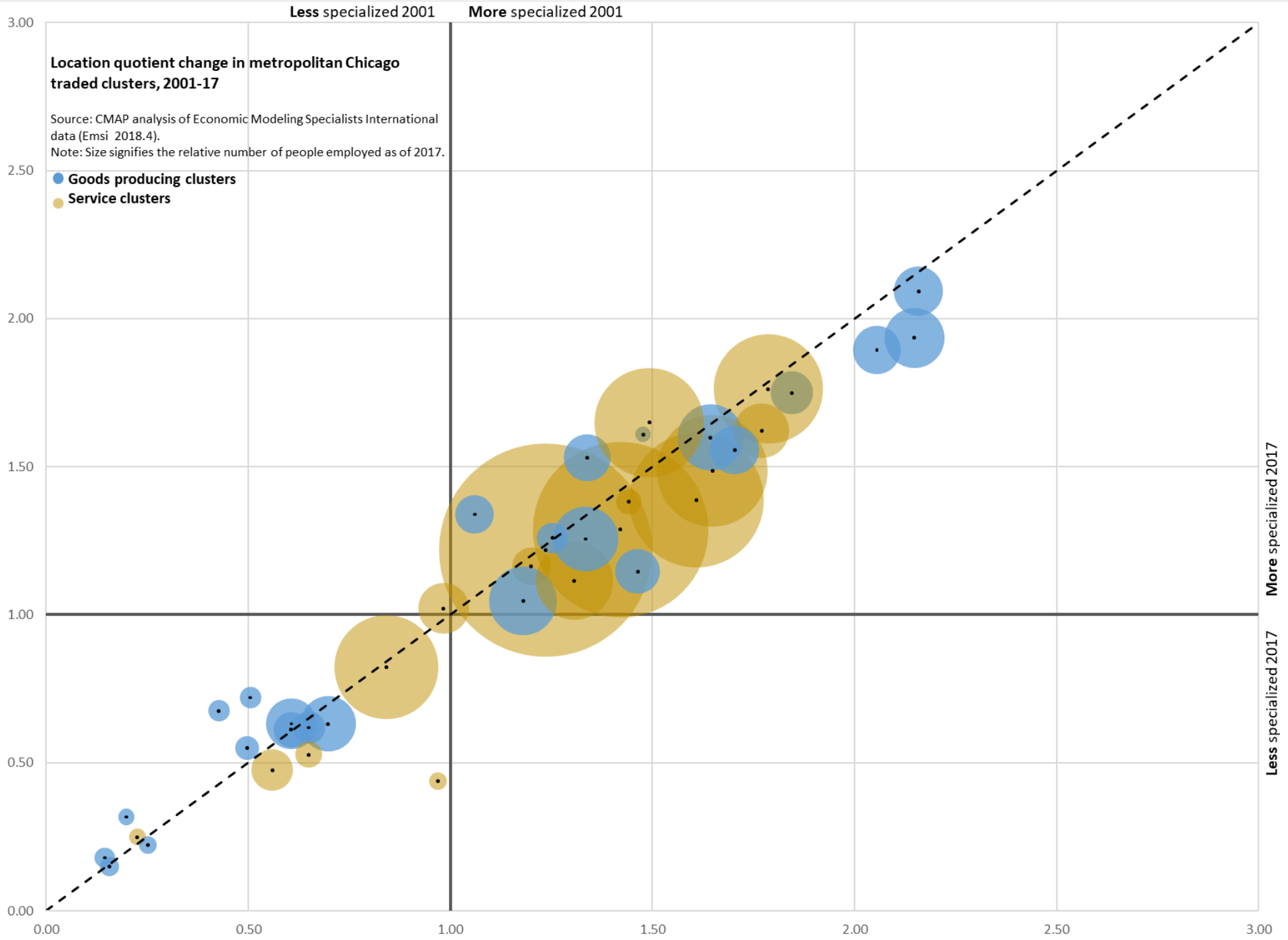
Interviews – What we've heard so far

- Recent progress in launching facilities to support and stabilize key industries, yet mixed results
- Wariness towards formal, ecosystem-building cluster initiatives, both nationally and locally
 - Sustained engagement of private sector, higher education, national labs
 - Need for substantial, concerted, organized investment over time
 - Providing direct services, eco-system initiatives, policy coordination
 - Building the business case for inclusion
- Combining multiple metrics with direct business intelligence
- Prioritize everything, prioritize nothing

Example: “Key Industries”

- Advanced manufacturing
- Healthcare
- Transportation, distribution, and logistics,
- Information technology and engineering
- Retail and hospitality
- Business services

Chicago



During 2001-17, few clusters grew employment ahead of national averages

Above average LQ growth
of greater than ten percent

Leading
Medical Devices
Paper and Packaging
Transportation and Logistics

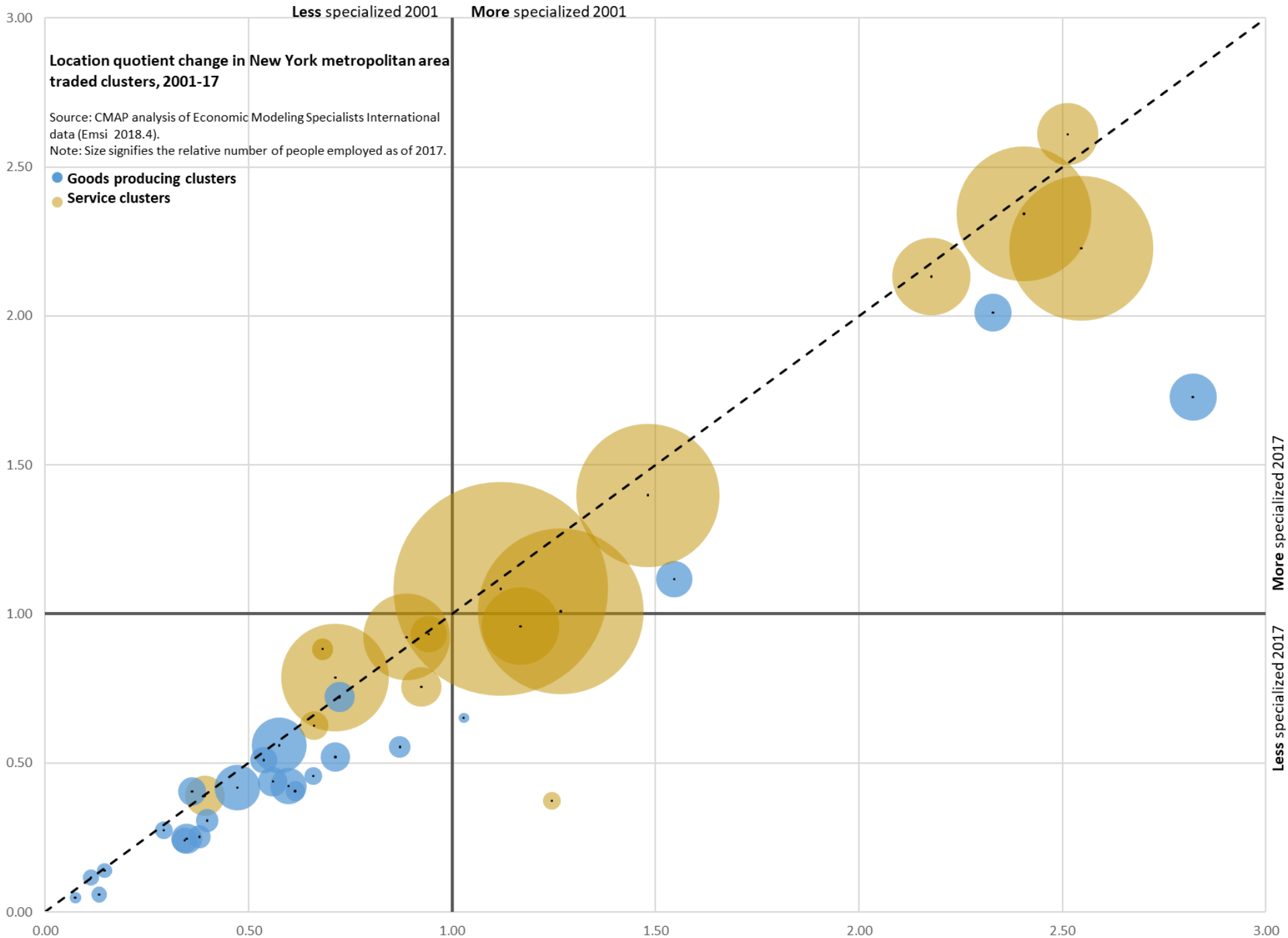
Average LQ change
of between -10 and +10 percent

Mixed	
Biopharmaceuticals	Environmental Services
Business Services	Marketing, Design, and Publishing
Communications Equipment and Services	Plastics
Downstream Chemical Products	Production Technology and Heavy Machinery
Education and Knowledge Creation	Recreational and Small Electric Goods

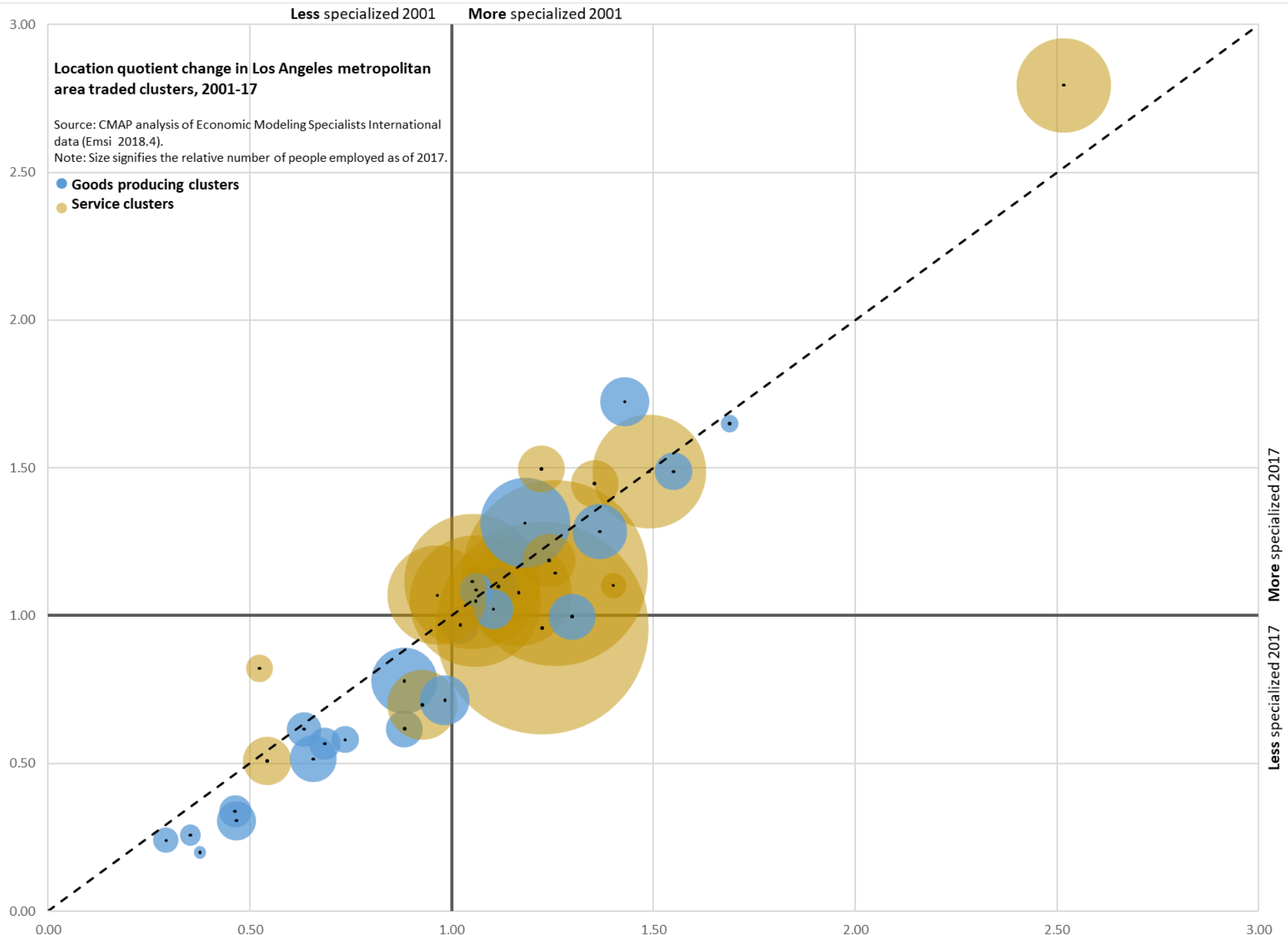
Below average LQ decline
of greater than ten percent

Trailing	
Distribution and E-Commerce	Lighting and Electrical Equipment
Downstream Metal Products	Metalworking Technology
Financial Services	Printing Services
Food Processing and Manufacturing	Upstream Metal Manufacturing
Insurance Services	

New York



Los Angeles



Framing

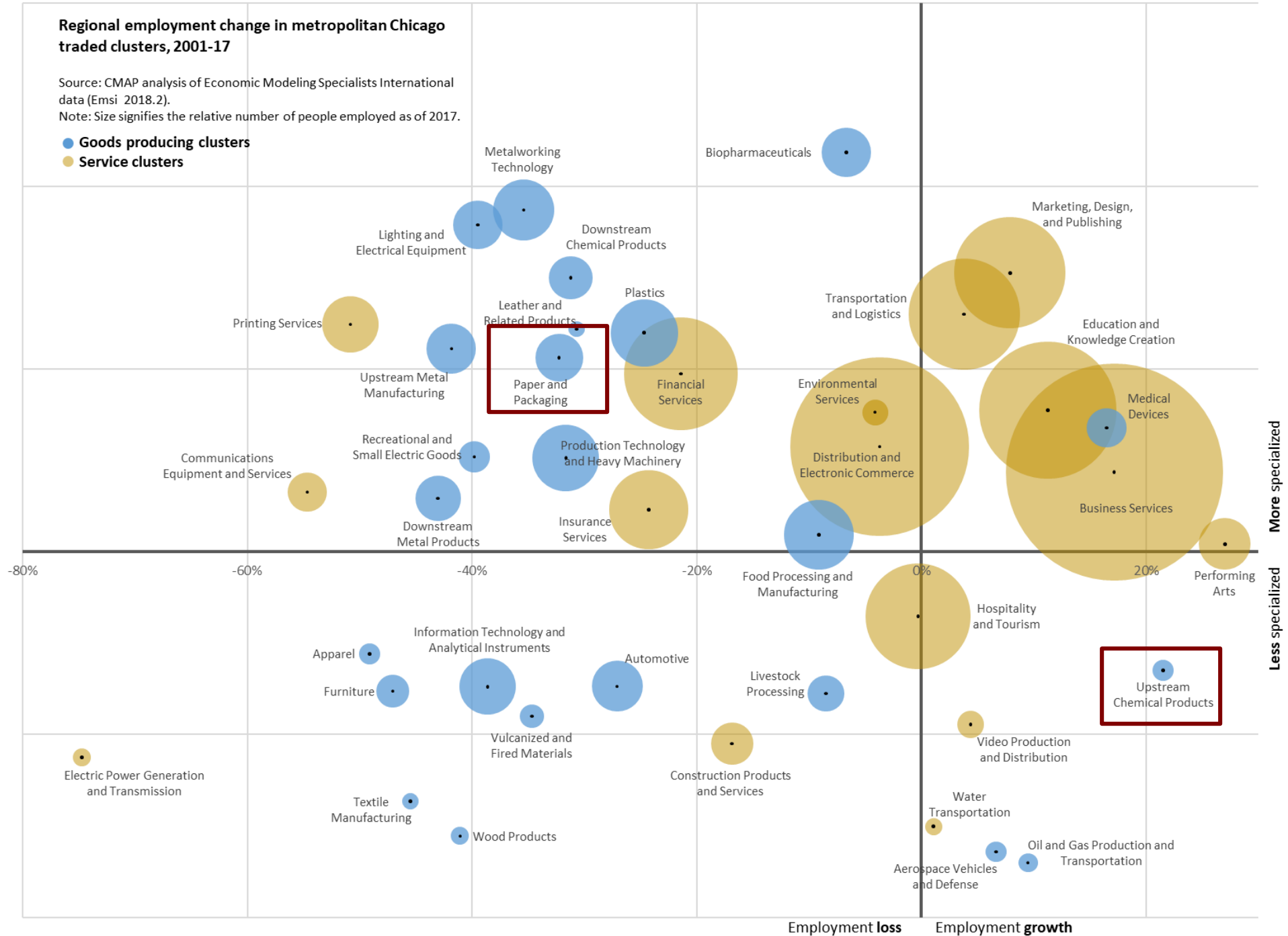
- Regional data scan: compile and synthesize data to prioritize
- Standard cluster definitions from U.S. Cluster Mapping project
- Focus on cluster-oriented economic development and regional industrial policy
- Distinguish between strategies for cluster expansion and competitiveness
- Provide data to partners and public for further analysis

Regional employment change in metropolitan Chicago traded clusters, 2001-17

Source: CMAP analysis of Economic Modeling Specialists International data (Emsi 2018.2).

Note: Size signifies the relative number of people employed as of 2017.

- Goods producing clusters
- Service clusters



Further data and analysis

How are our traded clusters performing and changing?

- Employment and output
- Location quotient
- Typical establishment profile
- Industry and occupation composition
- Regional multipliers
- Freight weight, mode, value

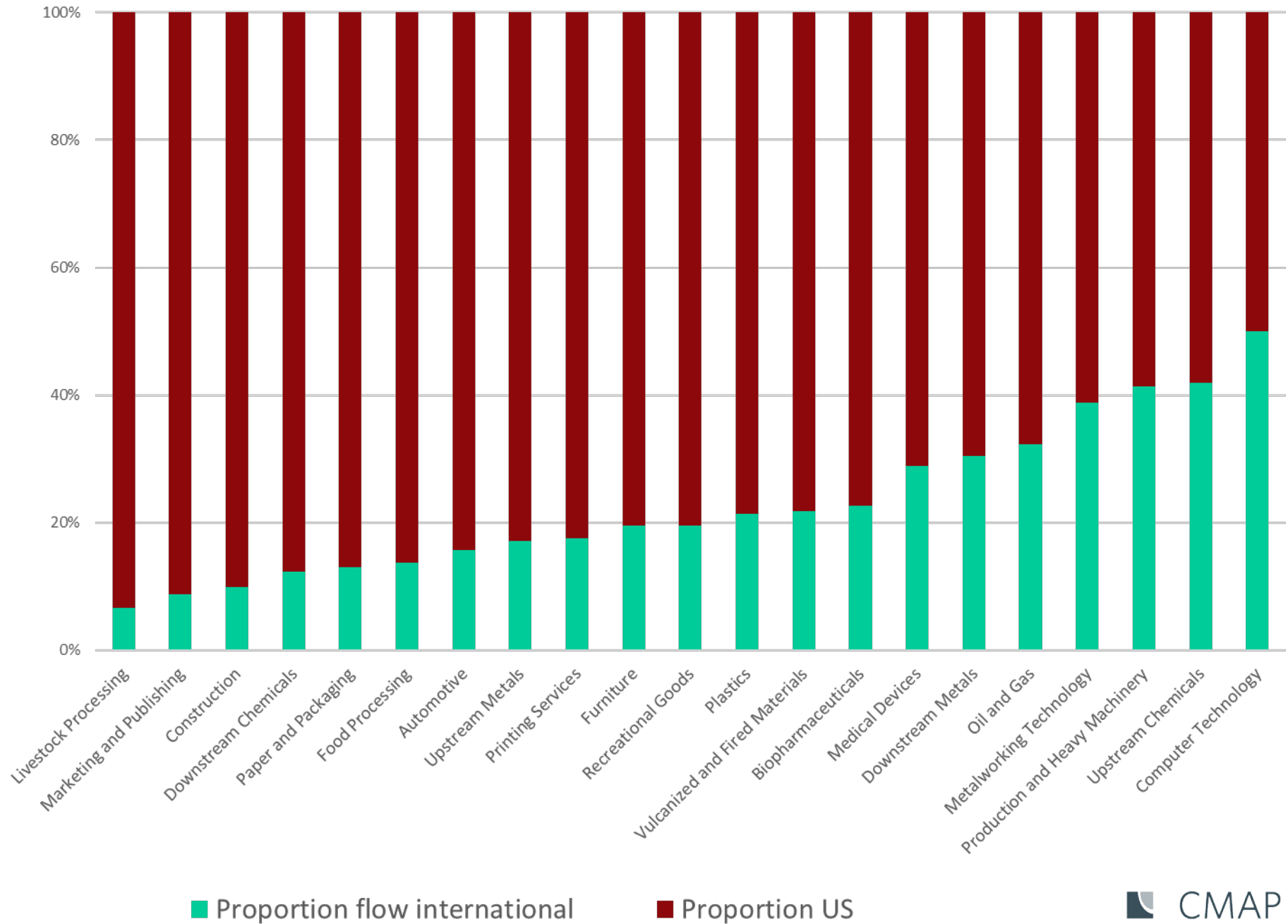
How can traded clusters contribute to future prosperity?

- Workforce demographics
- Educational attainment
- Hours and wages
- Brookings' opportunity jobs
- Health insurance benefits
- Commute modes and times
- Migration data

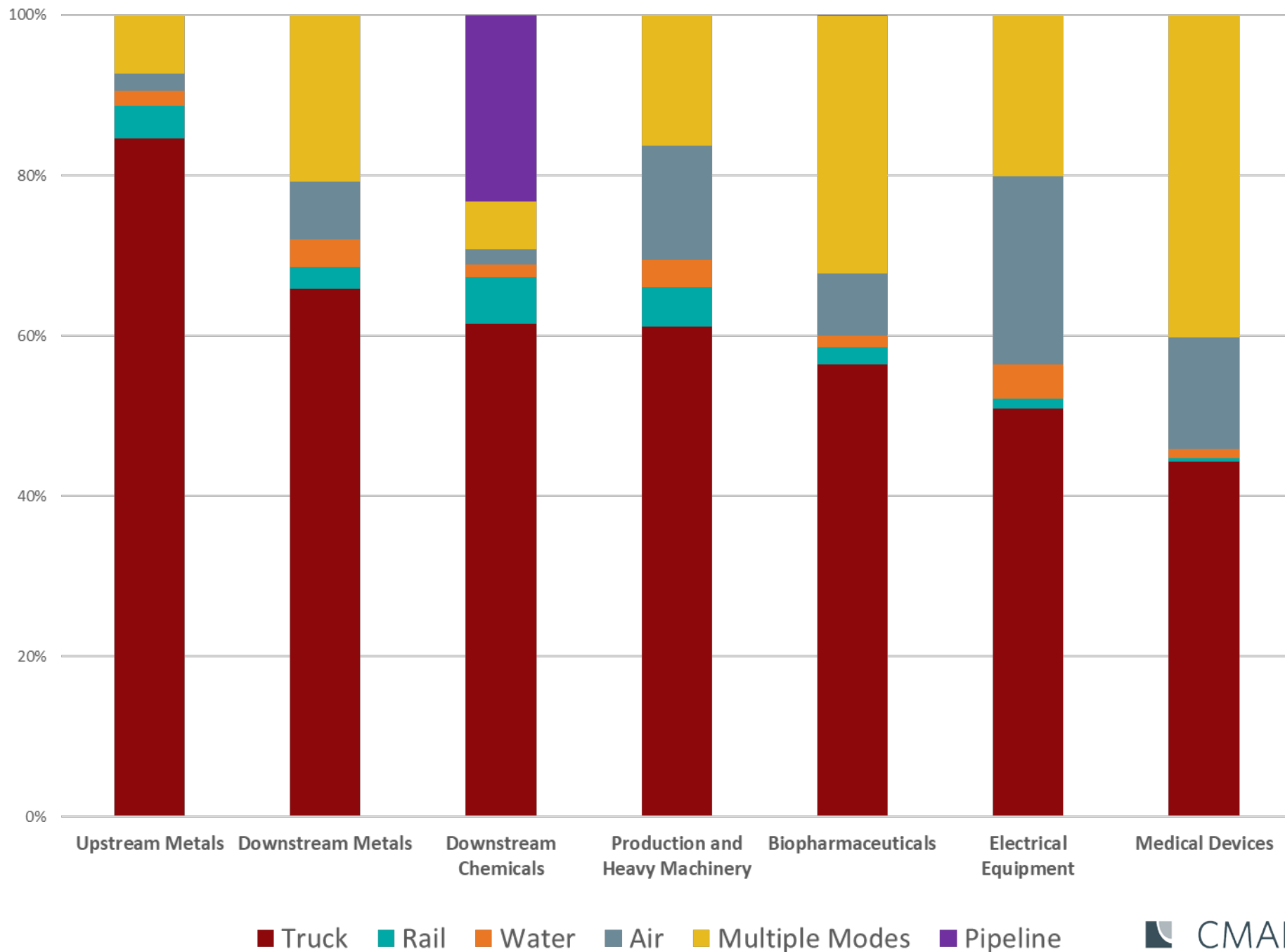
Sources

- Emsi (Economic Modeling Specialists International)
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- American Community Survey
- County Business Patterns
- Freight Analysis Framework v4
- Illinois Department of Employment Security
- Moody's Analytics
- Brookings Institution
- Dun & Bradstreet

International freight flows

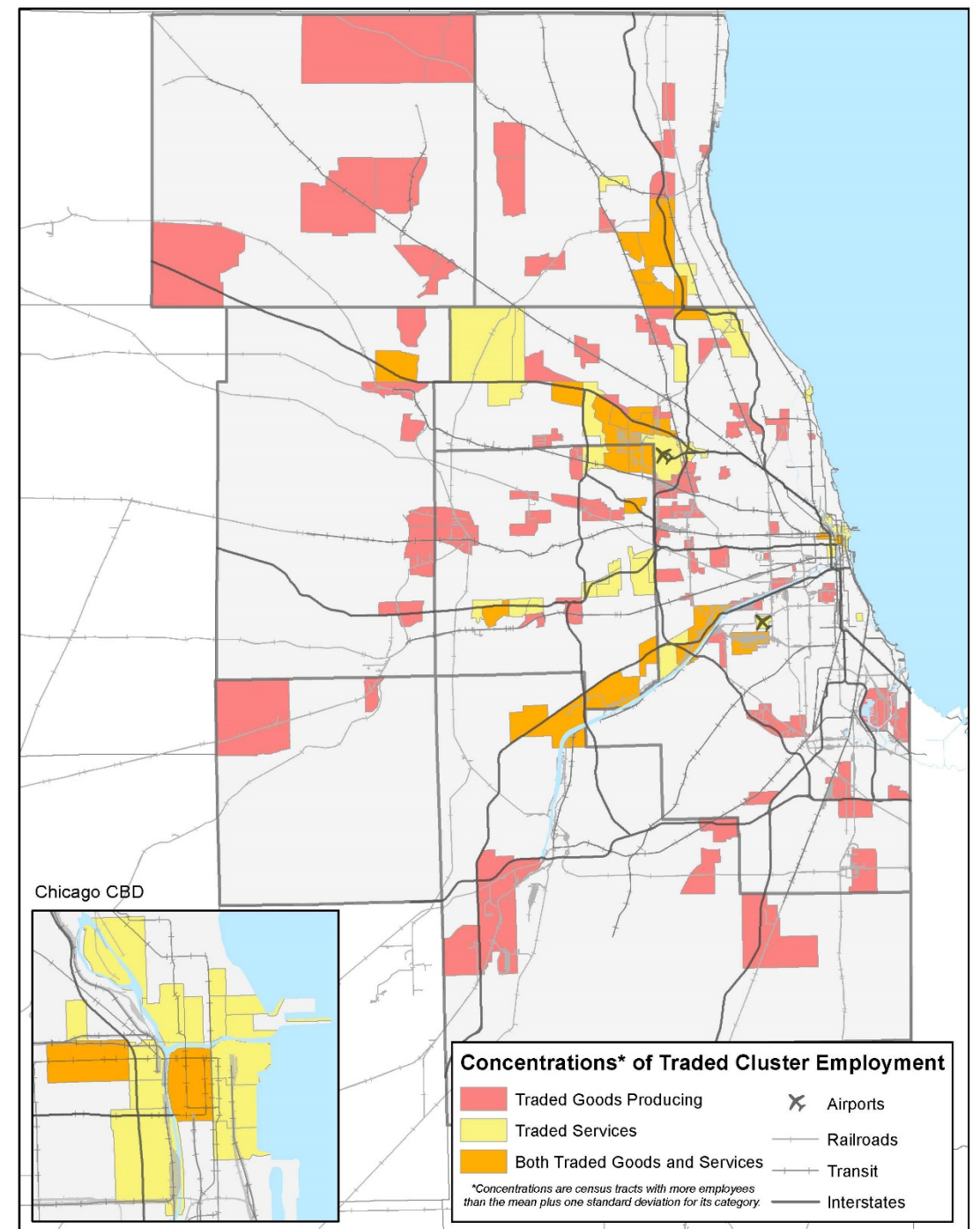


Mode share, by value



Geography

- Freight bottlenecks, reliability
- Transit availability
- Economically disconnected and disinvested areas
- Effective industrial and commercial tax rates
- Infill supportiveness



Many entities have a role in building regional economic growth...

Economic
Development

Chambers of
Commerce

Industrial
Commissions

Transportation
Department

Elected
Officials

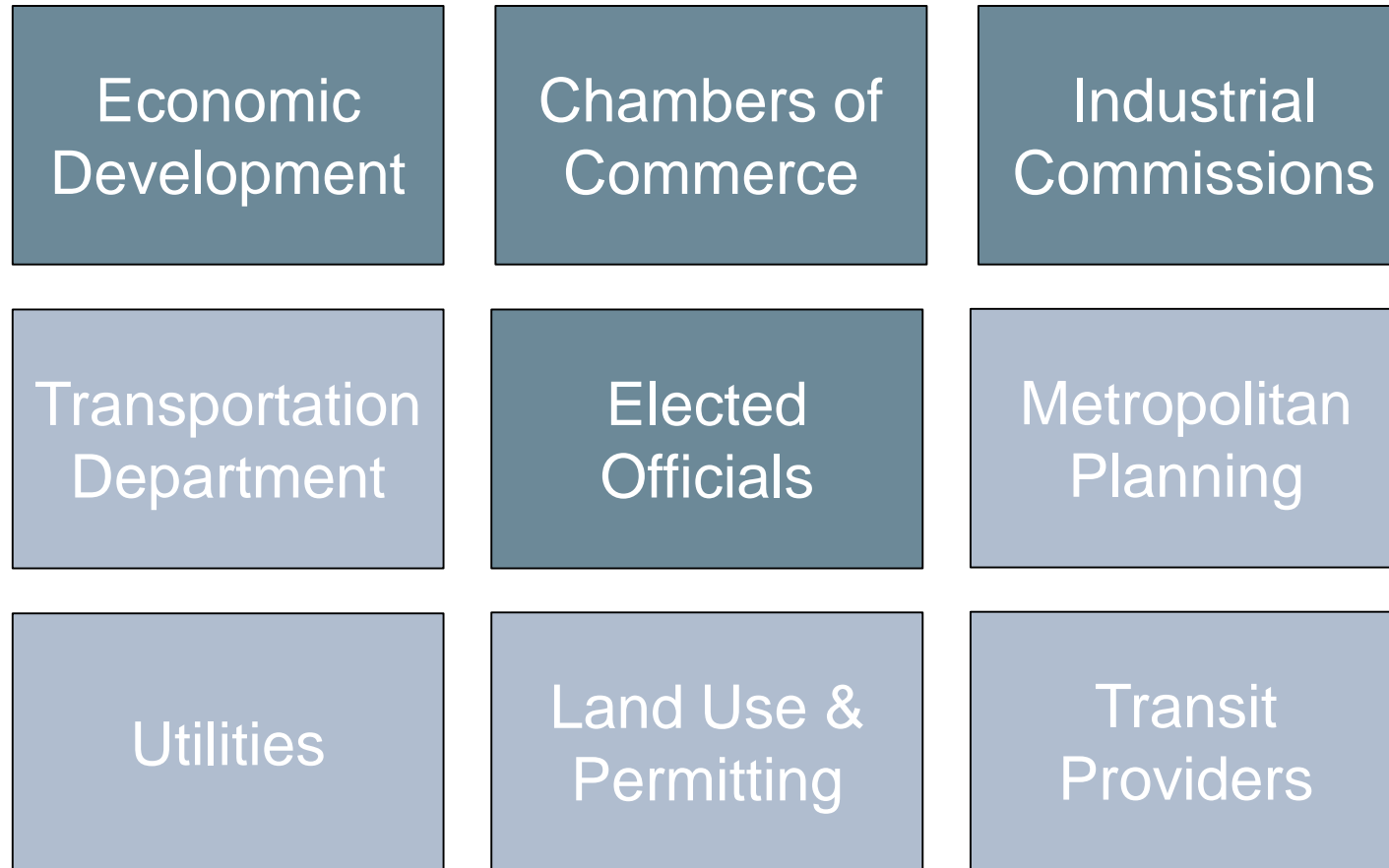
Metropolitan
Planning

Utilities

Land Use &
Permitting

Transit
Providers

But key voices are often left out of critical investments.



Timeline

June-September 2018

Conduct data analysis and interviews
Develop initial findings

October-December 2018

Discuss initial findings with committee
Draft report internally

January 2019

Share final analysis and findings with committee
Publish



What else should we consider?

Who should we be talking to?



THANK YOU.

Questions?

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