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Regional Economic Resilience: Understanding the roles and limits of economic developers

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1, 476 Metro Employment Shocks

Shock **resistant**: 47%

Shock **resilient**: 65%

Not resilient: 35%

Average time growth rate recovery: 2.9 years

Average time job recovery: 5.1 years

1,393 Metro GMP Shocks

Shock **resistant**: 56%

Shock resilient: 86%

Not resilient: 14%

Average time to growth rate recovery: 2.4 years

Average time to GMP level recovery: 3.5 years

About 25% of metros are chronically distressed; half recover employment



Regions with:

- **Poorly educated populations** more likely to experience a downturn and more likely to be resilient
- Higher dependence on **manufacturing** more likely to experience a downturn but are also more likely to be resilient
- **Income inequality** is associated with smaller chance of *GMP* recession, *more likely* to be resilient
- **Income inequality** make region *less likely* to be resilient in terms of *employment*
- **Export diversity** protects against employment shocks
- **Right-to-work** positively related to resilience to both employment & GMP shocks



Chronic distress: Industry [Product] Cycle Causes

Regions with:

- **High relative earnings** increase chance of chronic distress
- **Sticky high earnings**: Longer relative high wages persist, longer metros took to emerge from chronic distress
- **Income inequality** increases odds of metros experiencing chronic distress, also positively associated with recovery—think labor markets
- **Manufacturing** makes it harder to recover



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THE ROLE OF PUBLIC POLICY



Firms, products, and investment

EcD assets, factors of production, critical location factors

State & local taxes, spending, service provision, regulation

Economic development activities

- Northeast Ohio GMP \$186 billion
- Non-government EcD Infrastructure: \$\$68 million, or 0.04% of GMP



The dogs that did not bark when it comes to resilience

Four important interpretations or observations that did not make it into the *Coping with Adversity*

1. Leadership did not make a difference
2. EcD programs & practices did not make a difference
3. Right-to-work and investment risk
4. Real portfolio diversity: NAICS as a distorting framework



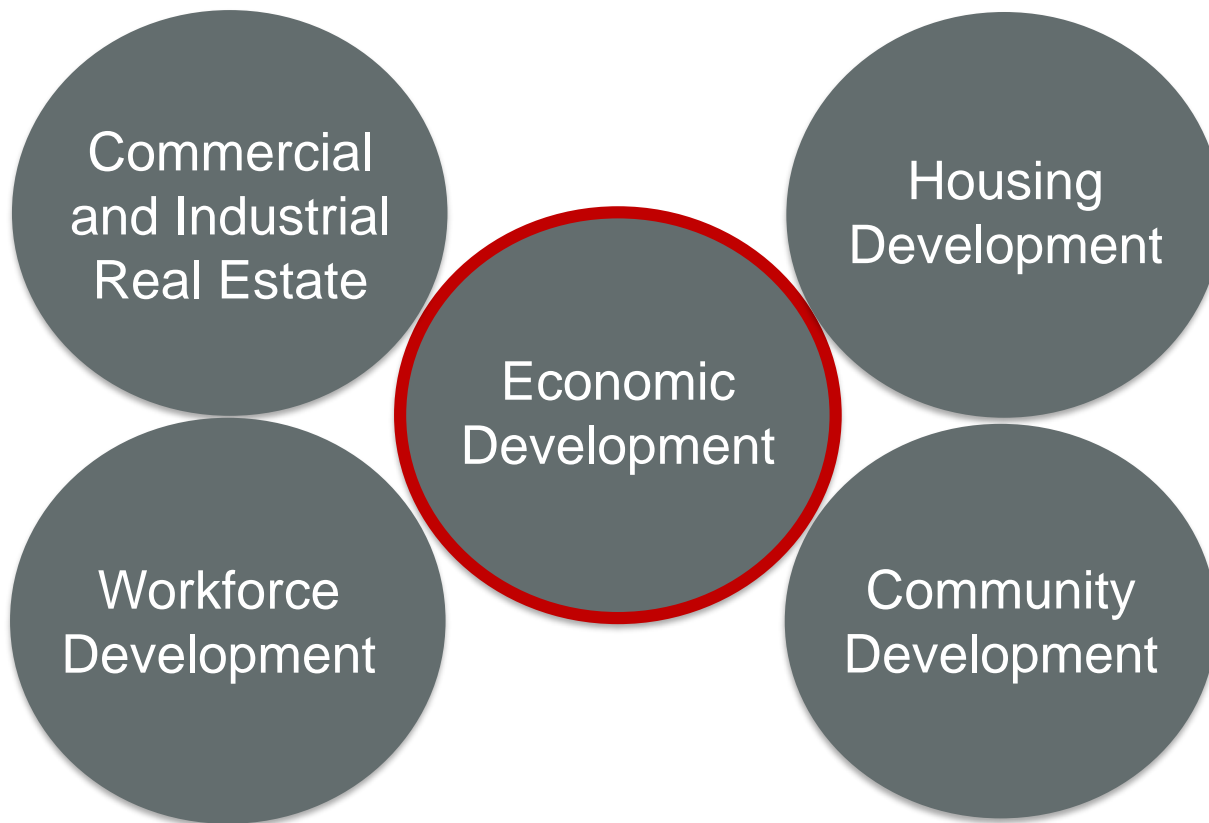
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IMPLICATIONS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICYMAKERS & PRACTITIONERS



The Five Developments





Economic developers are intermediaries

Economic Developers:

Sell a region's economic development assets

Voice of their customers

Guardians of public interest

Understand how location affects **income statement** & talent

Realize that the long-term EcD benefits come from the region's assets



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EcD Professional is a ...

Problem solver and connector

Advocate for workforce and infrastructure
investments—the connecting point between
CD and EcD

Guardian of public interests ~ and there are many

Art, Science & Momentum



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Strategy Framework Context for EcD Strategy

Supply-driven



Demand-responsive

SHORT TERM
1 – 5 Years

INTERMEDIATE TERM
5 – 10 Years

LONG TERM
10 – 20 Years

Focus
Economic Growth Drivers
Objective of the Strategy

Focus	Transactions Marketing Current Assets	Interventions Strengthening Regional Competitiveness & Industry Dynamics	Investments Changing the Quality of the Assets
Economic Growth Drivers	Retention, expansion and attraction of companies based on the region's current assets	The success of a regional portfolio of companies and products, people and places	Improved quality of assets including people, place and knowledge
Objective of the Strategy	TRANSACTIONAL EXCELLENCE Leverage existing assets and incentives to maximize the success of each retention, expansion and attraction transaction	STRATEGIC INVESTMENT Invest to improve & sustain the diversity or quality of the region's companies, products, people and places Coordinate, augment and/or collaborate to enhance public sector efforts	STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE Invest in interventions that improve the quality of the region's assets Advocate to influence and innovate public policy



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