



**ICIC**

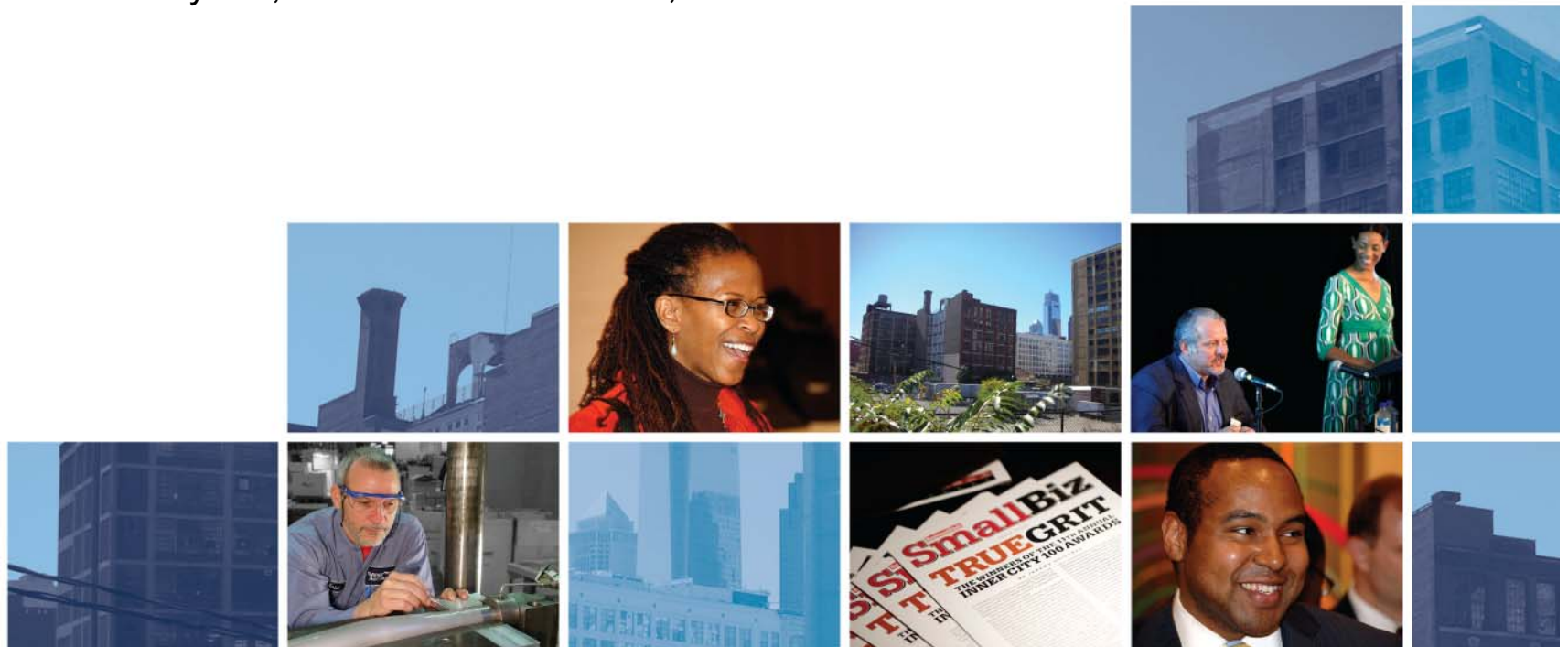
Initiative for a Competitive Inner City

4.12.10

# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Urban Industrial Strategies: Rethinking Industry and Land Use

## 2010 APA National Planning Conference

Teresa Lynch, Senior Vice President, Research





**Contrary to conventional wisdom, there is and will continue to be industrial market opportunities for the United States.**

## The U.S. should be more competitive in industry in the next decade because of changes in key economic factors.

### Falling dollar reduces relative price of US exports:

- Dollar depreciated against the euro from \$1.20 in 2000 to \$0.63 in 2008.

### Increased energy costs and “greening” favor domestic production:

- Crude oil prices increased from \$16 to \$73 per barrel b/t 1999 and 2009.

### Real estate bubble accelerated loss of industrial land and jobs in the U.S.:

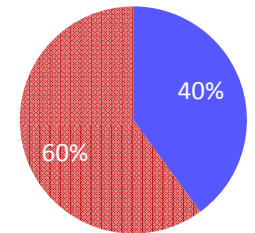
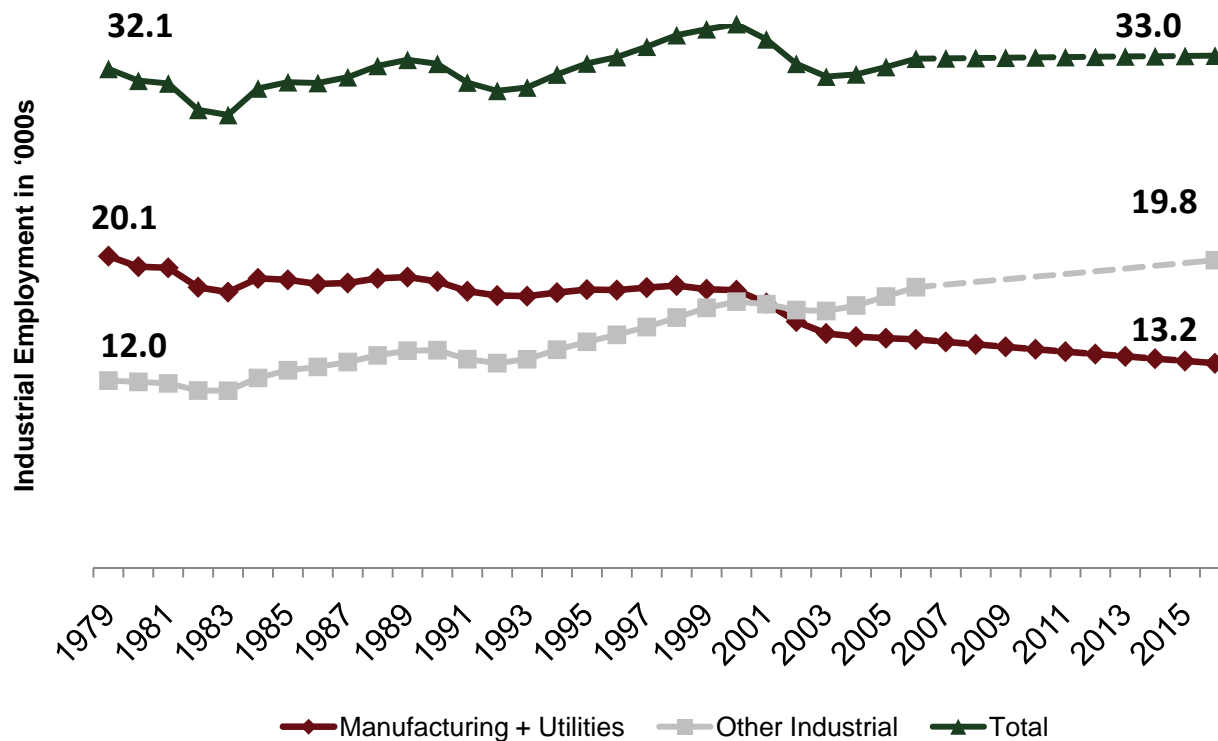
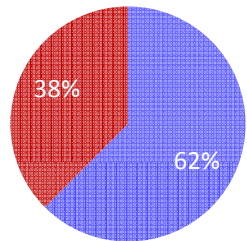
- 40% of industrial land in the Bay Area is “at-risk”; in L.A. industrial land prices increased from 1/3 to 2x residential due to pressure from conversions.

Impact on Industrial	1998-2008	2008-2018
Exchange Rate	↓	↑
Residential	↓	—
Green	—	↑

# Industrial employment has remained constant, the change has occurred in the mix of industries.

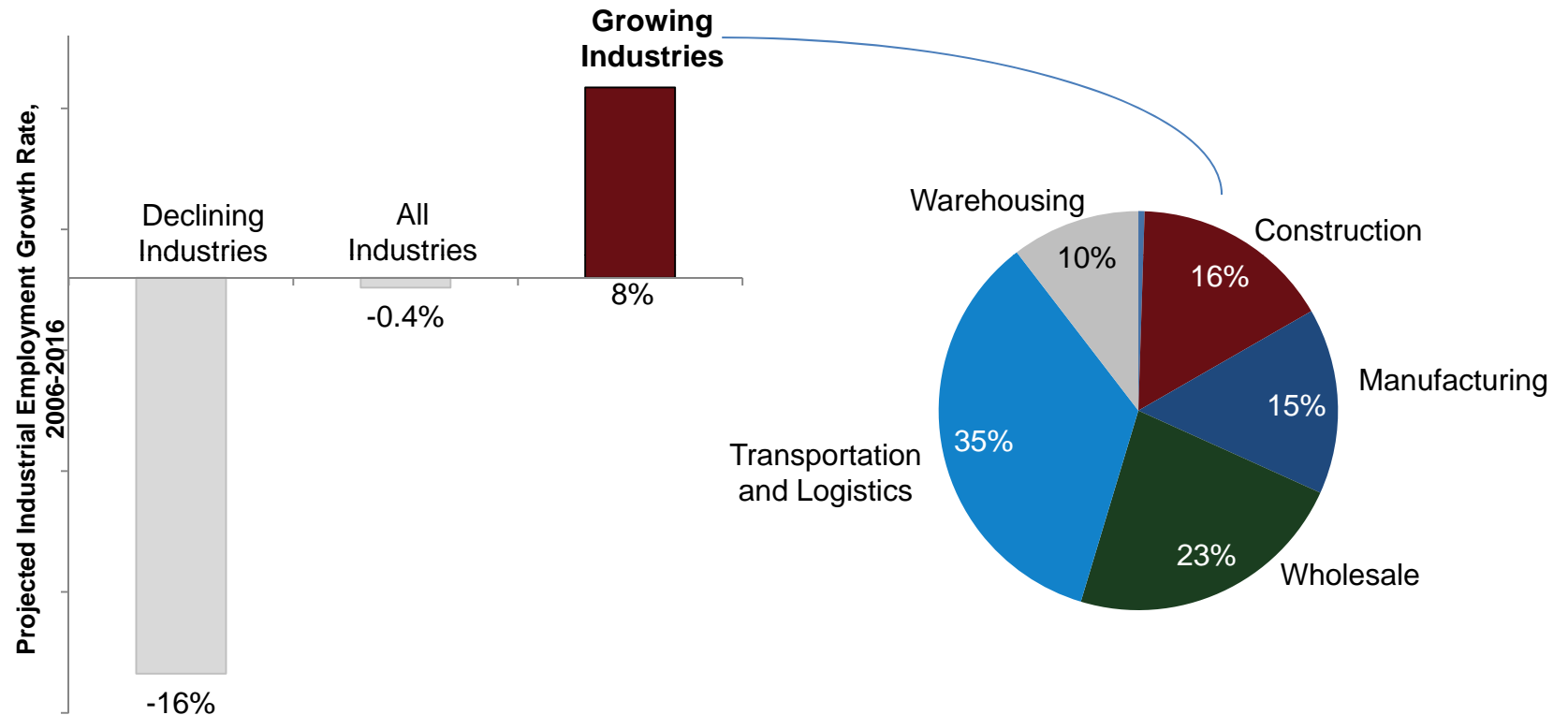


There has been a shift away from manufacturing, from 62% of industrial employment in 1979 to a *projected 40% in 2016*.



Note: Total Industrial Employment is sourced from EHE and reported at sector (2 digit NAICS) level  
 Source: BLS 10-Year Employment Projections, Employment Hours and Earnings (EHE) Annual Average Employment, and ICIC Analysis

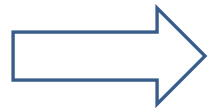
## The market opportunities for industrial growth span a wide array of sectors.



Note: Total Industrial Employment is reported at industry (6 digit NAICS) level  
Source: BLS 10-Year Employment Projections, QCEW 2006 Data, and ICIC Analysis

## One-third of industrial industries are projected to grow over the next ten years.

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Industrial growth will come from a wide variety of industries, including:

Plumbing, heating and air-conditioning contractors  
(29% projected growth)

Heavy and civil engineering construction  
(22%)

Wholesale trade agents and brokers (27%)

Ophthalmic goods manufacturing (16%)

Sign manufacturing (24%)

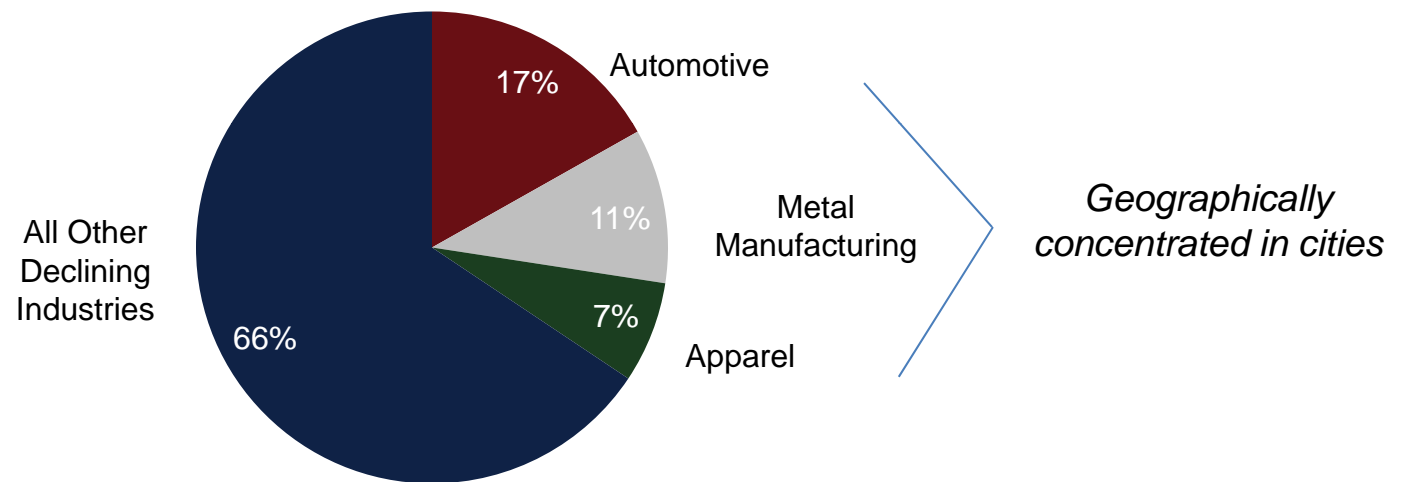
Mixed mode transit systems (13%)

Source: BLS 10-Year Employment Projections, ICIC Analysis

## The decline of traditional manufacturing will free up over 1 billion square feet of industrial building space.



Three industries will account for one-third of the decline in demand for industrial space



Note: Totals may not sum to 100 due to rounding  
Source: QCEW 2006 and 2008; BLS 10-year projections, ICIC Analysis

...but growing industrial activities in the U.S. will require an almost identical amount of industrial space.



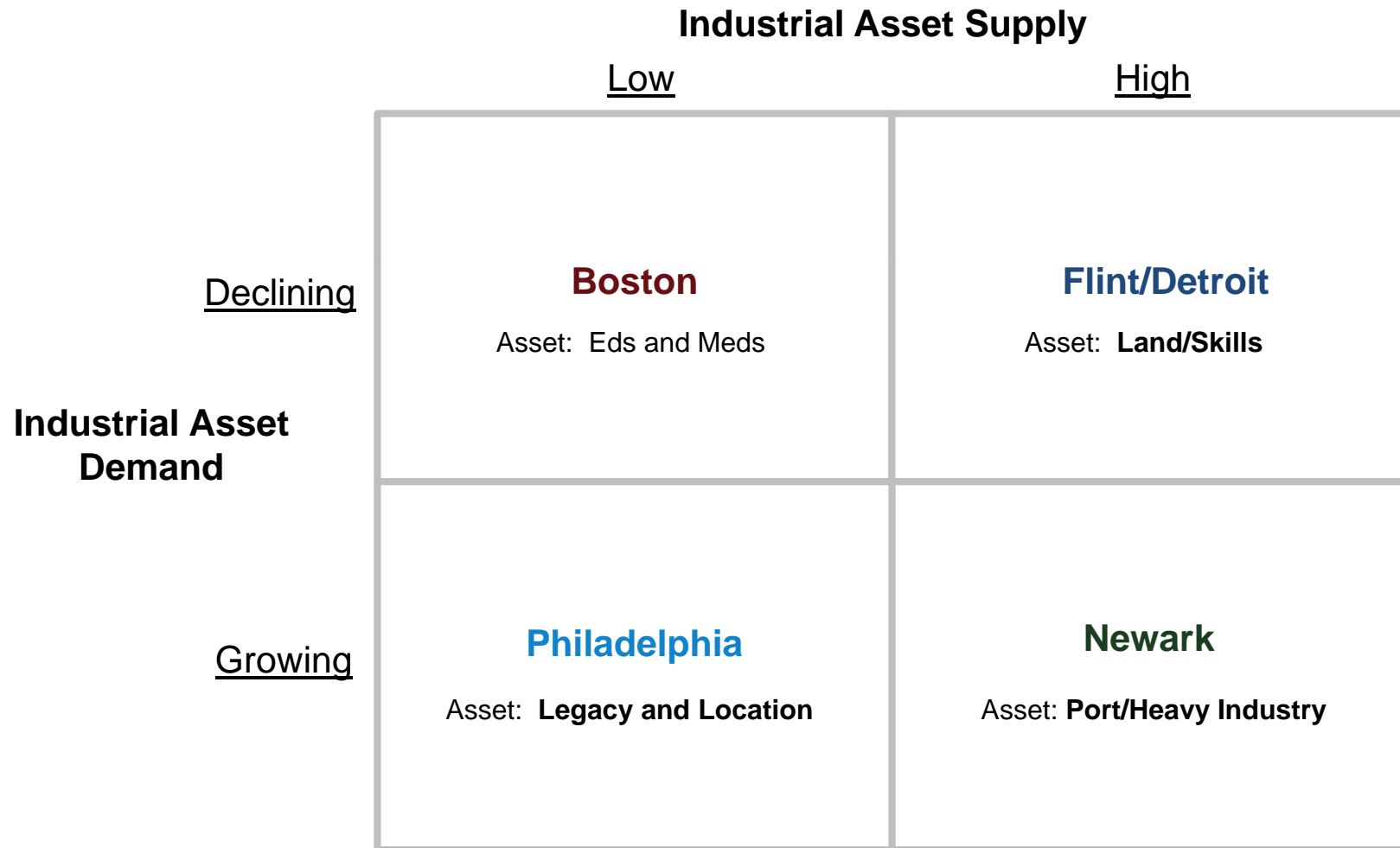
**Cities are well positioned to benefit from future industrial market opportunities. Each city will need an industrial development strategy that capitalizes on its unique assets.**

## Because of their assets, cities are natural locations for industrial activity.

	Transportation/ Logistics/ Wholesale	R&D Manufacturing (High-Tech)	Traditional Manufacturing/ Construction
<b>Sector Needs:</b>	Infrastructure Population patterns	Knowledge cluster Educated workers Low-cost flex space	Skilled labor Industrial assets
<b>Advantages of Urban Location:</b>	<p>Access to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24% of US ports</li> <li>• 66% of the 50 largest airports</li> <li>• 35% of intermodal facilities</li> <li>• 2/3 of the US population</li> </ul>	<p>Key Concentrations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Eds/Meds” clusters</li> <li>• Highly skilled and educated workers</li> <li>• Existing footprints, incubator space, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Industrial Legacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pockets of remaining industrial strength</li> <li>• National and global headquarters</li> <li>• Existing buildings with access to infrastructure</li> </ul>

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, ICIC Analysis

## Cities can be categorized based on their industrial assets (and aspirations).



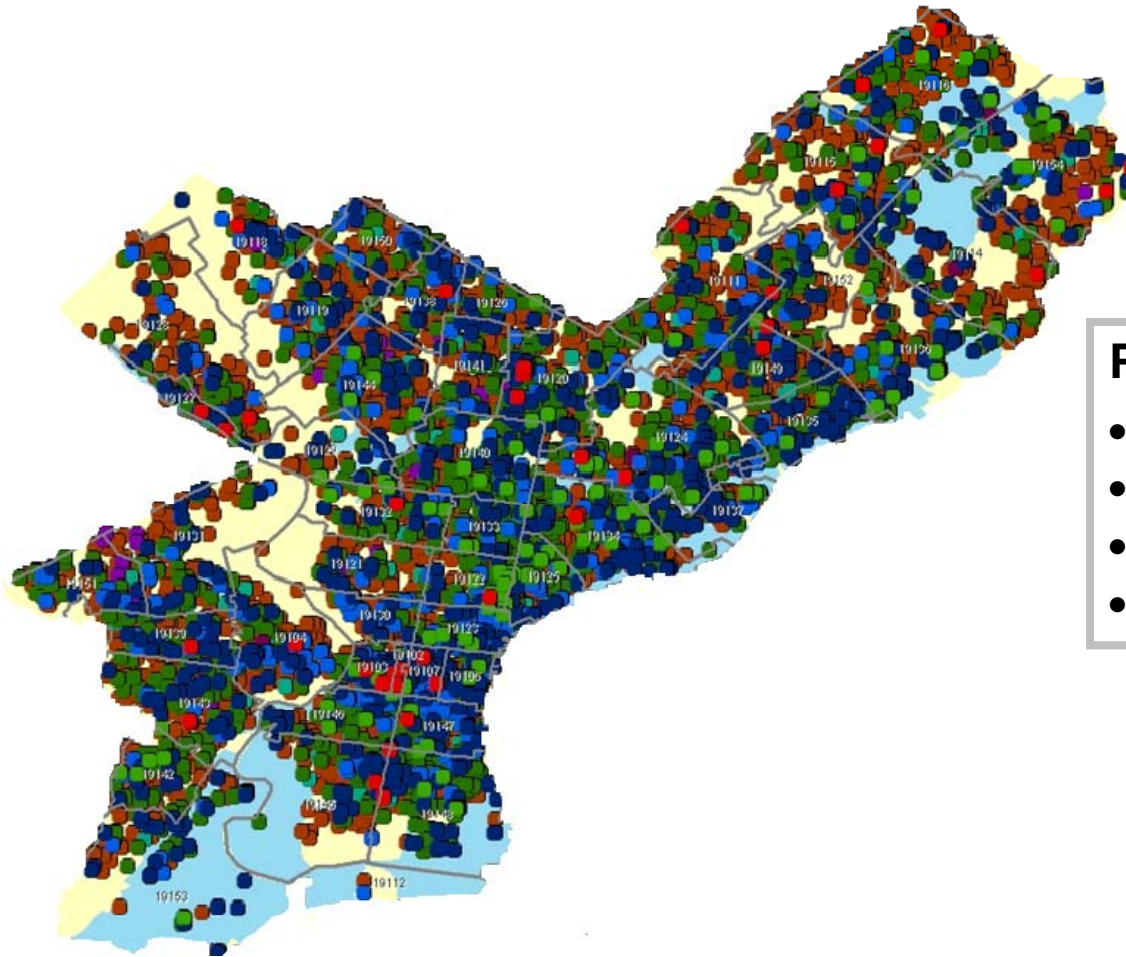
## The relevant industrial development strategy will depend on the city's asset and land mix.

		Industrial Asset Supply	
		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>
Industrial Asset Demand	<u>Declining</u>	<p><b>Boston</b></p> <p><b>Need:</b> Strategic move away from industrial</p>	<p><b>Flint/Detroit</b></p> <p><b>Need:</b> <u>Industrial strategy</u> that leverages land, worker skills</p>
	<u>Growing</u>	<p><b>Philadelphia</b></p> <p><b>Needs:</b> <u>Project</u> demand for land in key sectors; <u>policy</u> to create/preserve land</p>	<p><b>Newark</b></p> <p><b>Need:</b> Complete <u>inventory</u> and <u>matching</u> of supply and demand of industrial land</p>



**ICIC uses cluster development analysis to determine industrial market opportunities.**

## Industrial cluster analysis is used to organize and understand the local economy.



### Philadelphia:

- 5,000 industrial firms
- 117,357 industrial jobs
- 22% of total employment
- 27% of total revenue

## Step one: ICIC uses four filters to remove weak and low-performing clusters.

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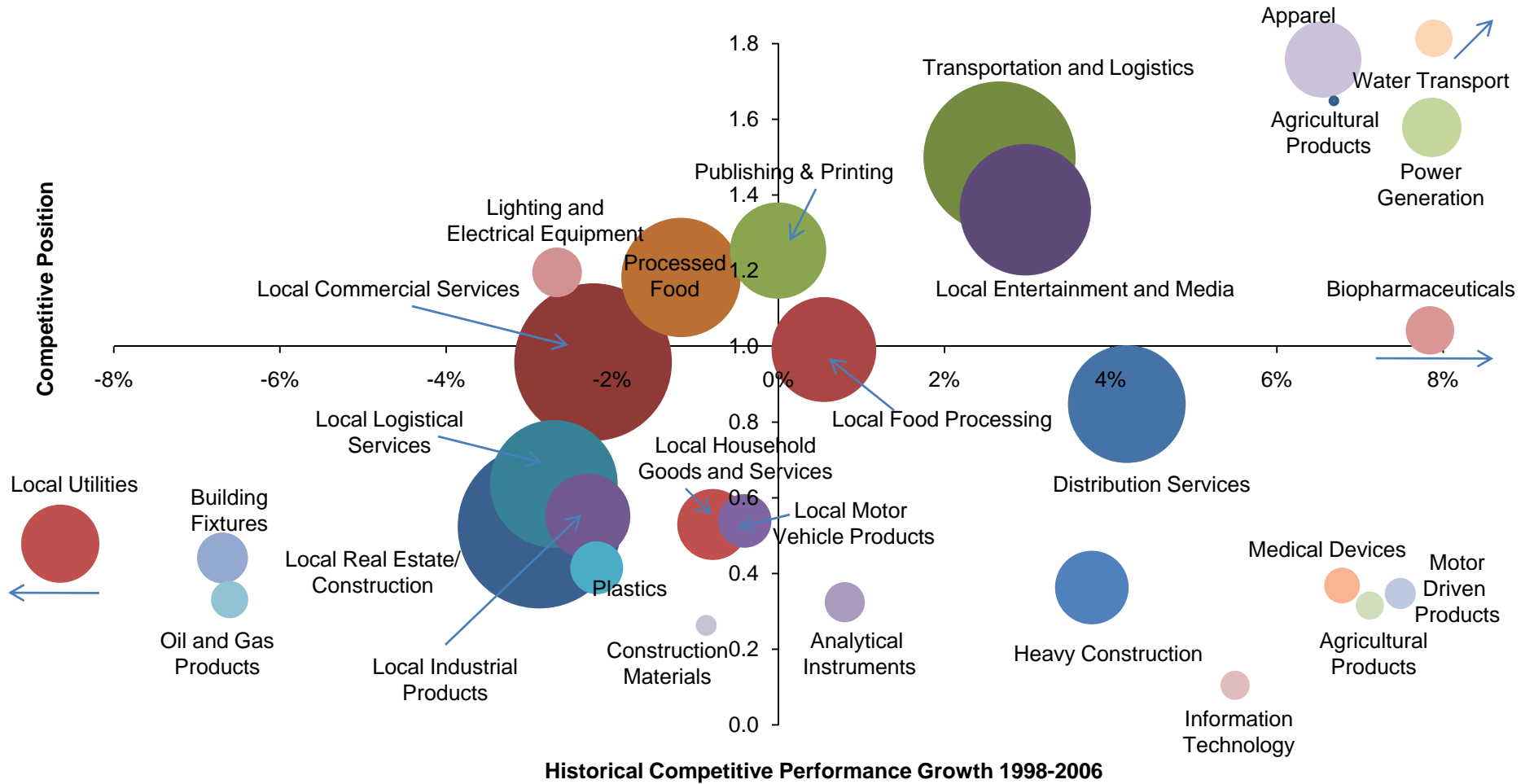
**Filter 1:** Cluster is weak in city and declining in the region.

**Filter 2:** Cluster is weak and declining in region; and region's activity not concentrated in city/local economy.

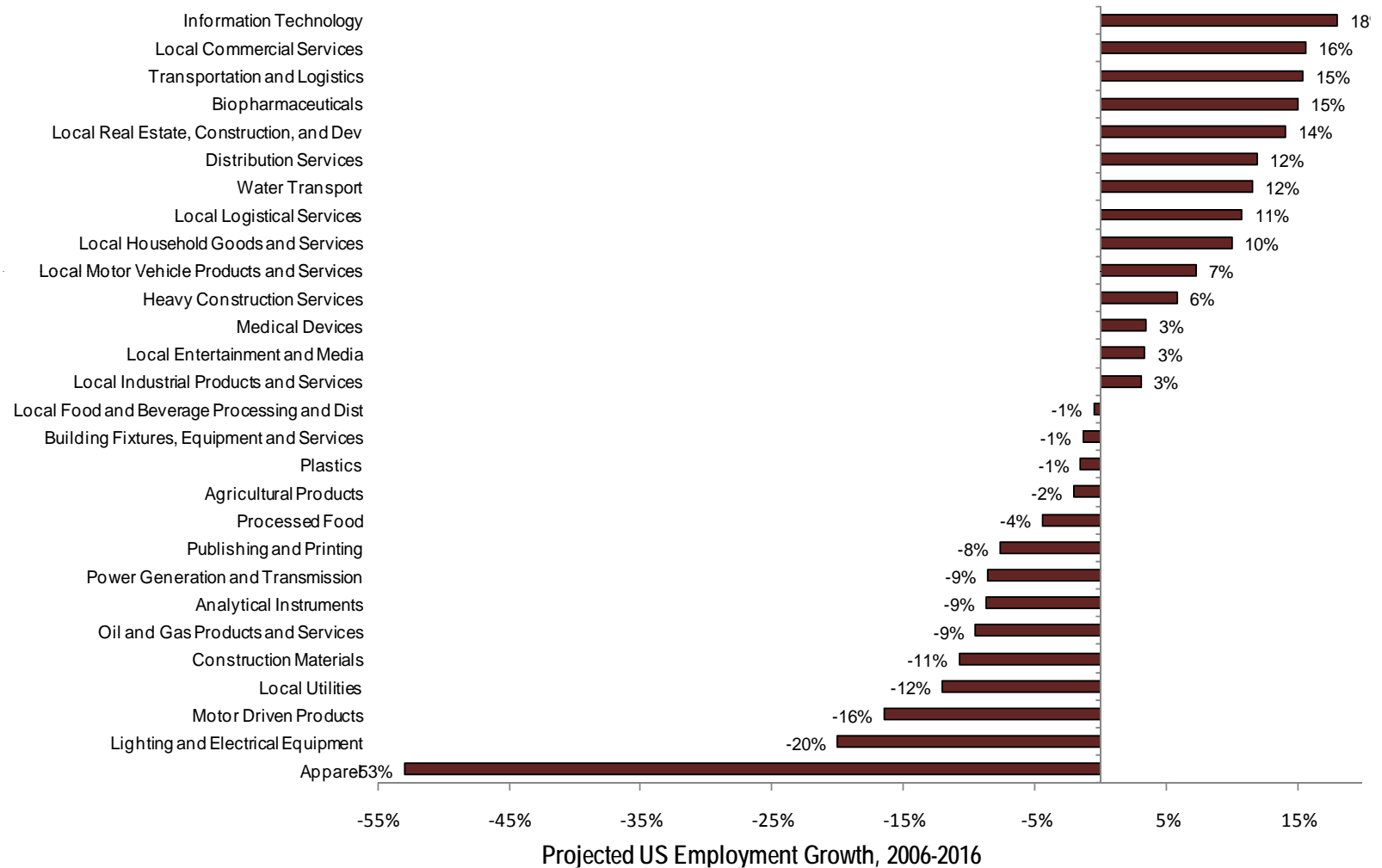
**Filter 3:** Cluster is weak and declining in city, region, and US.

**Filter 4:** Cluster has few industrial employees.

# We begin by examining cluster strength and recent performance.



## The projected baseline cluster growth rate is used to highlight future high growth clusters.



Source: BLS 10-Year Employment Projections , SICE, ICIC Analysis

## To select the final clusters, ICIC creates scenarios of future growth trajectories.

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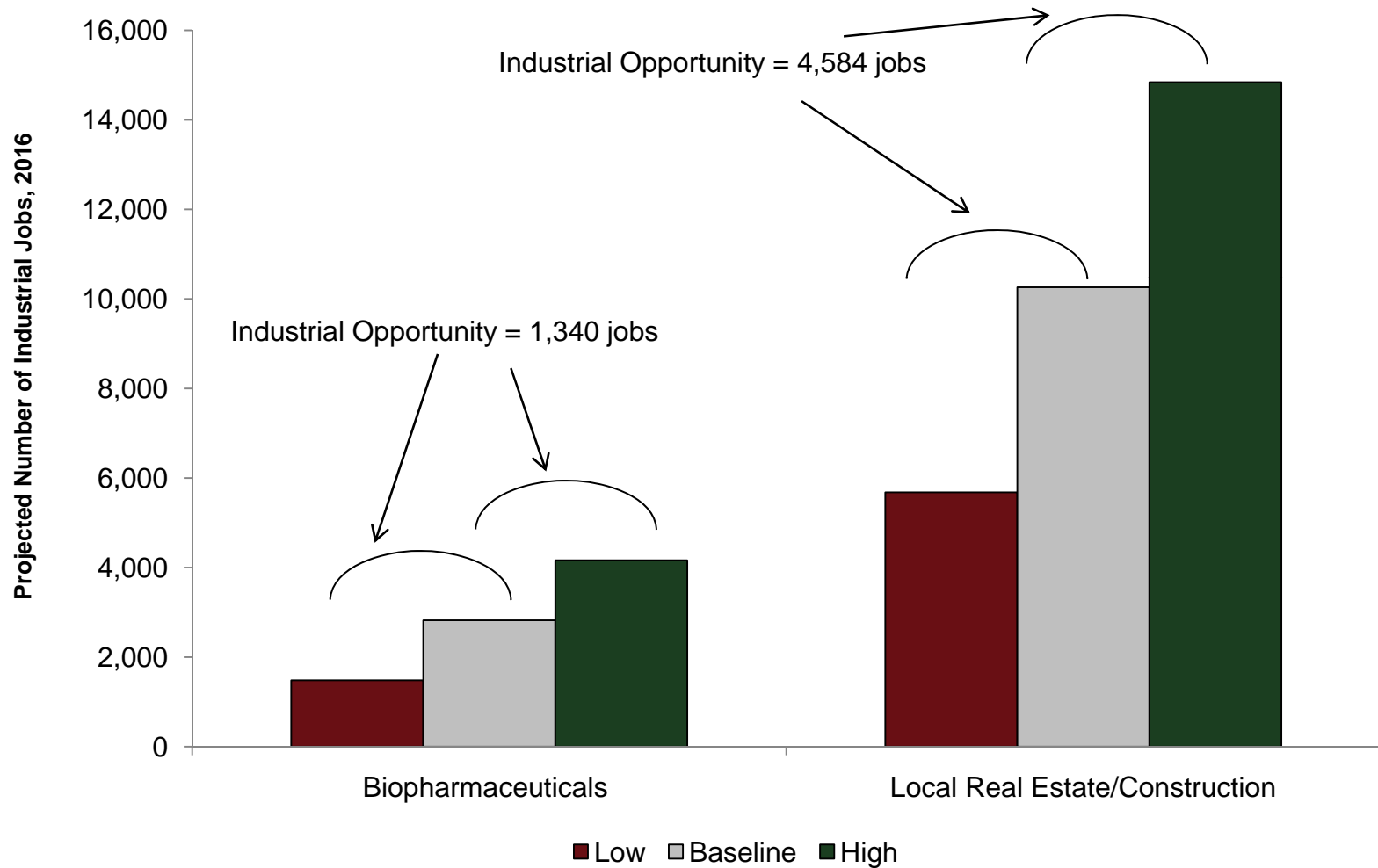
### Analyze future employment opportunities:

- Which clusters are a good fit with local strengths and assets?
  - Competitive position and recent growth in competitive position.
- Which clusters could see the largest job impact from land use policy interventions?
  - Historical difference between growth rates for city and nation.
  - Potential job creation, based on national growth projections and size and trajectory of local cluster.

### Process includes interviews with stakeholders:

- Provide a qualitative view of the data.
- Interviews: businesses, trade associations, industry experts, government officials.

## Cluster job opportunity is calculated based on historical and projected growth.



**After filtering and determining industrial opportunity, eleven clusters were chosen as the targets for industrial strategy.**

### Final target list

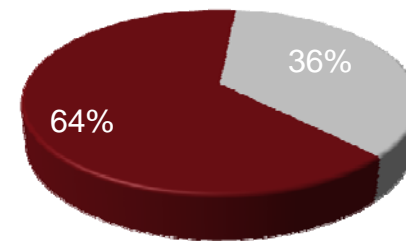
Industrial Target 1

Industrial Target 2

Industrial Target 3

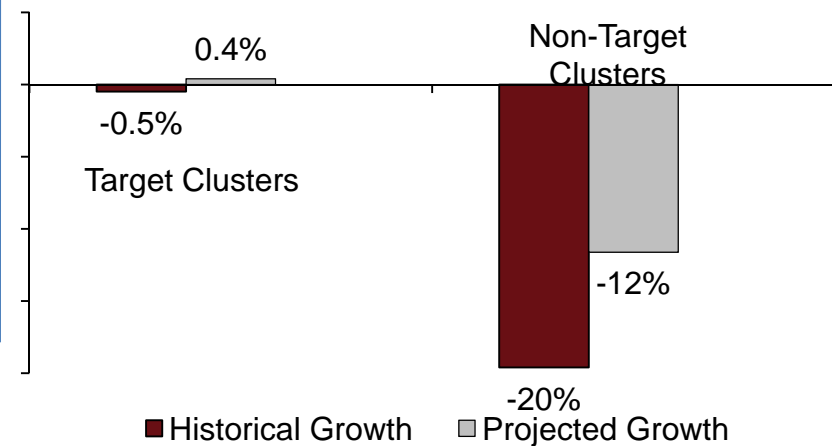
etc.

Percent of Total Industry Employment



■ Target Clusters    ■ Non-Target Clusters

Historical and Projected Growth



■ Historical Growth    ■ Projected Growth



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[www.icic.org](http://www.icic.org)

