Lessons for New Regional Economic Development; Strategy Frameworks and Measurement Systems

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Contributors to the Regional Economic Development Project

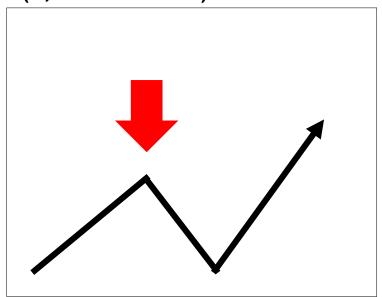
- Economic Research Service Arts & Design and Innovation
- Indiana University Regional Risk and Resilience Measures
- Ohio State University
- Pennsylvania State University Recovery, Rewiring and Resilience
- University of California San Diego Income Mobility

Longer-term response to the Great Recession (global financial

crisis), U.S counties

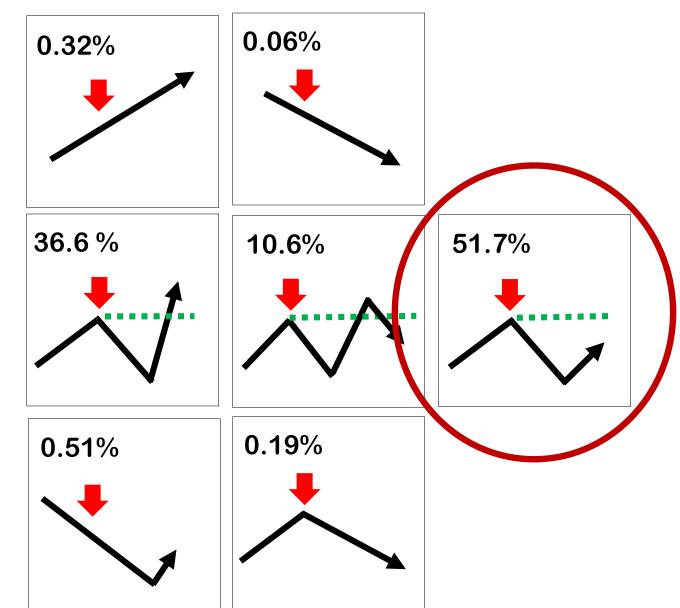
U.S. in the Aggregate

(3,139 counties)



Data source: US Department of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Jan 2000 – June 2017

Analysis: Stephan J. Goetz and Yicheol Han Dept. of AESE, NERCRD Penn State University



Key Topic – Resilience and Rewiring

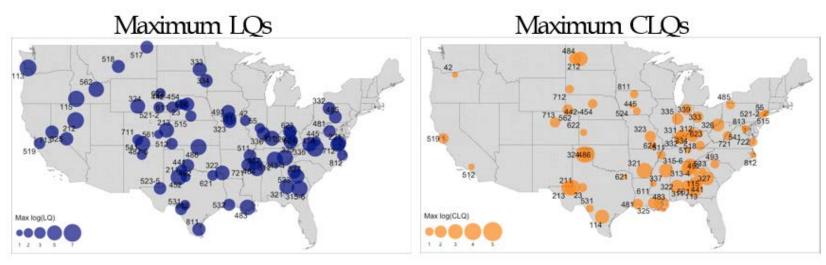
- PSU examined the economy as a Complex Adaptive System, treating industries as "actors" influencing one another over time, and in the process changing their behaviors and future interactions
- Developed alternative empirical potential measures of CAS suitable for statistical analysis as well as new measures that may influence resilience (or economic growth) that have not been used previously

Updated Resilience Results

- PSU updated (from Han and Goetz, 2015), longer-term economic resilience measure, through June 2017
- The network-based centrality measures tend to perform well in the resilience equations

• Other Research: augment the original location quotient measure to account for spatial concentration of related industries and spatial

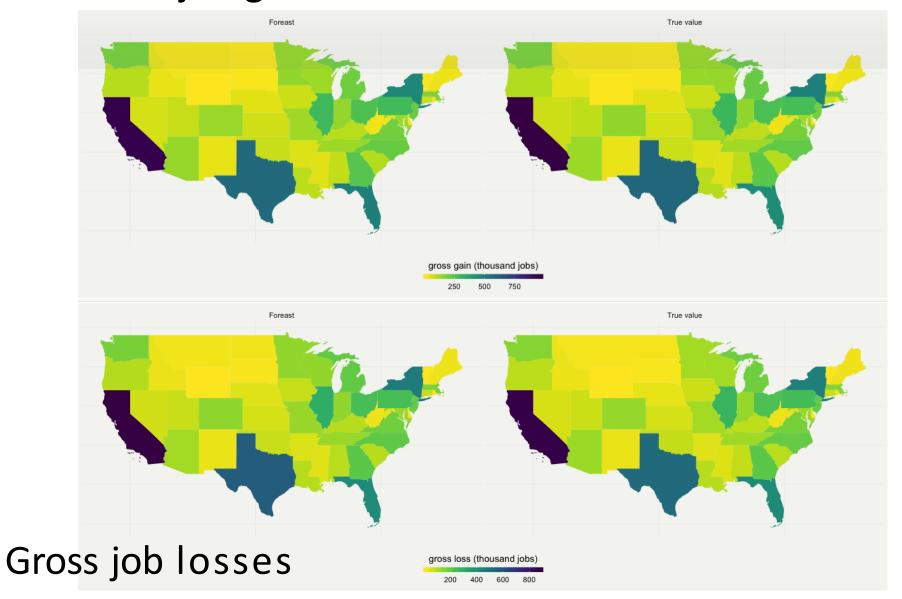
spillovers



Updated Resilience Results

- Other PSU research: Compared rewiring across countries using new measures
- These include, at the county-level:
 - Economic centrality Mobility centrality
 - Latent innovation Employment transition and labor mobility over time
 - Employment reorganization Industry colocation and agglomeration
 - Voluntary organizations
- Other PSU research: Explore the ability of using Google Trends (GT) data to predict economic variables at the state and defined market area (DMA) level in the U.S.
- The main contribution is to use the method of time series least angle regression (TS-LARS) to implement variable selection
 - The economic variables to be forecast are *gross job gains* and *gross job losses* at the state level and *unemployment rate* at the DMA level

Compare forecast and true values Gross job gains



What's Art Got to Do with It? Insights from Big Data on the linkage between Local Arts and Innovation

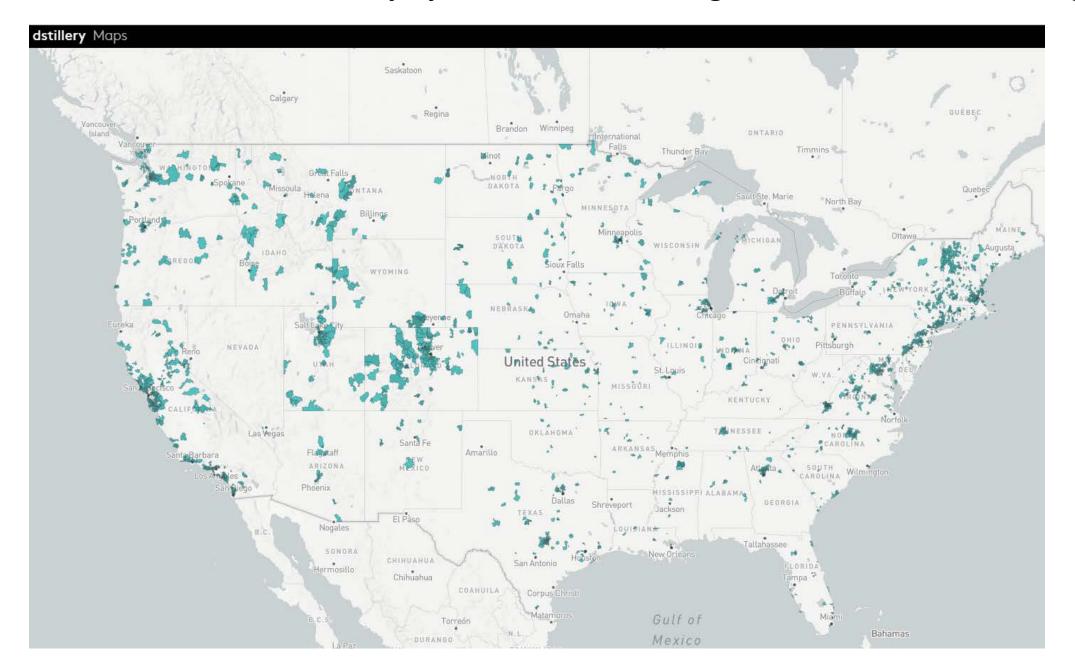
- Measures of Artistic Imagination at the Local Level Pose Significant Challenge
- The American Time Use Survey and the Survey of American
 Participation in the Arts (NEA) both provide relevant metrics, but too
 sparse to derive reliable local area estimates
- Proxies for local area "artistic milieu" provided by artist employment share and performing arts organizations in rural counties
- But no confirmation that these proxies are associated with greater artistic imagination of resident population

Until Now

Are Individuals' Artistic Lives Partially Captured by Internet Activity?

- List of websites likely to be visited by individuals pursuing arts avocations provided by Dstillery IIc
- Hits on those websites tracked and compiled to identify an Arts Avocation audience
- At zipcode level, the propensity that local residents click on arts avocation sites
- The spatial distribution of artistic imagination of the general public looks like:

Arts avocation website density by ZIP codes 1.4 times greater than national average



Substituting artsindex for performing arts proxy

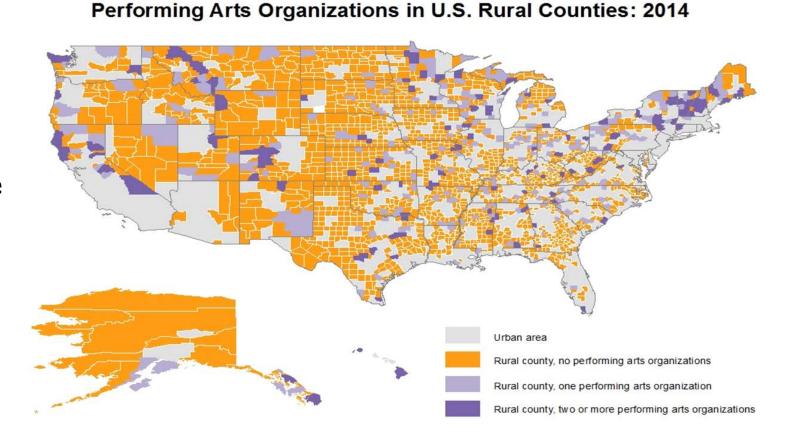
• Findings from "Design, Innovation, and Rural Creative Places"

• Independent impact of performing arts organizations on design

controlling for:

Natural amenities

- Housing costs
- Educational attainment (25-44 w/ BA+)
- Presence of 4-year college



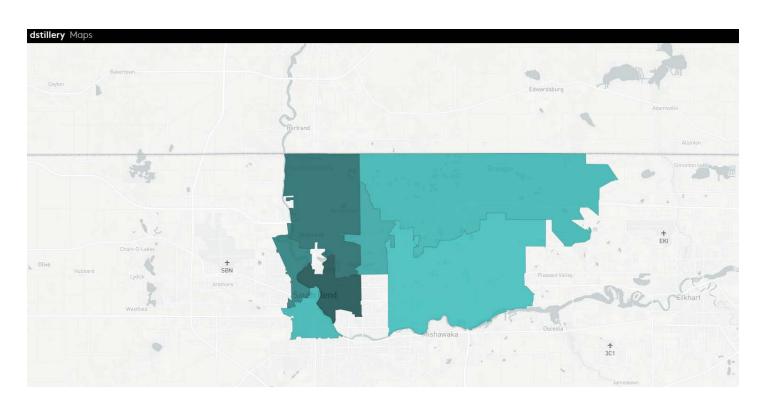
Ordered Logistic Regression

Dependent Variable = 3 Design-Integrated; = 2 Design Last Finish; = 1 No Systematic Design

Variable	Estimate	P-value	Odds Ratio	Variable	Estimate	P-value	Odds Ratio
Intercept DesInt	-16.508	0.7644			-18.491	0.8356	
Intercept LastFin	-13.604	0.8049		Intercept DesInt	-15.58	0.8612	
Establishment Size	0.0147	<.0001	1.016	Intercept LastFin	0.0152	<.0001	1.015
Population Density	0.0402	0.0016	1.067	Establishment Size	0.0717	<.0001	1.074
4-Year College	0.1361	<.0001	1.213	Population Density			
College Grads 25-44 %	2.8079	<.0001	24.357	4-Year College	0.0184	0.5646	1.019
Median Contract Rent	-0.00081	<.0001	0.999	College Grads 25-44 %	1.8258	<.0001	6.208
Natural Amenity Scale	0.0403	<.0001	1.053	Median Contract Rent	0.00148	<.0001	1.001
Performing Arts	0.3331	<.0001	1.487		0.0194	0.0019	1.02
Organization				Natural Amenity Scale	0.2507	0.0017	1.285
Dunmy				Arts Index	2.407		
N	2,187			N	2,187		
Percent Concordant	71.1			Percent Concordant	/2.1		

Other Application of the distillery data:

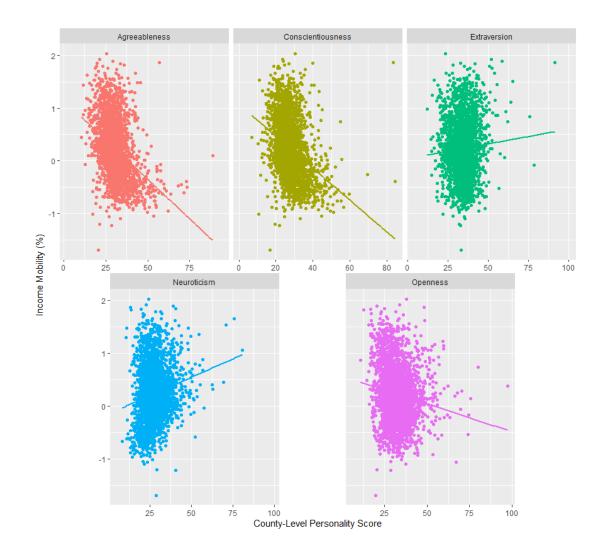
- 1099/gig economy
- Entrepreneurship
- Temporary and seasonal workers
- Logistical activity



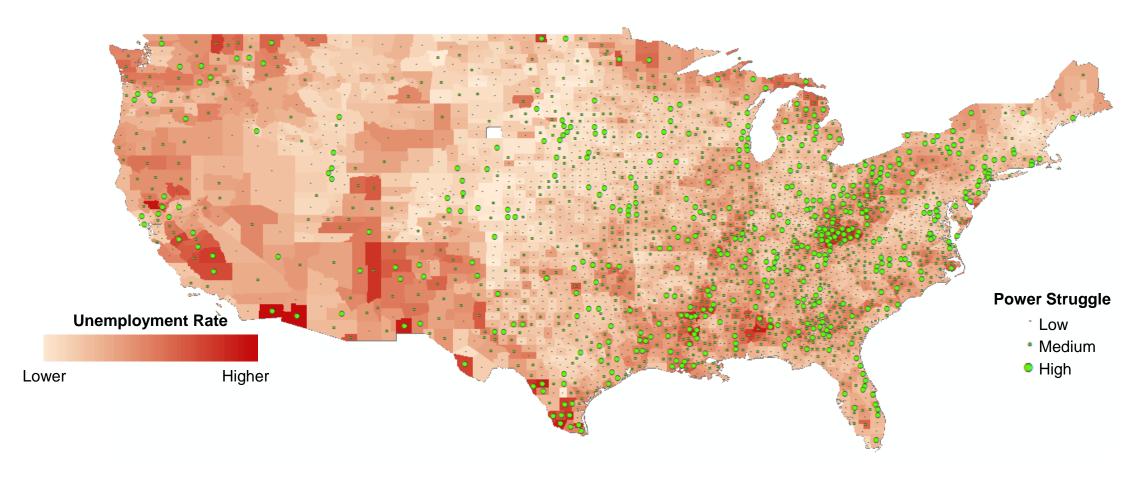
UCSD: Four Preliminary Findings – income mobility

- Counties with higher scores for gender equality were more likely to have better economic outcomes, including higher individual incomes, lower unemployment rates, and higher income mobility.
- More extroverted counties were more likely to have better economic outcomes, whereas
 counties with more psychosocially agreeable atmospheres tended to exhibit worse
 outcomes.
- Counties with a more acute sense of power struggles in America, such as those whose
 populations are more apt to acknowledge inter-class conflicts, tend to exhibit worse
 economic outcomes.
- Counties with more belief in science, as measured by sixteen survey questions on its benefits and opportunities, exhibited significantly higher levels of individual incomes and significantly lower rates of unemployment.

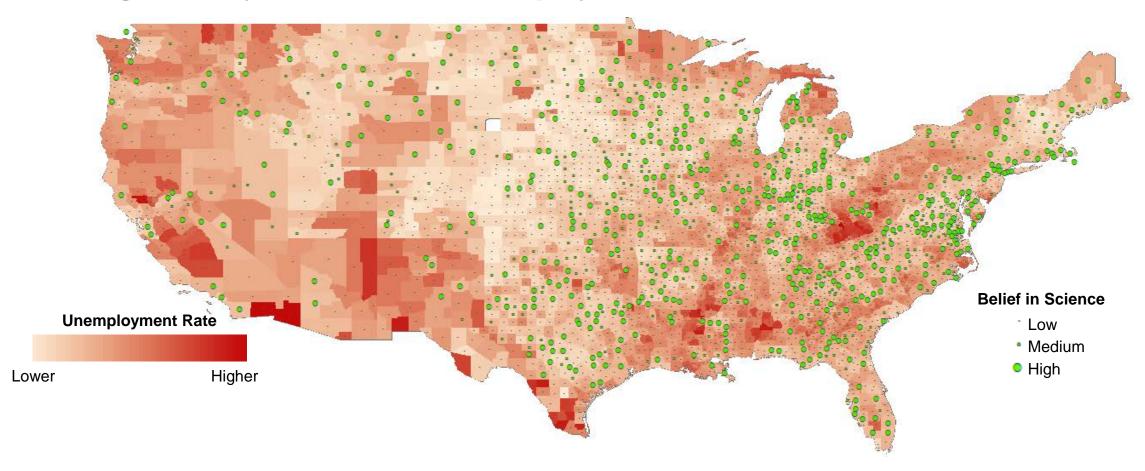
More **extroverted counties** were more likely to have **better economic outcomes**, whereas counties with more *psychosocially agreeable* atmospheres tended to *exhibit worse outcomes*.



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Regional Risk and Resiliency – R3

- Long literature in regional development on the trade off of industry diversity versus "return" measures, as in this case, employment
- Long literature on how to best measure industry diversity
- Specialization => stronger employment growth
- Diversity => greater ability to weather shocks and downturns
- Consider the balanced stock portfolio in contrast to concentration in a couple high-flying stocks
- Would applying a portfolio approach to regional economic development strategy offer any special insights?
- Diversity ≠ Diversification
 - One is a condition/characteristic, the other a strategy

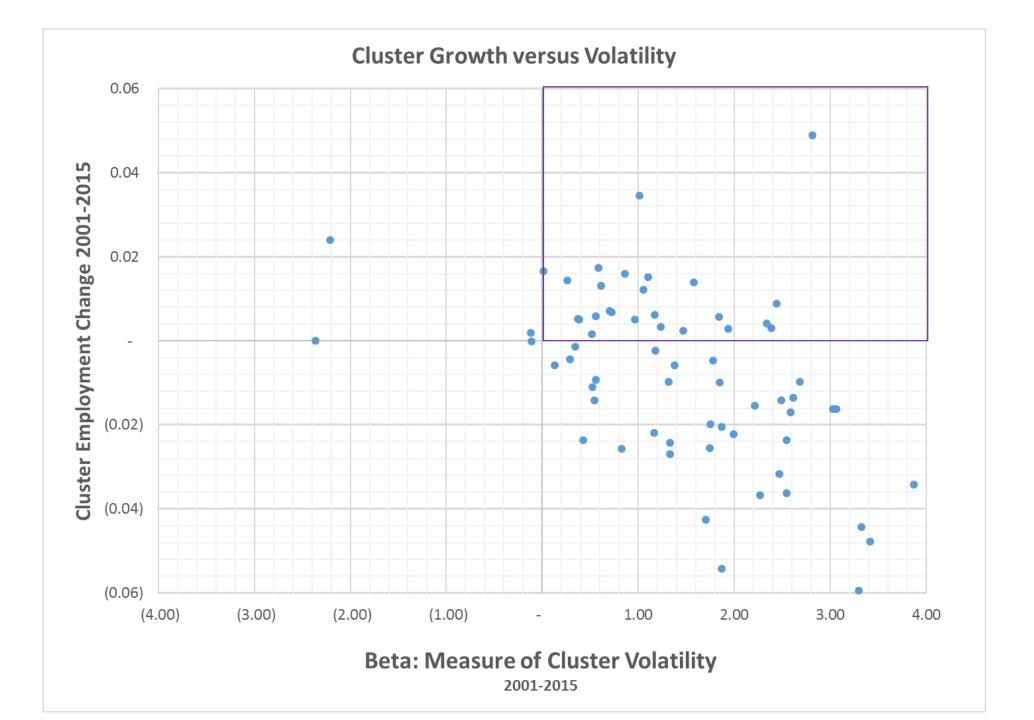
Key Concepts

- Systematic Risk cannot be diversified away
 - Moves with the market, i.e., how a region moves with the national economy
- Specific Risk can be diversified away
 - The degree to which region does not move with the nation
- Beta measure of volatility or amplitude relative to the market
 - 1 : follows market perfectly
 - > 1 : greater amplitude greater swings relative to the market
 - <1 : lesser amplitude less pronounced economic swings relative to market
 - Negative: counter cyclical, like the Dollar Store doing well after the GFC

How does this describe industries and regions/counties?

Greatest Amplitude | Lowest Amplitude

Cluster Code	Cluster Name	SpRisk	ВЕТА	Pval	Cluster Employ Trend	Cluster Code	Cluster Name	SpRisk	ВЕТА	Pval	Cluster Employ Trend
44	Trailers, Motor Homes, and Appliances	0.72	5.34	0.06	(0.01)	13	Education and Knowledge Creation	0.93	(2.21)	0.37	0.33
31	Metal Mining	0.60	4.17	0.02	0.06	304	Government	0.98	(0.12)	0.64	0.01
4	Automotive	0.28	3.87	0.00	(0.03)	113	Local Education and Training	0.99	(0.11)	0.76	(0.01)
33	Music and Sound Recording	0.94	3.41	0.43	(0.05)	103	Local Health Services	1.00	0.01	0.94	0.19
51	Wood Products	0.21	3.33	0.00	(0.04)	5	Biopharmaceuticals	1.00	0.13	0.86	(0.02)

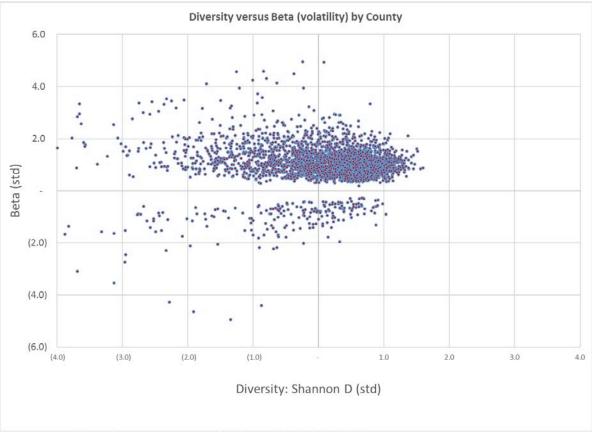


Greatest Amplitude | Lowest Amplitude

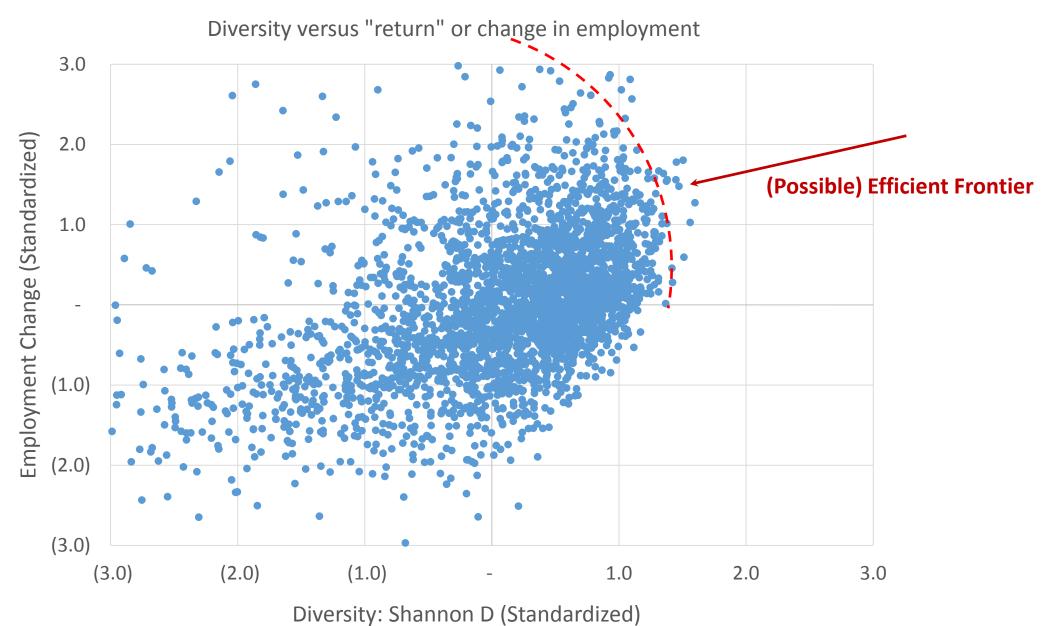
stabb	countyname	beafips	sys_risk	beta_county		stabb	countyname	beafips	sys_risk	beta_county
IN	Elkhart	18039	9	0.60	2.99	IN	Martin	18101	0.15	(0.92)
IN	LaGrange	18087	7	0.63	2.75	IN	Switzerland	18155	0.09	(0.52)
IN	Whitley	18183	3	0.72	2.12	IN	Sullivan	18153	0.00	(0.03)
IN	Noble	18113	3	0.58	1.95	IN	Harrison	18061	0.01	0.13
IN	Fountain	18045	5	0.48	1.91	IN	Pike	18125	0.01	0.15
IN	Howard	18067	7	0.60	1.91	IN	Greene	18055	0.01	0.18
IN	Scott	18143	3	0.70	1.90	IN	Monroe	18105	0.08	0.18
IN	Bartholomew	18005	5	0.70	1.86	IN	Owen	18119	0.01	0.20
IN	Jay	18075	5	0.46	1.75	IN	Madison	18095	0.05	0.24

Discernable Patterns Regionally?





If there is a trade off between growth and industry diversity... then we have possible diversification paths to reduce risk/vulnerabilty



Historic Performance Is No Guarantee of Future Results

- Many industries are in secular decline
- A diversification strategy to reduce the vulnerability to shocks must be carefully considered
- Account for regional differences in industry performance
 - Auto industry gained employment in Alabama and So. Carolina
- To dampen national economic swings, it is great having a military base or national laboratory...until...
 - And the trick is getting one
- The benefit of the portfolio approach and beta to other volatility measures, such as the standard deviation, is that an industries or company's beta provides information for a diversification strategy