

Transitioning Automotive Communities to What's Next

Roads to Renewal: A Summit on the Changing Automotive Industry

April 15, 2009

George Erickcek

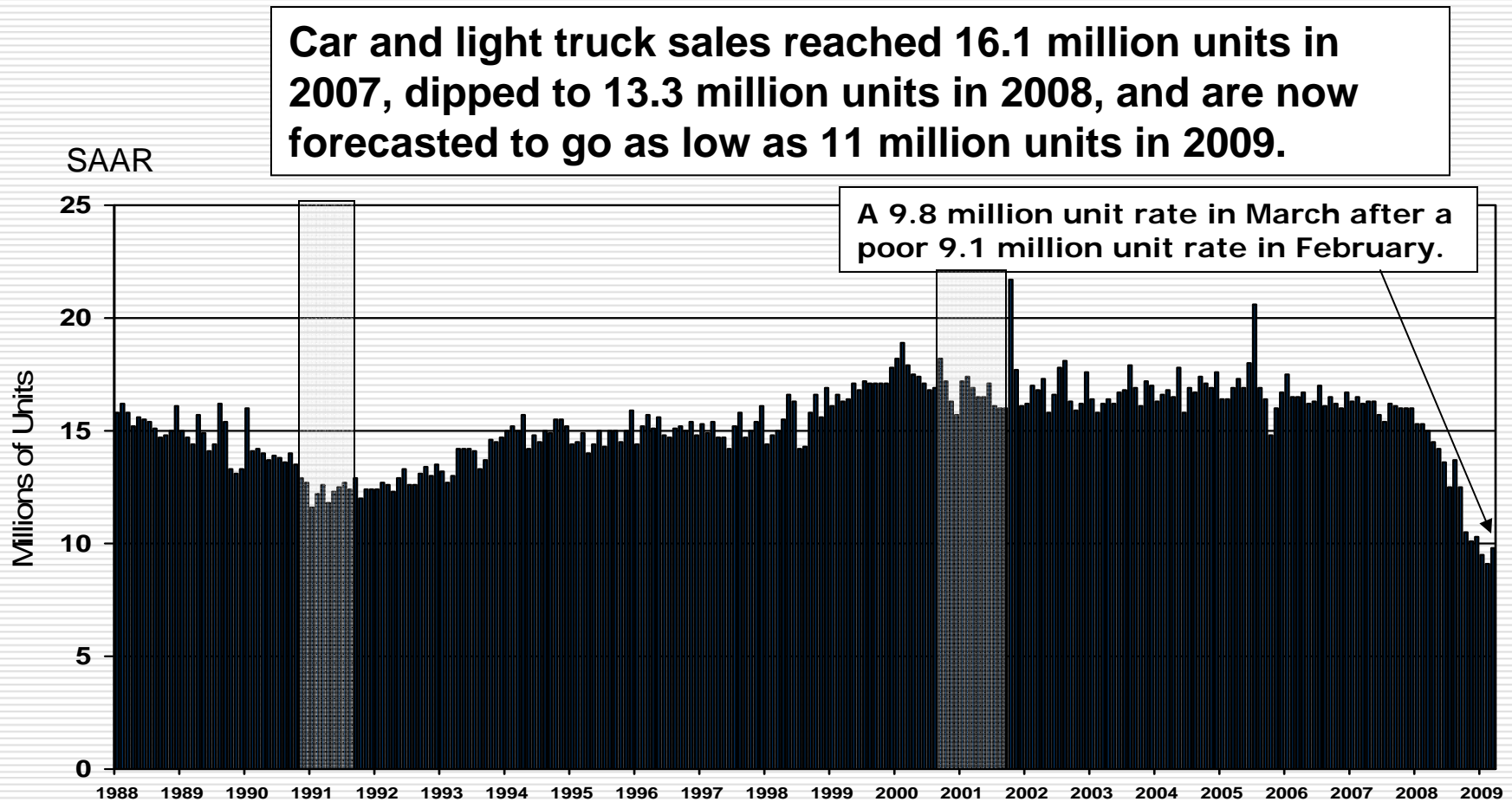
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Outline

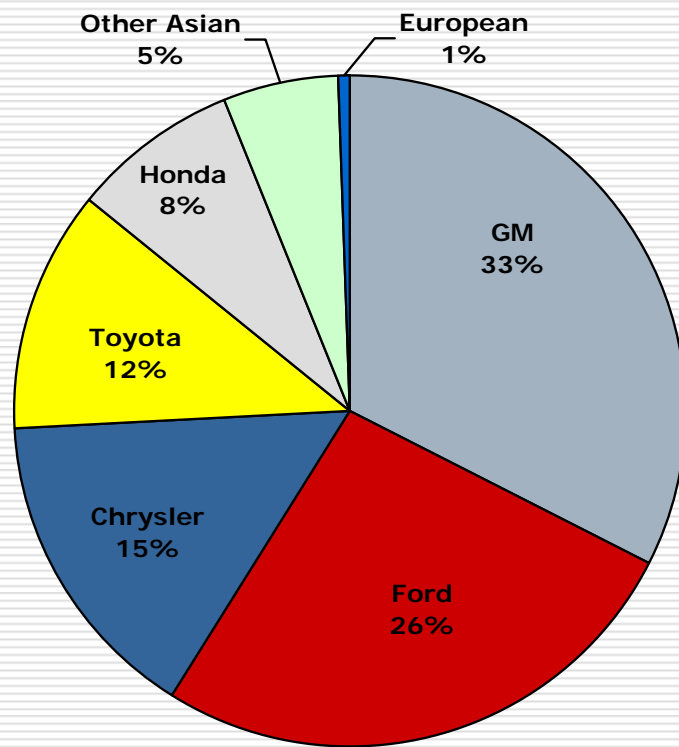
- This time is different.
 - The auto industry is too big ignore.
 - Can you change partners?
 - Klier and Rubenstein's recommended strategies
 - Now what
 - What we know about displaced workers
 - Matching displaced auto-related workers to jobs that are being created
 - Diversification—a long-term strategy
 - Three elements of regional change
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This downturn is much deeper than the previous two recessions.

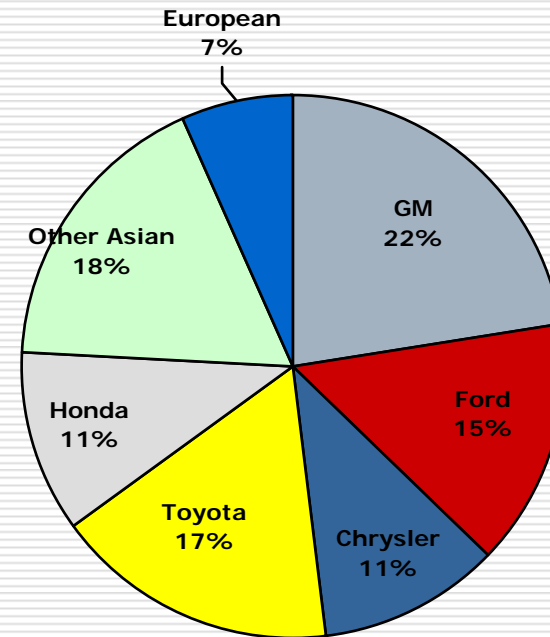


Source: BEA.

A smaller slice of a smaller pie: *In 2001, the Detroit Three controlled 74%; it fell to 48% in 2008.*



2001



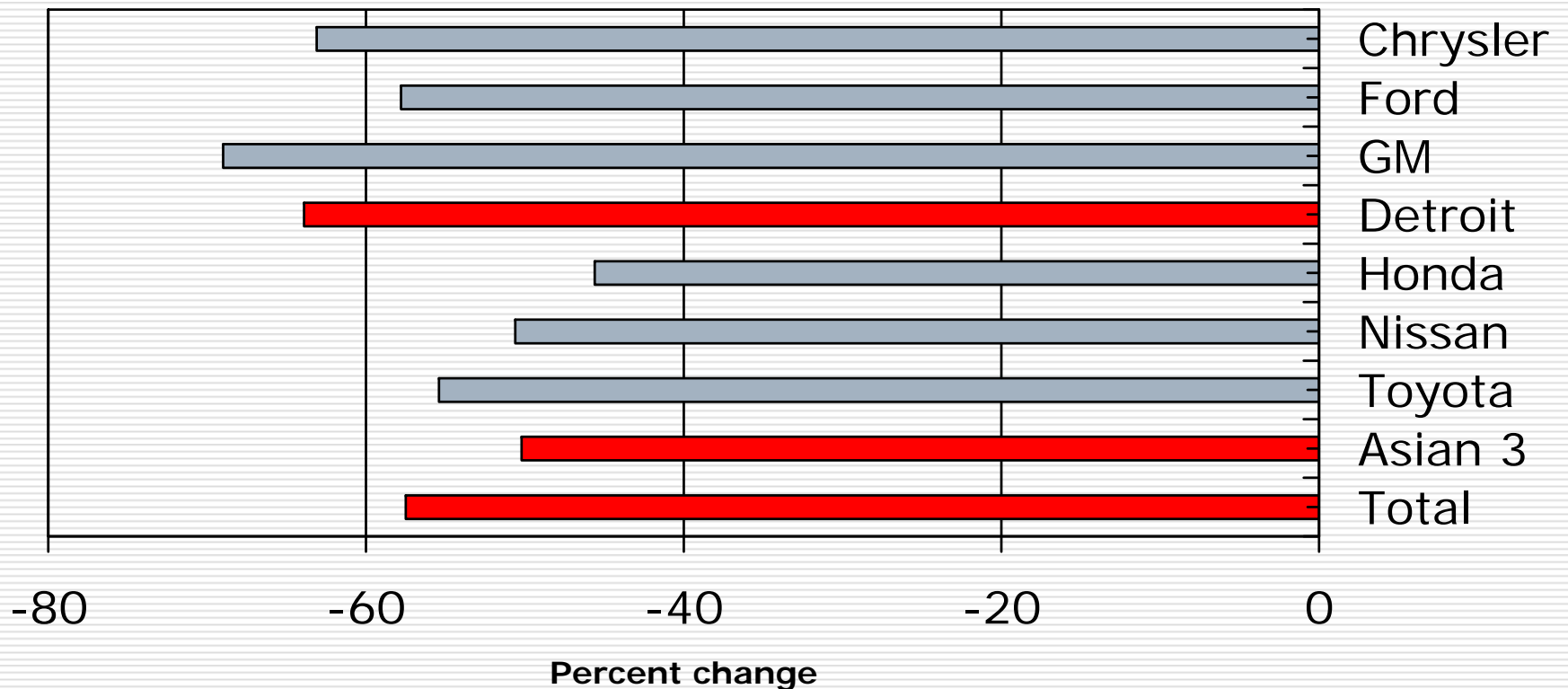
2008

Source: *Wards AutoWorld*.

Production levels have plunged.

Jan-Feb 2008 to Jan-Feb 2009

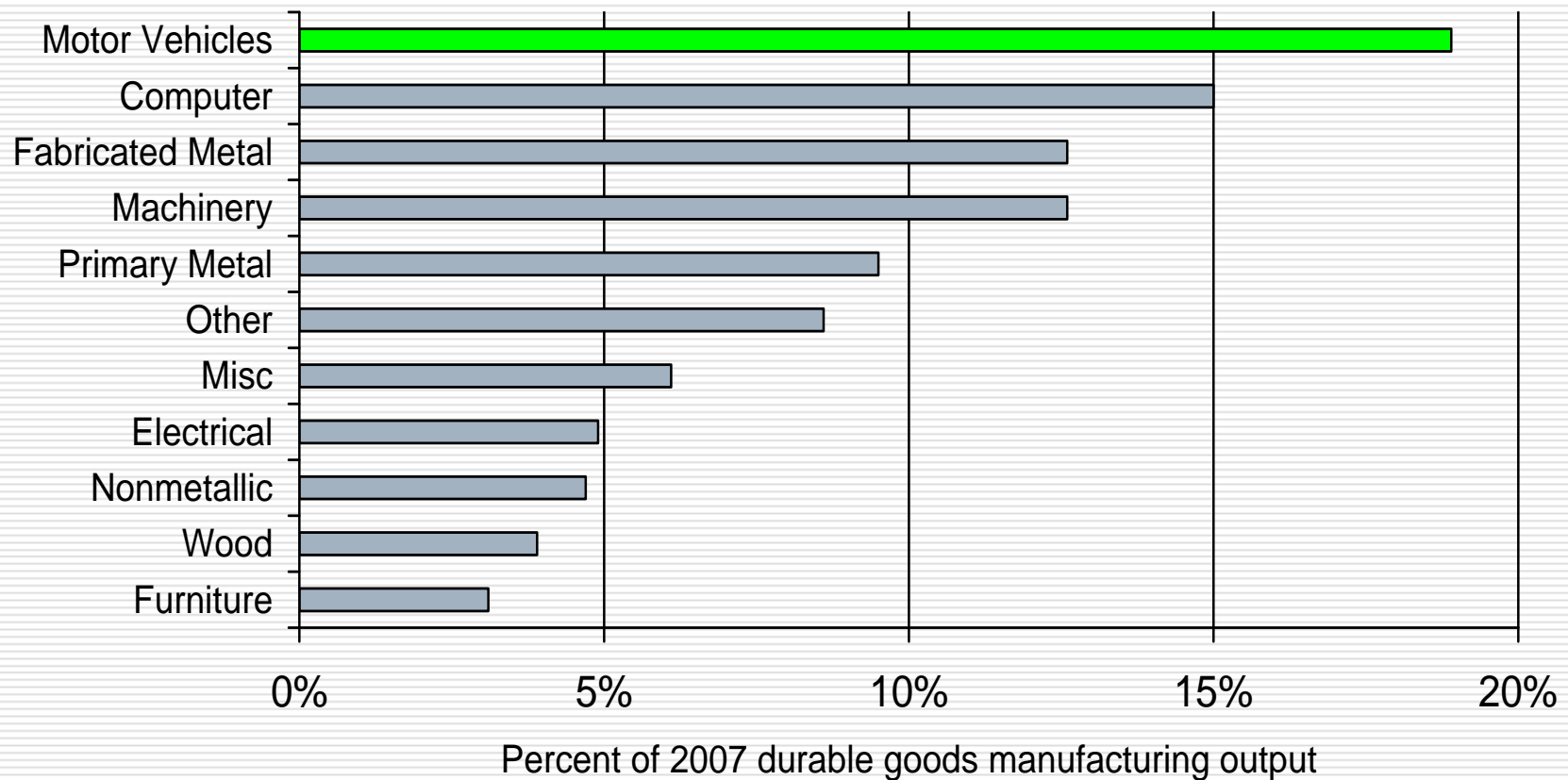
North American Car Production



Source: Ward's AutoInfoBank <http://wardsauto.com/keydata/NAProductionSummary0902/>

Too big to ignore:

Autos are the leading durable goods sector.

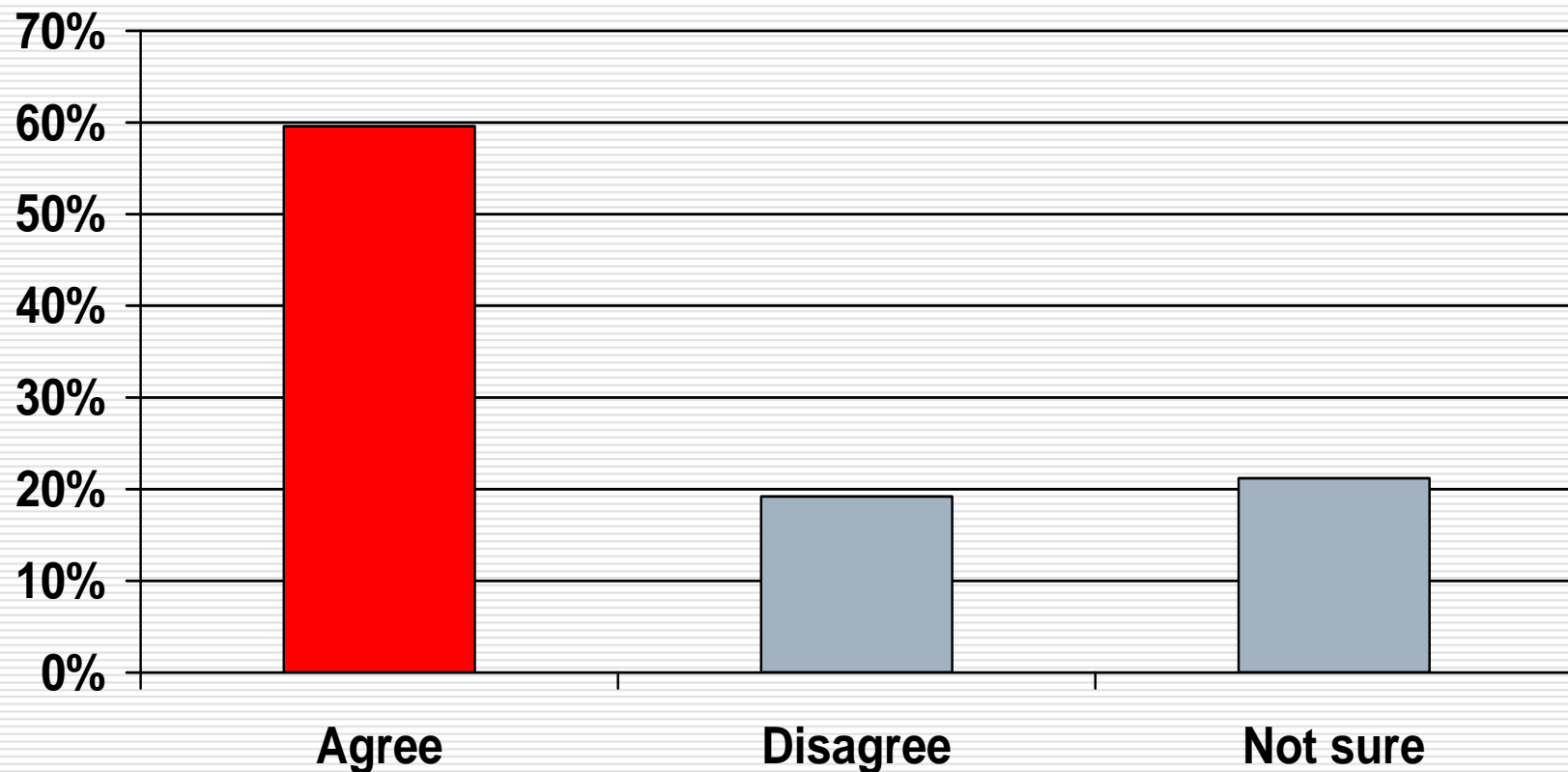


Changing partners?

How the suppliers rank the top six automakers:

- 1. Toyota
- 2. Honda
- 3. Nissan
- 4. Ford
- 5. General Motors
- 6. Chrysler

“My company has been involved with a component pricing dispute with a Detroit automaker in the past two years.”



Source: *Ward's Auto World Survey of Suppliers*, August 2007.

Current Survival Strategies*

- ❑ System integration
- ❑ High-tech module developers
- ❑ Low-cost parts makers

*Klier and Rubenstein, *Who Really Made Your Car*, Upjohn Institute, 2009.

What about the impacted workforce?

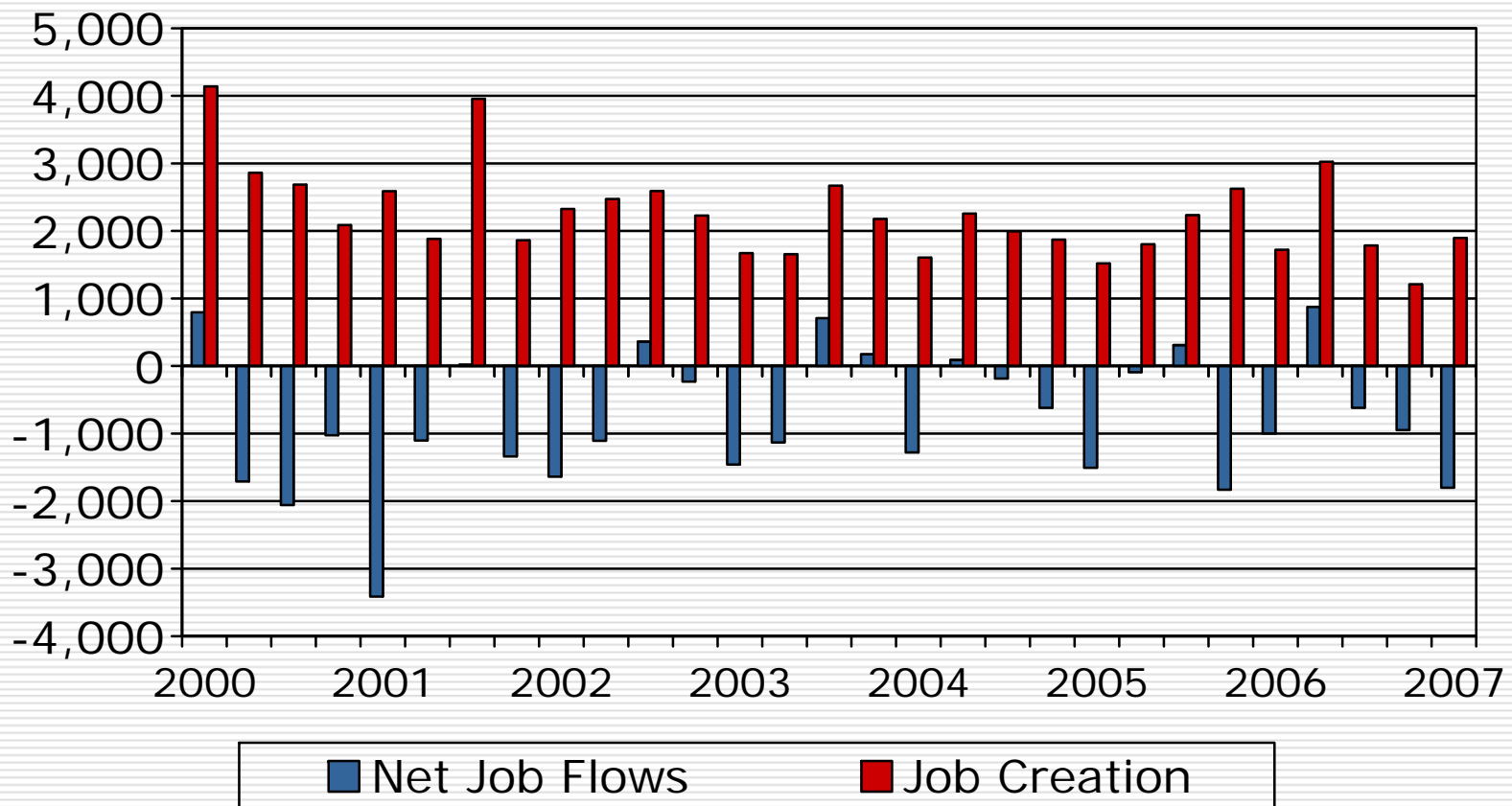
What do we know:

- Displaced older workers are unlikely to regain the same level of earnings and will likely be out of work longer than younger workers.
 - Employment growth may be very sluggish during the approaching recovery, making it difficult for older displaced workers to find suitable employment
 - There exists strong evidence of age discrimination
 - However, there is much that we still don't know.
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Even in down times, manufacturers are creating jobs.

- ❑ New products are being introduced.
 - ❑ New markets are being explored.
 - ❑ Some are taking share from their competitors.
 - ❑ ***Can communities improve current efforts to match these new jobs with displaced workers?***
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An example: *Total job creation in manufacturing has averaged more than 2,000 jobs per quarter in the Grand Rapids MSA.*



Source: BLS & U.S. Census.

Job creation excludes recalls.

Provide opportunities for retraining-
*components of an effective job
training system.*

- ❑ Based on a firm understanding of the local labor market.
 - ❑ Based on the skills and abilities of displaced workers.
-

Diversification is a long-term commitment.

- ❑ There are no “green fields” out there.
 - ❑ Picking emerging industry is extremely risky—*Now take my ethanol plant.... please!*
 - ❑ Three elements of regional change
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Transformation depends on identifying interaction of three key elements of regional economies:

Global Factors

Demographic
change

Environmental

Political/Social

**Technological
Change**

Applications

Feasibility

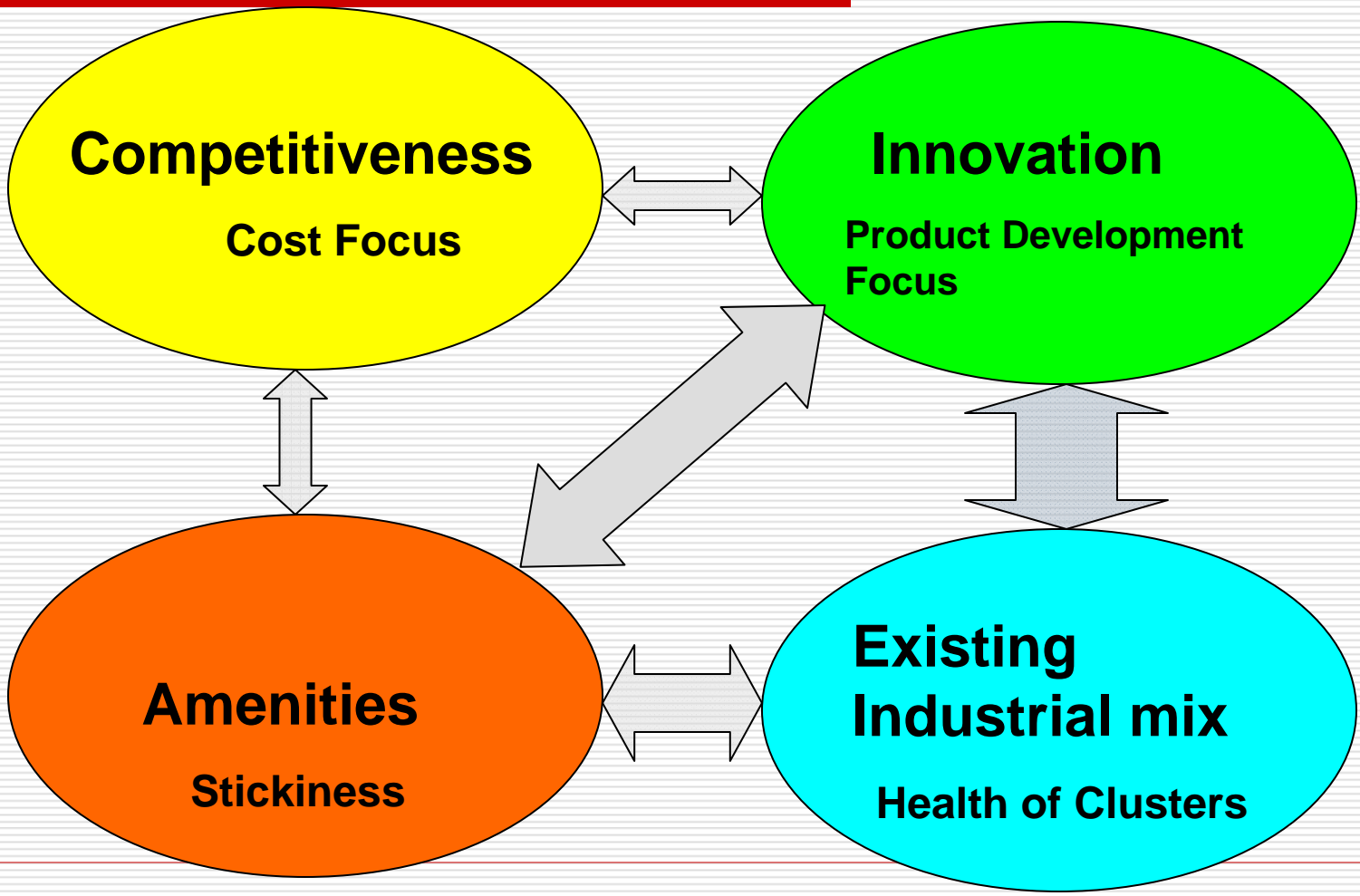
Survivability

Regional Structure

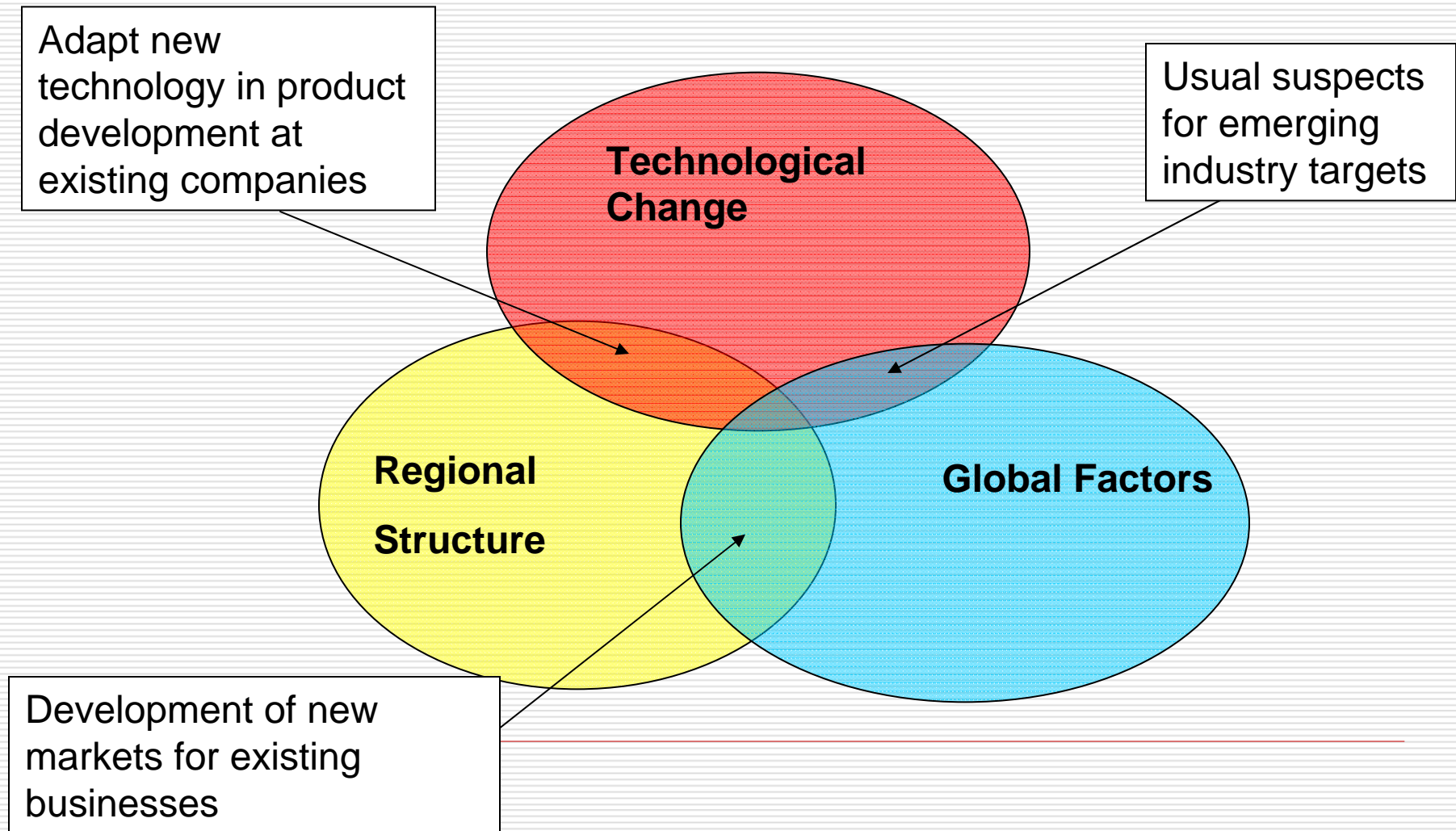
Export base activities
across all industries

Non-export base
activities

Interaction Between Factors



Emerging Industry Opportunities



Closing Thoughts

- Avoid jumping on the bandwagon in trying to attract the next best thing.
 - Competition is fierce—32 states are going after life sciences.
 - If industry clusters matter at all, then it is risky to go after industries that are currently not in the region.
 - Many of the usual suspects are top heavy with highly educated professionals, meaning that “job chains” that reach the underemployed and unemployed will not be created.
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