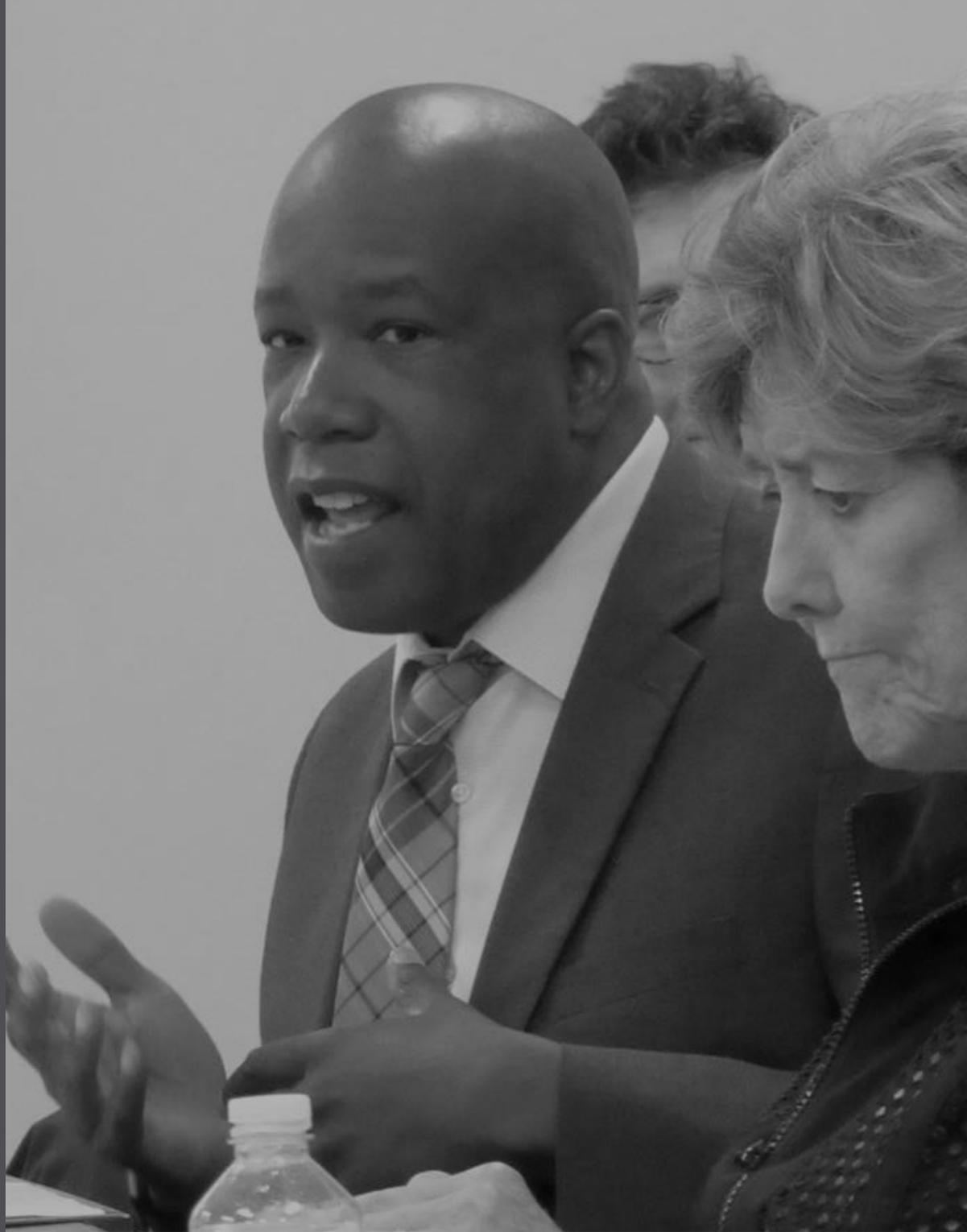


# THE WORKER INSTITUTE

ADVANCING WORKER RIGHTS AND COLLECTIVE REPRESENTATION



## **BUFFALO, NY SINCE THE GREAT RECESSION** A WORKSHOP ON ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING IN THE RUST BELT SINCE THE GREAT RECESSION

BY: DINCER AND WHEATON

AUGUST 14-15 2017  
CORNELL IN BUFFALO AND UAW LOCAL 774

# PROGRAM

## DAY 1, AUGUST 14, Cornell in Buffalo

Welcome, Arthur Wheaton, The Worker Institute, Cornell University  
09AM-09.10AM

Introduction: The Contours of Economic Development in the Rust Belt since the Great Recession  
Evren Dincer, Uludağ University  
09.10AM-09.30AM

### **Session I**

#### **Main Trends and Issues of Economic Development in Buffalo 09.30AM-12PM**

The Performance of the Buffalo Economy Since the Great Recession  
Jaison Abel, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Healing Buffalo's Economy: The Buffalo Billion and Priorities for Economic Development  
John Slenker, New York State Department of Labor

General Trends in the Labor Market  
Cesar Cabrera, New York State Department of Labor

Labor Market and Challenges for Workforce Development  
Heather Gresham, Executive Director, Buffalo and Erie County Workforce Investment Board

Labor's Role in Economic Development and Organizing  
Richard Lipsitz Jr., Western New York Area Labor Federation

Economic Development from a Social Justice Perspective  
Franchelle C. Hart, Open Buffalo

### **Lunch Break: 12PM-1PM**

### **Session II**

#### **Placing Buffalo in its Geographical and Economic Context: Buffalo as part of New York State and the Rust Belt 1PM-2.45PM**

The Role of New York City in the Economy of New York State  
James Parrott, Center for New York City Affairs at The New School

Buffalo's Economic Relations with Albany  
Bruce Fisher, SUNY Buffalo State

The Role of Community Organizations in Buffalo's Economic Revitalization in a Comparative  
Perspective  
Ronald Applegate, Cornell University

Buffalo's Economic Development Compared: Buffalo as Part of the Rust Belt  
Evren Dincer, Uludağ University

### **Coffee Break, 2.45PM-3.00PM**

**Session III**  
**Sectors in Perspective I**  
**3PM-5PM**

Buffalo's Housing Market since the Great Recession  
Sam Magavern, Partnership for the Public Good

Buffalo's Agricultural Economy since the Great Recession  
Diane Held, Cornell University Cooperative Extension

The Finance Sector in Buffalo since the Great Recession  
Gary Keith, M&T Bank

Buffalo-Niagara Medical Corridor Experiment: Perspectives on a Project for Economic Revitalization  
David Scott, Buffalo Niagara Medical Campus (TBC)

The Energy Sector, Community Development and Sustainability in Buffalo since the Great Recession  
Rahwa Ghirmatzion, PUSH Buffalo

Concluding Remarks and Reflections on Day One  
Rosemary Batt, Cornell University

**DAY 2, AUGUST 15, UAW Local 774**

**Session IV, 09AM-12PM**  
**Sectors in Perspective II**  
**Manufacturing and the Auto Industry**

A Historical Review of the Auto Industry in the U.S. and Western New York  
Art Wheaton, The Worker Institute at Cornell University

Recent Trends in Auto Manufacturing in Western New York  
Ian Greer, Cornell University

Canadian Auto Industry since the Great Recession: A Look at Buffalo from the other side of the  
Border  
Mathieu Dupuis, School of Industrial Relations, University of Montreal

The Reindustrialization of the U.S.: Tonawanda Powertrain since the Great Recession  
Evren Dincer, Uludağ University

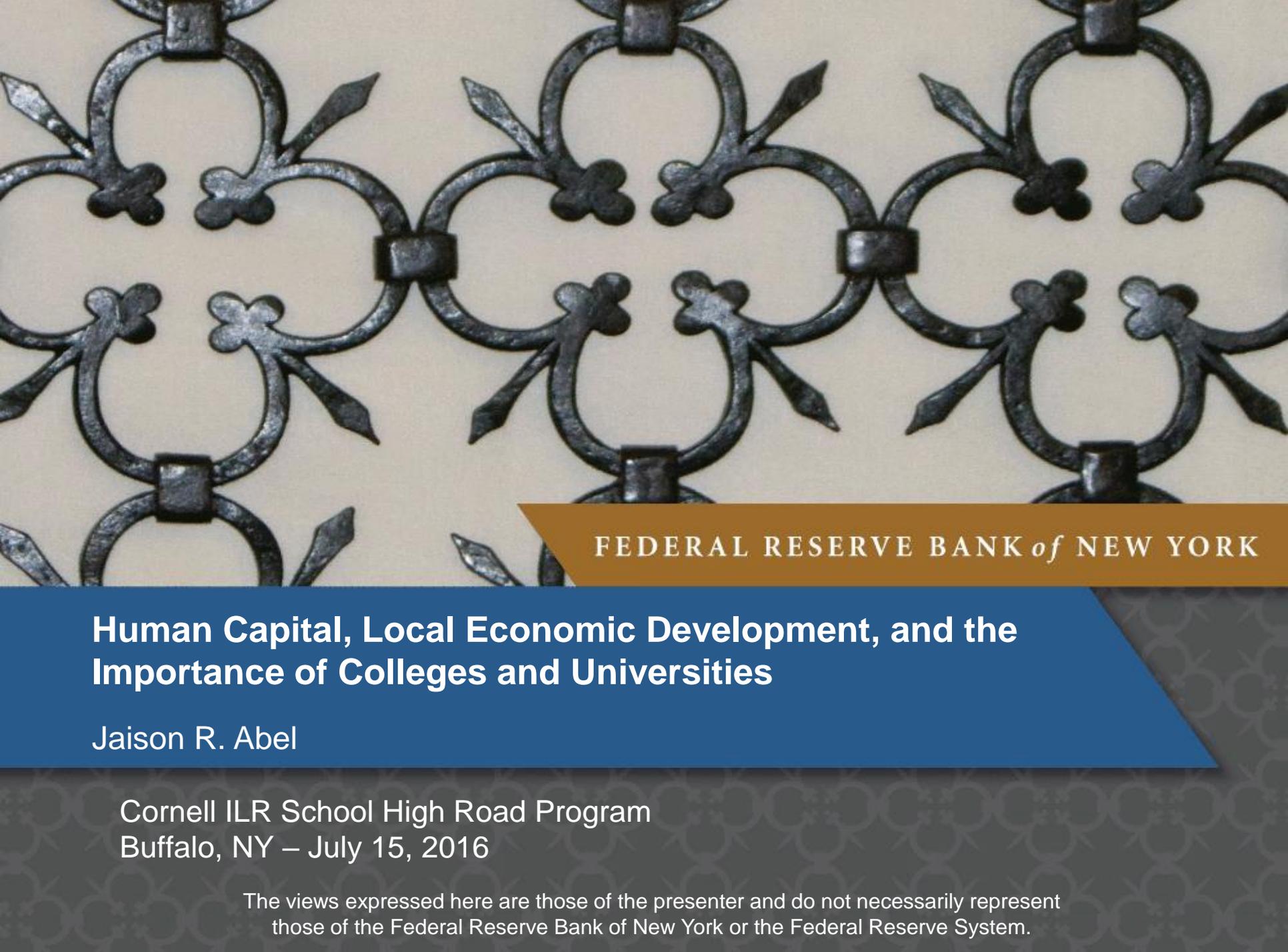
Auto Manufacturing in Buffalo since the Great Recession: A Managerial Perspective  
Steve Finch, Plant Manager, GM Tonawanda Powertrain

Labor Management Relations and Restructuring in Manufacturing since the Great Recession:  
A Union Perspective  
Wenceslao Valentin III, President, UAW Local 774

**For more information please contact:**

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**Art Wheaton, email: [acw18@cornell.edu](mailto:acw18@cornell.edu), call or text (716) 777-0303**



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK *of* NEW YORK

# Human Capital, Local Economic Development, and the Importance of Colleges and Universities

Jaison R. Abel

Cornell ILR School High Road Program  
Buffalo, NY – July 15, 2016

The views expressed here are those of the presenter and do not necessarily represent those of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the Federal Reserve System.

# Questions

- What is human capital?
- Why is human capital important to regional economies?
- How can regions increase their human capital?



# **What is Human Capital?**

# Human Capital

- The knowledge and skills people use in their jobs to produce goods and services



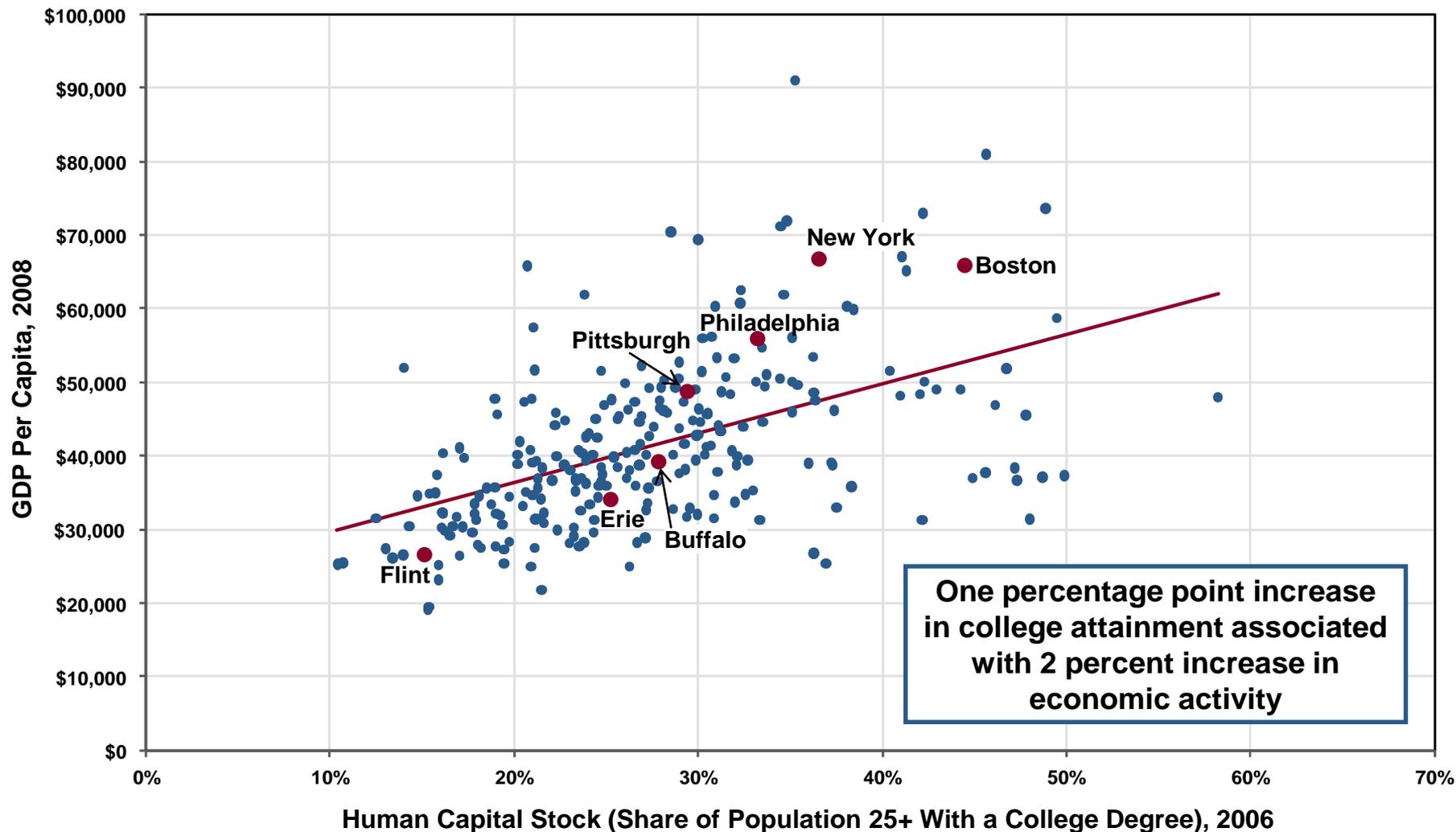
- Closely tied to educational attainment



# **Why is Human Capital Important to Regional Economies?**

# Human Capital and Economic Activity

Correlation Between Education and GDP Per Capita



# Why Does this Relationship Hold?

1. Highly skilled individuals earn higher wages:
  - High human capital regions have a larger collection of such workers
2. Spillover effect:
  - Everyone receives a productivity benefit from being around workers with higher skills, leading to higher wages for all

**The whole is greater  
than the sum of its parts!**



# Other Benefits

- Regions with higher levels of human capital also tend to have:
  - More innovation
  - Faster population and employment growth
  - More rapid “reinvention”



# **How Can Regions Increase Their Human Capital?**

# Two Ways Colleges and Universities Can Help to Raise Local Human Capital Levels

## 1. Degree Production: increasing the *supply* of human capital

- Educate the local population and draw students into the region, some of whom stay after graduation
- Limited ability to keep local graduates not tied to region

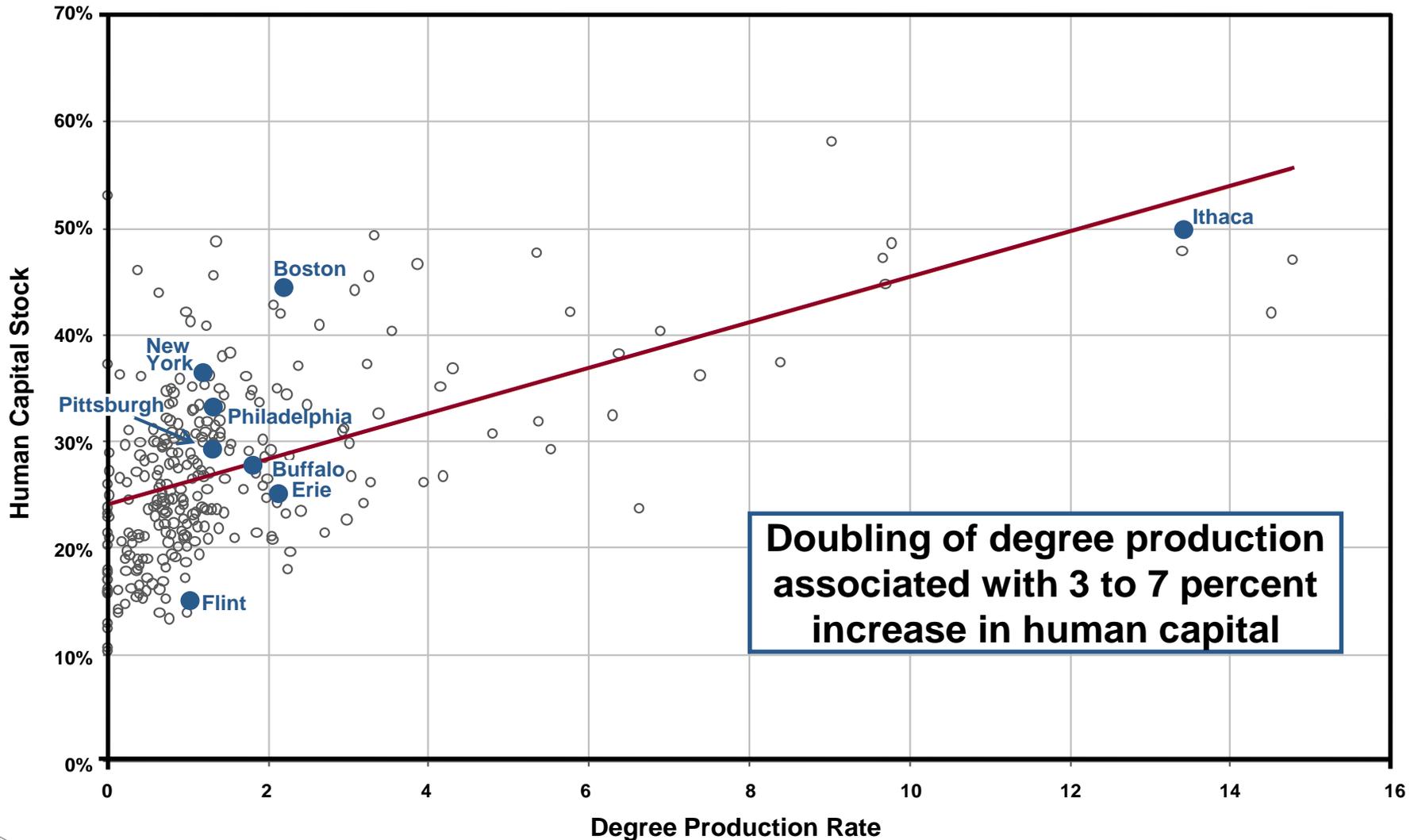
## 2. Academic Research: raising the *demand* for human capital

- Local businesses can utilize the skills, knowledge, and technology developed at academic institutions, which attracts start ups and expands high human capital economic activities
- Importance of physical proximity provides anchor to the region



# The Supply Side

## Correlation Between Degree Production and Human Capital

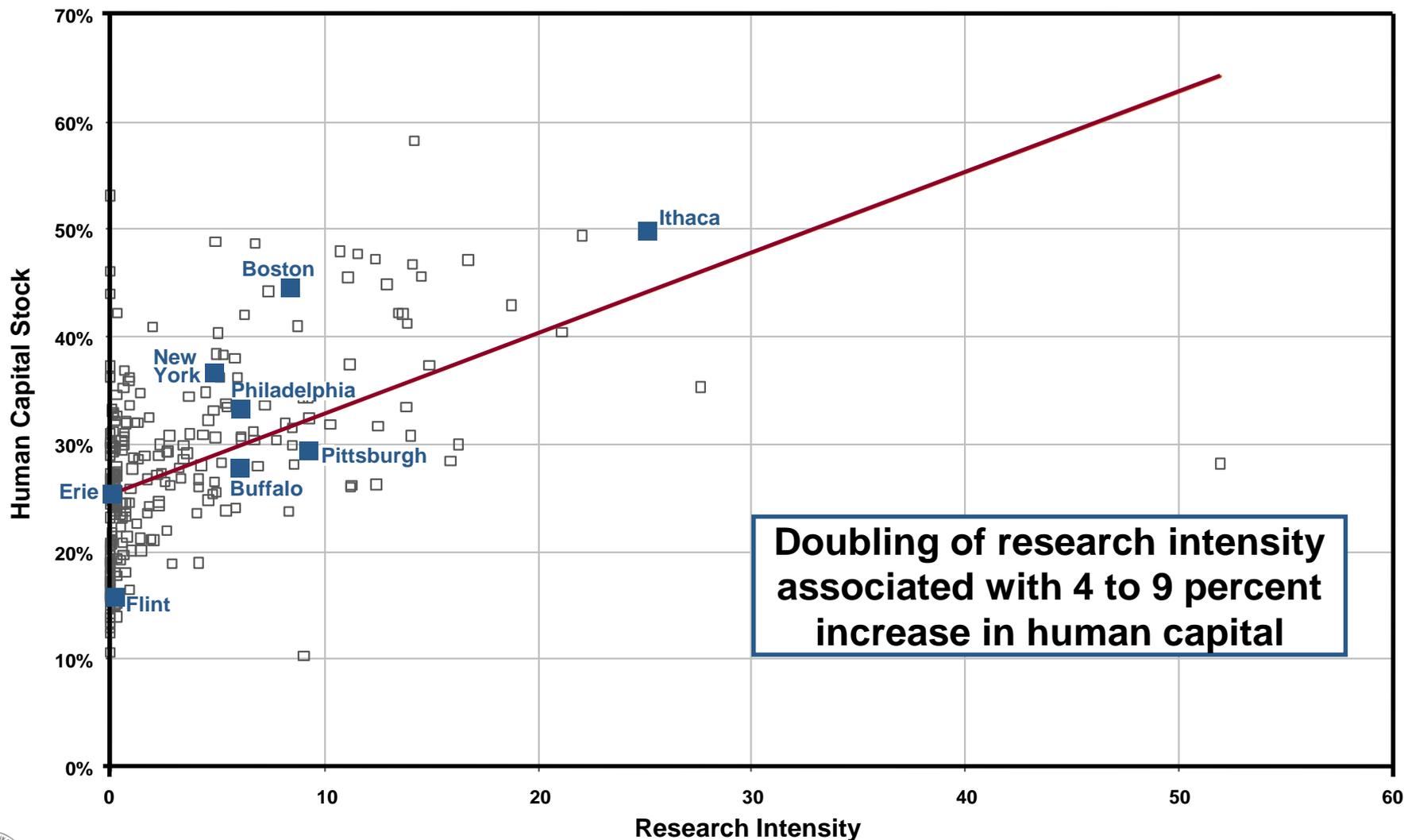


**Doubling of degree production associated with 3 to 7 percent increase in human capital**



# The Demand Side

## Correlation Between Research Intensity and Human Capital



**Doubling of research intensity associated with 4 to 9 percent increase in human capital**



# Type of Human Capital

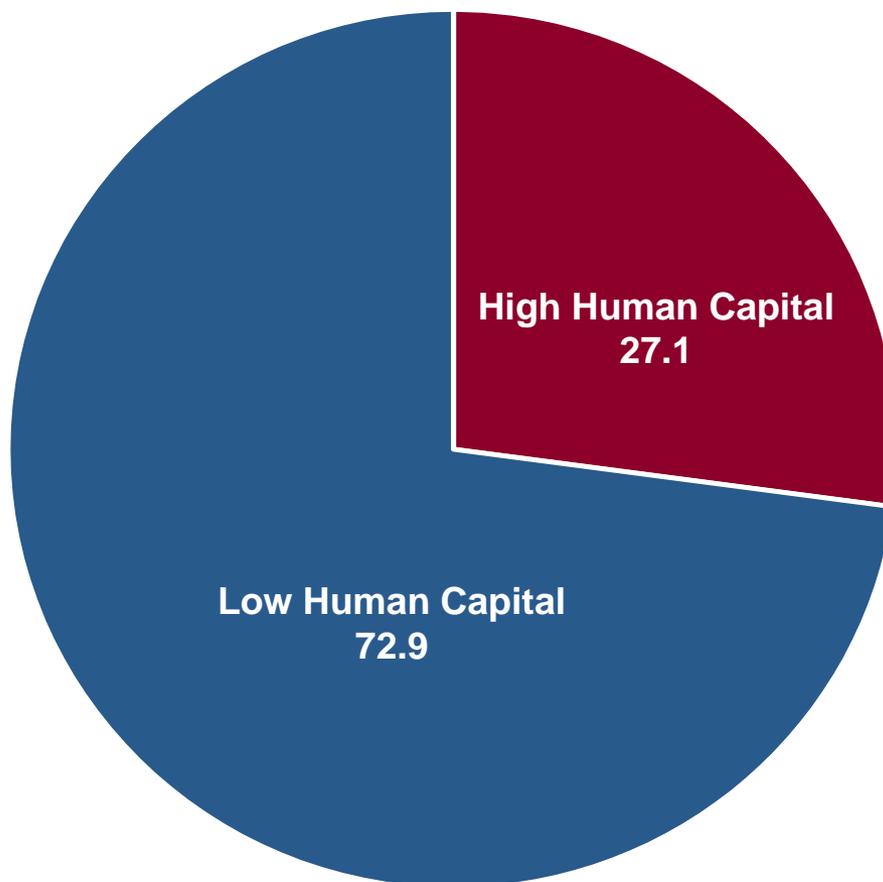
How Do Colleges and Universities Affect a Region's Mix of Economic Activities?

	Occupational Structure of the Labor Force	% with BA
<b>High Human Capital</b>	Life, Physical, and Social Science	76.3
	Legal	76.1
	Education, Training and Library	73.5
	Community and Social Services	66.9
	Computer and Mathematical	63.2
	Architecture and Engineering	60.2
	Business and Financial Operations	58.8
	Healthcare Practitioners and Technicians	54.4
	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	51.3
	Management	48.8
<b>Low Human Capital</b>	Sales and Related	23.6
	Protective Service	19.4
	Office and Administrative Support	15.5
	Personal Care and Service	12.3
	Healthcare Support	8.8
	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	6.8
	Production	6.2
	Transportation and Material Moving	6.1
	Food Preparation and Serving Related	5.9
	Construction and Extraction	5.4
Building & Grounds Cleaning, Maintenance	5.1	
	<b>TOTAL AMONG ALL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>26.4</b>



# High vs. Low Human Capital Occupations

Change in Composition of Local Labor Market

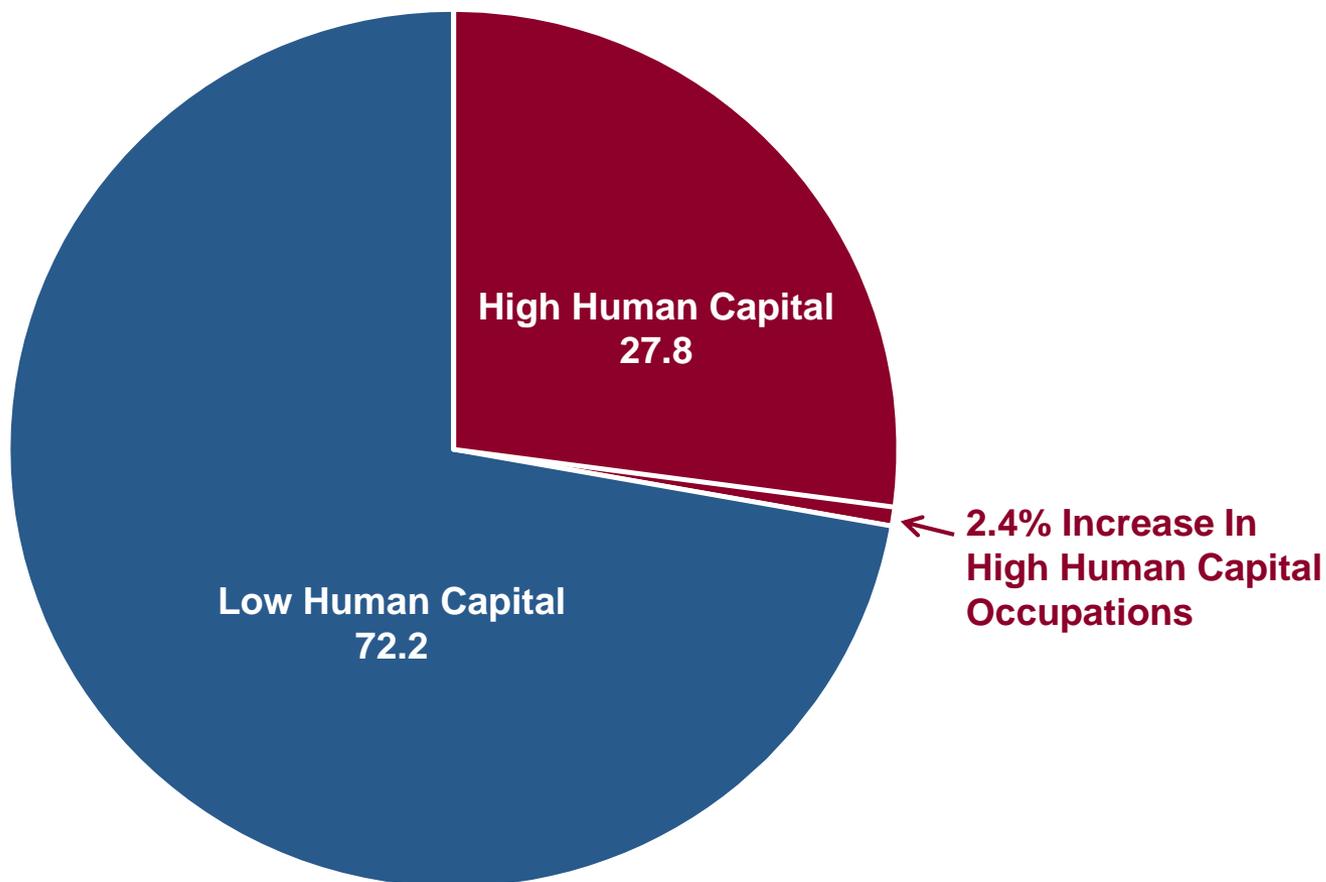


Average Metro Area



# High vs. Low Human Capital Occupations

Change in Composition of Local Labor Market

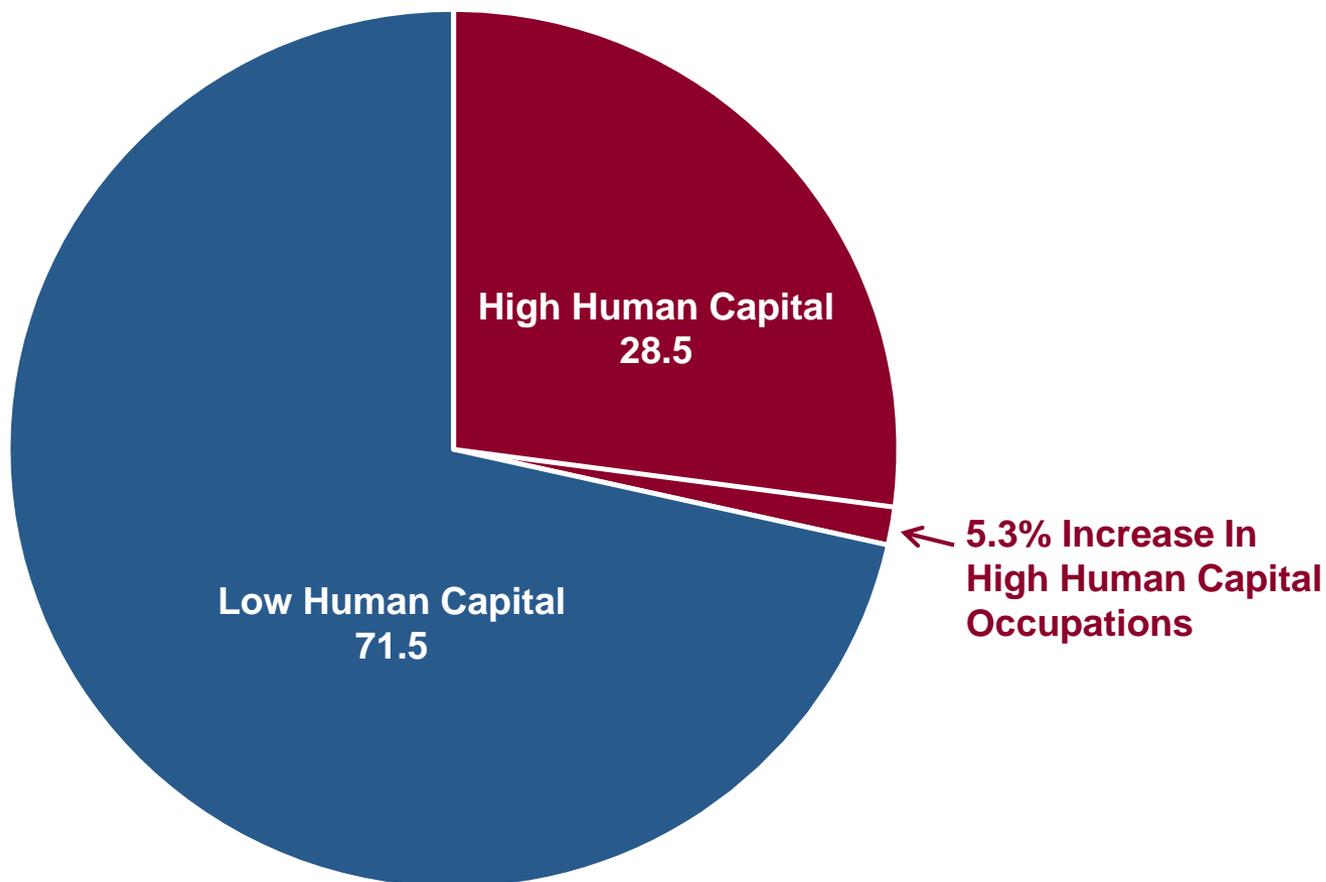


One Standard Deviation Increase in Degree Production



# High vs. Low Human Capital Occupations

Change in Composition of Local Labor Market

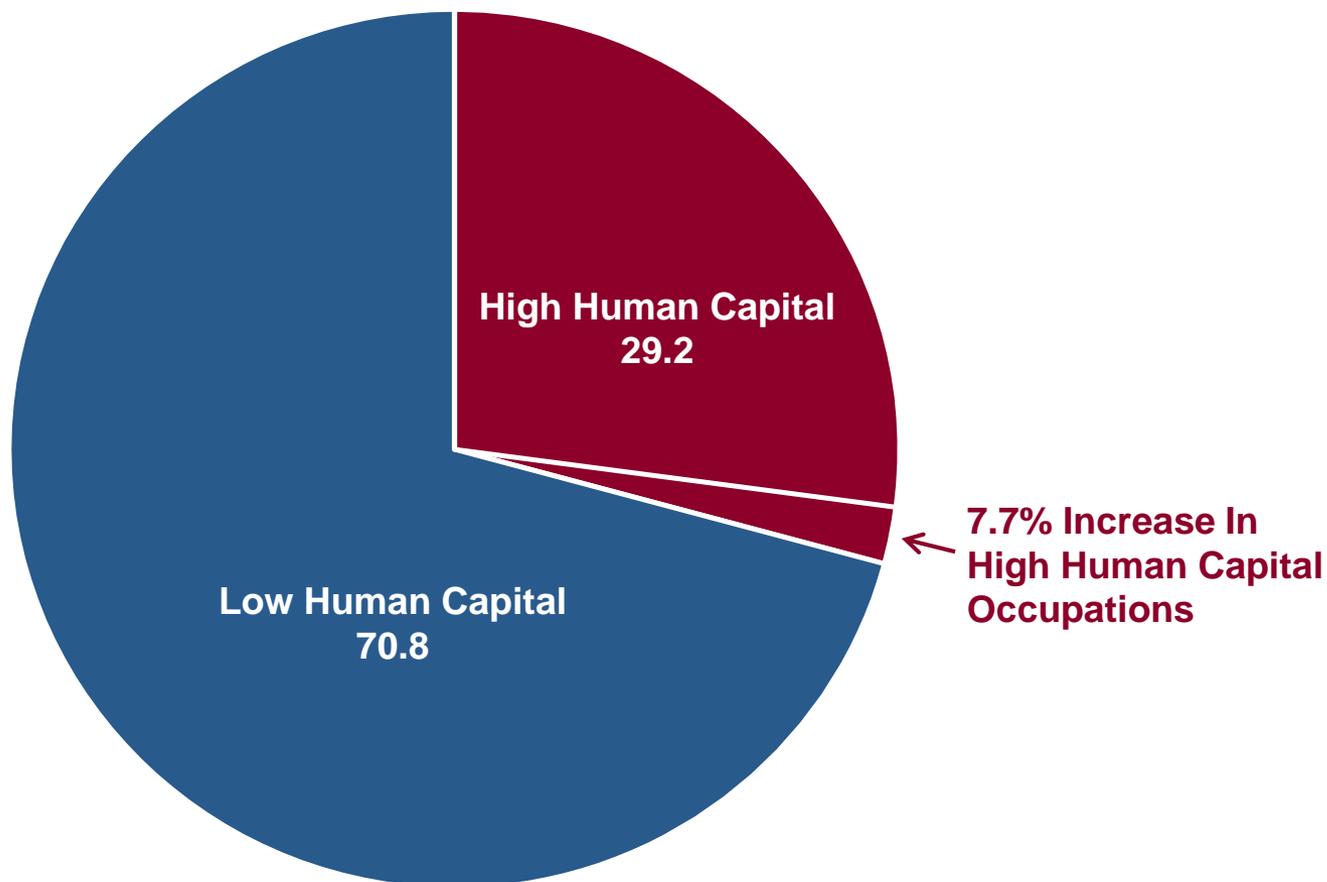


One Standard Deviation Increase in Research Intensity



# High vs. Low Human Capital Occupations

Change in Composition of Local Labor Market



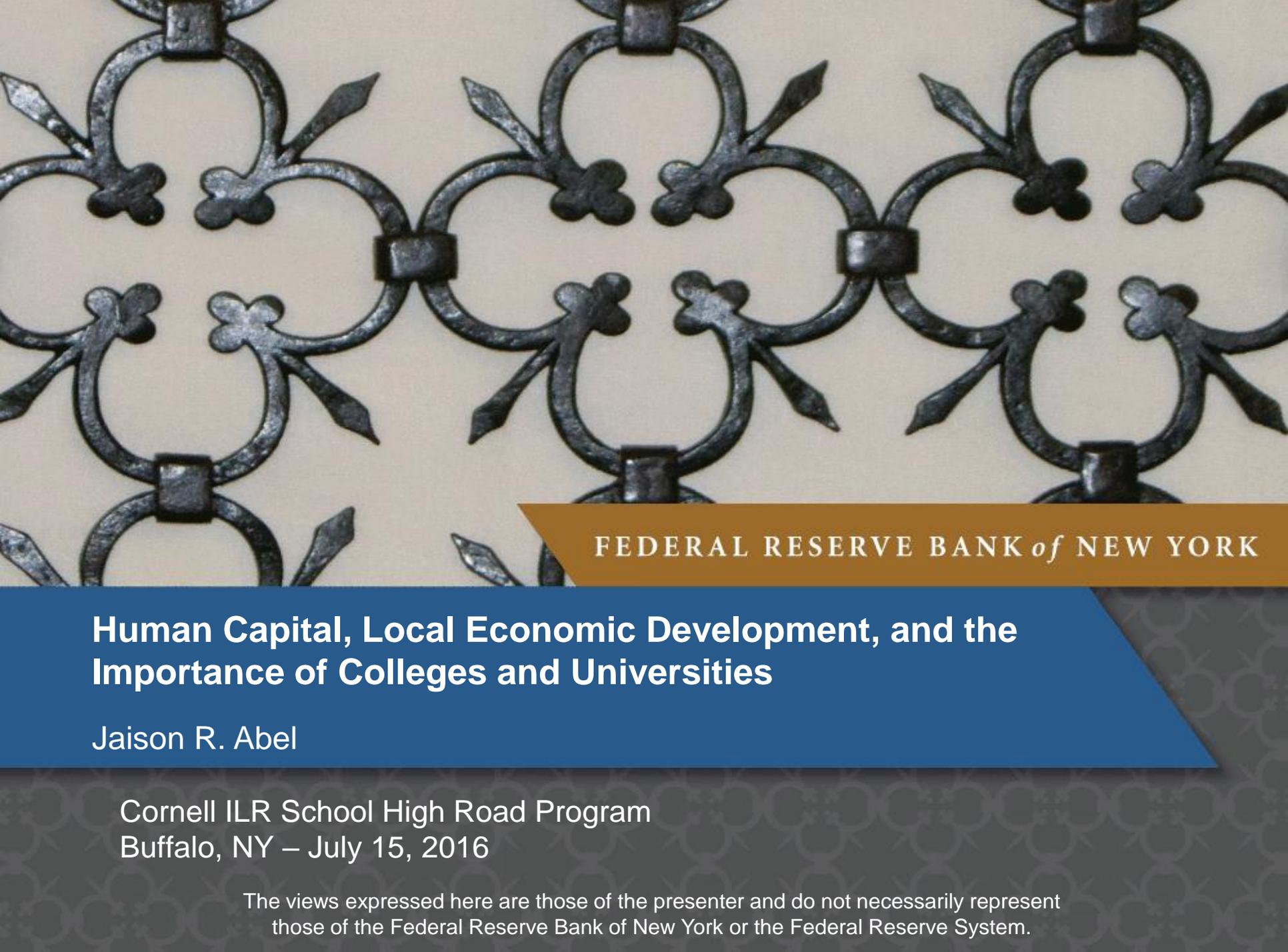
One Standard Deviation Increase in Degree Production and Research Intensity



# Summary

- The amount of human capital in a region is a key ingredient to its economic success
- Colleges and universities can help build local human capital stocks by increasing both the supply of and demand for skill
- The importance of human capital to regional economies is only likely to increase as the U.S. economy continues to shift away from manufacturing and the distribution of goods to the production of ideas





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