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MIT Center for Transportation & Logistics



Logistics Clusters: Economic Growth and Jobs


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Outline



- Industrial clusters
- Why cluster?
- Logistics clusters
- Logistics clusters' growth
- Jobs
 - Direct
 - Value added
 - Industrial development
- Government's role
- Environmental issues


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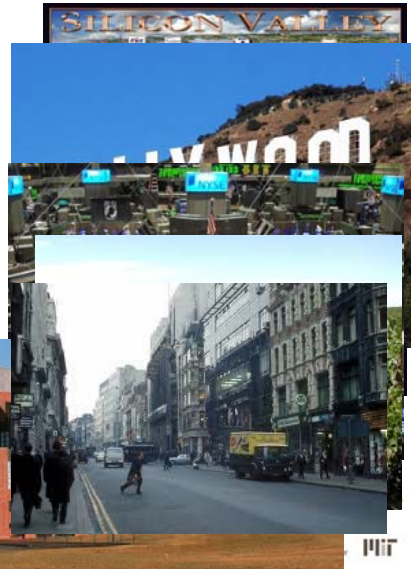
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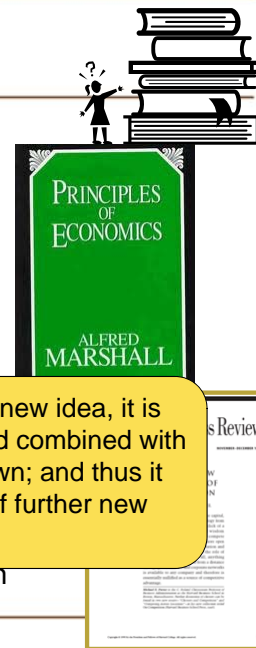
Industrial Clusters

- Silicon Valley
- Hollywood
- Wall Street
- Napa and Sonoma Valleys
- Fleet Street
- "Bio-Cambridge"



Literature

- Alfred Marshal, **Principles of Economics** (1920): "Positive externalities of co-location."
 1. Knowledge sharing
 2. Supply base
 3. Labor pool
- Michael Porter, *Economic Competition, Harvard Business Review* (1998)
 1. Increased productivity
 2. Increased pace of innovation
 3. High pace of new business formation



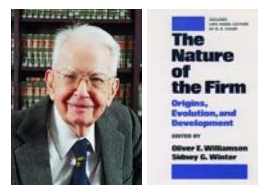
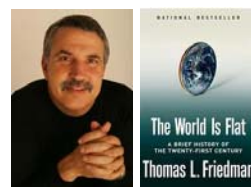
"...if one man starts a new idea, it is taken up by others and combined with suggestions of their own; and thus it becomes the source of further new ideas."

Why Clusters?



Economists are Asking:

1. Why cluster? Isn't EDI, video-conferencing, visibility software, etc, enough for communications? (remember Tom Friedman?)
2. If this is not enough, why don't companies in a cluster acquire each other more than we see? (remember Coase?)



Why Clusters?

- Natural resources (coal field, weather, a harbor)
- A pool of specialized labor
- Suppliers and subsidiary services including Research and education
- Trust/Collaboration tacit knowledge exchange
- Government lobbying



Are clusters an optimal point between slow behemoths with scale and nimble competitors with not enough resources?

Logistics Clusters

- Singapore
- Holland
- Zaragoza
- Memphis
- Panama
- Joliet



East Los Angeles



Logistics clusters development

Why are governments all over the world developing logistics clusters?



The Elixir of Self-Development

For any industrial cluster:

- The larger it is => the more attractive it is => the larger it grows.

For logistics clusters:

- Even more so.

Result: a self-reinforcing positive feedback loop

As Logistics Clusters Grow

- Transportation

Better transportation service
Lower transportation costs

- T

- H

- M

- Liqu

- S

- C

Also:

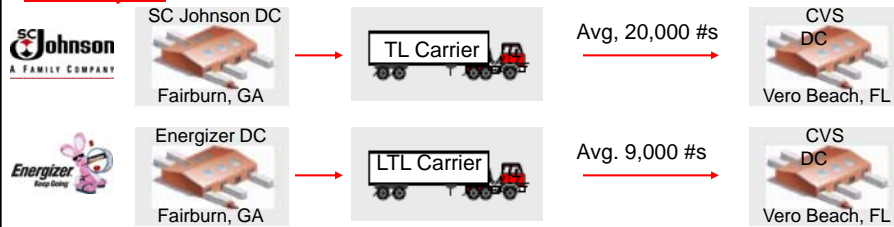
More carriers move in;
more services are offered

More logistics operations
move into the park

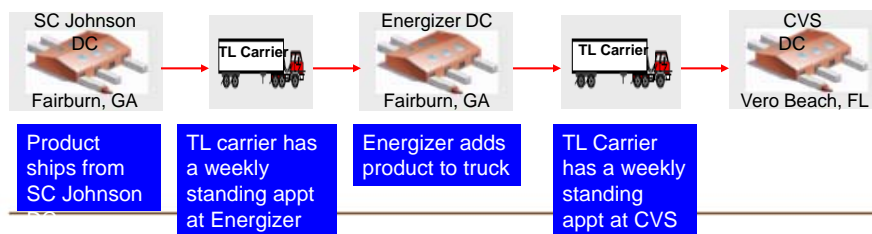


Horizontal Collaboration (SC Johnson & Energizer)

Pre-Project:



Project:



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Logistics Clusters: A Jobs Engine

- The port of Rotterdam
 - 55,000/>90,000 jobs
- Louisville Airport:
 - 55,000 jobs
 - \$2 billion payroll
 - \$277 million in local taxes
- Memphis International Airport
 - 220,000 jobs (95% in cargo operations)
 - More than 1 out of 3 jobs in metro Memphis
- AllianceTexas
 - > 265 companies
 - 30,000/63,000 jobs



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Logistics Cluster Jobs

Logistics

- Blue collar
 - Warehouse, transportation
- White collar
 - Information technology, CSR, executive



Value added

- Repair technicians
- Light manufacturing; tagging, retail displays



Attracted manufacturers

- Sub-clusters



Value Added Activities

- Postponement/customization
- Return and repair
- Video Producers
- Second Hand Heavies



Economic Benefits of Logistics Clusters -



- Most logistics jobs are not “offshoreable.”
 - High service in a JIT economy requires local distribution
 - Late stage customization is best performed locally
- Employment and social justice
 - Logistics clusters offer employment opportunities to a full range of workers including low-skilled
 - Logistics services value “on the floor” experience and thus promote from within leading to middle class and higher workers income.
- logistics services feed multiple industries, making the region (and the jobs) less vulnerable to specific industry downturns
- Additional jobs
 - Logistics clusters lead to value added operations requiring high level skills and high salaries
 - Logistics clusters attract manufacturing which requires the low cost and high service transportation offerings (“sub clusters”)

Role of Government

- Creating assets
 - Public investment – shared infrastructure
 - Permitting land use & asset development
 - Attracting private investment
 - Incentives, subsidies, taxes
- Logistics-friendly government
 - Dutch vs. Italian VAT; Alliance*Texas Triple Inv tax Exemption (city, county, school district)
 - Bonded warehouses, free trade zones
 - Government efficiency
 - Container export: Sweden 6 days vs. Kazakhstan 93 days
 - Import trade transaction: Germany \$800 vs. Namibia \$3,000
 - Warehouse set up: Finland & Korea 60 days vs. Russia 528 days



Role of Government

- Collaboration and Mediation
 - Institutions for collaboration (chambers, logistics associations,...)
 - Preferential trade agreements
 - Marketing (Dutch, German, Belgian, Logistics promotions)

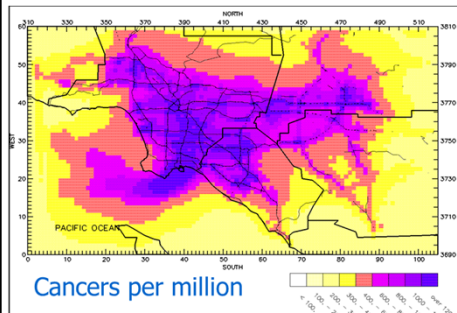


The Downside

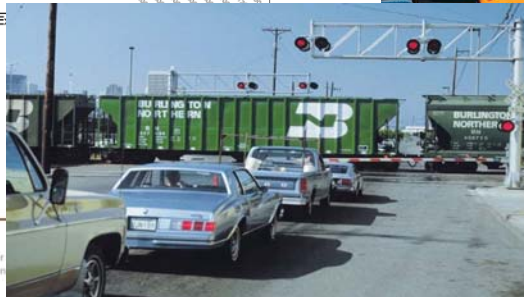


- Clusters may overly encourage group-think (Akron and bias tires vs. radials; the Big Three vs. foreign manufacturers. They're also vulnerable if production goes overseas.
- Clusters may cause an increase in land values and labor shortage

Environmental Impacts of Logistics Clusters



Source: SCAQMD, Multiple Air Toxics E



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The Real Sustainability calculus



- Globally logistics clusters reduce transportation carbon footprint
 - Hub-to-hub flows use larger conveyances at higher utilization -> lower global carbon footprint
 - Clustering increases opportunities for collaboration through increasing utilization -> lower local carbon footprint
 - Clustering enables intermodal transportation -> lower global carbon footprint
- In addition: local pressure creates impetus for environmental improvements

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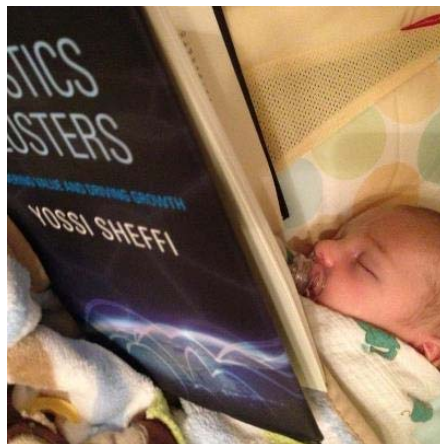
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Environmental Innovation Hubs

- LA Port:
 - Truck regulations
 - Alternative fuel trucks (electric, hybrid, LNG, CNG...)
- FedEx
 - Alternative fuels delivery trucks
 - "Hushkit"
- Singapore
 - Docking ships on electricity
 - Largest biodiesel plans (with Rotterdam)
- Chicago
- Intermodal
 - Core of inland logistics clusters
 - Rail GHG emissions/TM $\cong \frac{1}{3}$ Truck GHG emission/TM



Questions?



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