Strategic Planning for LED

- Local Economy Assessment: Capabilities and Opportunities
- Can provide those devising LED strategy with information and data to examine and forecast key factors that drive and affect local economy
- Identifies local economy strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats
- Provides an opportunity to engage the local business community in LED effort

- Profile of municipality: What is it?
- What purpose does it serve, and how do we use it?
- Contents of profile (general and concrete)
- Which information sources should we use?
- How to prepare profile?

- Data Collection and Analysis
 - Types of data for a local economy assessment
- Demographic (population, education, age)
- Economic and social (employment, training)
- Business enabling environment (business registrations)
- Hard and soft infrastructure (transport, R&D)
- Sub-regional, regional and national (economic links)

- Examples of Demographic Data
- Population (by size, age, projected growth rate, by poverty mapping, by neighborhood)
- Employment (by occupation, changes over time, structure, sector, pay, unemployed, regionally)
- Education (number of teachers, schools, class-size, educational attainment)
- Training (numbers/types of trainees, facilities/types of local training courses)

- Examples of Economic and Social Data
- Number and size of businesses
- Company closures
- Average earnings
- Health indicators
- Housing tenure
- Number of informal businesses

- Examples of Hard Infrastructure Data
- Transportation links (road, rail, air)
- Available business and commercial property (availability, quality, size, projected growth)
- Telecommunications (services, access, plans)
- > Future infrastructure investments
- Utility provision and plans

- Examples of Business Enabling Environment Data
- Laws, frameworks, enforcement
- Regulations
- Taxation (local and national)
- Property rights and ownership
- Licenses (requirements and reporting)
- Business registrations (transparency, cost)

- Structure of Business Attitude Survey
- Basic information about companies
- Clients, pro-export orientation
- Employees; breakdown of
- Possibilities for future growth, building, resource requirements
- Relations to, and experience with, municipal authorities
- Remarks and conclusions

- Structure of Business Attitude Survey
- Short paper: 20-30 pages
- Text
- Interpretation of data
- Tables
- Figures and pictures

- External Assessment
- External National Policies Example: Rising government debt Impact: Investor hesitancy
- External Market Trends by Sector Example: Decline in manufacture, rise in IT Impact: New workforce skills needed

- External Assessment
- External Structural Shift in Employment Example: Privatization of state industries Impact: Rise in local unemployment
- External International Agreements Example: EU Environmental requirements Impact: Industrial clean-ups required

Form of Assessment

- A short paper
- Includes information from the community profile, business survey and business enabling audit
- Contains text, interpretation of data, tables, figures and diagrams
- Attachments to assessment will include: large tables (data), maps and diagrams, figures, etc.

- Utilization of Results
- Definition of main problems
- Internal analysis, strengthens and weakness
- External analysis
- Critical Issues
- Operational plans: aims
- Definition of priorities

- SWOT Analysis: What is it?
- Internal analysis, competition Strengths

Weaknesses

External analysis, treating to effects without influing on effects makers

Opportunities

Threats

- Using SWOT Analysis in Strategic Planning
- Improvement of weakness
- Maximizing identified strengths
- Realizing and maximizing opportunities
- Reducing the influence of threats

- Typical Aspects of Internal Analysis
- Geographic location, communication
- Quality of workforce
- Quality of life
- Infrastructure (soft and hard)
- Investment opportunities (land and buildings)
- Growth of small and medium sized enterprises
- Utilities
- Local municipal services

- Typical Aspects of External Analysis
- Joining EU and NATO
- Law changes (including tax law)
- Privatization & industry restructuring
- Changes in life style, demographic changes
- Development of information technologies (IT)
- Population and immigration changes

- Defining Critical Issues
- Use all the information you have
- Find consensus
- Critical Issues
- Barriers holding your economy back
- Opportunities for development

Pointers for Getting Group Consensus

- Be clear about the goals of the discussions, what you are trying to achieve and what key decisions have to be made
- Start by reaffirming the common purpose of the group
- Seek out differences of opinion
- Avoid a 'winner and loser' mentality. When there is a stalemate, look for the next most acceptable alternative for all

- Pointers for Getting Group Consensus
- Let everyone participate
- Listen to all
- Look for common points of view and areas of consensus
- Verify points of agreement
- > Do not let one person dominate