Business Retention & Expansion Social Capital

An Economic Development Strategy to Work With Your Existing Businesses

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What is a BR&E Program?

BR&E programs include all efforts to encourage the retention and growth of a community's existing businesses

- Technical training
- Management seminars
- Identify local sources of inputs
- Improve labor/ management relations
- Reduce cost and improve the quality of local services
- Improve school/work relationships
- Retaining youth in the community

BR&E Visitation Program

- The visitation program is a special type of BR&E program
 - The program surveys existing businesses to determine their perceived strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats particularly as these apply to the local/provincial/state economic environment
 - Uses a standardized survey instrument to obtain specific information from existing businesses
 - Surveys are conducted by trained economic development professionals on a "continuous" or "segregated" basis
 - Analysis of survey responses provides insight to the removal of barriers and the enhancement of opportunities to business (and job) growth
- But the goad outcome is relationships!

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Why Implement a BR&E Visitation Program?

- Communities can't do it all (ask yourself "What is all?")
- The process identifies needs of individual companies (Company Specific issues) and systemic issues facing all companies (Company Common issues)
- Prioritizes existing firm-related projects subject to the following types of criteria:
 - The types of firms in the community
 - The pressures they face
 - Other local factors

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What is a BR&E Visitation Program?

"... is an action-oriented process for learning about the concerns of local businesses and setting priorities for BR&E projects to address those needs."

> George Morse University of Minnesota

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Basic Types of BR&E Visitation Programs

Traditional or Volunteer Visitor

• Uses volunteer visitors from the community to survey the businesses; process is entirely community driven

Paid Professional

• Community drives the process, but a paid professional surveyor is used for the business visits

Segregated

• Economic development professionals develop and implement the process, but a community plan is the key process goal

Continuous

• Economic development professionals develop and implement the process, but the goal is focused on relationship building with the business

Continuous/Segregated Process Key Features

• The process is comprised of three main process sets

- Internal Processes management team, account executives
 - Management team facilitates the overall process
 - Account executives responsible for firm visits and response/referral team interactions

• Partnership Processes – response and action teams

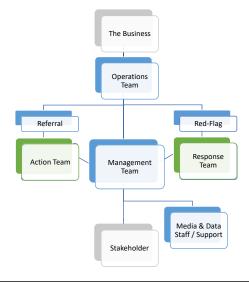
- Response Team addresses red, yellow, and green flag issues arising from the diagnostic visit
- Action Team the "client services network" that provides programs and tools to BR&E clients

• External Processes – businesses and stakeholders

- Businesses the primary beneficiaries of the BR&E program
- Stakeholders those in the community with an interest in the local economic environment

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Continuous/Segregated Process Key Features



Blue: Internal Teams/Staff Green: Partners Grey: External

Continuous/Segregated Process Key Features

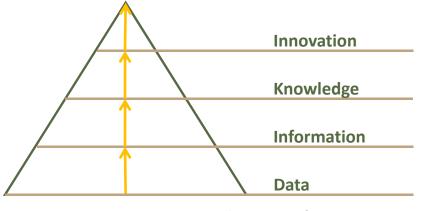
- Grassroots program with local buyin
- The local EDO plans and organizes the program
- Economic development professionals (account executives) visit the firms
- The program builds linkages and networks
- The stakeholders have a greater understanding of the local economy

- Followup is built into the program process
- BR&E programs plan for something to happen
- The program responds to the weaknesses and threats identified in the survey
- Business-specific solutions
- Local economic environment issues are addressed

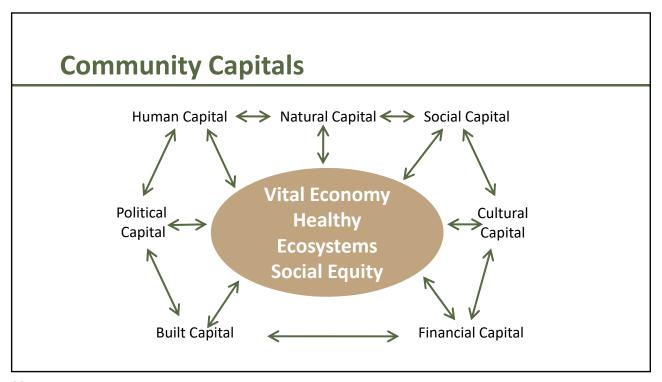
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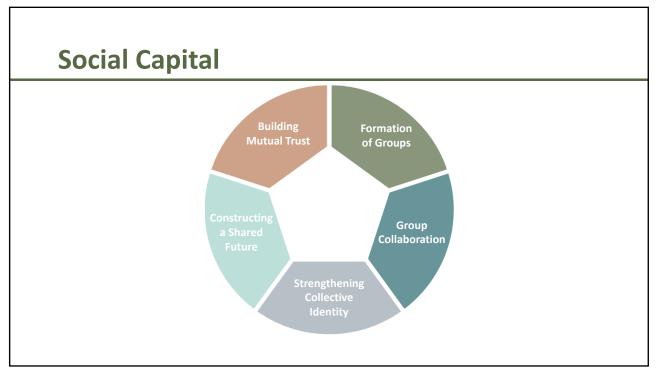
Continuous/Segregated Process Key Features

This type of activity can move the local development office up the innovation pyramid



Source: Steve Deller, University of Wisconsin. NACDEP presentation, 2010.





Social Capital

Social Capital consists of two competing components that must be used together in order to facilitate an effective and open community that can solve problems

Bonding

- Tight, exclusive networks
- Strong distinction between insiders and outsiders
- Single answer focus

Bridging

- Open and flexible networks
- Permeable and open boundaries
- Legitimization of alternatives

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Dimensions of Social Capital: Implications for Area Development

Clientalism

Regional change driven by goals of outsiders

Progressive Participation

 Regional change driven by community-driven goals

Bonding

Extreme Individualism

- Rich solve problems through financial capital
- Poor have few options

Strong Boundaries

 Regions resist change; groups within the region don't often trust each other and do not cooperate

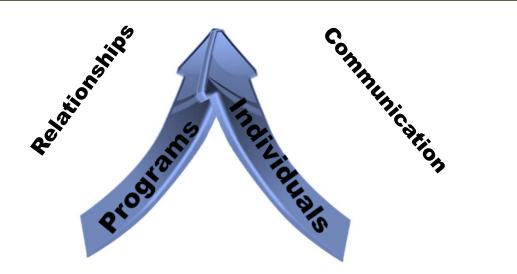
Bridging

Yogi Berra's Example of General Reciprocity

"If you don't go to somebody's funeral, then they won't come to yours."

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Social Indicators



Honesty and Trust give communities a "measurable economic advantage"

Tangible benefits

- Firms spend less on "surveillance" if they can trust the public and employees
- Firms spend less on legal services or wondering how they will lose in a relationship
- Firms spend less on checking compliance with contracts if they can trust partners, employees, and customers

Intangible benefits

- Firms have more of a trusting outlook on exploring partnerships
- Exploitation of cluster opportunities becomes more viable
- Greater level of trust between firms and government agencies, assistance organizations, the general public, etc.

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How Does Social Capital Work?

- Social Capital helps communities resolve problems and make group decisions
- Social Capital reduces the transactions costs of doing business
- Social Capital broadens perspectives and opens the door to new ideas

Mission of BR&E Visitation Programs

- Help existing firms survive and grow:
 - BR&E Visitation Programs utilize a process for learning about the concerns of local businesses and setting priorities for BR&E projects (activities) to address those needs
- To build the capacity of the community to implement both BR&E programs and other local economic development efforts

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Higher levels of social capital help build capacity to improve the <u>local</u> community's economic situation

Social Capital and BR&E

- Utilizing a continuous/segregated model presents a different challenge in building social capital in a community than do the other BR&E models
 - The Management and Operations Teams, in collaboration with the Stakeholders, should determine how the community's social capital can best be enhanced.
- Building social capital is a tremendous part of setting the stage for the economic expansion of existing businesses
- How can you as the BR&E Operations Team or Task Force Coordinator develop social capital in your area?

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Questions

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