



ICIC

INITIATIVE FOR A COMPETITIVE INNER CITY

Beyond Katrina:

Initial Convening of New Orleans Entertainment, Hospitality, and Tourism Clusters

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**U.S. Chamber of Commerce
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Inner City Economic Revitalization

Premises of the New Model

Traditional Model

Reduce Poverty

**Focus on
Deficiencies**

**Need:
Social Services**

**Geographic Space:
The Neighborhood**

**Lead:
Government**



New Model

**Create Jobs and
Wealth**

**Focus on
Opportunities**

**Need:
Business Growth and
Investment**

**Geographic Space:
The Region**

**Lead:
Private Sector**

Agenda

- **Setting the Context: Snapshot of New Orleans**

- Demographics
- Economy
- Clusters

- A Way Forward: Cluster Competitiveness

- Approach
- Past Successes

- Towards a New Orleans E / H / T Strategy

New Orleans Demographics Snapshot

	Inner City (Rank*)	Metropolitan Area
Total Population	283,000 (17th largest)	1,170,000
Median Household Income	\$19,900 (#95)	\$27,300**
Poverty Rate	38% (2nd highest)	13%
Unemployment Rate	13% (#41)	5%
High School Attainment	66% (#43)	81%
College Attainment	17% (#23)	24%
Minority Population	85% (#23)	34%
Population 25 and under	41% (#63)	35%
Homeownership Rate	36% (#63)	69%
Income Density (\$M per square mile)	\$54M (#53)	\$7M

*Source: 2000 U.S. Census. Note: ICIC ranks 100 large inner cities by the highest percentage or value in each category. Inner City and Metropolitan Area are exclusive categories. Household is as defined by the U.S. Census.

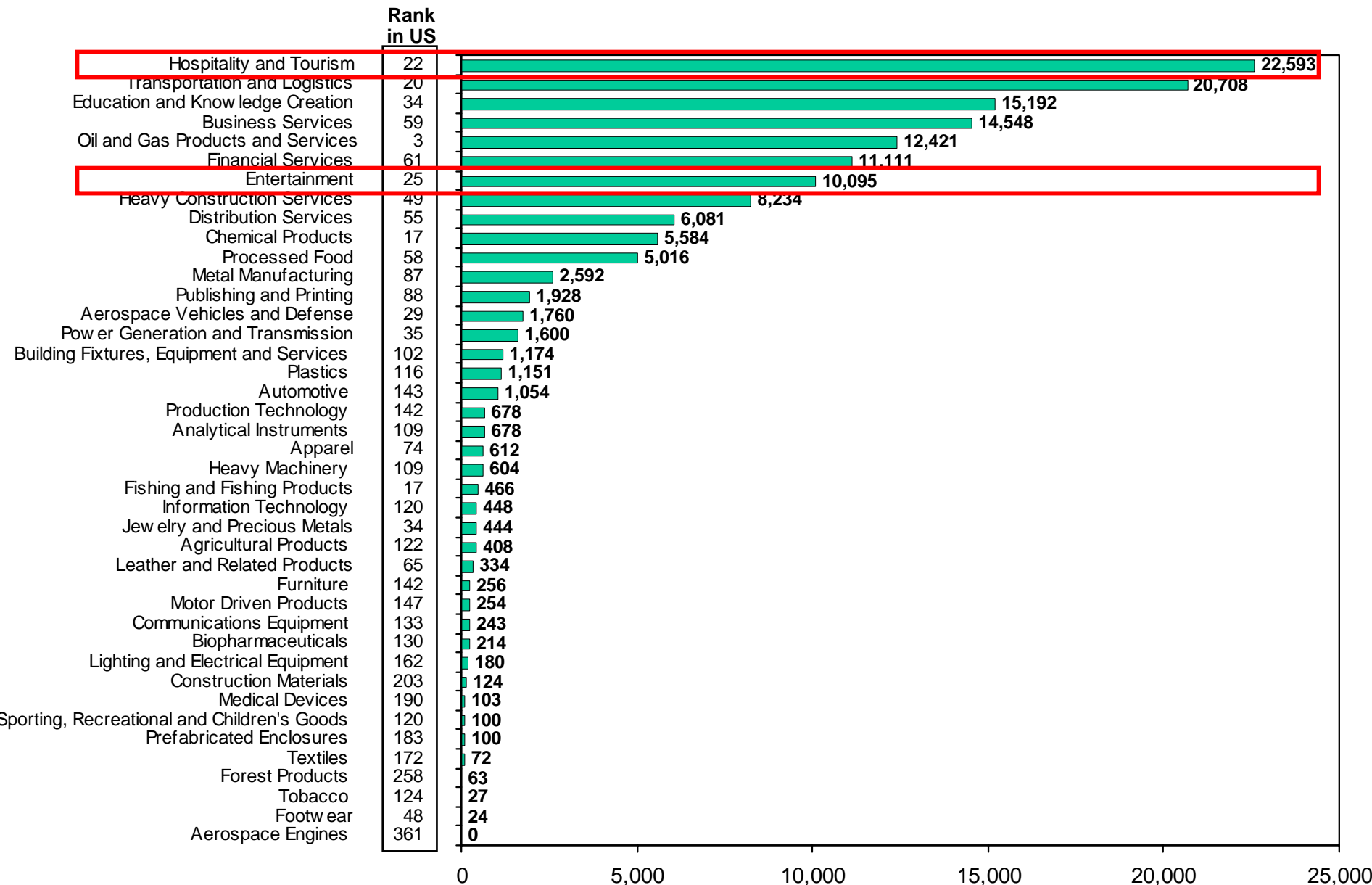
**Metropolitan Area including inner city

New Orleans Economy

	Inner City (Rank)*	Metropolitan Area
Total Jobs (Private only)	121,000 (#24)	404,000
Job Growth, 1995 to 2002 CAGR	-0.9% (#61)	1.3%
Total Establishments	6,000 (#20)	26,000
Establishment Growth, 1995 to 2002 CAGR	-1.4% (#67)	1.0%
Wage Growth, 1995 to 2002 CAGR	1.1% (#55)	0.9%
2005 Business Startups (per 1000 establishments)	13.6 (#77)	14.1
2004 Bankruptcies (per 1000 establishments)	1.1 (#88)	1.6

Note: 2002 data, except business bankruptcies are 2004 data and business startups are 2005 data. Inner City and Metropolitan Area are exclusive categories.
 *82 inner cities (those with IC population >50,000) are ranked by highest percentage or value in each category.

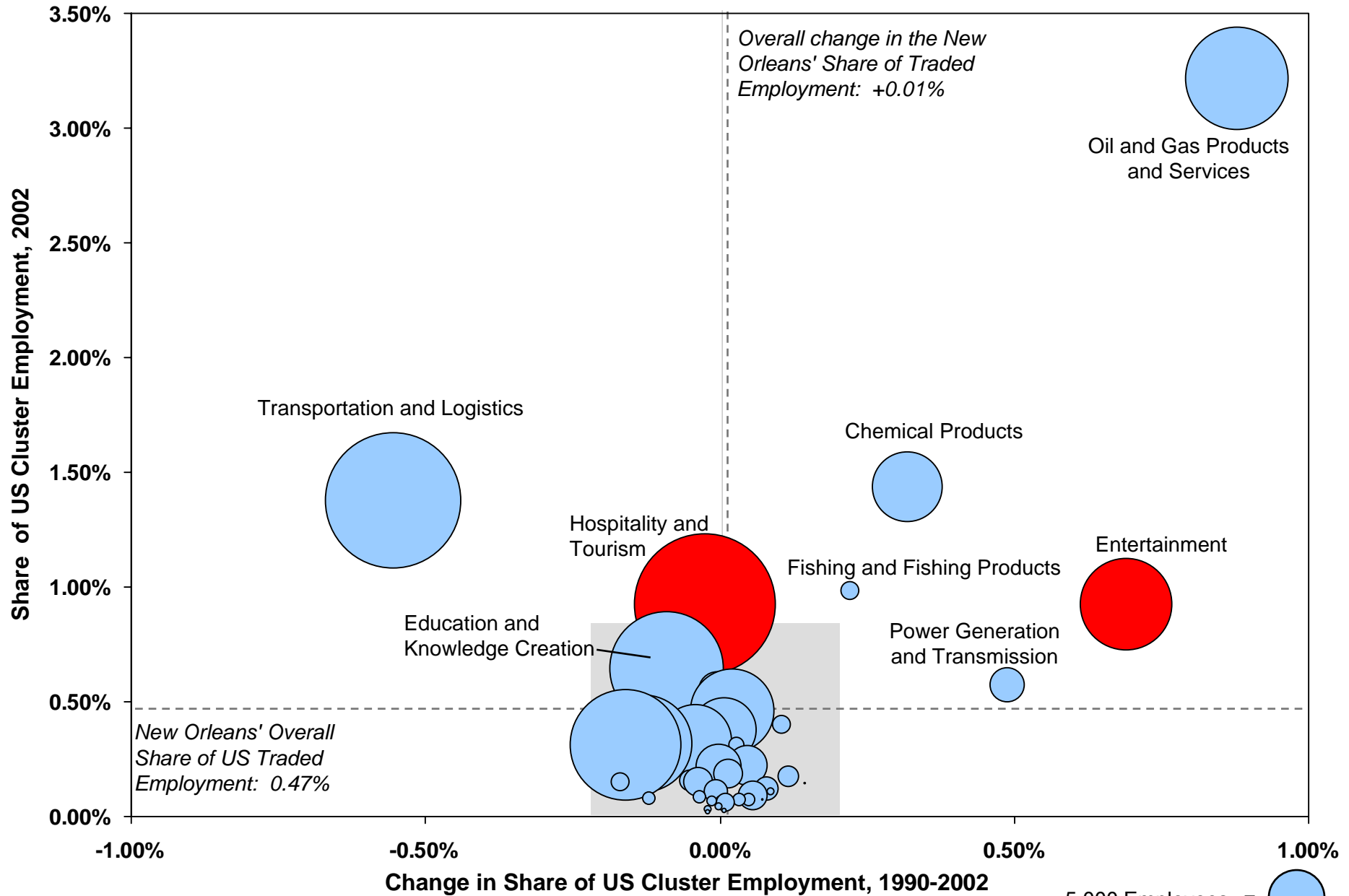
New Orleans Metropolitan Area Employment by Traded Cluster, 2002



Note: Ranks are among 361 US Metropolitan Areas. Includes New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner MSA. New Orleans overall employment rank = 45.

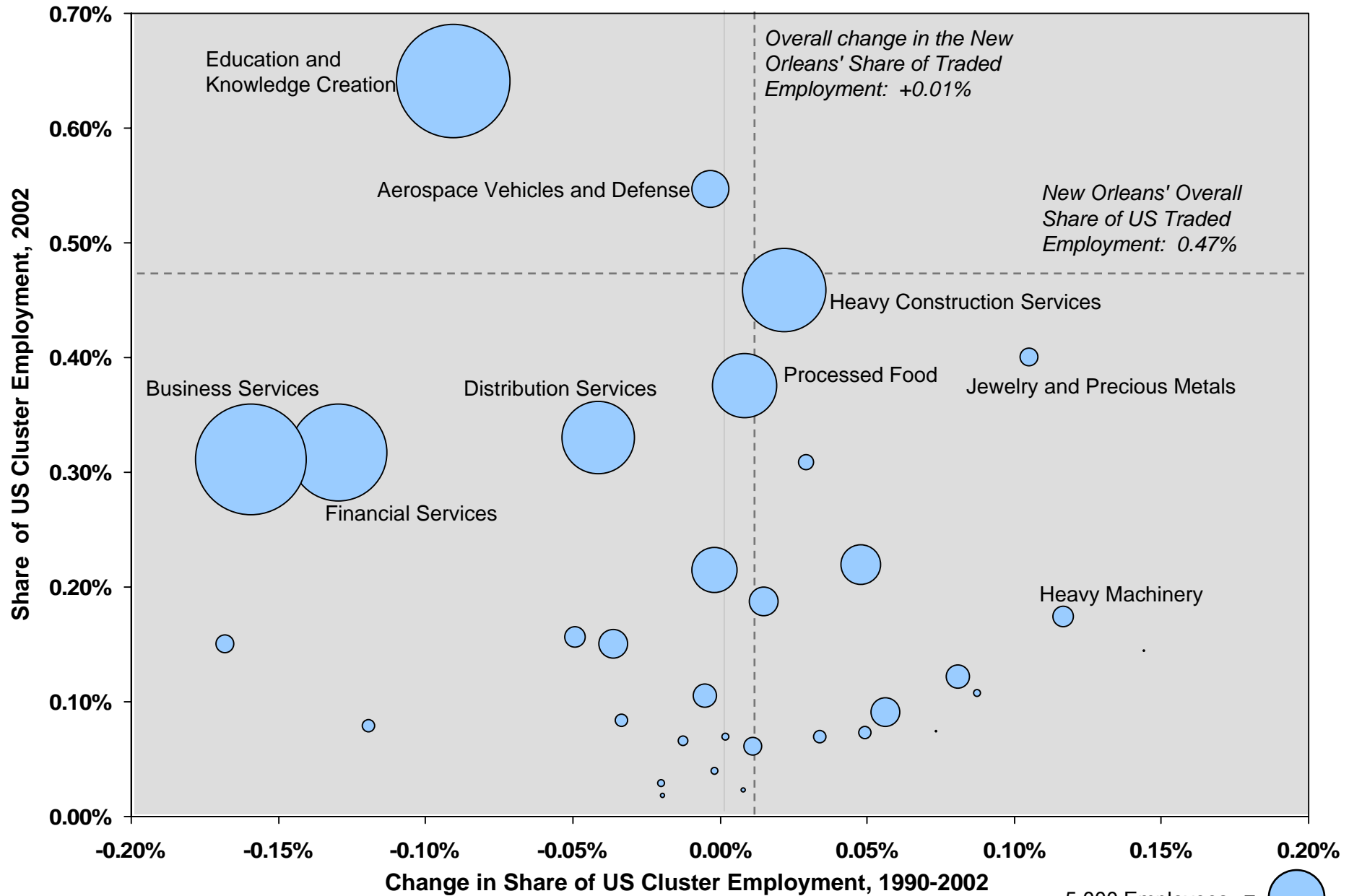
Employment, 2002

New Orleans Metropolitan Area Specialization by Traded Cluster, 1990-2002



Note: Includes New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner MSA.

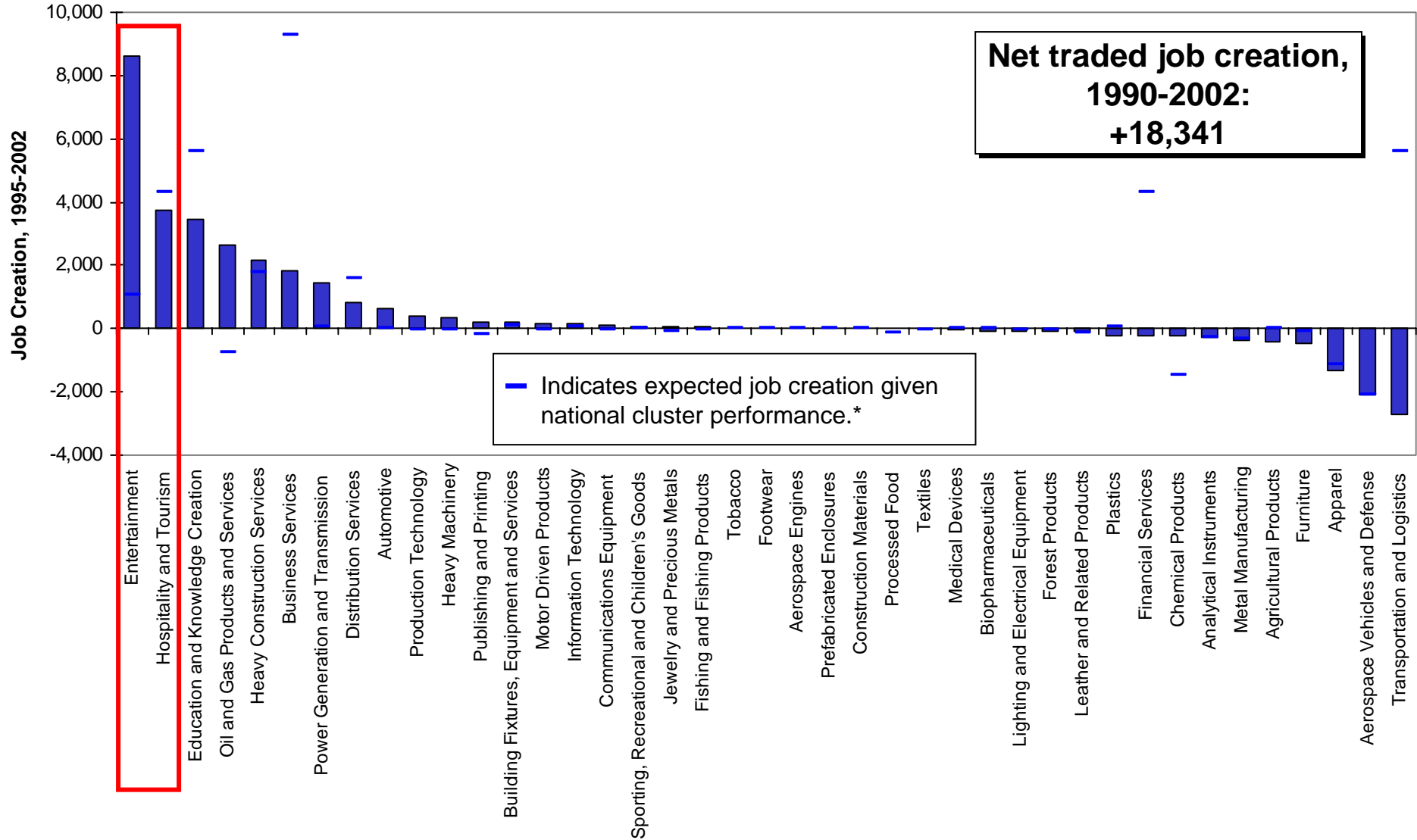
New Orleans Metropolitan Area Specialization by Traded Cluster, 1990-2002 (continued)



Note: Includes New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner MSA.

New Orleans Metropolitan Area

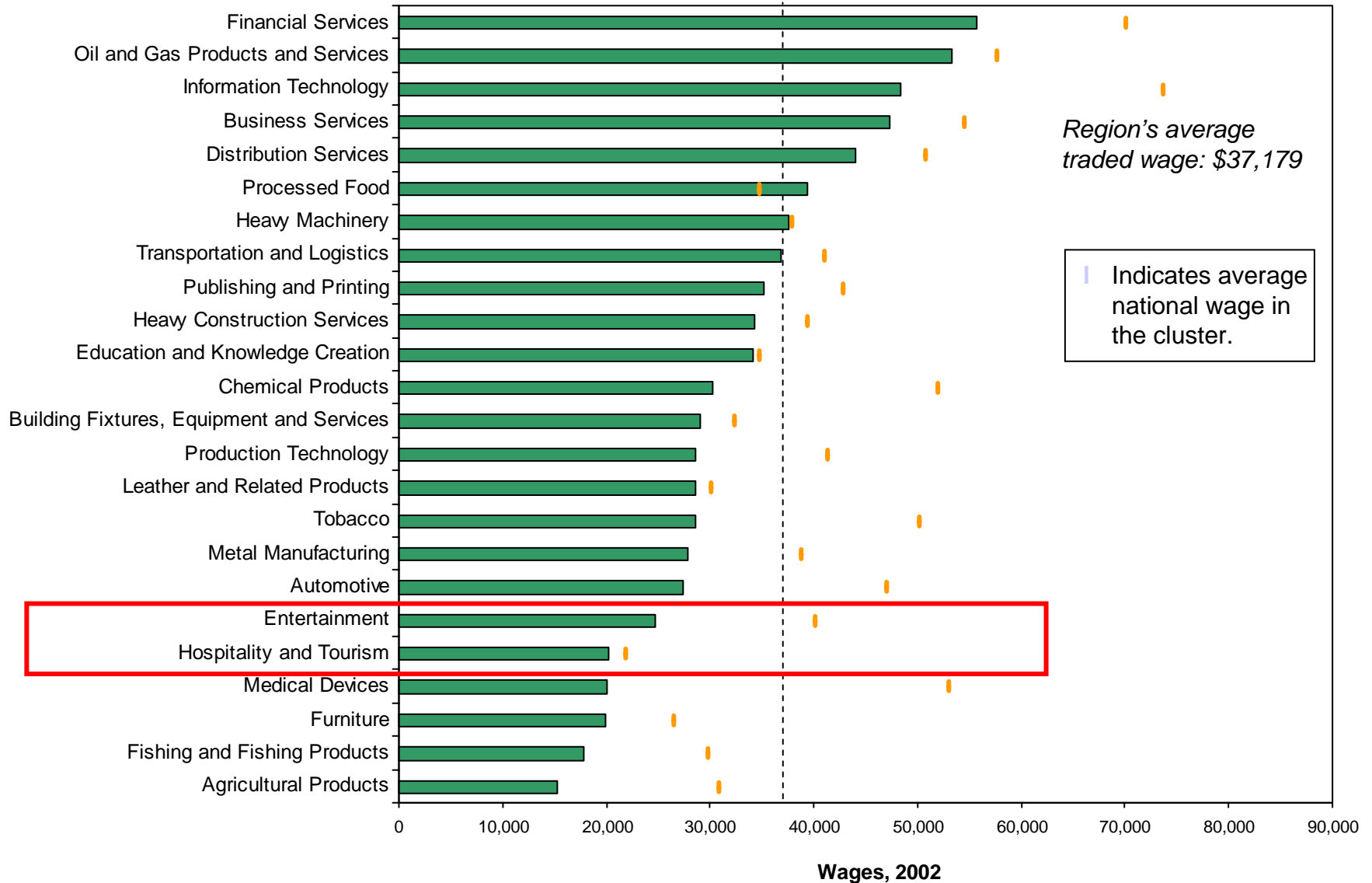
Job Creation by Traded Cluster, 1990-2002



* Percent change in national benchmark times starting local employment.. Includes New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner MSA.

New Orleans Metropolitan Area

Wages by Traded Cluster vs. National Benchmarks



Note: Wage data not available in all cluster due to data suppression in sources. Includes New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner MSA.

Source: Cluster Mapping Project, Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness, Harvard Business School

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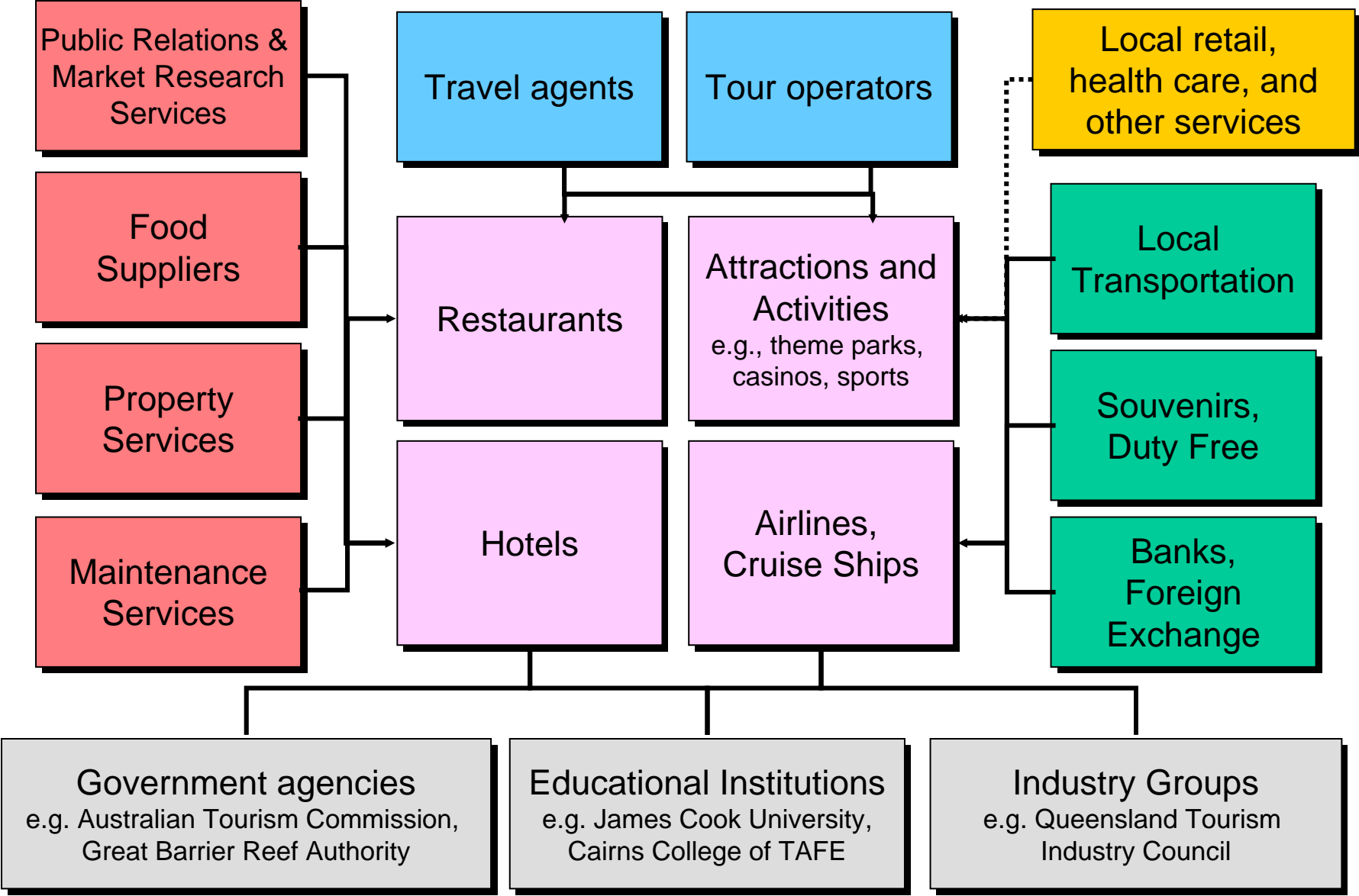
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Determinants of Competitiveness

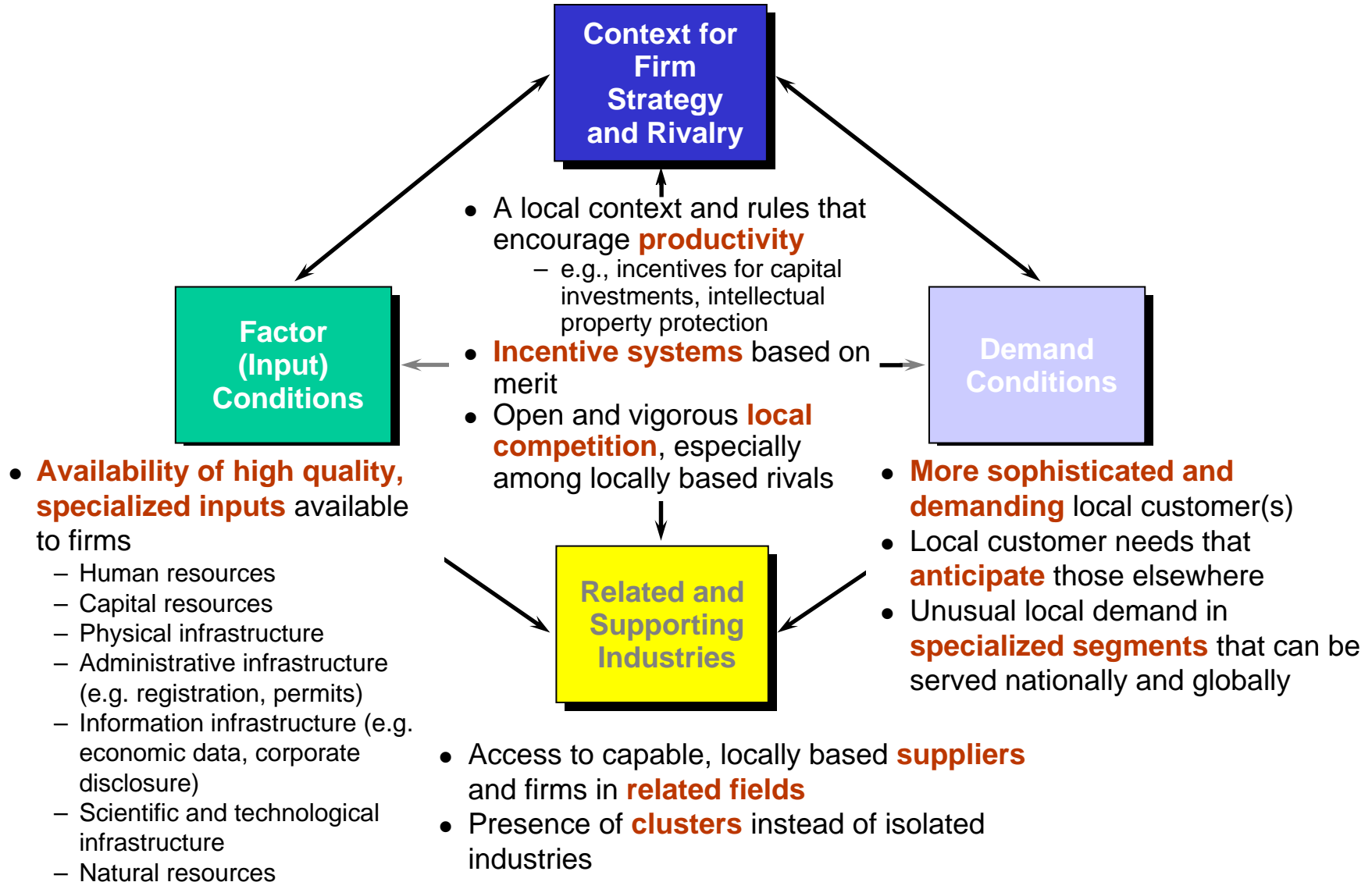
Cluster Development, Cairns (Australia) Tourism



Sources: HBS student team research (2003) - Peter Tynan, Chai McConnell, Alexandra West, Jean Hayden

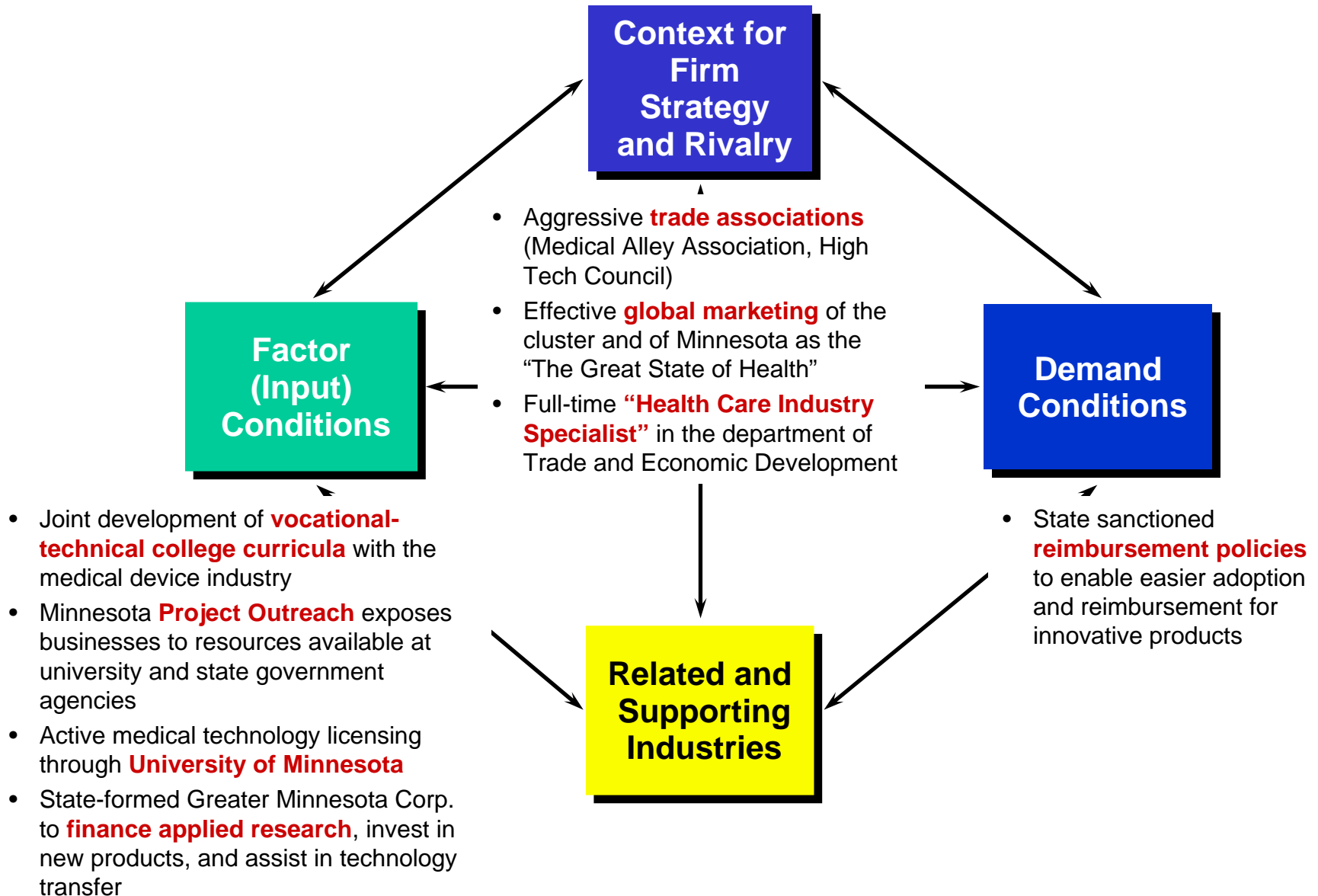
Enhancing Cluster Competitiveness

Improving the Business Environment



Public / Private Cooperation in Cluster Upgrading

Minnesota's Medical Device Cluster



The Process of Economic Development

Shifting Responsibilities

Old Model

- **Government** drives economic development through policy decisions and incentives



New Model

- Economic development is a **collaborative process** involving government at multiple levels, companies, teaching and research institutions, and institutions for collaboration

- Competitiveness must become a **bottom-up process** in which many individuals, companies, and institutions take responsibility
- **Every** cluster and community can take steps to enhance competitiveness

Appropriate Roles of Government in Cluster Development

- A successful cluster policy builds on **sound overall economic policies**
- Government should support the development of **all clusters**, not pick winners among them
- Government policy should **reinforce established and emerging clusters** rather than attempt to create entirely new ones
- Government can **seed new clusters** by attracting foreign direct investment
- Government's role in cluster initiatives is as **facilitator** and **participant**. The most successful cluster initiatives are public-private partnerships
- *Government should **NOT** provide subsidies, protection, or relaxation of competition laws*

Role of the Private Sector in Economic Development

- A company's competitive advantage depends partly on the **quality of the business environment**
- A company gains advantages from being part of a **cluster**
- Private initiatives and investment in "**public goods**" or collective assets are justified



- Take an **active role** in upgrading the local infrastructure
- Nurture **local suppliers** and attract foreign suppliers
- Work closely with local **educational and research institutions**, to upgrade their **quality and create specialized programs addressing the cluster's needs**
- Inform government on **regulatory issues and constraints** bearing on cluster development
- Focus **corporate philanthropy** on enhancing the local business environment



- An important role for **trade associations**
 - Greater influence if many companies are united
 - Cost sharing between members

ICIC Approach and Past Experience

Approach

- Approach is **market-based and private sector driven** because they are the main source of job creation
- The ultimate deliverable is a **comprehensive economic strategy** with the **support and commitment of a strong leadership group** to execute the strategy
- Proven track record of helping cities both develop and implement **cluster-based strategies**
 - St. Louis, MO
 - West Louisville, KY
 - Five cities in Connecticut
 - Milwaukee, WI
 - Brooklyn, NY
 - Newark, NJ
 - Reading, PA
 - Akron, OH
 - 5 cities in the United Kingdom, now expanded to 10 additional cities based on success

Example: Metal Manufacturing, Bridgeport, CT

Issue

- Metal Manufacturing is the 2nd largest cluster, but 82% of firms have less than 25 employees
- Due to small size, **local companies found it difficult to invest** in technology upgrades, workforce development, marketing

Process

- Involved over **200 leaders from industry, community organizations and the public sector**
- Eleven companies formed the **Metal Manufacturers' Education and Training Alliance** (META)

Results

- Helped develop **customized training programs** at Housatonic Community College
- Secured \$1.7 million grant from the USDOL for Lean Manufacturing, resulting in the **training of 679 incumbent workers** and an **increased overall proficiency of 53 percent**
- **Saved cluster companies \$1.24 million** through Lean Manufacturing practices and **improved performance by 25 percent**

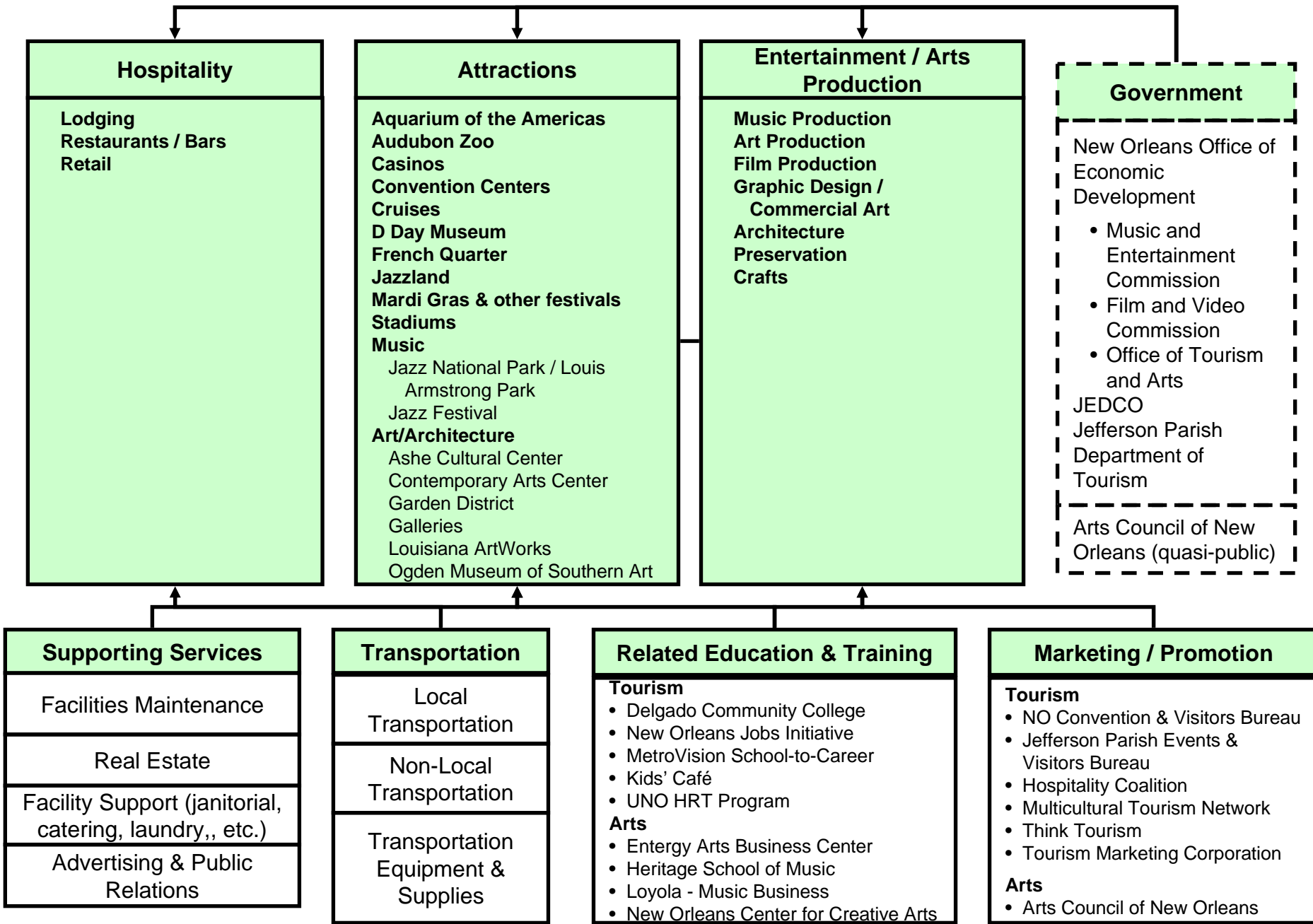
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Preliminary New Orleans Hospitality / Entertainment / Tourism Cluster



Potential Cluster Action Team Structure

Chairs (2)

- Proven and well recognized industry leaders with vested interests
- Responsible for action team results
- Mobilize implementation

Core Team (5-7)

- Key stakeholders of the cluster
- Decision makers within their org.
- Diverse in terms of sectors, race, gender and perspectives
- Prioritize opportunities
- Set initial direction and areas of focus

Sub-Teams (10-30)

- Key stakeholders of the cluster
- Work on specific opportunities
- Develop action plan
- Identify resources needed for implementation
- Build broad support for action plans

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