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Technology

- System flexibility and growth capabilities
- Compatibility
- Redundancy

Capital

- Current assets life cycle versus new purchase
- Lease-versus-purchase decisions
- Short-term investments versus strategic investments

Future

- Flexibility desired
- Anticipated change

EXPANDED PROGRAMMING TECHNIQUES

To remain competitive, today's organizations are undergoing turbulent, self-generated changes in an effort to streamline productive costs while nurturing a positive and desirable work environment. Decisions made in this tempest carry the promise of great opportunities that can be outweighed by huge risk. Thus, to ameliorate these liabilities, anticipating future gains demands a greater reserve of strategic thinking that extends beyond traditional systematic analysis. In preparation for leveraging these contradictory forces, diverse strategic programming and change management methods add value to programming efforts.

Where traditional programming provides factual computations of goals, personnel, technology, space needs, and adjacencies, strategic programming/planning focuses on gathering information that is intuitive, anecdotal, and not necessarily measurable by mathematical principles. The goal of strategic programming and planning is to provide a plan whereby the client will gain competitive advantage by capitalizing the unique capabilities of the organization. It presents a specific vision of the future and establishes measurable long-term and interim goals.