



3rd CAF Users Event

Processes: the heart of the matter?











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Public sector in Sweden



Sweden has one of the largest public sector in the world with roughly 2/3's of the GDP being used for public services and transfers. The public sector comprises:

- Central government with the ministries and app. 250 government agencies, with app.220 000 employees.
- 20 county councils (local government) responsible mainly for provision of medical care, with app. 250 000 employees.
- 290 municipalities (local government) responsible mainly for schools, health care, eldery care and various social services, with app. 770 000 employees.



Background



 Process orientation within the governmental sector (2003)
 Focus: Different ways of using a process approach

 Process based management in the public sector (2004)

Focus: Processes were several agencies are involved and the relation to the performance management system

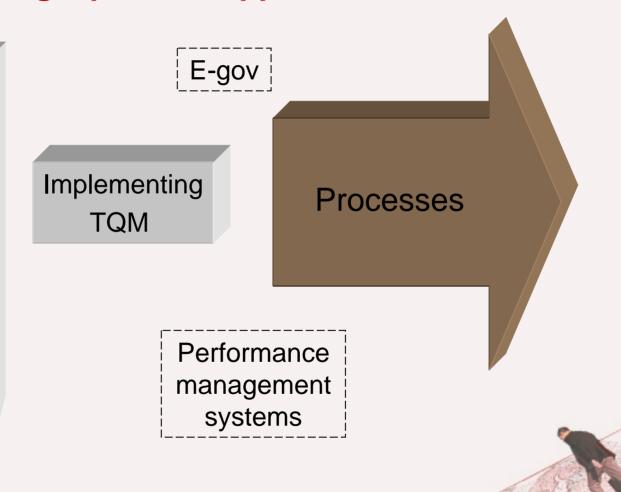




Why using a process approach?

Demands and expectations

- Effectiveness & cost efficiency
- Quality services
- Rule of law and transparency







Different purposes

- Quality assurance
- Change culture
- Effectiveness and efficiency

Different process approaches



Impact on formal organisational structure and areas of responsibility

Different starting points for identification

- Vision/mission
- Customer
- Production
- Services



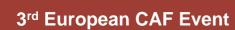


Impact on the formal organisational structure and areas of responsibility

Degree of process orientation

None -Limited High -

Total





Identification of processes



Questions to consider:

Strategic or operational level?

Inside-out (Production perspective) or outside-in (Customer perspective)?

Where does it start/end?





Example: Operational level Inside -in

..... Process management (control) is suitable at operational level in an agency as the operational level has a better knowledge of how the activities in the process should be monitored, while management by objectives is better suited at managerial level.

The Swedish National Audit Office 1996/





Perception of process management

Purpose of process management

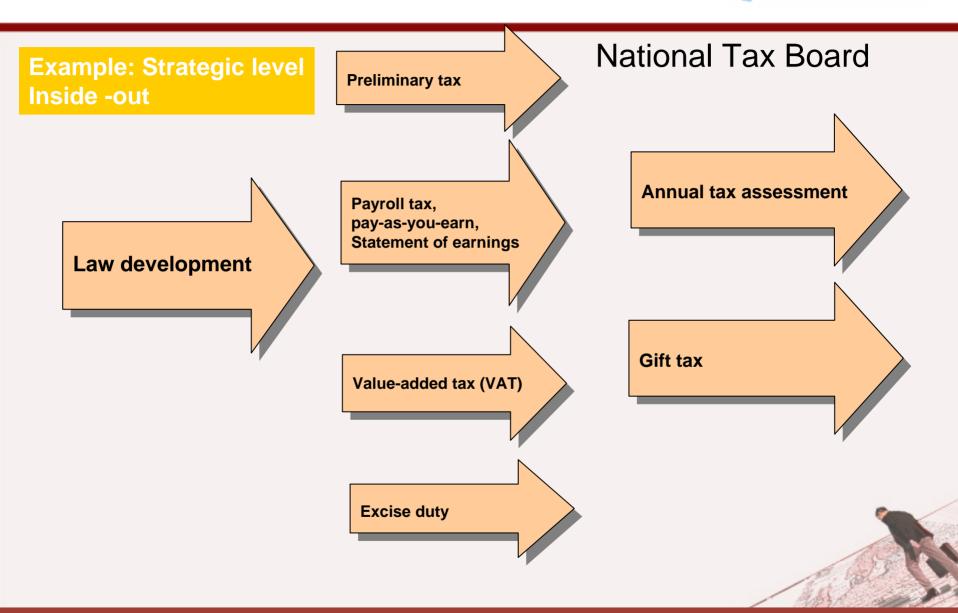
Quality assurance

Means of control

Regulations, rules, procedures, routines











Example: Strategic level Outside -in

National Tax Board

Individuals

Small business firms

Medium sized companies

Large companies

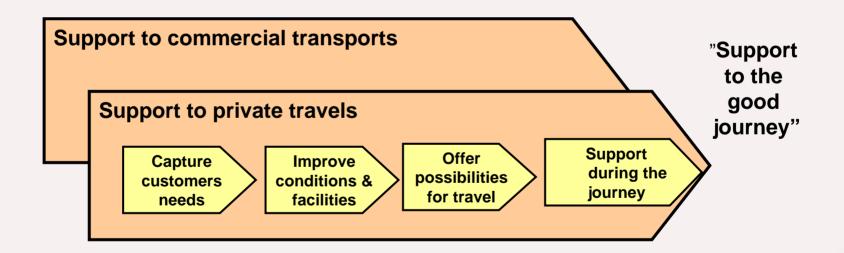
Taxation and collection





Example: Strategic level Outside -in

The National Road Administration







Example: Strategic level Outside –in. Customer process

Core processes - Swedish Customs

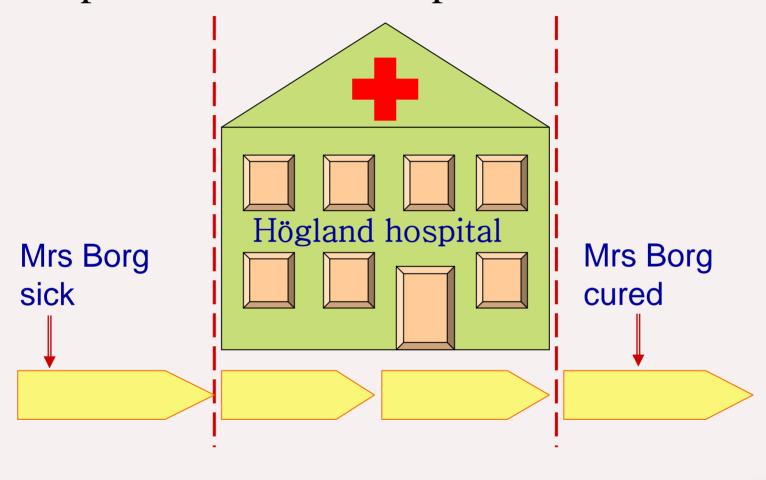
Facilitate legal trade

Fight crime



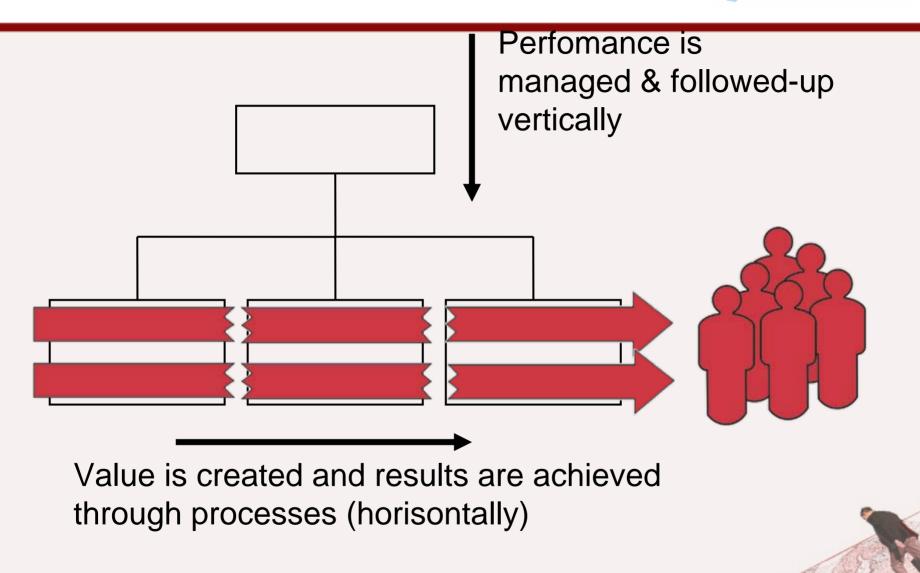


Example: Where does the process start and end?



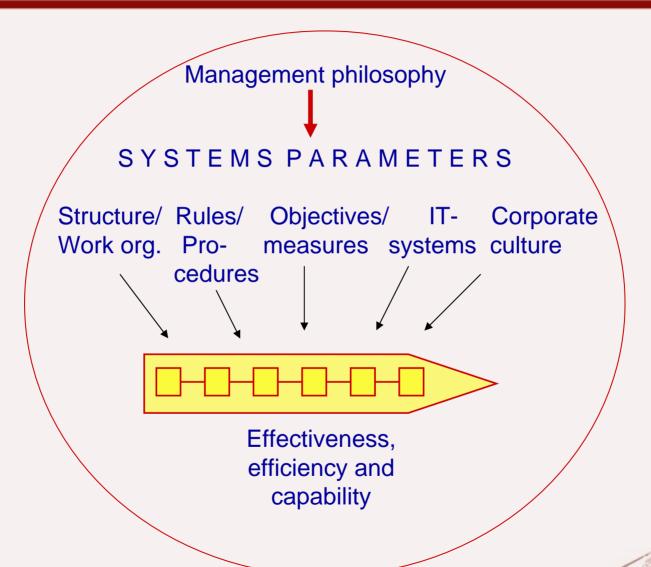








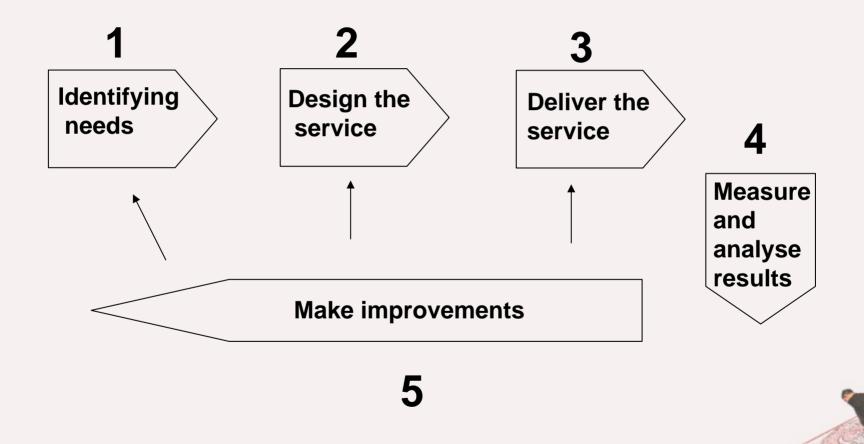






VERVA ADMINISTRATIVE 5 steps for service development









 Processbased management could provide a substantial part of the solution to the challenges facing the public sector ahead.

 From citizen or business enterprise point of view, many processes cross the border between various authorities.







 A process approach will be particulary useful if the processes are defined at a strategic level and from a customer perspective.

 Process orientation is not merely about process improvements, but also on core business management.





As the value created in most public sector processes is not determined at the market, there could be a need to establish and measure the value in the processes, and have that as a base for construction of services as well as for the performance management system

 A process is a part of a larger system where a number of system factors facilitate or hamper the efficiency and capability of the process.





 To improve efficiency it is necessary not only to eliminate waste but also try to change the systemsfactors that work against the process.

 There is a need for "process owners" within the ministries.