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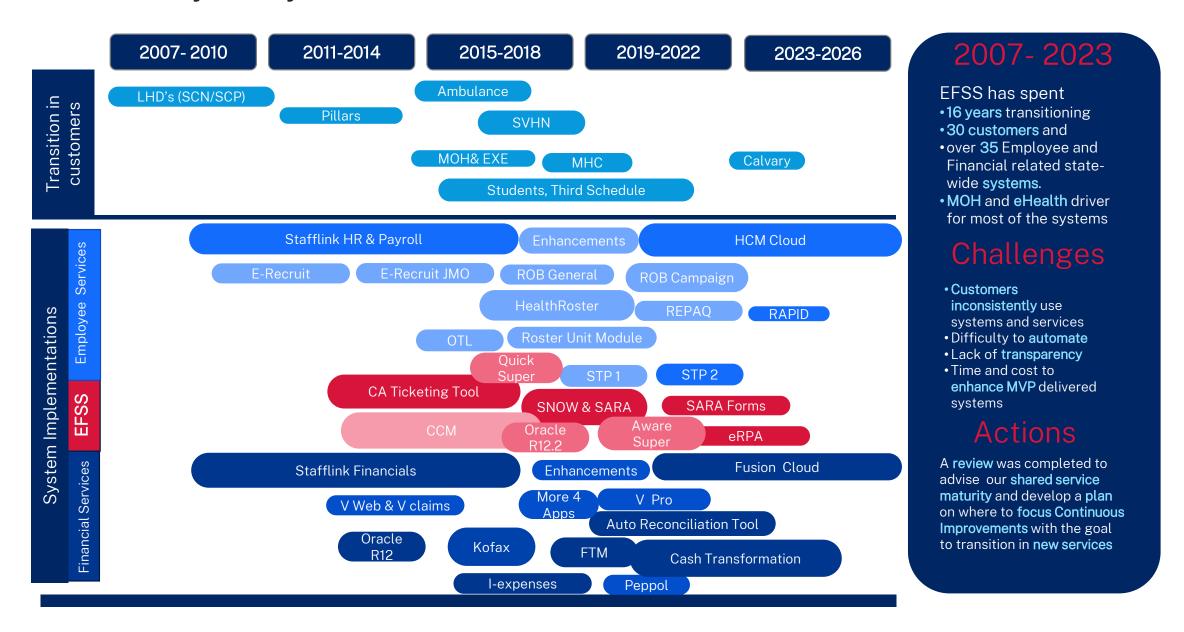
# Employee & Financial Shared Services (EFSS) Evolution

Response to review

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## EFSS Journey - Why there is a need for the EFSS Service to Evolve



## Context

## Stakeholder consultations and review of the service catalogue identified a number of key insights (refer Section 1: Current State Assessment for further detail on the process level variability).





Business processes in the service catalogue are not being utilised by a majority of customers.



Business process were classified as high effort and low usage ( with <10 customers utilising the service).



Business processes are not captured as part of the service catalogue and are not currently charged for.



Business processes do not have a standard process and show significant process variability. The main root causes are:

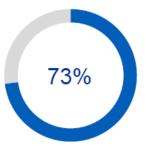
- No process for triaging incoming work
- · Ad hoc management of Customer queries
- · Some transactions require highly manual processing



Business processes show a medium to high level of process variability.



Business processes show process variability due to customer behaviour driven causes



Service lines are serviced across multiple service centres



Business processes are completely manual in nature

#### Financial Accounting Effort Insights

HSNSW completed an effort analysis for Financial Accounting for the period of August 2022. The following was highlighted:

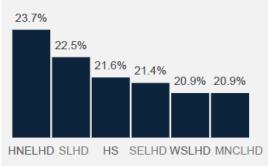


Financial Accounting alone.

#### **Customer variability**

## Service Centre Newcastle/Paramatta

Process variability is generally due to behavioural drivers and the current EFSS's service delivery model which allows multiple request in channels.



#### Service Centre Westmead

Process variability is generally due to the 1:1 relationship model, acceptance of ad hoc requests in and customers being on legacy systems / not on the central GL.

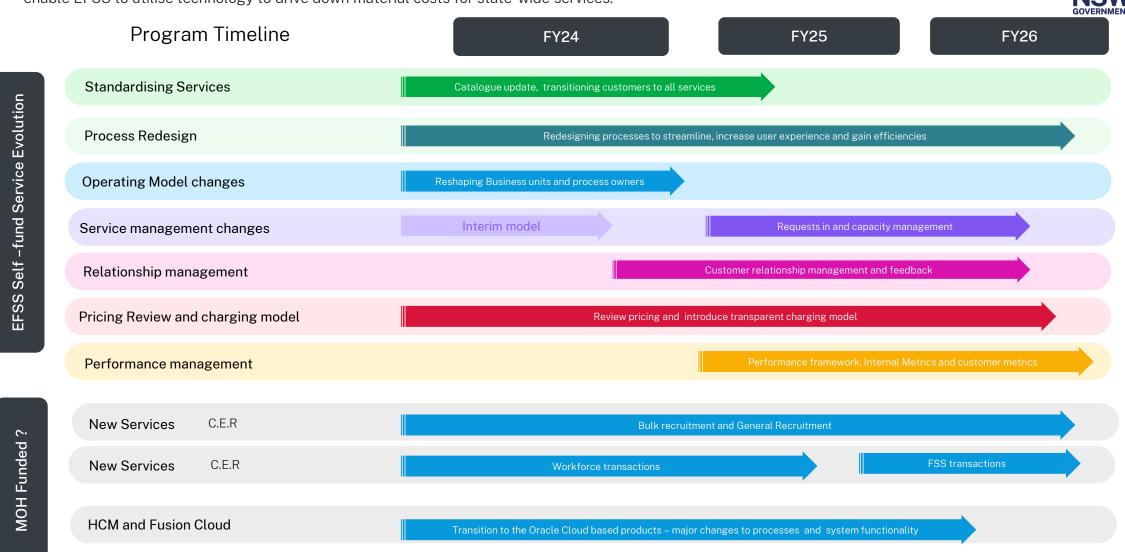


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## EFSS Services Evolution Program – Recommended Projects from Review

Program

The overall service evolution program includes new services. Standardisation, process ownership and redesign, as well as service management will enable EFSS to utilise technology to drive down material costs for state-wide services.



## Program

## Service Evolution Program - review recommended key priority areas - formed into 7 projects

Project

Objective

ctions

netits

### Service Catalogue

### Process Redesign

#### Service Delivery model

### Service Management approach

#### Customer Relationship Model

## Charging Model

#### Performance Reporting

Formalised catalogue

All customers consistently utilise all services offered Redesign identified processes for increased digitalisation, automation and

customer satisfaction

Dedicated process owners to drive accountability

Enhance governance and controls

Centralise requests in for new and varied services

Demand and capacity planning and analysis

Is optimised and elevated to support enhanced service delivery and increase satisfaction Transparency and traceability to services delivered

Charged based on value provided with incentives and disincentives

Service delivery is measured to improve transparency of service provision and value to customers

Service baseline

Process standardisation \*

Service Catalogue update

Incentives and disincentives

Expansion

Remove touchpoints, duplication and administrative tasks

Automate processes

Educate customers and users

Single process owners

End to end services

Org restructure

Assessment of controls

**Expand CCM services** 

Centralise requests in

Triage assessment team

Monitor and analyse demand and capacity

Plan and forecast workloads

Relationship managers

Governance

Effective reporting, feedback and CRM

Engagement in Continuous Improvement Capture true cost to serve

Clarity to pricing

Align charges to volume, value and effort to deliver

Form incentive and disincentives for use of services

Develop updated performance management framework

Key internal metrics to measure

Enhance customer facing KPIs

Customers are incentivised or disincentivised to follow the standard process

All HE access and receive the same level of services and service Efficient processes

Full utilisation of technology and systems

Reduced costs to serve through removal of duplication across system End to end accountability

Ongoing accountability to drive continuous improvements

Greater consistency in delivery of services

Service requests are triaged consistently and thoroughly

Removes potential future variation

Appropriate resources to match demand

Increased satisfaction

Dedicated
relationship managers
for overseeing the
services provided
including
performance and cost
management

Increase customer satisfaction by improved accuracy and visibility

Drive expected behaviours and outcomes

Accuracy in revenue capture

Service outcomes are articulated

Improved accountability and cost to service within EFSS

Monitoring drives continuous improvement

Transparency

## Service Evolution Program



Was formulated to be the enabler to deliver financial benefits through process redesign, automation and expanding our service offering

### Opportunities / Enablers / Benefits

- Increased **transparency t**hrough a clear defined and standardised service catalogue
- Increase **customer satisfaction** and **confidenc**e in service, and optimise partnerships
- Incentivise customers through pricing to use standard process
- Increase process **ownership** to drive continuous improvements in process and technology
- Enable further **digitalisation** and **automation** to occur which will bring further \$ benefits
- Partner more effectively on system transitions, changes and enhancements
- Charging can be allocated and **charged appropriately** for service demand changes
- Lift our maturity rating to **integrated** and benchmark world class across the directorate

### Risks of not completing service evolution

- Difficult to continually meet our **statement of service** priorities due to non standard processes, and inconsistency driven from customers
- Remaining scaled in maturity and risk a **drop in customer confidence** when we take on new services
- Increase **non standardisation** as HE continue pick and choose services and how they use them
- Incorrect charging, not charging for services, and limited transparency
- Limited opportunities to **automate** processes without standardisation
- Risk to our continued **relevance** as will miss opportunities with skills and technology to drive efficiencies.

#### The main financial benefits will come from:

- ✓ Transitioning in new state wide services on critical mass will create efficiency
- Operating model changes
- Redesigning state-wide processes to remove duplication and add in automation.
- ✓ Allowing for material drop in costs of state-wide process

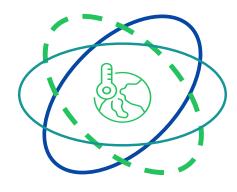
Due to variability across the service, financial benefit discovery will need to be undertaken within each project of the program.

## 3-year Plan to fund the program

## Original Plan 2022-23

### **Request MOH Funding**

- Worked with MOH on the review and intent was for MOH to fund the Program as system wide benefit to increase the utilisation of EFSS Shared Services.
- Service Evolution Program is seen as an enabler to increase utilisation and services
- Full EFSS surplus available for self funding enhancements and HS Savings targets.
- Risk: Climate has changed since review was initiated and completed



### Change Drivers

- Change of government
- C.E.R
- Identified New Services are now part of CER

## New Plan Aug 2023

#### **EFSS Fund All Roles**

- EFSS would fund from EFSS wages surplus
- ~\$2M p/a surplus from recruitment delays
- Allows P&P resources to be used for other initiatives within EFSS
- Would use HS internal expertise for some roles, e.g., customer relations, pricing and performance
- > Risk-costs maybe more than surplus
- Risk-limit use of surplus to self fund system enhancements

\$ 4.3 m (EFSS)\*

\$4.7 m (мон)

## Service Evolution Costing Options we considered



Option 1 = use \$4.35m of expected surplus to fund program - \$ likely to reduce if services transition in earlier

Option 2 = use \$2.975m of expected surplus and \$1.375m of existing allocated resources

Option 3 = request \$4.74m in funding

## Option 1 : All EFSS (incl. 17.5% oncost)

| ~ \$ M | Year 1 |       | Year 2 |       | Year 3 |       | Total |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
|        | FTE    | \$    | FTE    | \$    | FTE    | \$    | \$ M  |
| EFSS   | 7.05   | 1.218 | 10.7   | 1.792 | 8      | 1.337 | 4.35  |
| P&P    | -      | -     | -      | -     | -      | -     | -     |
| Total  | 7.05   | 1.218 | 10.7   | 1.792 | 8      | 1.337 |       |

#### recommended

#### Option 2: EFSS and P&P resources (incl. 17.5% oncost)

| ~ \$ M | Year 1 |      | Year 2 |       | Year 3 |      | Total |
|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|-------|
|        | FTE    | \$   | FTE    | \$    | FTE    | \$   | \$    |
| EFSS   | 3.8    | .656 | 8.2    | 1.349 | 6      | .970 | 2.975 |
| P&P    | 3.25   | .56  | 2.5    | .445  | 2      | .368 | 1.375 |
| Total  | 7.05   | 2.1  | 10.7   | 1.6   | 8      | 1.3  | 4.35  |

#### Option 3: MOH (incl. 28% oncost)

| ~ \$ M | Year 1 |       | Year 2 |       | Year 3 |       | Total |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
|        | FTE    | \$    | FTE    | \$    | FTE    | \$    | \$    |
| EFSS   | -      | -     | -      | -     | -      | -     |       |
| МОН    | 7.05   | 1.327 | 10.7   | 1.952 | 8      | 1.457 | 4.74  |
| Total  | 7.05   | 1.327 | 10.7   | 1.952 | 8      | 1.457 | 4.74  |

#### Summary of all options

| ~ \$ M | Year 1 |       | Year 2 |       | Year 3 |       | Total |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Option | FTE    | \$    | FTE    | \$    | FTE    | \$    | \$    |
| 1      | 7.05   | 1.218 | 10.7   | 1.792 | 8      | 1.337 | 4.35  |
| 2      | 3.8    | .656  | 8.2    | 1.349 | 6      | .970  | 2.975 |
| 3      | 7.05   | 1.327 | 10.7   | 1.952 | 8      | 1.457 | 4.74  |

## **EFSS Evolution: Governance**





A Sponsor's role is to provide strategic leadership, support, and advocacy for a project. They ensure that the project is aligned with the organisation's goals and guide decision-making to ensure the project's success.



The Steering Committee provides highlevel oversight, strategic direction, and decision-making authority for the project. It consists of key stakeholders and leaders from relevant departments or areas.



The primary role of a Program Delivery Group is to execute the project plan and drive the project from initiation to completion.



Project groups are cross-functional teams responsible for executing specific aspects of the project. They focus on detailed tasks, contribute expertise, and report progress to the program managers

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