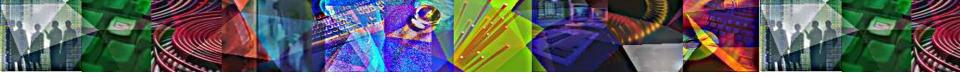
# The Journey From e-Government to e-Ontario



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# Outline

#### • Context

- About Ontario and Canada
- About the e-Government Strategy for Ontario

#### • Status

- Targets and results
- Next Steps

#### Lessons Learned

- Barriers
- Best practices





- Ontario is large (>1 million square kilometers, over 400 towns/cities)
- Ontario is the United States' third largest trading partner, valued at \$120 Billion annually
- Highly skilled workforce (> 90% completed high school, half went on to complete university/college)

# **Computer and Internet Use Canada #2 in "Connectedness"**

- 77% of Canadian households (80% in Ontario) have at least one home computer, up 9% since 2000
- 67% (72% in Ontario) of Canadian households have home Internet access, up 8% since 2001
- the majority of household Internet users (67%) have high speed access, up from 22% in 2000
- over 90% of businesses use the Internet, (80% for small businesses)
- Canadians expect to be able to access government electronically

Sources: Rethinking the Information Highway, Ekos Research, Fall 2003; Citizens First 3, January 2003; Conference Board of Canada, April 2004

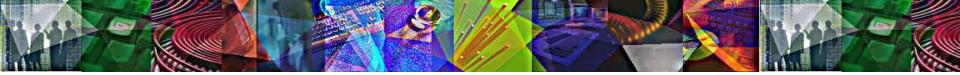
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# **Changing Public Expectations**

- Progress in these areas requires political direction
- ~ 80% of both citizens and business would like a more "seamless" delivery of services across the various government organizations\*
- Only 1/3 of citizens agree or strongly agree that they can readily access any government service that they need\*\*
- 84% of Canadians would feel better about government decision-making if they knew that government regularly sought informed input from average citizens\*\*\*

\* "Clients Speak: A Report on Single-Window Government Services in Canada" IPAC (2002): 64
\*\* "Citizen's First 3" ICCS, IPAC, Erin Research (January 2003): 47
\*\*\* "Rethinking Citizen Engagement" EKOS (July 2001): 34

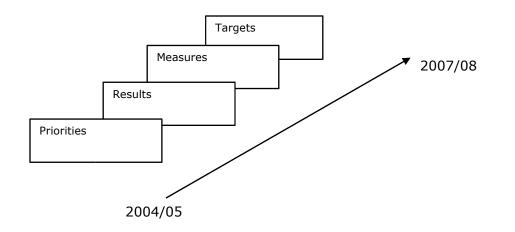




# **Government Priorities and Key Results**

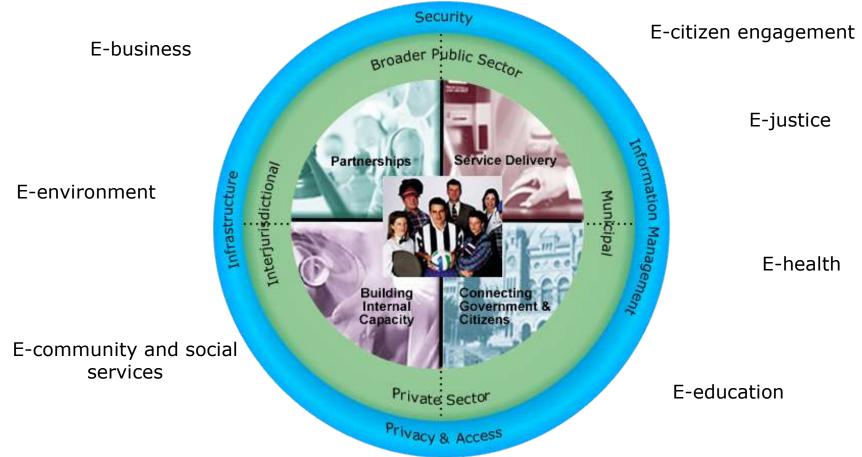
#### Published in Budget 2004

Priorities	Results (examples)
Success for Students	Higher literacy and math scores
Healthier Ontarians	Reduced waiting times for key services
Prosperity for People	Higher educational achievement and the extent of job creation
Strong Communities	Higher quality of life
Stronger Democracy	More people actively contributing to communities



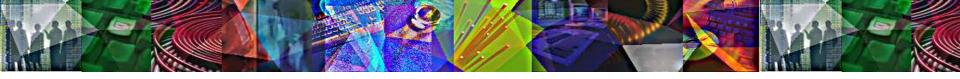


# **Moving Forward...e-Ontario Strategy**

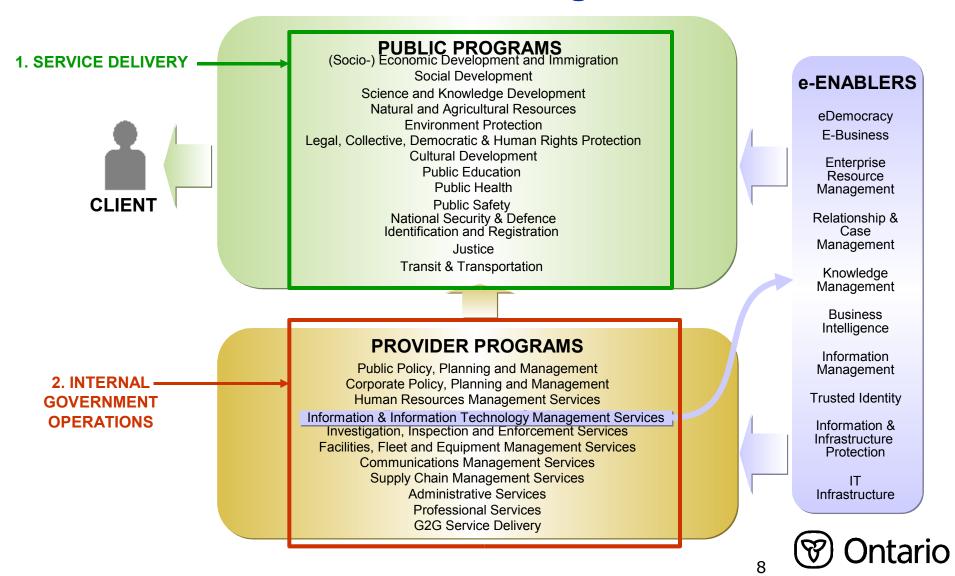


By exploiting the capabilities of information and information technology to reinvent what we do and re-engineer how we do it (transformation) we can achieve this vision of a globally competitive economy that generates wealth and high value jobs to secure the future of all of Ontario's citizens

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#### **Transformation Agenda**



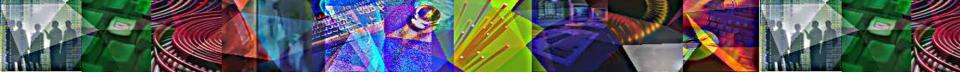
#### Horizontal Inside and Out

# A customer-centered approach to support a customer-centered approach...



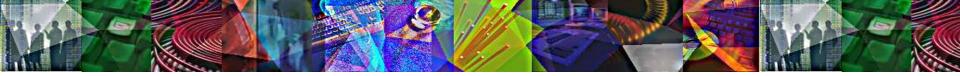


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# **E-Government Strategy achievements...**

- "GO-e 2003" target achieved (A World Leader, Satisfied Customers)
- On-line application process resulted in the immediate processing of Student Loan applications, down from 10 weeks. 88% of applications were processed electronically for the 2002/03 school year, resulting in 1/3<sup>rd</sup> fewer staff to assess 150,000 applications per year.
- Hazardous Waste Information Network reduced the time to identify potential infractions from weeks to hours. In addition, electronic manifests dramatically lower industry's costs. The USEPA estimates \$90 per manifest cost savings over paper.
- Tele-health Ontario has received more than 2 million calls since its launch in December 2001, with the volume of calls increasing progressively to an average of approximately 3,300 calls per day
  - more than 43% of callers did not have to visit doctor's offices or emergency rooms for health advice
- 95% of users found Service Ontario kiosks easy to use and would use again
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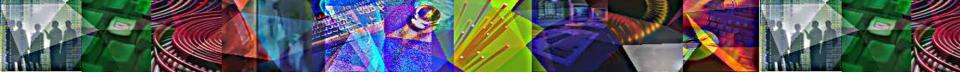


# **E-Government Strategy achievements...**

- Electronic filing of corporate tax returns resulted in annual savings of \$3.5 million and eliminated paper, data entry, file collating and telephone communication
- Earth Resource and Mineral Exploration web sites resulted in a net cost savings of \$250,000 annually by not having to maintain independent workstations at four ministry sites
- Elections Ontario reduced on the ground enumeration by 90% by using data from Land Information Ontario
- Major Case Management System (MCM) is a single computerized case management system for predatory offences across the province. It has been implemented in 66 police services across the province, with 3450 major cases entered to date.

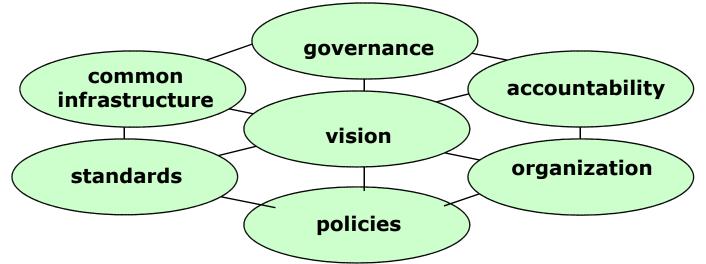


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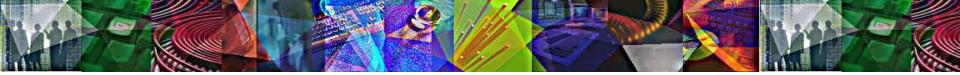


#### **How Implemented**

#### Common Foundation – I&IT Organization – Policies & Standards



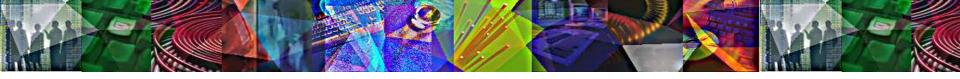
- The 1998 I&IT Strategy was a comprehensive plan to enhance the Ontario government's I&IT capacity to support its business directions. The strategy enabled Ontario to reduce rate of growth in I&IT expenditures by:
  - creating a new organization and governance structure for all I&IT resources, i.e. streamlining from 22 IT departments to a "matrixed" organization of seven clusters;
  - investing in common infrastructure; and
  - increasing accountability through introducing OPS wide policies and standards for I&IT.
     <sup>12</sup> Ontario



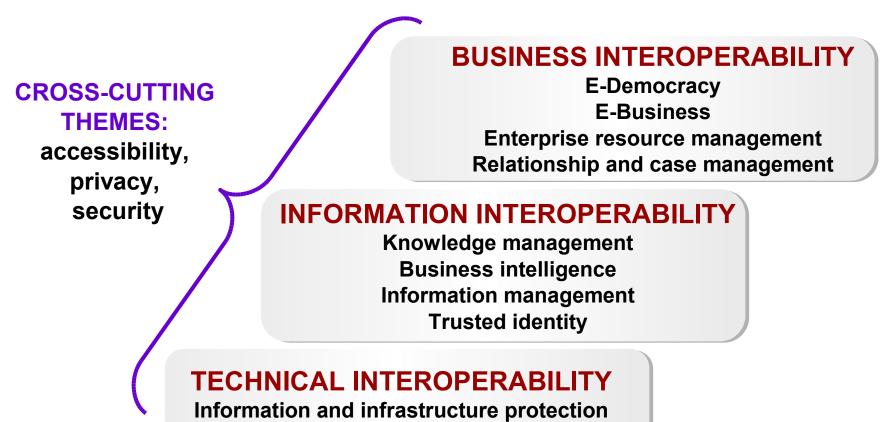
# How e-Ontario Project Work is Organized

- Five working groups established for:
  - Infrastructure Consolidation
  - Asset Management Planning
  - Inter-jurisdictional Collaboration
  - Governance & Accountability
  - Funding Models and Performance Measurement
- As well as the working groups there are two other essential activities:
  - Development and implementation of communications plan for the Project
  - Preparation of Fall submission for approval of strategy, action plan and short-term implementation steps based on outputs of working groups and other inputs from all above activities
- All supported by the Project Management Office which provides overall project coordination and support



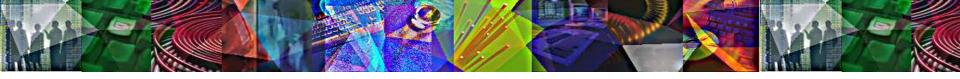


#### **IT Capabilities = e-Enablers**

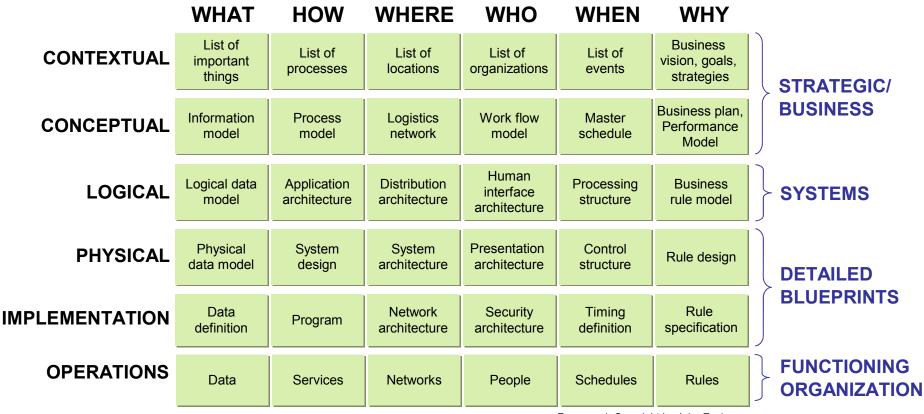


IT infrastructure





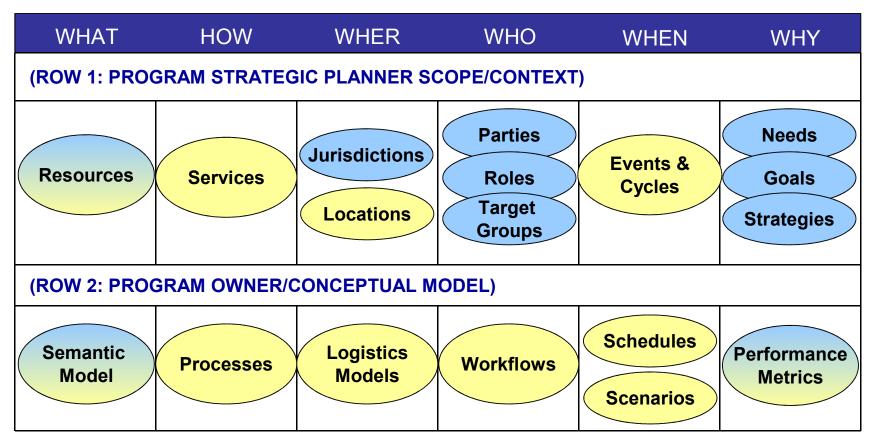
#### **1 A Framework for Cohesiveness**



Framework Copyright by John Zachman



### Business Transformation Alignment Framework





### **GSRM: Program and Service Definitions**

### Program Fields

- Each Program Field is comprised of several government programs (not all existing in one organization).
- Currently, we have 12 Public-facing Program Fields and 11 Provider Program Fields.

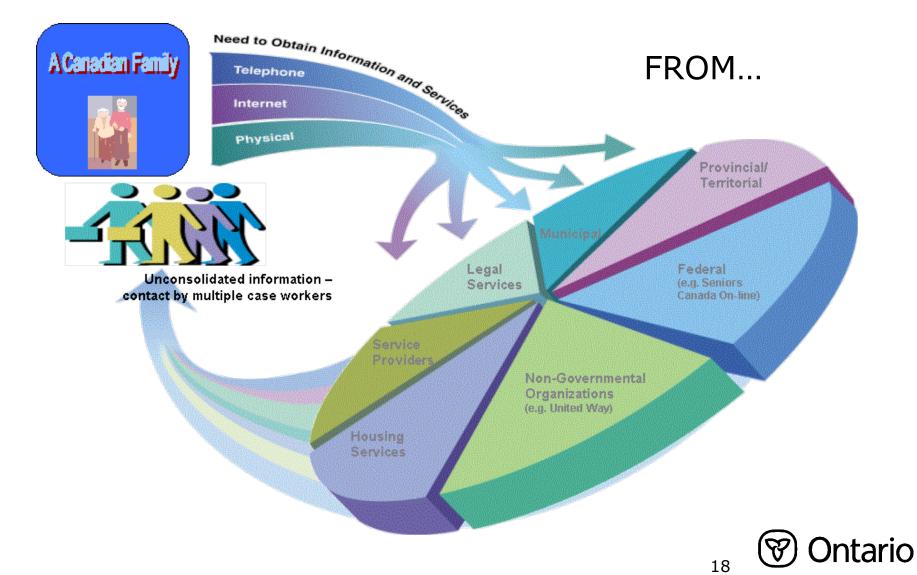
### Services & Outputs

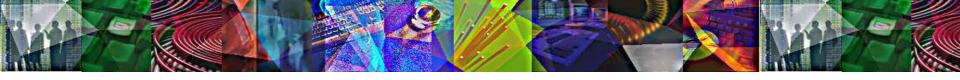
- 19 standard services that are used across the Program Fields.
- Business process patterns have been developed for many of these.

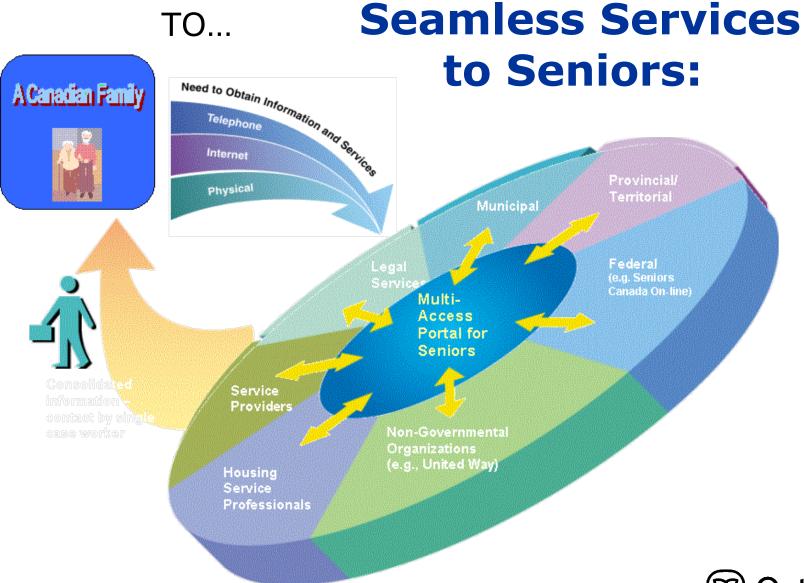


# **Example: Services to Seniors**

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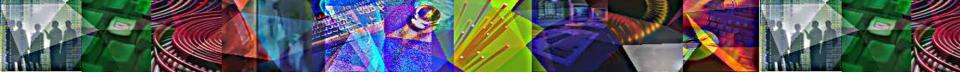


# seniorsinfo.ca





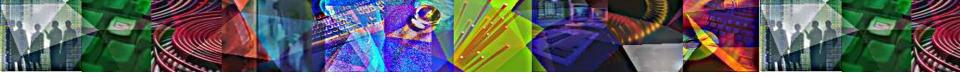
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#### **Best Practices – Common Enablers**

- Enablers are "reusable" core business capabilities that allow an enterprise to advance its level of maturity and agility in achieving its business goals. Key enablers that are essential to the improvement of public services. These may include (but are not limited to):
  - A modernized workforce
  - A strategic Customer Relationship Management program
  - Interoperable & integrated Information systems
  - Multi-channel service delivery
  - Streamlined supply chain management (e.g. procurement)
  - Transformation skills, methods and practices
  - Target Group cluster gateways and portals that help to integrate services
  - An enterprise Knowledge Management program





#### An e-Enabler Example: Information Management - Strategy & Design

- Create self-managing (i.e. "smart") data
  - Adopt XML as a data exchange mechanism
  - Adopt a set of standards and specifications for designing interoperable information systems (ebXML)
  - Use open standards
  - Implement distributed network of registries and repositories
- Implement enhanced federated information management
  - Accountability framework
  - Standards, guidelines, and best practices
  - Re-usable metadata and design patterns
  - Information Management Centre of Expertise



#### Next Steps – continuing to resolve challenges

- **Organizational Design**: Physical consolidation of people, processes and systems to contain labour and capital costs and achieve efficiencies in other areas.
- Sustainable Financial Model: First generation pricing needs to evolve into more sophisticated activity based costing and linked to more transparent financial reporting. The original self-financing assumptions for shared services may have to be revisited. Options should address how to generate needed revenue for infrastructure renewal. Currently no means to generate and retain additional revenue for investment capital, or to finance investments over their life cycle.
- **Governance**: Governance needs to align with its customer reach. For example, expansion of services/sales across levels of government would have to be reflected accordingly in the design of the governance framework.
- **Best Models of Service Delivery**: After four years of operation, we are reassessing which business lines to operate directly and which, if any, to outsource. Exploring how to share the benefits of leveraged procurement across levels of government, and how best to retain specialized IT resources to support propriety solutions (e.g. ERP suites).



# **Measuring E-Ontario Outcomes**

#### Need to demonstrate significant benefits:

- Cost savings and cost avoidance for Ontario taxpayers
- More reliable and secure base for delivery of e-services
- More transparent and accountable government
- Less duplication of infrastructure and effort
- Seamless government made concrete faster/better service to clients across jurisdictional lines
- Significantly improved access to information and services
- Ontario mobilized to capture full benefits available from I&IT



# **Thank You**



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