# COST LocRef, 23-24 Oct 2015 WG 2 Internal (post-)NPM reforms

Crisis perceptions and other factors of cutback strategies in European LGOs A Comparative Survey of France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia, Germany the UK





## Research goals

Explanatory knowledge

Descriptive knowledge

Evaluative knowledge

Analyze triggering and facilitating factors in various institutional, economic & social contexts

Describe & catagorize cutback efforts in terms of strategies, modalities &levers

Investigate the implementation mechanisms of the cost-cutting programs & the factors of success or failure

Knowledge Transfer

## Central research issue

## Starting position

- ⇒LG affected by the global fiscal crisis
- ⇒Reduction of central endowments: new focus of savings policies
- ⇒Increase of social expenses
- ⇒Financial stress

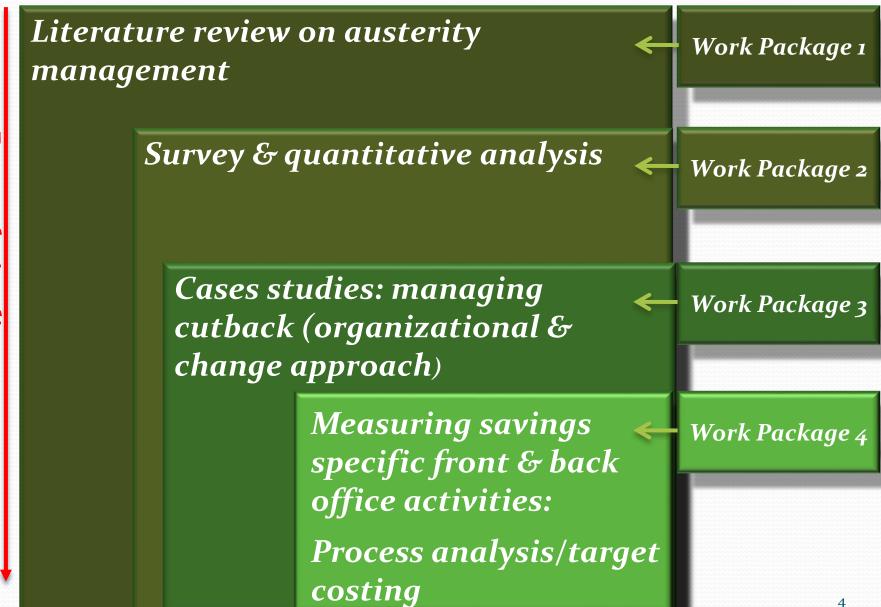
### **Problem:**

- ⇒Doing more with less
- ⇒Doing less with even lesser
- ⇒Simultaneaously: Cut & Innovate & Collaborate

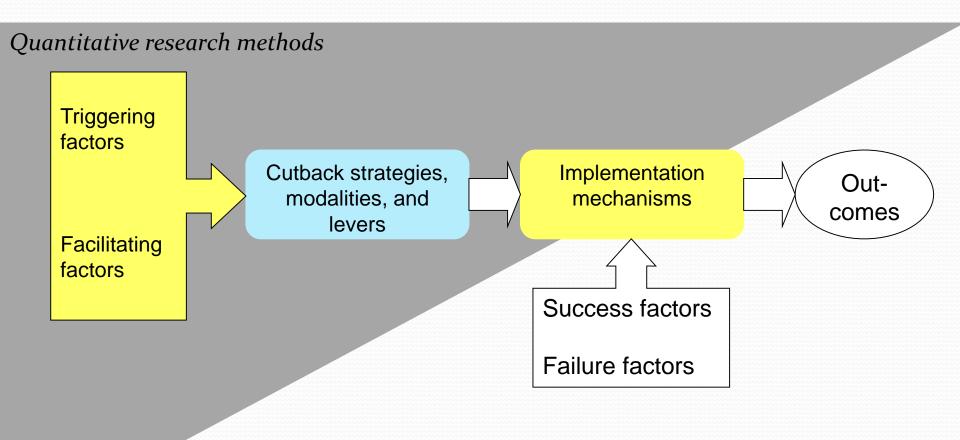
### Solution

- ⇒Proliferation of cost-reduction programmes
- ⇒Variety of
  cutback
  strategies
  implemented at
  the same time

## Research Project: the "Next Steps"



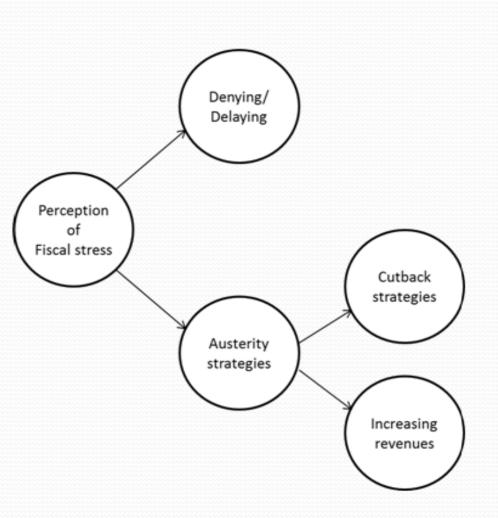
## Questionnaire: Explicative model



## Circumscribing the research questions

- Public organizations' reactions to crisis: an unstructured field
- 2) Factors of cut-back reactions : unconclusive quantitative studies
- 3) Field research: US Vs the EU

# 1) Public organizations' reactions to crisis: an unstructured field



- An interest for developing research on strategies to deal with decline, rather than mitigating it (Bozeman 2010)
- « A cutback is a cutback... how to wind back bureaucratic spending and staff with least damage to whatever is held dear" (Dunsire & Hood 1989)
- The highest challenge of LGOs: expectations of citizens and politicians

# 1) Public organizations' reactions to crisis: an unstructured field

Authors	Categorization of cutback actions and		
	instruments		
Clark and al.	- Revenue raising		
(1984)	<ul> <li>Productivity improvements</li> </ul>		
	- Attempt to reduce expenditures		
Jick and Murray			
(1982: 144)	- Externally oriented political cuts		
	- Internally oriented political cuts (cuts		
	on weak units)		
	- Across-the-board cuts		
	- Delay		
	- Abdication (turning to others to for		
	decisions)		
	- Passivity		
Turem and Born	- Traditional: across-the-board cuts,		
(1983)	hiring freeze, and lobbying for		
	reductions in cutbacks		
	- New: improving management		
	practices, setting priorities in client		
	needs and services provided, using		
	self-help and non-service approaches,		
	building new relationships and creating		
	alliances with other agencies and firms		
Stevens and	- Seek external revenue		
McGowan (1983)	- Compromise existing authority and		
	financial position (e.g., by defaulting		
	on debt)		
	- Increase internal revenue		
	- Seek additional state aid and authority		
	- State pays high-cost items		
	- Cut safety and human services		

Authors	Categorization of cutback actions and instruments		
Levine (1978)	- External political tactics to resist decline		
	External political tactics to smooth decline		
	- External economical tactics to resist decline		
	External Economical tactics to smooth decline		
	- Internal political tactics to resist decline		
	- Internal political tactics to smooth decline		
	- Internal economical tactics to resist decline		
	- Internal economical tactics to smooth decline		
Plant and White	- Across-the-board cuts		
(1982)	- Improving productivity		
	- Cutting marginal programs		
	- Outsourcing and other market-driven strategies		
	- Clarification and utilization of organizational		
	mission		
Dunsire and	- Decrementalism		
Hood (1989)	Reorganization		
	- Demanning		
	- Curtailment		
Pollitt (2010)	- Cheese slicing		
	- Efficiency gains		
	- Centralized priority settings.		
Overmans and	- Cutbacks		
Noordegraaf	- Retrenchment		
(2014)	- Decline		
	- Downsizing		
Raudla and al	- Instruments for cutting operational measures		
(2013)	(running costs)		
	- Program measures (transfers and grants)		
	- Capital expenditures (investments):		

# 1) Public organizations' reactions to crisis: an unstructured field

	Cutback budgeting	Managerial cutback	Cutback actions with an outbound focus
Macro	Accross the board/ targeted budgets	Business & Management model	Merger/ privatisation/ Policy transfer
Meso	Budget format	Isolated management techniques	Collaboration: joint venture, PPP, outsourcing
Micro	Budgeting techniques	Informal management practices	Internal decision with direct impacts on partners and beneficiaries

## 1) Structure of the questionnaire

Postpon
e
Cosmetic

Externaliz
Ation

Strategy
/Goals

Resources/
Processes

Output

Tariffs

## Diffusion

- France (Turc, Guenoun)
- Italy (Mussari, Palmieri)
- Portugal (Rodrigues)
- Ireland (Robbins)
- Slovenia (Pevcin)
- Germany (Schwab, Blank)
- UK (Liddle)
- ... (Spain, UK...)

- France: diffusion through networks (AFIGESE-CT, INET, CNFPT, PILOTE, Gazette des Communes, Lettre du Cadre, UFPT)
- Difficulties of sampling

Size of LGO populations

- France: 36 786

- Italy: 8 092

- Portugal: 308

- Ireland: 80

- Germany: 11 252

- Spain: 8 167

- Slovenia: 211

- UK: 433

### 2) Factors of cut-back reactions: inconclusive quantitative studies

- Factors explored:
  - Severity of fiscal crisis
  - Duration of crisis
  - Demands of interest groups
  - Community pressures
  - External events
  - Functional responsibilities
  - Political culture
  - Management politicization
  - Unionization...

(Levine et al. 1982; Levine 1979, 1985; Bartle 1996; Clark & Walter 1990; Raudla et al. 2015)

- Some proof from qualitative research
- Failure of quantitative confirmation (Bartle 1996; Morgan & Pammer 1988; Clark & Walter 1990)
- Proposing an alternative framework:
  - Strategic issue diagnosis & organizational responses to crisis (Dutton & Duncan 1987, Dutton & Jackson 1987, Dutton 1986)
  - Cutback programs as responses to perceptions of fiscal crisis

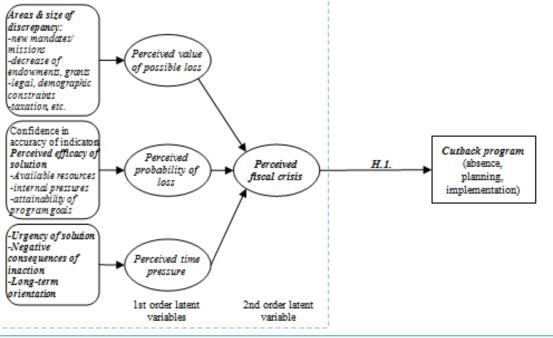
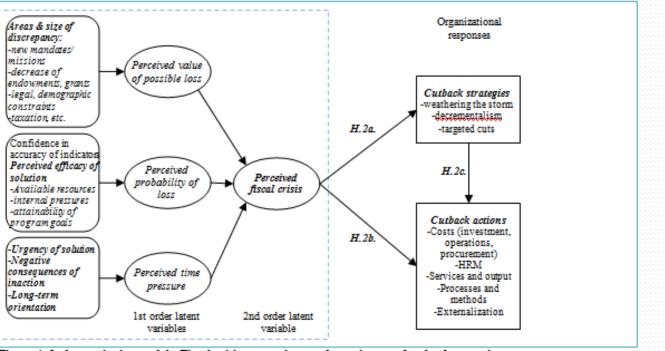


Figure 3: 1st quantitative model - Fiscal crisis perceptions as triggers of cutback programs in LGOs

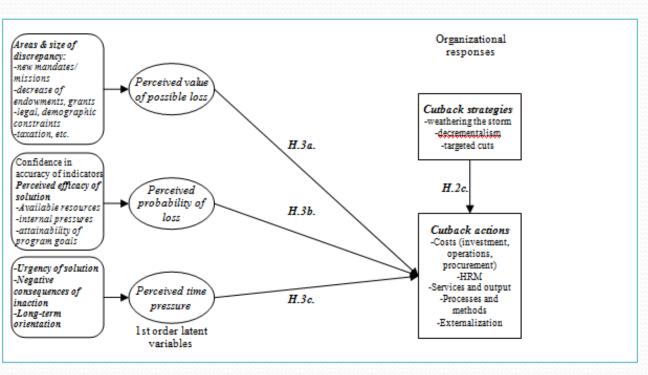


2) Factors of cut-back reactions:

inconclusive quantitative studies

Testing various models

2) Factors of cut-back reactions: inconclusive quantitative studies



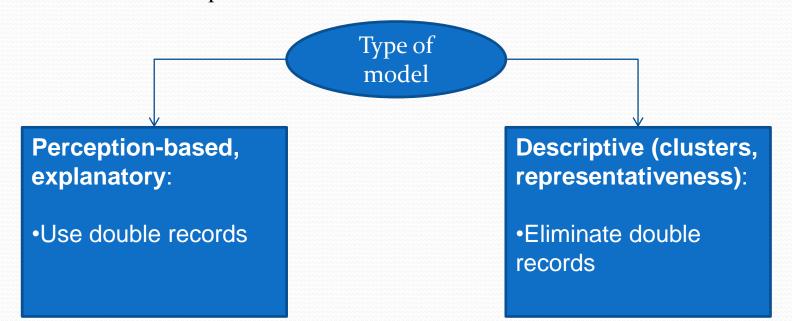
Testing various models

## Other models and ways of using the data

- Clustering (hierarchical ascending, descending)
- Impact of political makeup on cutback triggering & features (strategies)
- Links between cutback strategies and cutback levers (correlations)
- Comparison of planned programs & effective programs
- ...
- Other ideas ??

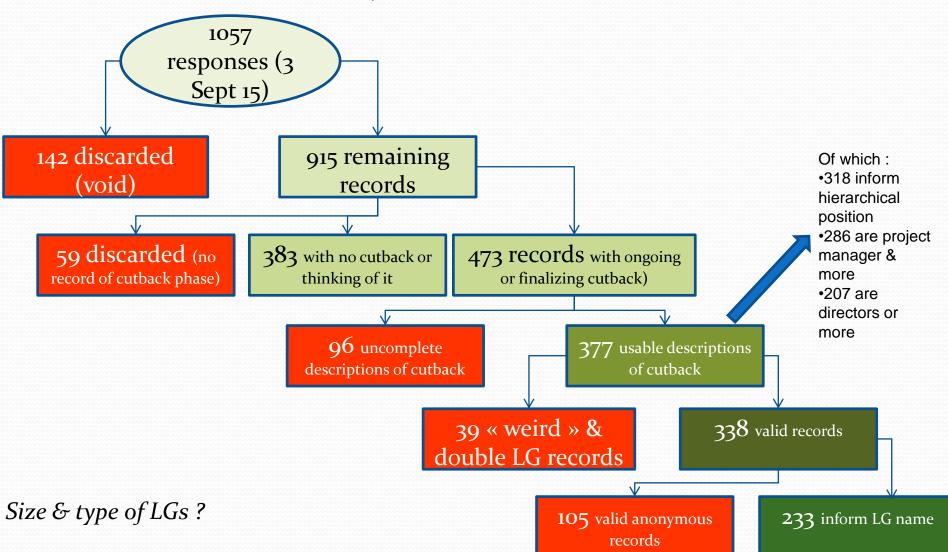
### The French data

- Online survey (databases of partner institutions: Gazette, CNFPT, AATF, Afigese, SNDGCT, Carnutes) → uncontrolled sample
- Collection units: Mayor, councilmen with administrative functions, CEO, Deputy CEOs, Directors, Department heads, Managers of HR, Finance, Management control departments → Leadership team (some global view of cutback)
  - **>** some double records / LG
  - How to use? Proposal of data treatment

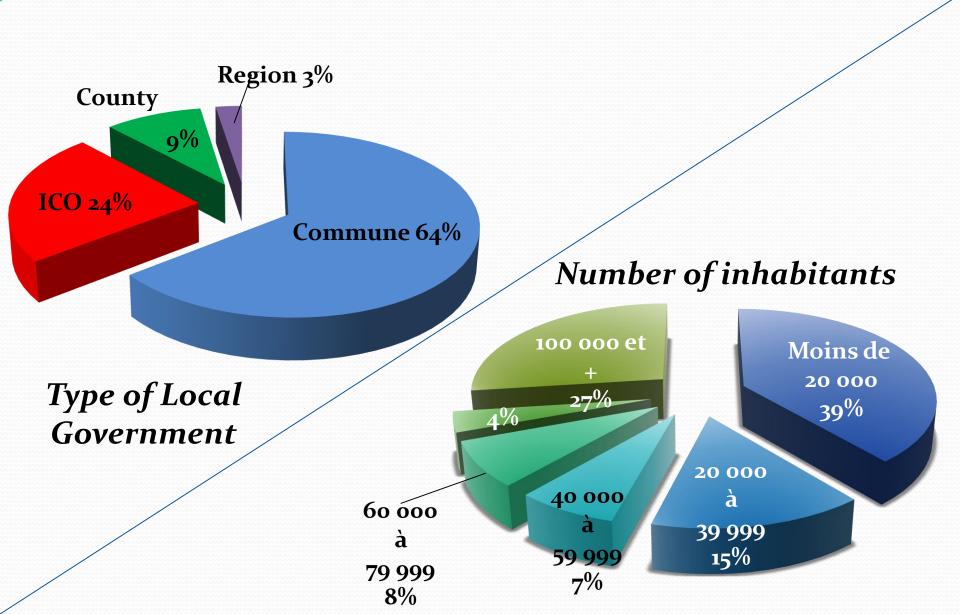


### The French data

- Many cases of LGs without cutback processes
  - Do not discard! Use for triggering models (crisis perception and stage of cutback are informed)



### The French data



## First French study

- Characterize cutback strategies and levers
- Work on database without double records
- Method: PC & Varimax (dimensionality); FA & Promax (sorting items)

## Accounting & budget strategies

## Reduction/su ppress. Prog./act.

-Red prg./act most costly/ essential -Red/supp of optional pol. & serv -supp. Prg./act. Unaligned with population needs

## The financial approach

-Active strg. Of debt management -Better cap. Of financial engineering & forecasting

## Mitigation approach

-Accounting« paper » cuts-Equal misery

## Integration of stakeholder expectations

-Include expectations and pressures of other institutions -Higher citizen participation to cutback choices

- Targeted cutback
- Implementation of spending norms per department
- Comprehensive cuts based on reassessment of goals and priorities

Factor correlations				
Cutback Strategy	1	2	3	4
1 Reduction/ Suppress.	1,000			
2 Financial	0,261	1,000		
3 Mitigation	- 0,0087	- 0,372	1,000	
4Ext. stakeholders	0,309	0,535	-0,204	1,000

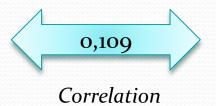
### Resources

#### **Indirect levers**

- -Increase asset maintenance for + value & use
- -Automatize maintenance
- -Rationalize the premises / open space
- -Capp or reduce energy & utility costs
- -Joint procurement with other LGs
- -Sourcing policy
- -Management control of procurement
- -Flexible work planning and organization
- -Reduce absenteeism

#### **Direct HR levers**

- -Capped aggregate payroll
- -Layoff or non replacement of contract employees
- -Reshuffle staff according to dept budgets
- -Reduce remuneration (wage freeze, overtime...)
- -Control career progress, use less credential employees



- Reduce investments, postpone
- Cancel investment
- Limit, postpone, suppress maintenance
- Capped cost of supplies
- Capped institutional overhead
- Implement procurement unit or int joint procurement
- Compare procurement prices with other LGs
- Benchmark providers
- Encourage retirement & early retirement schemes

### Processes and methods

## Performance manag. And accountability

- -Responsibility centers & annual int contracting -Incentive syst based o efficiency and cost
- -Business intelligence syst
- -Systematic cost calcul
- -Management by obj
- -Reduct hierarchy layer
- -Decentralize HR&Fin decisions
- -Maagement charts

## Administrative planning

- -Org missions, visions, strg planning -Multiannual invest & property scheme
- -Multiannul operations plan

## Management models

- -Yield management
- -Lean management
- -Process reengineering
- -Syst of quality manag & control (ISO, CAF, EFQM)
- -Benchmarking

	Factor o	correlations	
	1	2	3
1 PM & Accountab.	1,000		
2 Planning	0,672	1,000	
3 Manag models	0,747	0,579	1,000

- Eval of public policies & user satisfaction
- Reorganization of management review meetings
- Specialized unit for management improvement
- Use of external expertise
- Merger of departments & onestop-shop
- Project management
- Raise management awareness for cutback & efficiency
- Raise employees' awareness for cutback & efficiency
- Employee assessment
- Customer relationship management

### Output, Tariffs, Partners

#### **Output reduction**

-Reduce frequency /
intensity of output
-Reduce range of
services /
compensations
-Level or reduce
service quality /
compensations
-Reduce opening hours
-Reduce no of outlets
or capacity

## Modernize and coproduce

-Implement contacts of means / obj with ONGs -Increase private patronage / sponsorship -Use new types of partnerships & civil society resources -Streamline service delivery -Digitalization / e-administration

## Diffuse pressure to other LGs & private partners

-Shift certain functions

or policies to other LGs
-Contract out to firms,
PPPs
-Inter-government
management of certain
resources / policies
-Decrease funding of
inter-govt services and
programs
-Privatize certain

activities & services

- Transform compulsory to discretionary services
- Decrease entitlements
- Organize higher user participation (selfservice)
- Include social and sustainable development clauses in public procurement
- Review outsourcing contracts
- In-source services
- Contract out to ONGs
- Suppress / reduce subsidies to civil society organizations

Factor correlations			
	1	2	3
1 Output reduction	1,000		
2 Modernize & coproduce	0,091	1,000	
3 Diffuse pressur	0,117	0,383	1,000

## Timeline - We need to start producing !!!

#### Jan-March 2013

Production of the questionnaire

#### May 2015 Dubrovnik

Model discussion. Team construction

National adaptations, translation of model Data collection (France, Portugal)

#### → December 2015

Data collection (Italy, Slovenia, Ireland, Germany, UK?, Spain?)

#### → April 2016

Quantitative analyses: national, comparative (various groups & models)

#### May, June2016

!!! Write first papers !!! Send to Journals

#### →December 2016

Second wave of papers

2017 **CUTBACK BOOK** 

**Publication** 

strategy

June-Oct 2015

## **Publication strategy**

CONTENT			
Explanative models	Description of cutback approaches: national & comparative	Comparing planned & effective cutback programs	Partial approaches & exploitations of questionnaires
-Triggering models -Intensity of crisis perception – cutback strategies -Cutback strategies → cutback levers -Political makeup & cutback strategies and levers	-Cluster analyses (ascending, descending, etc.) -Factor analyses -Comparisons across LG strata, comparisons across size,		-e.g. crisis perceptions & macro-dimensions (European comparison) -Tariffs VS resource cutback -National adaptations of questionnaire 
<b>YOUR IDEAS</b> -(functional, etc.)	- YOUR IDEAS	- YOUR IDEAS	-YOUR IDEAS
-COMPARATIVE	- COMPARATIVE	- COMPARATIVE	COMPARATIVE

## **Publication strategy**

	National	Comparative
→ Oct 2015	Translation & adaptation of questionnaires	
→ Dec 2015	Data Collection	
Jan → March 2016	Quantitative analyses & feedback	Creation of comparative databases
May → April 2016		Quantitative analyses & feedback
June → July 2016	Write first papers, send to journals	Write first papers, send to journals
→ Dec 2016	Second wave of papers	Second wave of papers
2017	CUTBACK BOOK	CUTBACK BOOK

## Publication strategy

Slices & partitions

Your ideas