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**Roadmap for implementing standards**

**Proposal for GSBPM**

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Self-assessment criteria for GSBPM

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| Levels  Dimensions | Initial | Pre-implementation | Early implementation | Corporate implementation | Mature implementation |
| Business (management) | management is unaware or uninterested in GSBPM business value. | management begins to recognize the value added for the application of GSBPM.  Commences dissemination/ communication activities to business domains to demonstrate the benefits of using the model | Supportive management, (clear mandate for the implementation of GSBPM)  A corporate-wide programme/strategy for use of the standard by management is not yet in place.  . | Management uses GSBPM as a framework for defining and scoping business capabilities and services. | Management uses GSBPM systematically and regularly for managing business capabilities and services. |
| Business (standardization) | No standard business process model descriptions/definitions are in use. Ad hoc approaches applied on case-by-case basis. Lack of common process terminology in use across the organisation’s statistical domains. Similar procedures followed by different individuals undertaking same task. | Organisation adopts the GSBPM business process model as a reference standard, in order to use it as a framework to facilitate a higher degree of standardisation | Start documenting/ defining existing business processes using the GSBPM  Development of a plan for standardised and documented procedures | Organisation has started to standardize and describe procedures for all GSBPM sub-processes | Organisation has widespread expertise and familiarity with the use and application of the GSBPM - It is the reference framework for all statistical activity. GSBPM based responsibilities are shared between job positions and are described in job descriptions.  Organisation has standardised and described procedures for all GSBPM sub-processes  Statistical activities are harmonised to the statistical process model – business functions are standardised to the model |
| Business (planning) | ~~Every survey had its own production system, with little coordination between the surveys~~  Moved to 'Applications' below....  Projects/programs are planned in isolation with little or no coordination between them. | Use of the standard for planning is basic and limited to a few individuals.  Parts of the organisation are becoming interested in the potential value of the standard for planning. | High level model starts to be used for generic project/programme scoping and planning;  Use of the standard for planning is spreading, but pratise varies between individuals and between business units.  . | GSBPM is used as a framework for all corporate planning | GSBPM is used for identification and planning of improvement activities. |
| Methods | No common approaches regarding the development and use of methods  Methods areidentified and specified with no reference to GSBPM phases | Carrying out an examination of existing methods, mapping to GSBPM phases and/or sub-processes  Methods are mapped in one or more GSBPM phases, | New and common methods, are identified and defined within the context of particular GSBPM phases, in order to improve coherence and consistency of the statistical production process | Existing and new methods are defined using the GSBPM phases and sub-processes across the whole organisation. | Methods are standardised and optimized ed within the GSBPM and extensively re-used |
| Information | No standardised way of defining information objects (data and metadata) with reference to their use in GSBPM No integration of information | Initial identification and classification of information objects by GSBPM phase  Evaluation of the functionality in relation to the needs of the survey | New projects adopt standard methods of classifying information object use and terminology by GSBPM process  Existing applications have a varied practise regarding mapping of information objects by GSBPM phase and sub-process. | Information objects used within the organisation are mapped to the GSBPM phases and processes in a consistent manner, and the changes to information objects are well defined | Information object usage and nomenclature is harmonised/standardised across the organisation, maximising reuse of data and metadata objects wherever possible |
| Applications | Applications are developed without reference to GSBPM;  Applications are developed stand-alone, in silos, - every survey has its own production system, with little re-use of applications between the surveys  Common problems are solved in different ways | Examination of existing applications where they map to GSBPM phases/high-level processes, in order to facilitate a higher degree of standardisation  Applications are mapped in one or more GSBPM phases, | Specifications for new application scope start to be defined by GSBPM phases/ processes  Adoption of plan for the implementation of GSBPM, setting the priorities for the improvement and development of activities  Applications are mapped in GSBPM phases  and sub-processes | Using GSBPM to define statistical function and system development mapping for all existing applications and as a basis for all new application development.  Monitoring and coordination of the implementation plan of GSBPM  Start to use a Service Catalogue to manage service components | All the applications are mapped at component level to GSBPM sub-processes, or lower;  Service Catalogue is used across the organisation to monitor/maintain all the service components of the organisation's statistical production |
| Technology | No mapping of technology resources by GSBPM phases exists.  Hardware/software procured/implemented at silo level, leading to hardware/software proliferation | Examination of current allocation of technology resource to statistical production systems (may be dedicated silo-specific hardware and software) | Commence mapping of existing technology resources to GSBPM phases and sub-processes | Technology resource allocation is mapped by GSBPM phase, process, or sub-process;  ,  Development of common interfaces, in order to enable re-use of data and metadata across the whole organisation | The hardware and software is optimised to the requirements and demands of the statistical business processes; utilisation of ‘cloud’ resource, allowing flex up or down depending upon demand  Transformation to an interactive production environment in the organisation |