

USING PRA & SCENARIO PLANNING FOR BUSINESS CASES & BENEFITS REALISATION

Richard Max-Lino

MSc (London), MBA (Erasmus)

Quest4™



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CONTEXT

- What are the most important scenarios for us to think about in order that we can assess;
 - (i) the extent to which a policy and components really are a good idea to implement
 - (ii) what it will cost - including rectifying the consequences identified above - for the individual, organisation and State
 - (iii) depending on (i) and (ii), which scenarios are least damaging whilst delivering the best benefits for the State, the organisation and the individual – i.e. what are the optimum scenarios and options?



PREVIOUS WORKSHOP

- **Select Key Benefits**
 - Across wide range of stakeholders, from State agencies and departments to individuals
- **Identify Risks** created by each benefit
 - Baseline probabilities, estimates based on what we know today
- **Consider Scenarios**
 - Address the entire stakeholder environment – each and every node in the data sharing model



FUTURE STEPS – HIGH LEVEL

- **Document Consequences** of Scenarios and Risks
 - Qualitative and quantitative terms
- **Estimate Costs**
 - Of consequences identified
 - Of implementation for each scenario
 - For each stakeholder category/node
- **Add these to the Business Case**
 - Show cost-benefit analyses for the continuum from the current optimism to the most risky scenarios
 - Effectively create a matrix with multiple options for decision support



AN EXAMPLE

- Propose and explore costs of automatic population and correction of databases (where false positives and false negatives are known to exist)
- Is there merit in exploring the cost of automatically alerting individuals when new queries involving commercial organisations (i.e. non Public Sector bodies and agencies) are made?
- Can we calculate the annual cost to stakeholders of "repairing" false information, using that benchmark for comparison with the costs of Items 1 and 2 above?

AN EXAMPLE

- 100,000-132,000 ID thefts annually*
- Up to 300 hours per person* repairing consequences (police, banks, credit card companies and the credit reference agencies) – recall false positives etc
- Average salary per person (£30k) at 1,800 hours yields a cost of repair per individual of £5,000
- 40,000 IDs repaired* annually means £200 million per year collectively
- How does that compare with the costs for other stakeholder nodes, and how does any comparison influence the choice of policies for implementation?



Thank You

