

# Why Mozart is going broke and Beethoven is not

## And what we can learn from system theory about it

Eurosai Seminar 2009

## Case study

---

- Background
  - Audit Question
  - Sub-questions and Tasks
  - Organizational Issues
- 

## Theory

---

- Basics: System Theory
  - Construct your Reality
  - Manage Complexity
  - “Integration” of Auditee
- 

„Brain Teasers“

# Legal Background

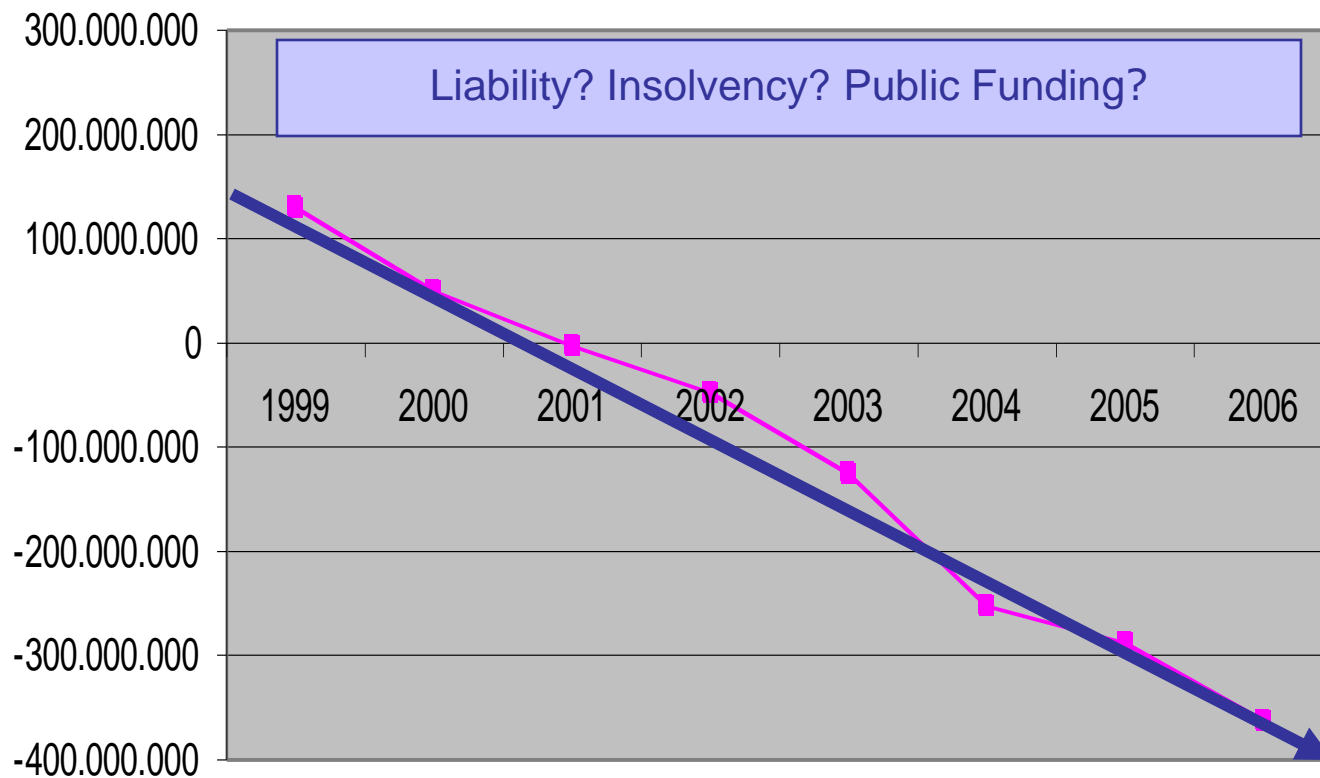
S. 3

- Mozart and Beethoven are **health care** institutions that operate under the **same legal regime**
- **Membership** is obligatory, Percentage of **income** paid for insurance is regulated by federal legislation
- **Level of Service**: Management buys “necessary and appropriate” services from doctors and pharmaceuticals
- **Management elected** by those who pay (Employees and Employers)
- **Government as “watchdog”** - can take over management in case of abuse

# Economic Background

S. 4

## Net Assets Mozart



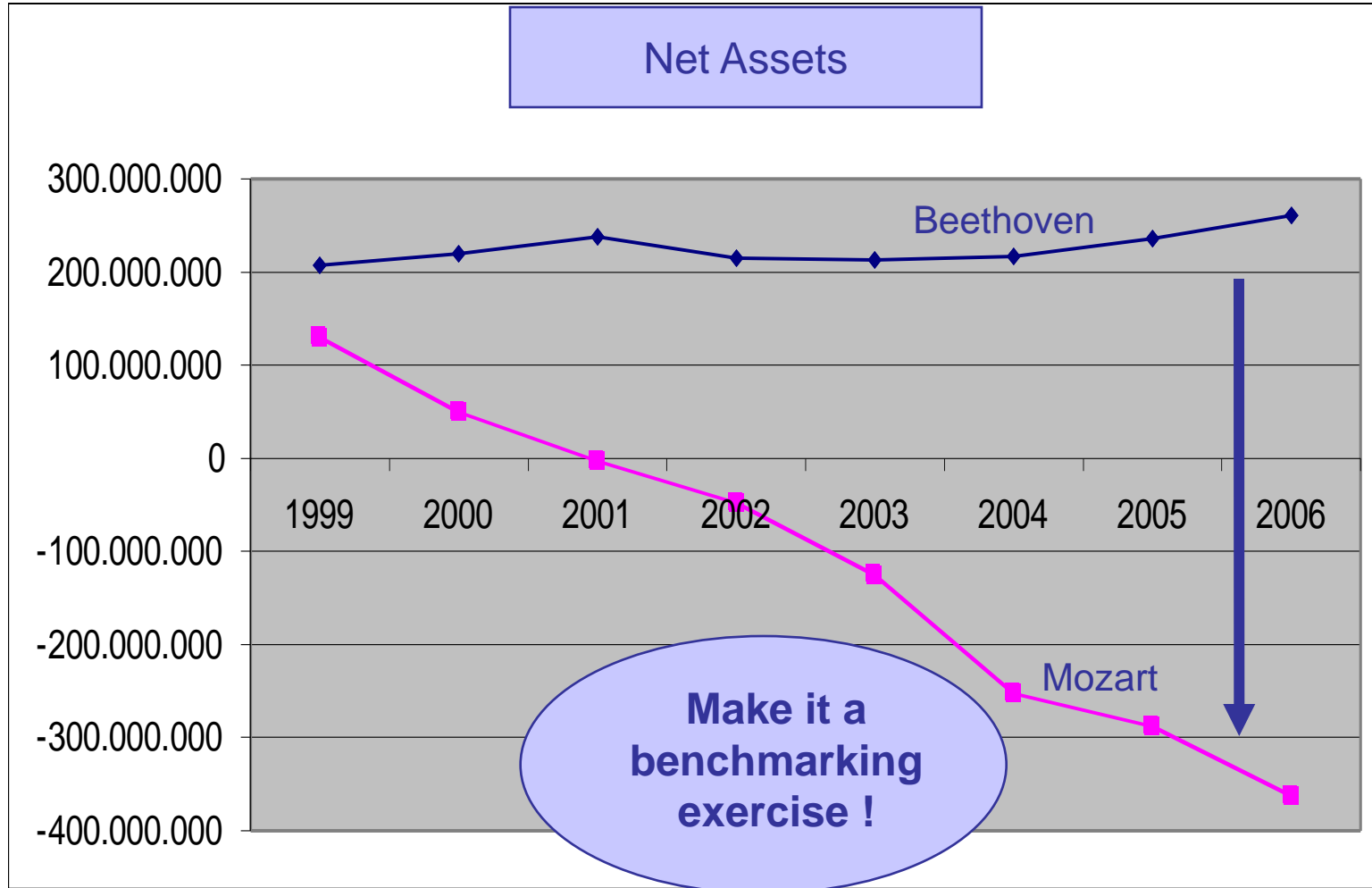
Liability? Insolvency? Public Funding?

Prior audits

- **4 prior audits** (2 by CPA, 2 by a ministry)
- **No conclusive result**

# How to phrase the audit question?

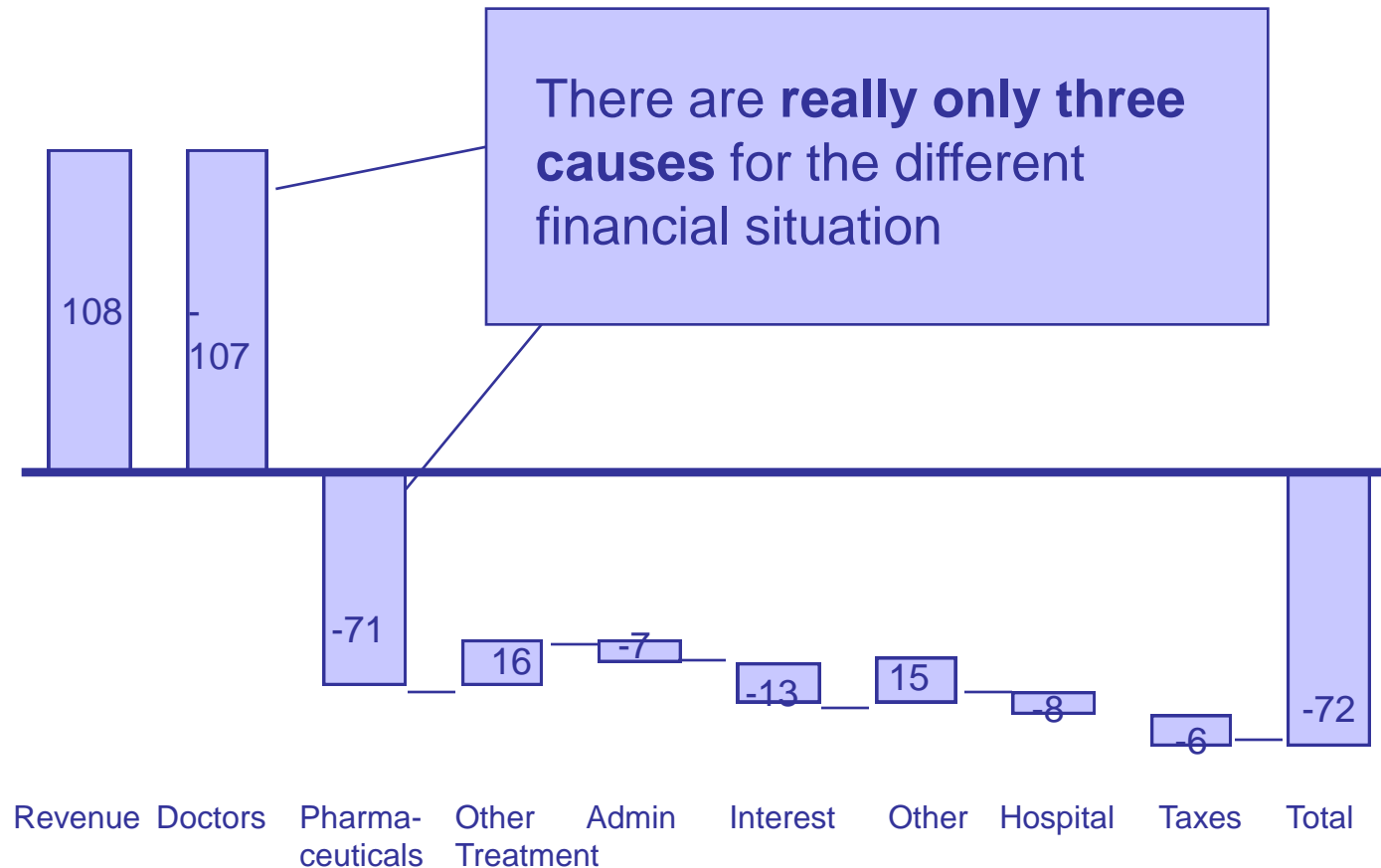
# Define a benchmark



# Define main levers

S. 7

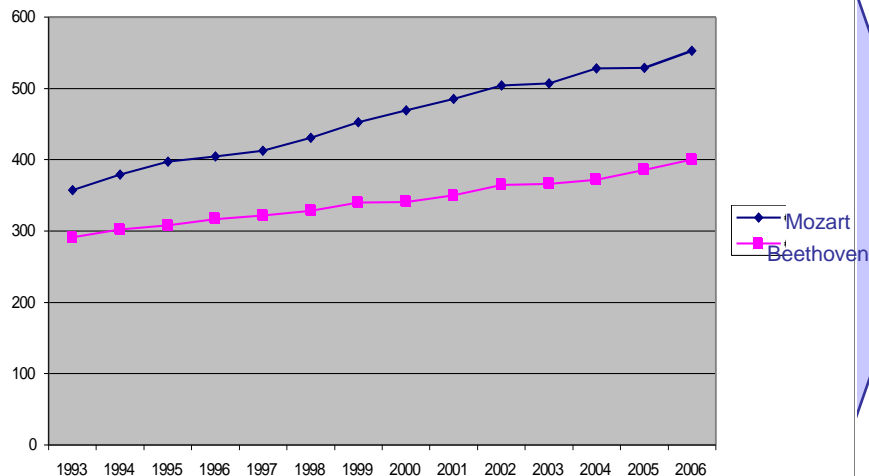
Delta Mozart to Beethoven in EUR per Caput



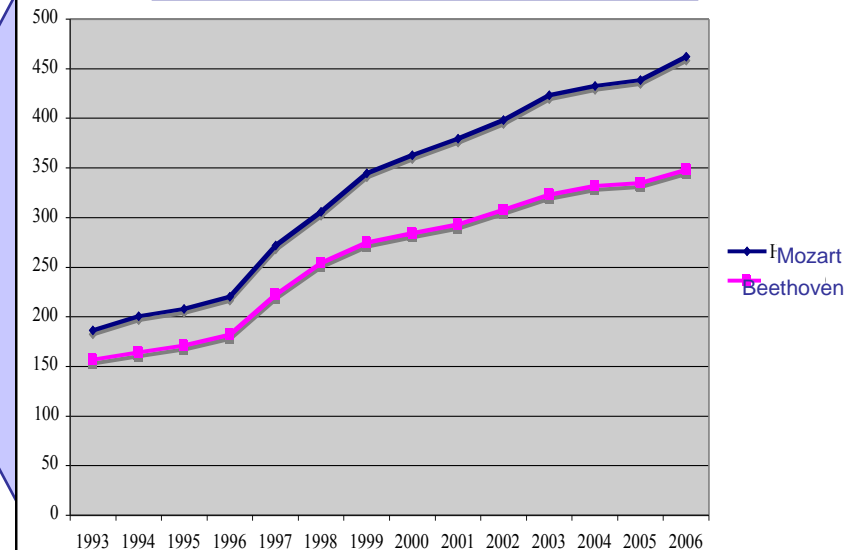
# Look at relative change

**Relative Change** - not structural difference, not historical change, but difference in change

Doctors



Pharma





# Sub-Questions and Tasks

# Complex Analysis, simple communication

## Communicate: simple price comparisons

### Non linear Analysis

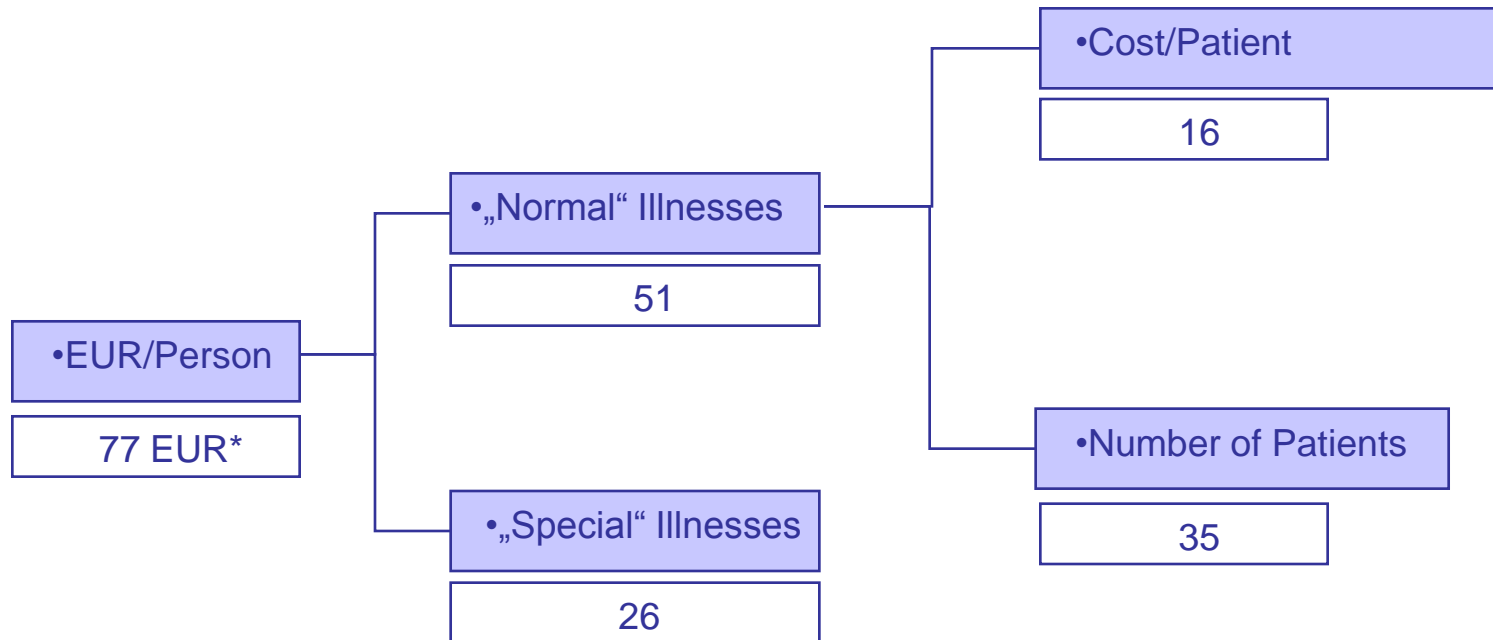
- Including price, quantity and structural effects
- Selection of detailed objects of analyses

		effect
Radiology	• <u>CT/MR</u> : M: 105/155 EUR B: 97/129 EUR	5,4 Mill EUR
Eye specialists	• <u>Tonometrical Diagnosis</u> : M: 9,60 B: 2,74	2,4 Mill EUR
General	• <u>Written reports</u> : M: 14,08 B: 5,80 - 6,60	10 Mill EUR
Internal Medicine	• <u>Ergometrics</u> : M: 67 B: 45	1 Mill EUR

# Clear Logic Trees

S. 11

Delta Mozart/Beethoven in EUR/Person insured



Drug Abuse (6,34); HIV (5,93); etc

# “Client Relationship” - Organizational Factors

# Key success factors

S. 13

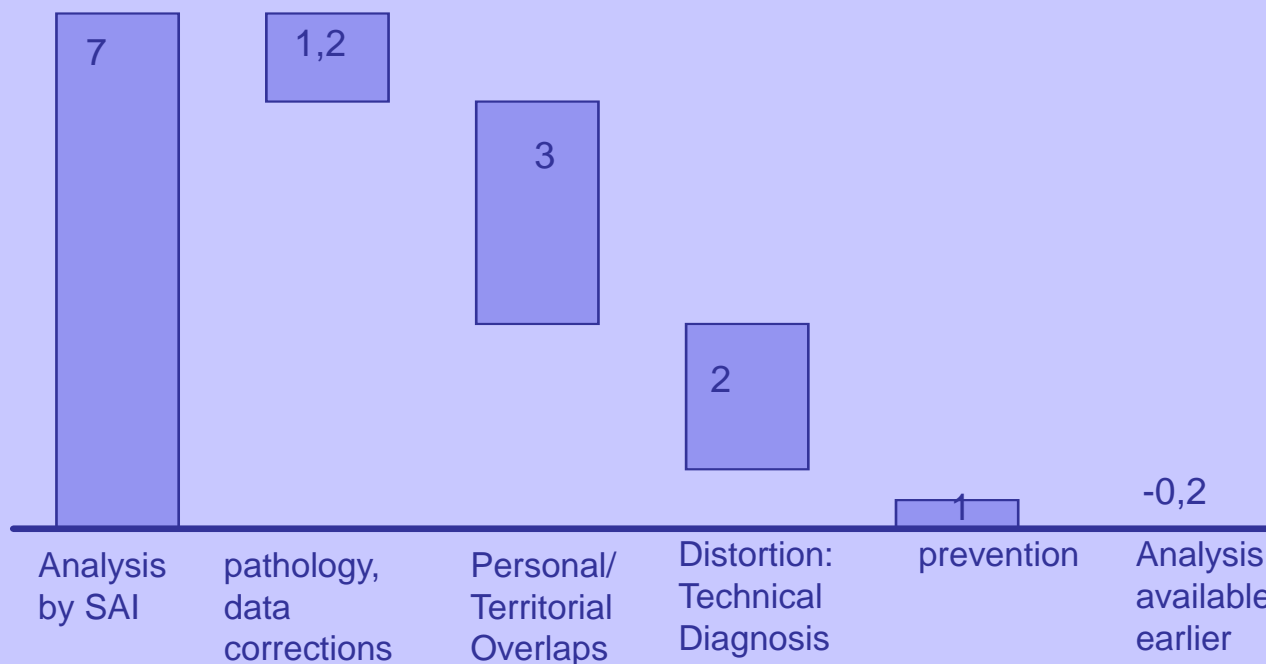
- **Building rapport:** we included legislative measures that worsened the situation of both auditees => “we can help you, not just blame you”
- **Using rapport:** The technical expertise of both auditees was decisive for the detailed analyses => (Team member, sounding board vs. “just” auditee ?)
- **Integration and Empowerment:** health economics departments of both auditees not only cooperated but actively delivered conceptual input to the model

# Why everybody was wrong before

S. 14

**logical rigor, independence** (don't assume prior analyses are correct)  
**integration** of auditee expertise

Difference between prior analyses of stakeholders and our analysis in EUR/Case



## Case study

---

- Background
  - Audit Question
  - Sub-Questions and Tasks
  - Organizational Issues
- 

## Theory

---

- Basics: System Theory
  - Construct your Reality
  - Manage Complexity
  - “Integration” of Auditee
- 

„Brain Teasers“

# System Theory Basics



# System Theory: Essentials

S. 17

## What theory tells us

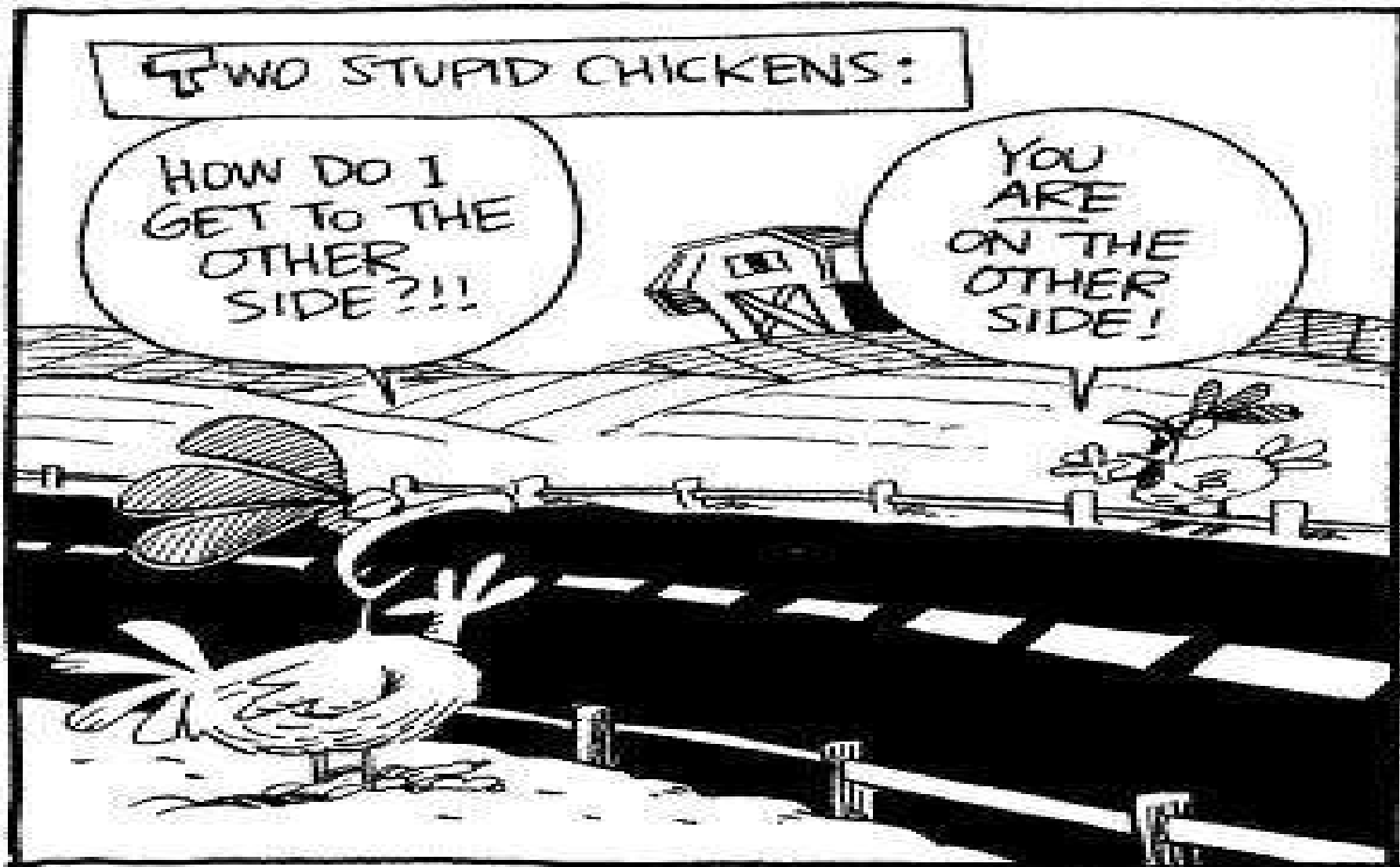
- **Circularity vs. direct causality:** humans are path dependant (if I tell the same joke twice...)
- **Constructivism - who looks at an issue is relevant** („An Austrian says all Austrians are lying...“)
- The **system defines its own reaction** (kick a stone, kick a dog)
- **Communication** is not „done“, it „**happens**“ - cooperation sender and receiver required
- **There is no static equilibrium** - find the sand corn that makes the scales tip

## What we can do with it

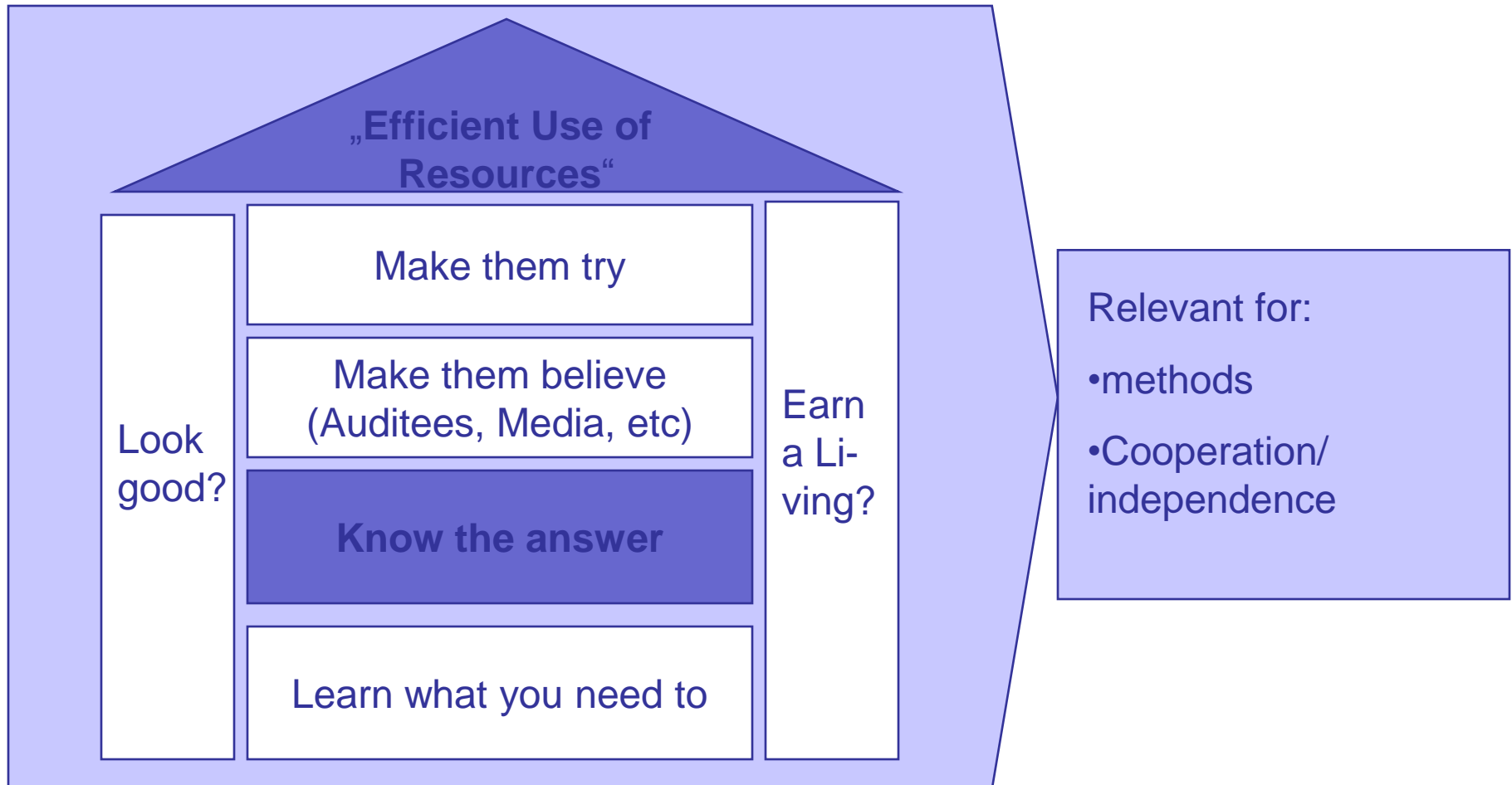
- **Consciously construct your reality and context**
- Reduce and create **complexity** to connect to the context
- **Management of dynamics** (people count)

# **Construct your Reality - and communicate it**

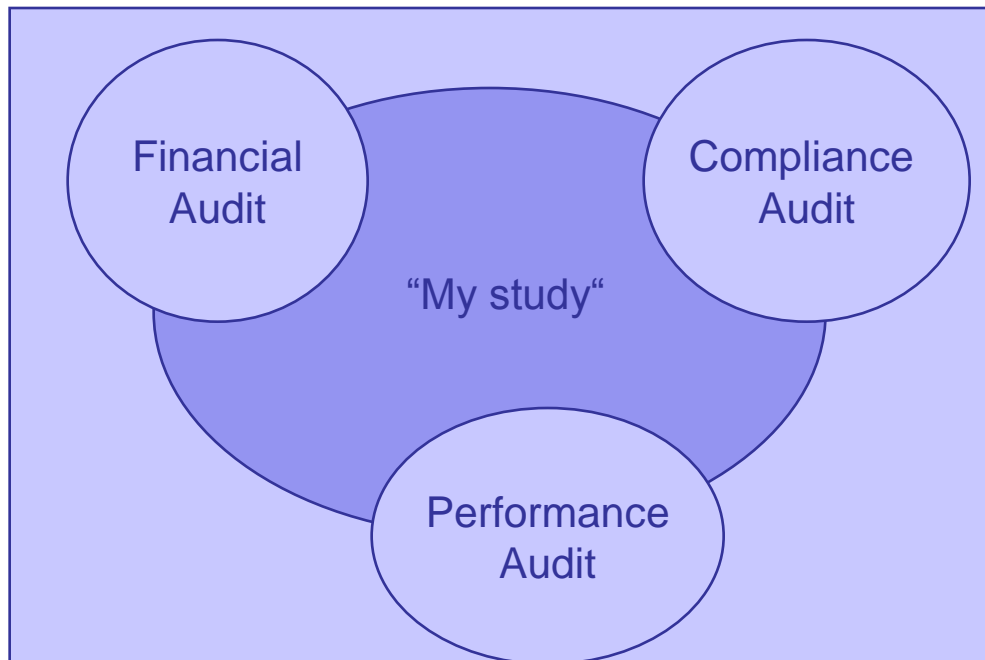
# Reality needs to be constructed



# Realities: Goals of an audit



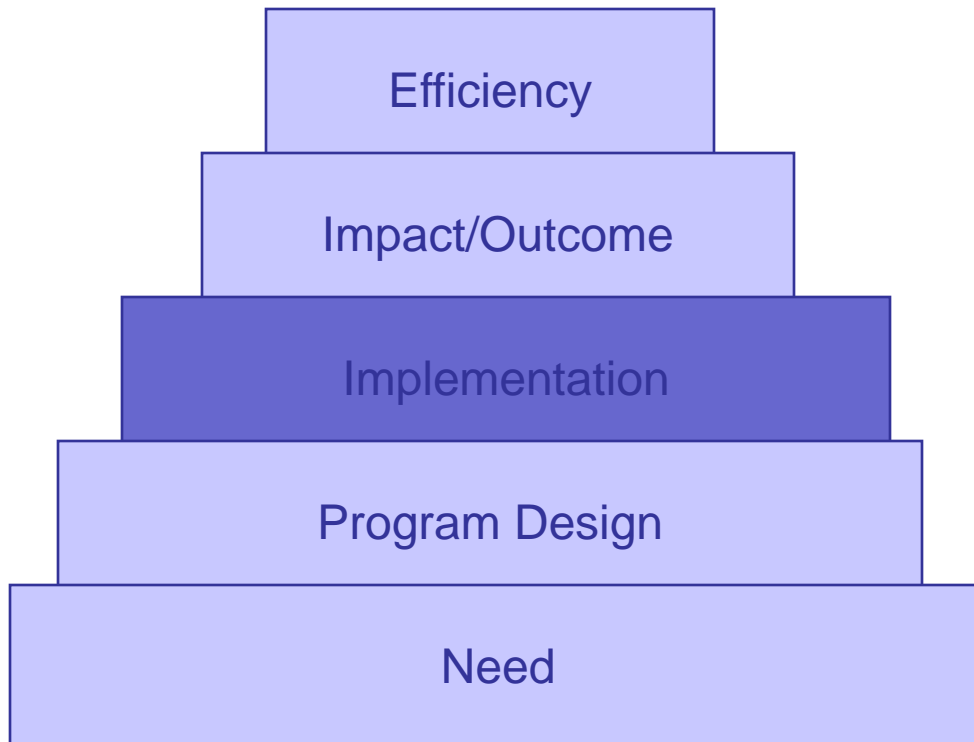
## „Conceptual Framework“



## „So what?“

- Be specific in goals and requirements
- Be aware of your power to shape expectations

- Most studies include financials, compliance and performance
- Audit requirements (Sampling, documentation, etc) are different



How do results and resources fit?

What are the results of actions?

How is the program implemented?

“Program Theory” - the logic that connects activities to its intended outcomes

What problem shall be solved ?

# Reduce and create Complexity

# Management of Complexity

S. 24

## Theory

- A system is defined by elements and their relationship - a **“Code”**
- Code defines the **level of complexity needed to interact with the context**
- => Information can be **too complex**
- => Information can be **not complex enough**

## Example

- System: Heating in my office
- => Code: if temperature goes below x, heating turns on, if temperature goes above y, heating turns of
- War or peace, summer or winter, pre-election or post-election, don't matter
- If temperature is excluded, the system does not work



# Complexity Management applied

S. 25

- **Talk business, not finance:** doctors and pharmaceuticals “shut off” when hearing too much finance talk
- **Talk experience, not math:** The nonlinear model about Behavior of Patients and Doctors did not reach the audience
- **Talk prices, not sociology:** Its about **prices** for specific single treatments, not patient behavior (this is what people really talk about)
- **Talk facts, not medicine** - you don't have credibility for speculation what is necessary, but you can say that two opposites are not usually both true

# Integration and Empowerment

# “Integration”

S. 27

- A performance audit creates a lot of work - not only for the auditors, also for auditees and sometimes for third parties
- All stakeholders will form their own opinion on what you are doing (strategically, but also operative)
- There is a great potential for misunderstandings by “Chinese whispering”
- “Integration” means: define common objectives, procedures, organizational structures for all involved (make them part of the effort)
- Be aware of the limits - independence, conflicts of interest, etc. but don't overestimate them

## Case study

---

- Background
  - Audit Question
  - Sub-Questions and Tasks
  - Organizational Issues
- 

## Theory

---

- Basics: System Theory
  - Construct your Reality
  - Manage Complexity
  - “Integration” of Auditee
- 

„Brain Teasers“

What can we  
do with  
system  
theory?

- **It is non - exclusive and can work with most other concepts**
  - “Viability” - every species that survives is “strong enough” - it doesn't make sense to argue between ants and lions
- **It allows you to respect the complexity of the real world as well as choose simple forms of communication**
- **There is a lot more to it than in this presentation**