





Session 605 - Mapping the Incident Management Process: Blueprint for Success

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- Passionate organizational change agent providing imaginative insight and dynamic leadership to transform organizations into best practice, customerfocused environments
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Overview



- What is a Flowchart & Why use it?
- Step 1 Choose your tool
- Step 2 Choose your method
- Step 3 Identify functions
- Step 4 Identify processes
- Step 5 Drawing a functional flow diagram
- Step 6 Map out Incident Management
- Step 7 Real world examples
- Step 8 Enhancing diagrams
- Step 9 Putting it all together
- Step 10 Next Steps

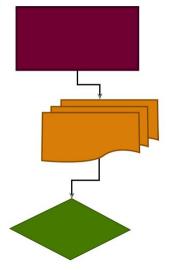




What Is A Flowchart?



- A Flowchart is a diagram that uses graphic symbols to depict the nature and flow of the steps in a process
- Another name for this tool is "flow diagram"



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When Should You Use A Flowchart?



- Promote understanding of a process by explaining the steps pictorially
 - A Flowchart can help you gain agreement about the sequence of steps
 - One good Flowchart can replace pages of words
- Provide a tool for training employees
 - Flowcharts can be very helpful in training employees to perform the process according to standardized procedures



When Should You Use A Flowchart?



- Identify problem areas and opportunities for process improvement.
 - Once you break down the process steps and diagram them, problem areas become more visible
 - It is easy to spot opportunities for simplifying and refining your process by analyzing decision points, redundant steps, and rework loops.
- Depict customer-analyst relationships
 - Helping the process workers to understand who their customers are

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Keys To Success





- Start with the big picture
- Observe the current process
- Record process steps
- Arrange the sequence of steps
- Draw the Flowchart



Step 1: Choose Your Tool



PowerPoint

- Limited abilities
- Has most flowchart basic shapes
- Connectors will auto-attach to shapes
- Must manually create swim lanes
- No graphic icons, but can use clipart
- No built in macros



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Step 1: Choose Your Tool



Visio

- Very powerful
- Built-in cross functional flows
- Auto-everything
- Wide variety of connectors
- Many graphic icons
- Built-in macros for off-page connectors
- Reduced time to completion





Step 1: Choose Your Tool



- Other Options
 - eDraw
 - Concept Draw



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Step 2: Choose Your Method



- Top Down Flow
 - Support process flow is mapped from the top of the page down
 - Limited ability to show additional information
 - Excellent for mapping ACD queuing process

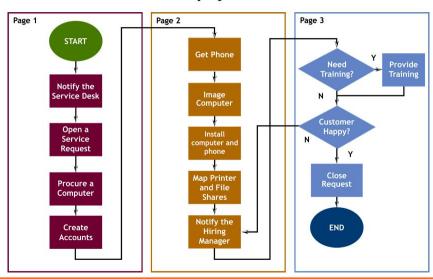




Step 2: Choose Your Method



New Employee Process



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Step 2: Choose Your Method



Top Down Flow

Pros

- · Basic mapping technique
- Steps are sequential and flow from the top of the page to the bottom
- Allows simple branching and looping
- Easy to understand
- Can use any tool (PowerPoint or drawing)

Cons

- Often used for complex flows
- Does not provide a view of roles and responsibilities
- Difficult to demonstrate integration with technologies



Step 2: Choose Your Method



- Cross-Functional Flow
 - Defines roles and responsibilities by adding "functional" flow lanes to the top-down flow
 - Provides much more information including the identification of key communication points with customer



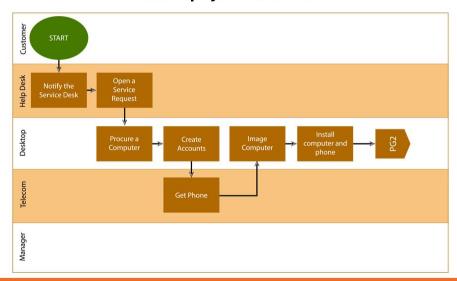
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Step 2: Choose Your Method



New Employee Process - PG1

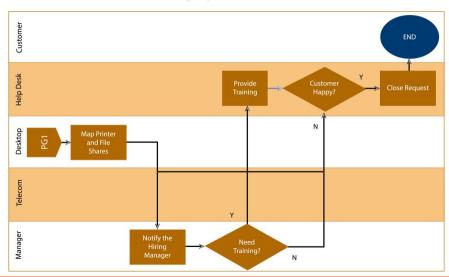




Step 2: Choose Your Method



New Employee Process - PG2



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Step 2: Choose Your Method



Functional Flow

Pros

- Clearly identifies roles and responsibilities
- Top down flow
- · Easy to read
- Can integrate technology role into the flow

Cons

- Usually flows span multiple pages
- Can be complex to manage loops back to previous pages
- Needs more complex tool to design (Visio)



Step 3: Identify Functions



- Customers
- eService
- Service Desk
- Technical Support Partners
- Management
- Technology Vendors
- Technology
- Other

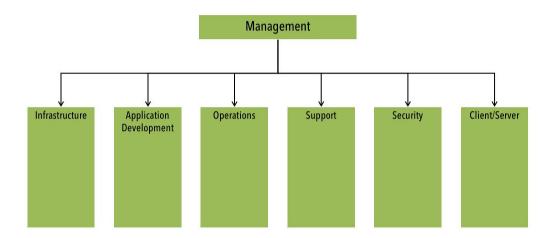


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Step 3: Identify Functions



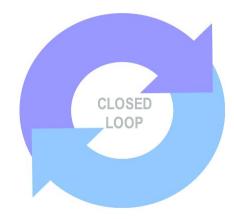




Step 4: Identify Sub-Processes



- Key Incident Management sub-processes include:
 - Detect, Avoidance & Initiation
 - Record, Validate & Log
 - Classification and Matching
 - Troubleshoot, Resolve & Escalate
 - Level 2 Troubleshoot & Resolve
 - Confirm Resolution & Knowledge Transfer

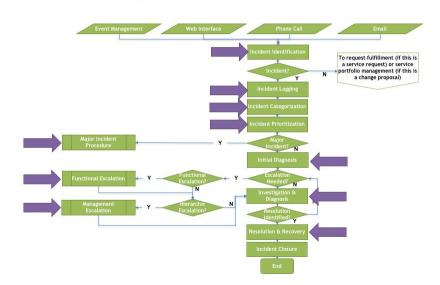


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Step 4: Incident Management







Step 5: Map the Functional Flow



- What is a Functional Flow?
 - A functional flow maps the high-level flow across the key stakeholders
 - Provides a starting point in understanding the customer's relationship with IT
 - Defines the relationships internally throughout the key stakeholder groups

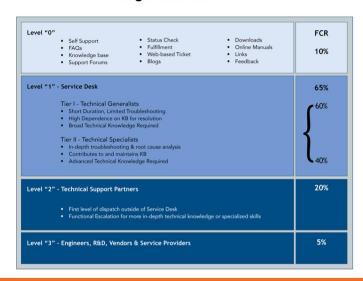
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Step 5: Map the Functional Flow



Organization Levels

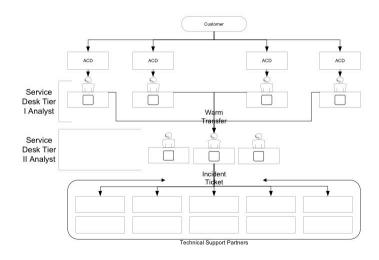




Step 5: Map the Functional Flow



Sample Flow for Incident Management



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Sample Flow for Incident Management



Stakeholders

- Customer
- ACD
- Service Desk Tier 1
- Service Desk Tier 2
- Technical Support Partners

Flow

- Customers only call into the Service Desk
- Provided with 4 options and upon choice are sent to a Service Desk Analyst
- Tier 1 attempts to resolve before handing off with a warm transfer to Tier 2
- If cannot be resolved at the Service Desk, ticket is escalated to appropriate Technical Support Partner









Process Step



Predefined **Process**



Decision



Document







Off-Page

Connector



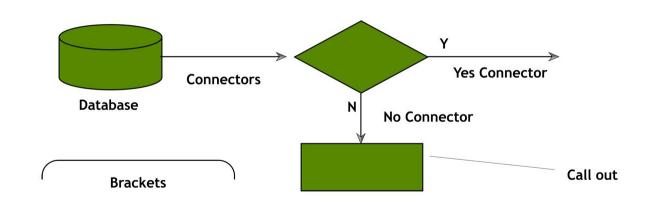
Process

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Step 6 - Map out Incident Management



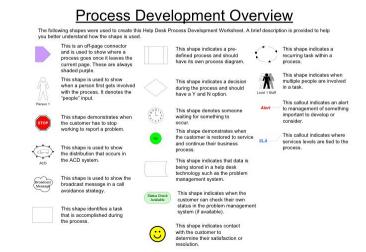
Common Symbols







Develop a Process Key



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Step 6 - Map out Incident Management



"SWIM LANE" FOR EACH FUNCTION



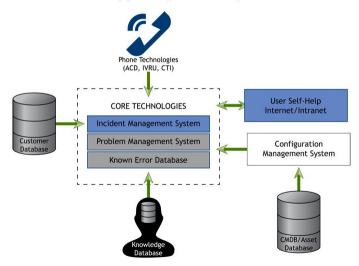
CHANGE LANES WHEN RESPONSIBILITY CHANGES







Supporting Technologies

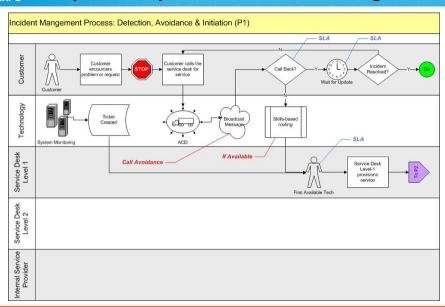


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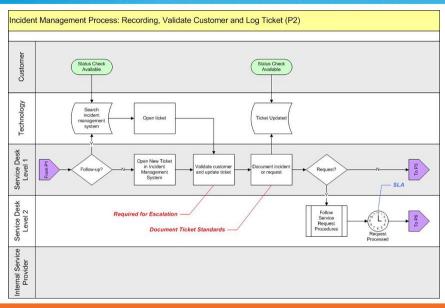
Step 6 - Map out Incident Management









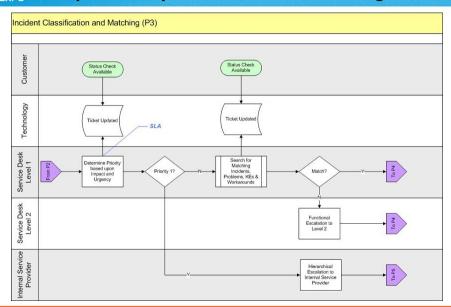


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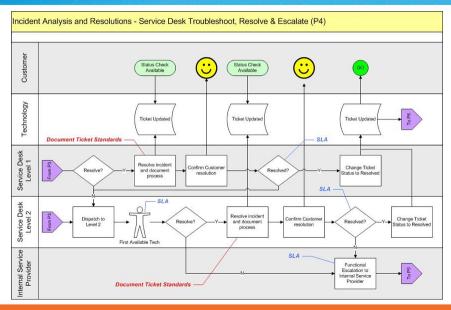
Step 6 - Map out Incident Management









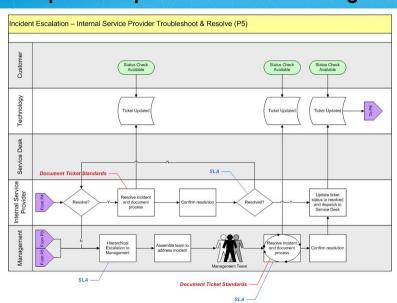


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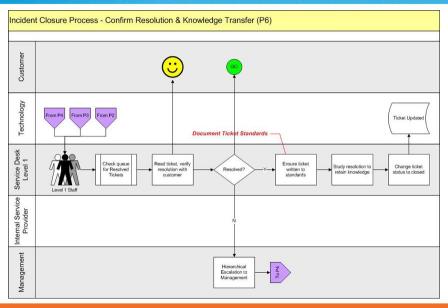
Step 6 - Map out Incident Management











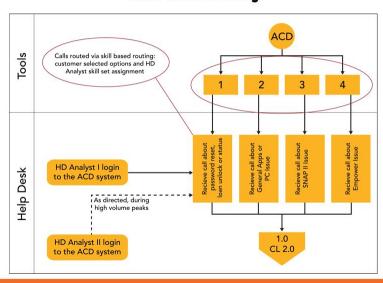
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Step 7 - Real World Examples



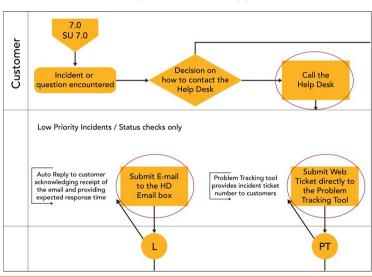
Skills-based Routing







Multiple-Channel Support



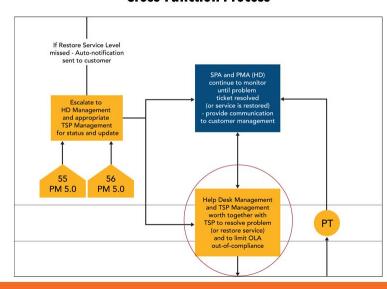
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Step 7 - Real World Examples



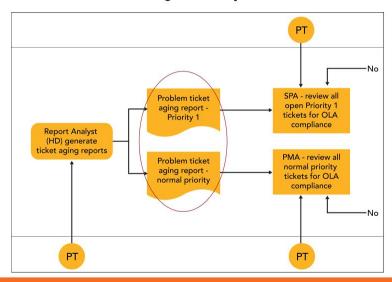
Cross-Function Process







Management Reports



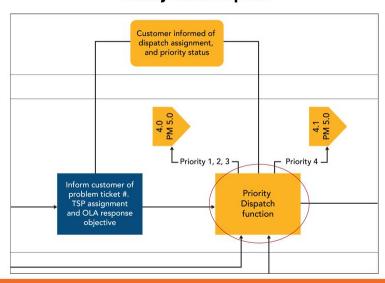
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Step 7 - Real World Examples



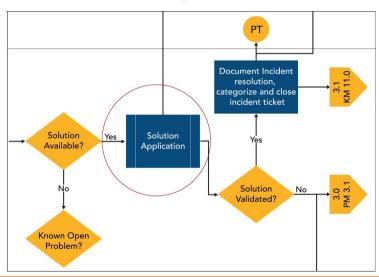
Priority-based Dispatch







Sub-process



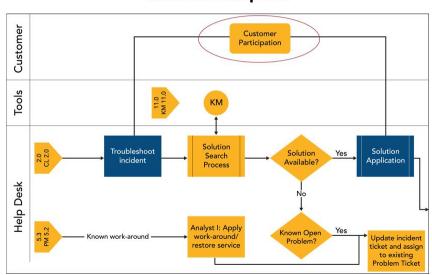
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Step 7 - Real World Examples



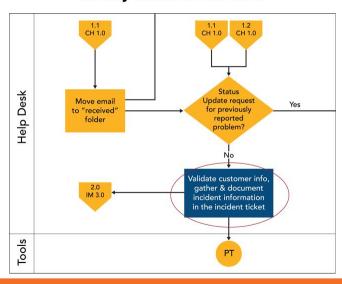
Customer Participation







Identify Measurement Points



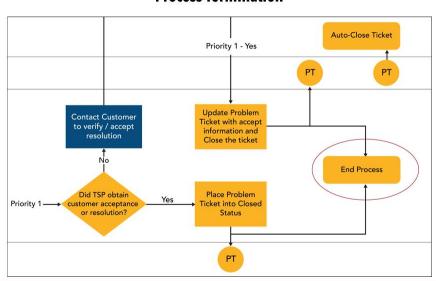
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Step 7 - Real World Examples



Process Termination





Step 8: Enhancing Diagrams



- Use color to represent key requirements
 - Customer contact points
 - Measurement points
 - Start and stop
- Shaded lanes
 - Easier to read



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Step 8: Enhancing Diagrams



- Use call outs to identify
 - SLAs
 - Important alerts
- Use graphics to make it more enjoyable
- Create a key
 - Colors
 - Shapes
 - Graphics
 - Call outs



Step 9: Putting it All Together





- Assemble project team
 - Help desk management
 - Technical support partners
 - Senior management
- Define high level roles and responsibilities
- Create current process flows as a working model
- Conduct working sessions
- Enhance with feedback

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Step 9: Putting it All Together



- Finalize on flows
- Provide to System Admin for tool upgrade/modification
- Conduct training for all IT organization
- Maintain document and modify when processes require modification
- Modify with original project team
- Train on changes



Step 10: Next Steps





- Map out the rest of the required processes
 - Proactive incident management
 - Knowledge management
 - Self-service
 - Root cause analysis
 - Problem management
 - Change management
 - Other ITIL processes









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