Problem management

Problem or opportunity?

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Agenda

- Why is problem management so difficult?
- The approach
- Implementing effective problem management





Everyone's problem (or complaint) is somebody else's opportunity for improvement.





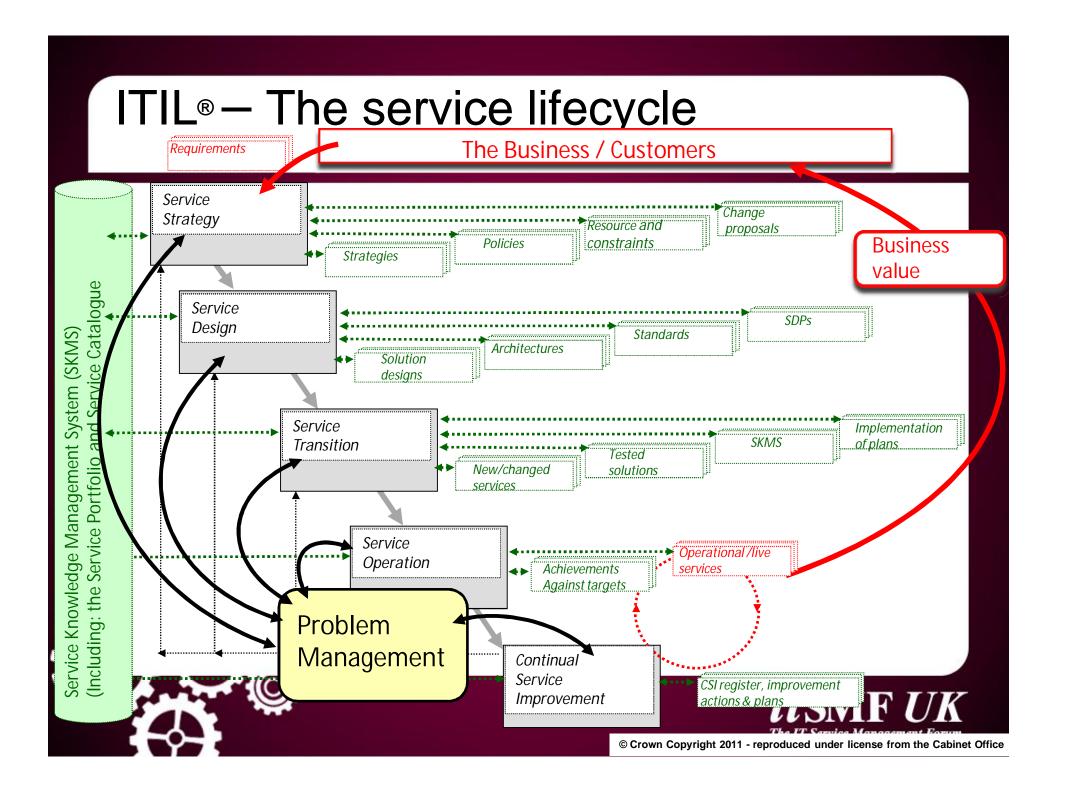
Why is it difficult?

- Conflict (problem vs incident)
- Data and information (availability and accuracy)
- Maturity and capability (where are we?)
- People and culture
- Measurements

Information, relationships, capability and interfaces







The prerequisites (Processes, how much?)

Mandatory:

- Service desk and support teams (SO)
- Incident management (SO)
- Event management (SO)

Desirable:

- Change management (ST)
- Configuration management (ST)
- Knowledge management (ST)
- Service level management (SD)
- Availability management (SD)
- Capacity management (SD)



Approach

- Establish the need and agree the purpose
- Determine the requirement
- Review the environment (What currently exists?)
- Change the culture
- Implement the process ('fit for purpose')
- Continually improve and learn
- 'Institutionalise' the process

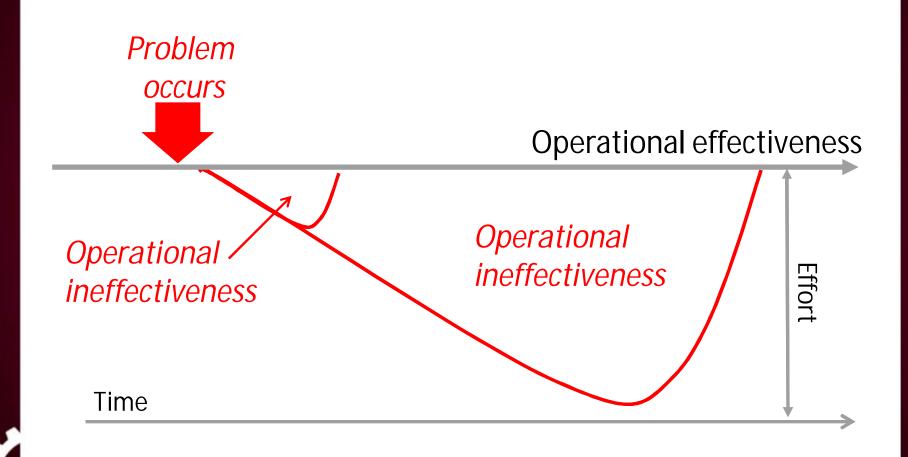


Processes – need to

- Deliver business or customer value
- Be fit for use and fit for purpose
- Be effective
- Be integrated with other processes (not silos)
- Not be bureaucratic or complex, but lean
- Be measured and continually improved from a customer experience / perspective



Problem – the business impact





Metrics and continual improvement

- Quality
- Outcomes
- Customer experience, feedback and satisfaction
- Performance

Metrics and measurements drive behaviour





Problem management

The process - there are two elements:

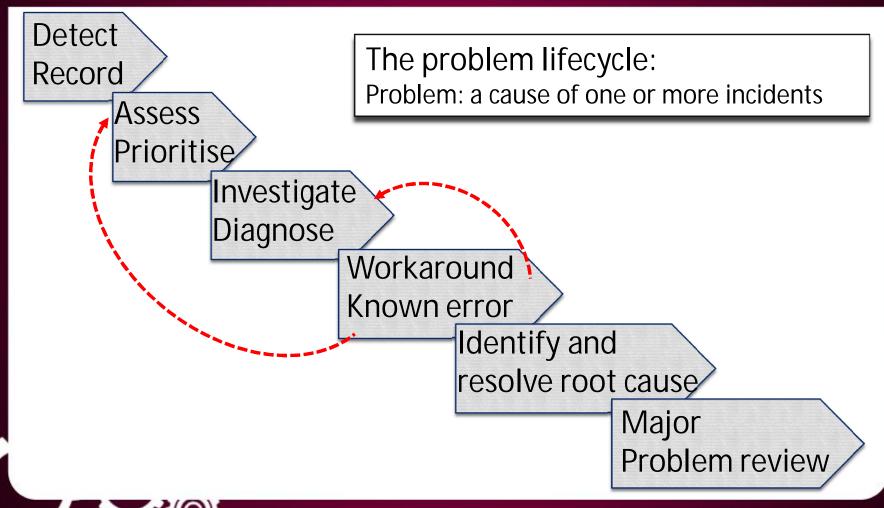
Reactive problem management

Proactive problem management





Problem management (reactive)





Problem management (reactive)

- Identify areas of greatest 'business pain and disruption'
- Reduce or remove the disruption
- Focus on the most 'critical / valuable' services and reduce 'service unavailability'
- Identify the 'top ten' incidents on a periodic basis and try and eliminate





Problem management (proactive)

- Prevent avoidable incidents and problems
- Looking for 'leading indicators' rather than 'lagging indicators'
- Identify SPOFs, areas of weakness and high risk
- Provide feedback and improvements to all lifecycle stages
- Use problem management techniques to develop knowledge and proactive capability

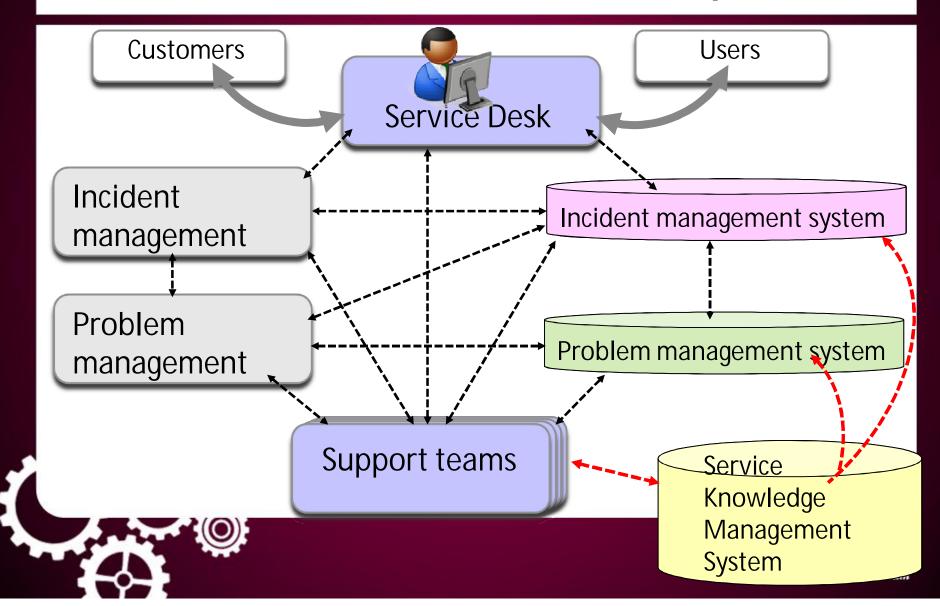


Case study - Benefits

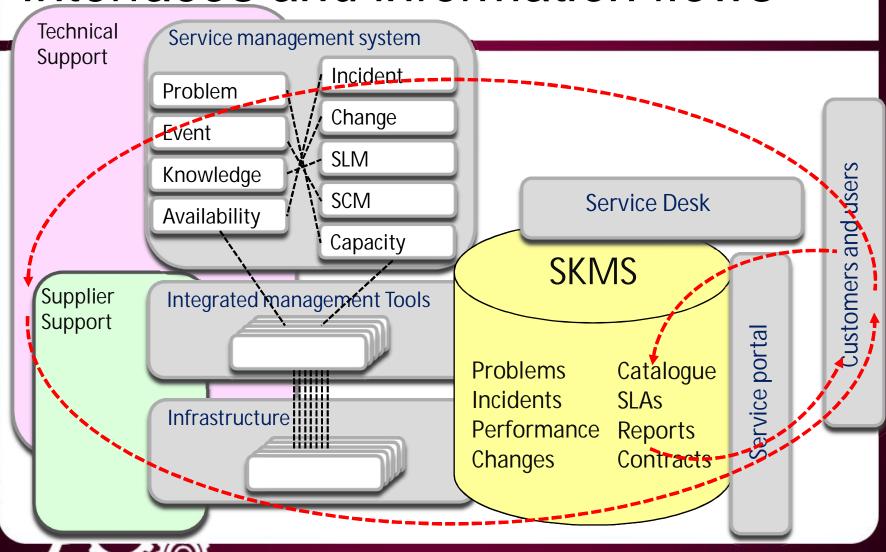
KPI	Before	After
Average 'open calls' on IT service desk	700+	< 250
Average initial response time	2 hours	15 minutes
Average duration of 'long term' call	30 days	10 days
Average response on IT customer satisfaction surveys	2 - Poor	7 – Good
Ratio of IT staff to users	1 : 150	1 : 192
Service unavailability (critical services)	3.4 hours / service	< 2.5 hours / service



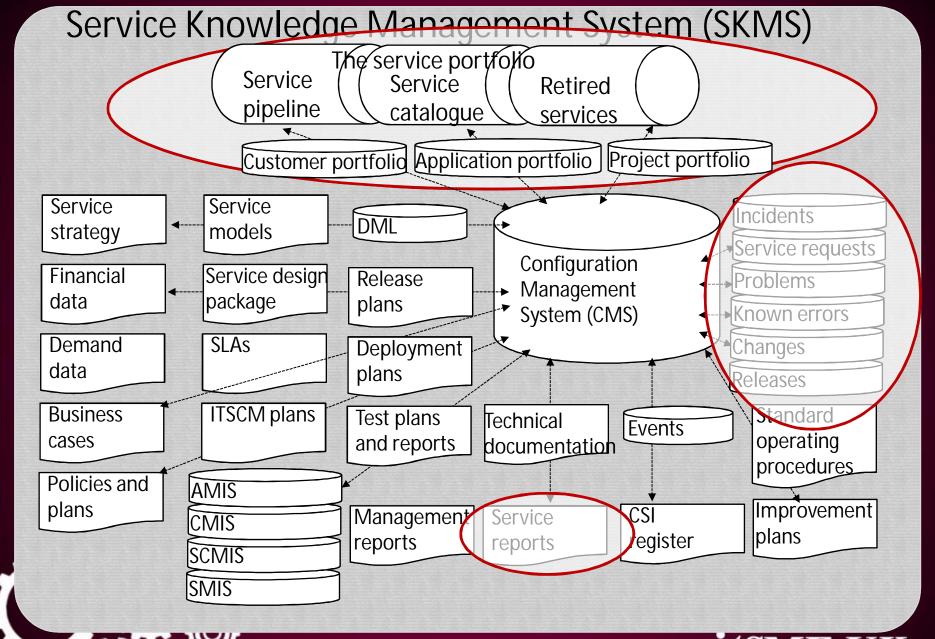
Incident, service desk and problem



Interfaces and information flows

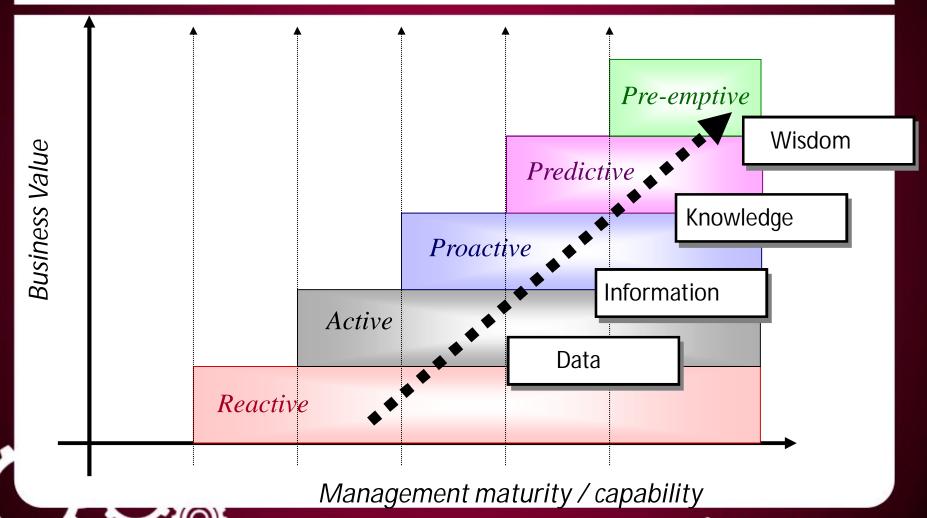








Improving, capability and knowledge



itSMF UK
The IT Service Management Forum

Summary

- The perspective needs to be from the customer and business
- Communicate
- Focus on value, outcome and quality
- Lean, integrate and automate
- And remember

"the better you do an activity, the less you actually need that activity"





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