# Business Architecture Tools and Creating a Service Provider's Identity

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Dec. 01, 2017

## Background

Set the identify of a central IT unit and the services they provide after being split into 2 units

For both the whole unit and the 6 campus-wide IT services they provide

- Goals
  - A cohesive and consistent message amongst staff, to management and to customers of who they are and what they enable
  - A foundation to plan for and manage change
- Outcome
  - Who and what they are and want to be in terms of a campus IT service provider
  - Focus on the business of what they do, independent of technology
- Approach Current State, Future State, Gap, Roadmap type approach

## 3 Tools that helps with this approach

- Service Model Canvas
- Maturity Model
- Business Motivation Model

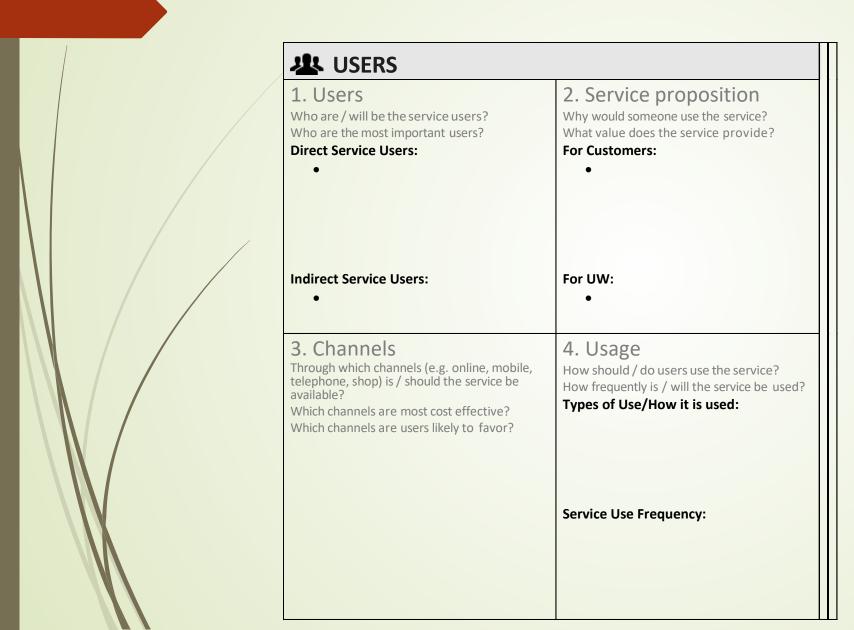
## Service Model Canvas

- Designed by a UX Professional to describe and deconstruct services http://www.uxforthemasses.com/updated-service-model-canvas/
- Inspired by the Business Model Canvas
- Purpose it served:
  - Provides a nice single-page overview of key components of a service offering
- Biggest Value
  - Get people to think about their service in a different way (more business focused) and things they may not have considered before
  - Seeing everything on 1 page provides a great basis for discussion and where a deeper dive may be needed

## Service Model Canvas

Date: Service: Created by: **USERS ■ SERVICE DELIVERY III** PERFORMANCE 2. Service proposition 6. Key activities 9. ROI Users Actors Who are / will be the service users? Why would someone use the service? Who is / will be involved in delivering the Which key activities are required to deliver How will the service deliver an ROI? the service? Who are the most important users? What value does the service bring? What are the costs vs the benefits? What resources are required for those activities? Who are / will be the key partners, suppliers How can the service be delivered more cost effectively? Which are the most important activities? **⚠** RISKS 3. Channels 4. Usage 10. KPIs Which KPIs are / can be used to track the Through which channels (e.g. online, mobile, telephone, shop) is / should the service be How should / do users use the service? 7. Challenges 8. Competitors performance of the service? How frequently is / will the service be used? What other similar services are available? What are the key KPIs? What current challenges exist? Which channels are most cost effective? What challenges do you foresee in the Who are the key competitors? Which channels are users like to favour? What other options do users have?

## Service Model Canvas - Users



## Service Model Canvas - Service Delivery



### **EXERVICE DELIVERY**

#### 5. Actors

Who is/will be involved in delivering the service? Who are/will be the key partners, suppliers and stakeholders?

### 6. Key activities

Which key activities are required to deliver the service?

What resources are required for those activities? Which are the most important activities?

## Service Model Canvas - Risks



### 7. Challenges

What current challenges exist?
What challenges do you foresee in the future?

### 8. Alternatives/Competitors

What other similar services are available?
Who are the key competitors?
What other options do users have?

## Service Model Canvas - Performance



### **PERFORMANCE**

### 9. ROI

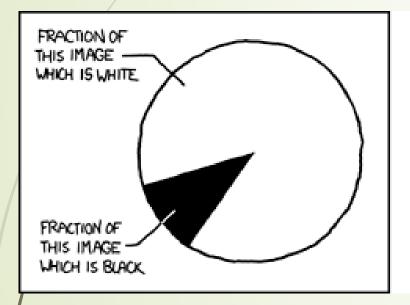
How will the service deliver an ROI? What are the costs vs the benefits? How can the service be delivered more cost effectively?

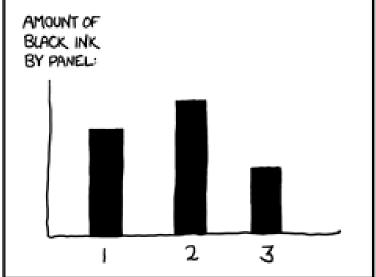
### 10. KPIs

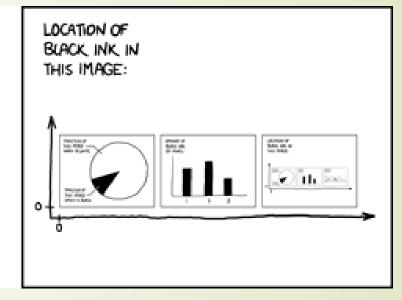
Which KPIs are / can be used to track the performance of the service? What are the key KPIs?

## Service Model Canvas - Performance

Metrics vs Key Performance Indicators







## Maturity Model

- Means to assess how well the service operates today and how well it may need to operate in the future
- Purpose it served:
  - Describes the practices that the service must perform in order to improve its processes
  - Provides a benchmark/yardstick against which to periodically measure improvement and assess maturation
  - Provides a means to identify and manage areas of improvement
- Biggest Value
  - Identify what is and what isn't being done or what level it is being done
  - Help define a target state and the steps needs to achieve it

## Maturity Model - Characteristics covered

- Administration & Governance
  - Sample: There is a Service governance group(s), with defined roles and responsibilities.
- Strategy & Planning
  - Sample: Service strategy and planning is tied to campus mission, strategy, goals, and objectives.
- Operations
  - Sample: A Service Level Agreement exists that describes the service, service expectations, and provider/customer responsibilities.
- Finances
  - Sample: Service total costs/expenditures are managed based on service goals and objectives
- Technology
  - Sample: Technology investment, acquisition and retirement is planned and managed.

## **Business Motivation Model**

- Open Management Group specification
- Organized as "Ends" and "Means"
  What you want to achieve and how you will go about achieving it
- Purpose it served:
  - Structured means to develop, communicate and manage a service's business plans
  - Provides a description of the service's:
    - Vision and Mission
    - Strategic and tactic goals in support of the vision and mission
    - Activities to be undertaken to meet those goals
- Biggest Value:
  - Alignment of the tactical to the strategic
  - Structure helps with what needs to be done and what may not be needed

## **Business Motivation Model**

**MEANS** 

MISSION

STRATEGIES

TACTICS

### **Business Motivation Model (Adapted)**

#### A statement with action. product/service & market

"Provide mobile tailored wealth management services to selfemployed people in Australia"

#### The strategic course of action

'Defend our current customer base to reduce churn and increase repeat business"

#### Specific actions

"Call first-time customers personally"

#### A statement of a desired future state

"Be the wealth management services provider of choice with best customer service for selfemplayed people."

END

VISION

GOALS

**OBJECTIVES** 

#### Qualitative general statement about desired results

Improve customer satisfaction (over the next five years)"

#### Quantitative specific statement about desired results

"By end of year, 90% of firsttime customers get a personal call within 2 business days."

Adapted from Business Motivation Model - OMG



## **Business Motivation Model**

**Vision (Ends):** (Organization's aspirational future state without regard on how it will be achieved)

Sample: PCS is the preferred campus partner to deliver the IT solutions that connect people.

Mission (Means): (Ongoing activities to realize the Vision)

We develop and support IT tools and services that enable our campus community and partners to collaborate.

**Goals (Ends):** (An end result, not the means, of what the business is trying to achieve to support the Vision)

1) Goal..

**Strategies** 

We will...

a)

2) Goal..

Strategies

We will...

a)

## Other Tools (Few things we didn't use last time but are considering for the next iteration)

- Value Proposition Canvas
   From the makers of the Business Model Canvas
- Capability Diagram (ITANA)
   From ITANA Architecture Methods
- Business Operating Model
   From MIT Sloan Center for Information Systems Research

### A Few Learned Lessons

- Significant value just from the exercise of populating these artifacts
- Descriptive rather than prescriptive approach and Iterate
- No need to go to great depth to get an improved sense of who they are and how to navigate forward
- Know your audience
- Trust building
- Add something disruptive to the area that may be a game changer

## Questions / Comments

Material and Templates will be made available online on the ITANA Business Architecture Working Group Drive