MODEL SELECTION







SELECTING THE RIGHT MODEL

SCOPE

- As much end-to-end as possible
 - » Process adjacency and direct impact of upstream
 - » Fungibility of resources
 - » Include all variants within scope (systems, products, service type, locations)
 - » Common business objectives

OBJECTIVES

- ► 360° across cost, clients and controls
 - » Single objectives lead to sub-optimal solutions
- Get specific on the **desired metrics**
 - » Distinguish between levers and goals
 - Standardize < standardize for cost
 - Automate < Automate for control
- ► Set solution **constraints** to ensure focus
 - » The fewer the constraints the better the solution

- End to end processes with multiple teams, locations, variants offer more levers to play with*
 - complexity
 - » Don't try to protect 3-Cubed from
- Algorithms optimized for **daily processes** rather than periodic activities



CHARACTERISTICS

APPLICABLE LEVERS BY TYPES OF MODEL

	Team Size	Typical benefit	
Opportunity Sizing	60+ ^{FTE}	30%	

Project Characteristics	Target Levers	Explanation	Typical Benefit	Implementation	Constraints?
 Inflow spread over time, geographies Cycle time ~ 1-5 days End-to-end process with multiple hand-offs 	Work hours and shifts	 Reduce intra-day under utilization, Optimize work window for deadlines 	0-15%	"Team rostering Schedule adherence"	Coverage Hours?
- Multiple or redundant deadlines (SLAs)	SLA rationalization	 Meet deadlines Reduce impact of multiple deadlines 	5-15%	 Rostering Scheduling 	Delays and deadlines
Multiple or fragmented teamsGlobal footprint	Work allocation Consolidation	 Work allocation between teams to: Reduce intra-day peaks Load balance across teams 	5-15%	 Team mergers Specific cross training Schedule adherence 	Team structure Systems accessed Control Efficacy
⁻ Low first time right or multiple loops	Control reviewRework loops	 Check reasons for loops including controls, training 	5-10%	 Team or Training Edit Process or forms Add or change control 	Team structure Change process Change controls
 Service centre type processes will likely rely heavily in effort reduction as the first lever; these include processes with short AHTs and long duration deadlines 	Effort reduction		15-40%	 Process change Automation Process training 	
	- Rework loops	Reduce rework time and effort	مر Automation مح Process training مح Work schedules		Forms, Rules
	- Control review	More rather than better controls		Control adequacy	
	NVARobots & Automation	 Self explanatory: May be overlap between current initiatives 			Process change Automation

360° METRICS COMPUTED

Select all that you want to achieve

