

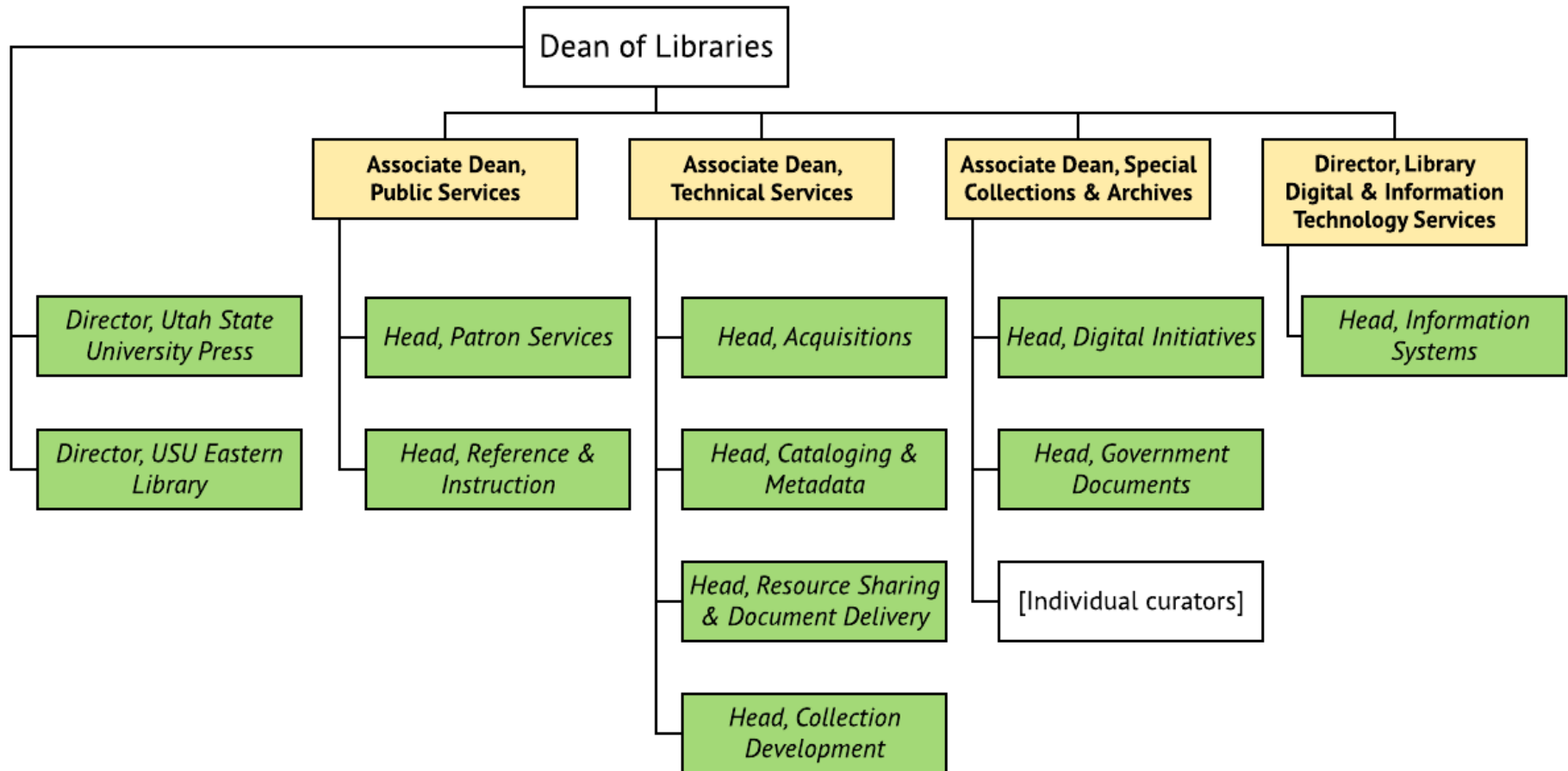
The (workflow) map is not the territory

Robert Heaton, Collection Management Librarian

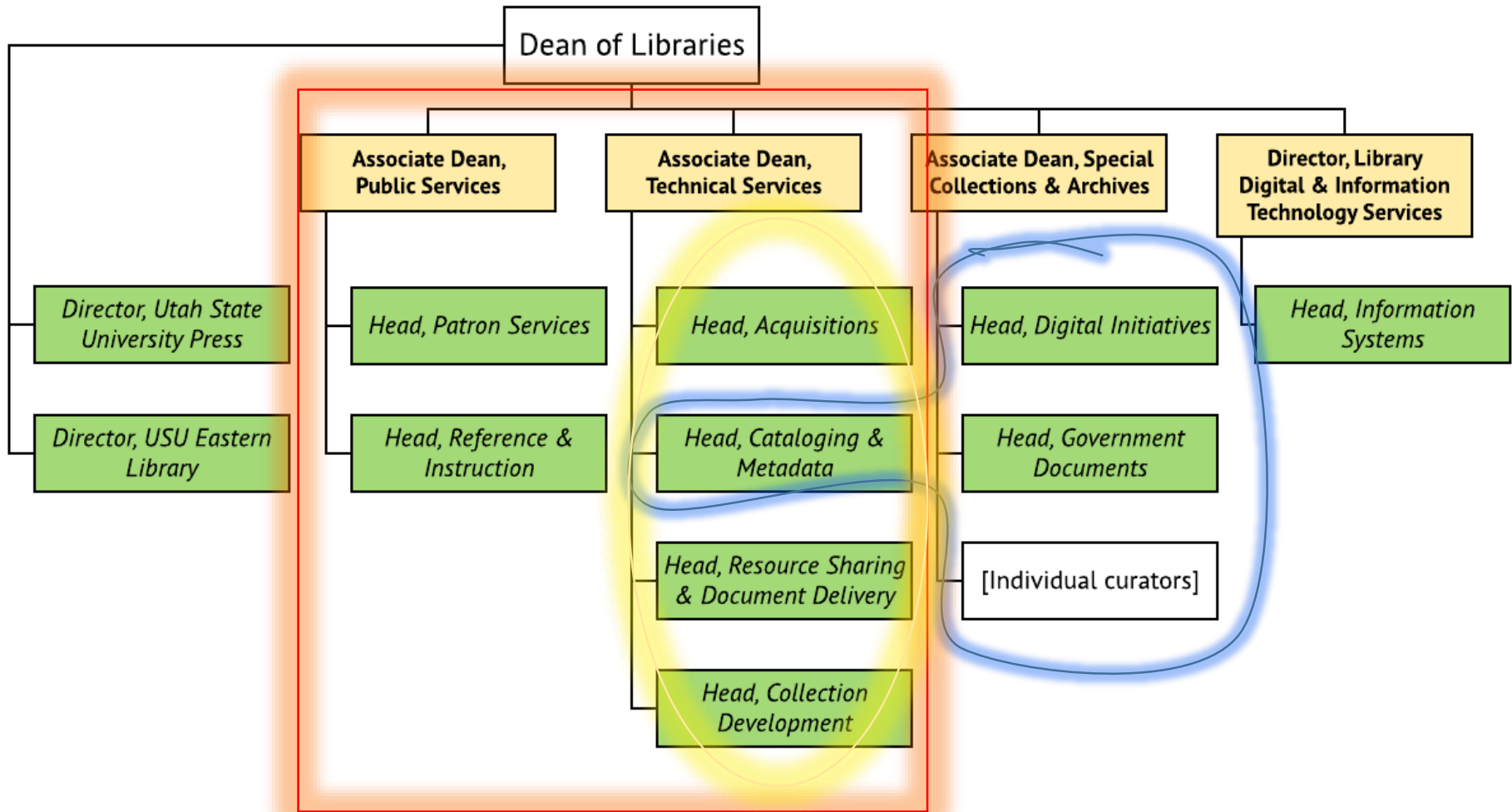
Liz Woolcott, Head of Cataloging & Metadata

Utah State University Libraries

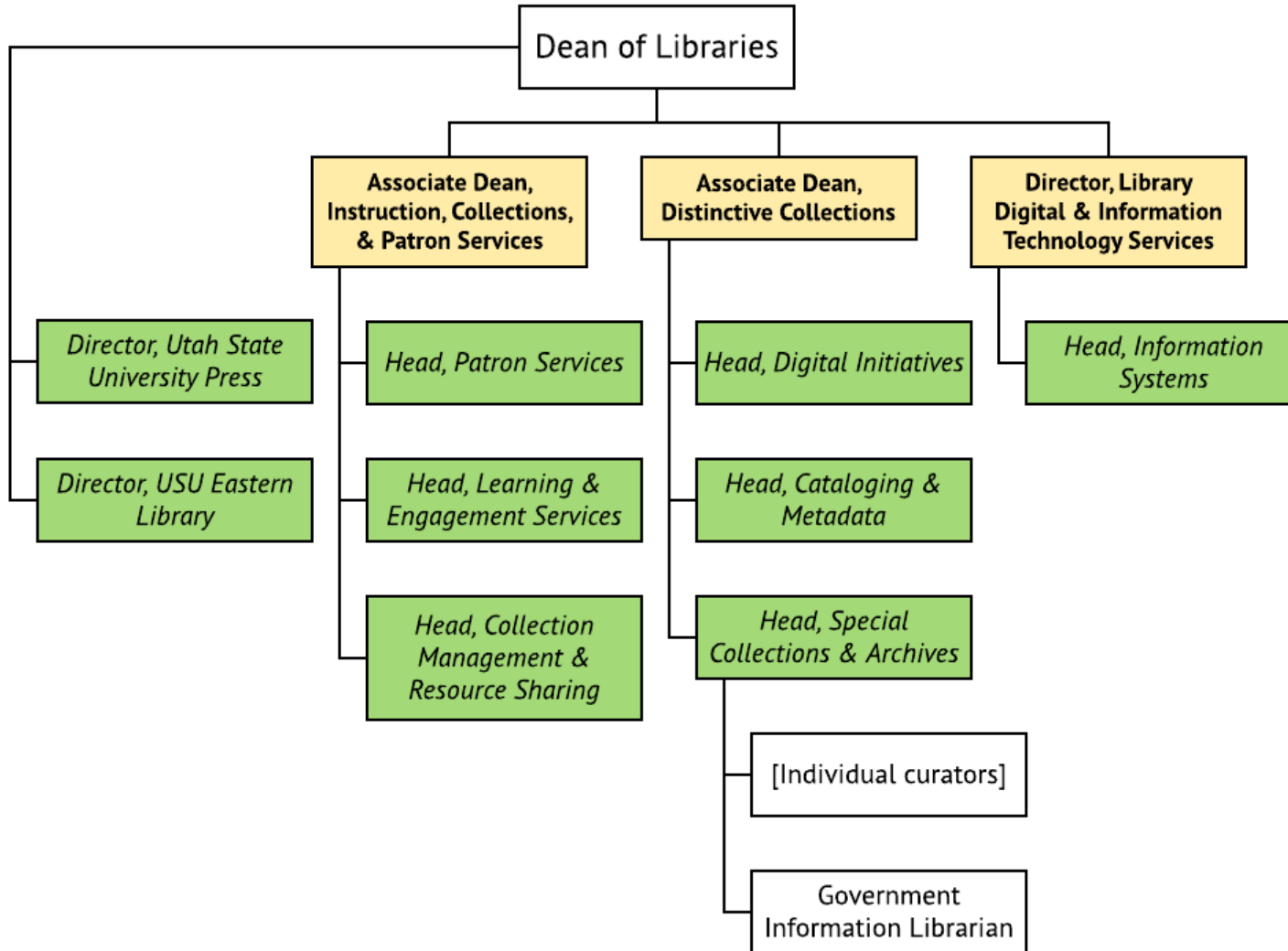
USU Libraries (Summer 2016)



USU Libraries Reorganization

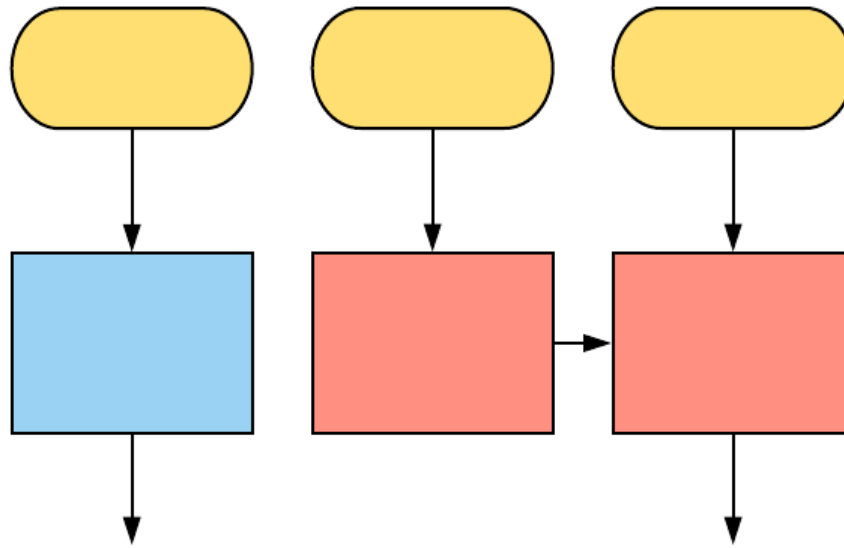


USU Libraries (Spring 2017)



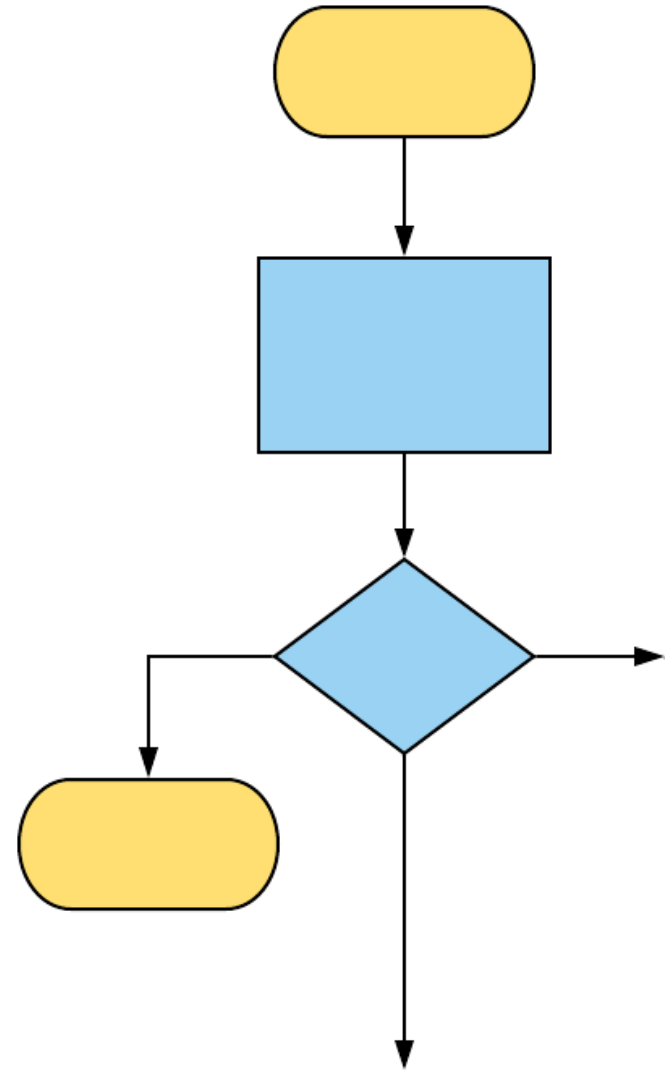
Motivations for mapping

- Justify organizational changes
- Improve communication across departments
- Rethink processes



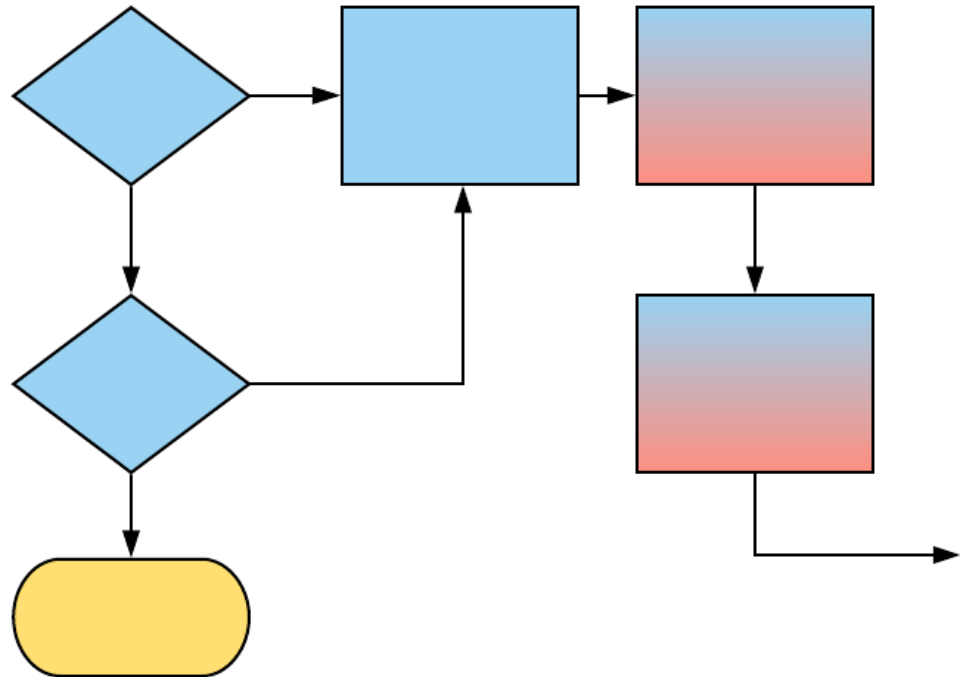
Project execution

- Timeline: January–May 2017
- Overview of steps
 - Prep
 - Kickoff
 - Working groups
 - Standard tools and techniques
 - Review and revision
 - Wrap-up celebration



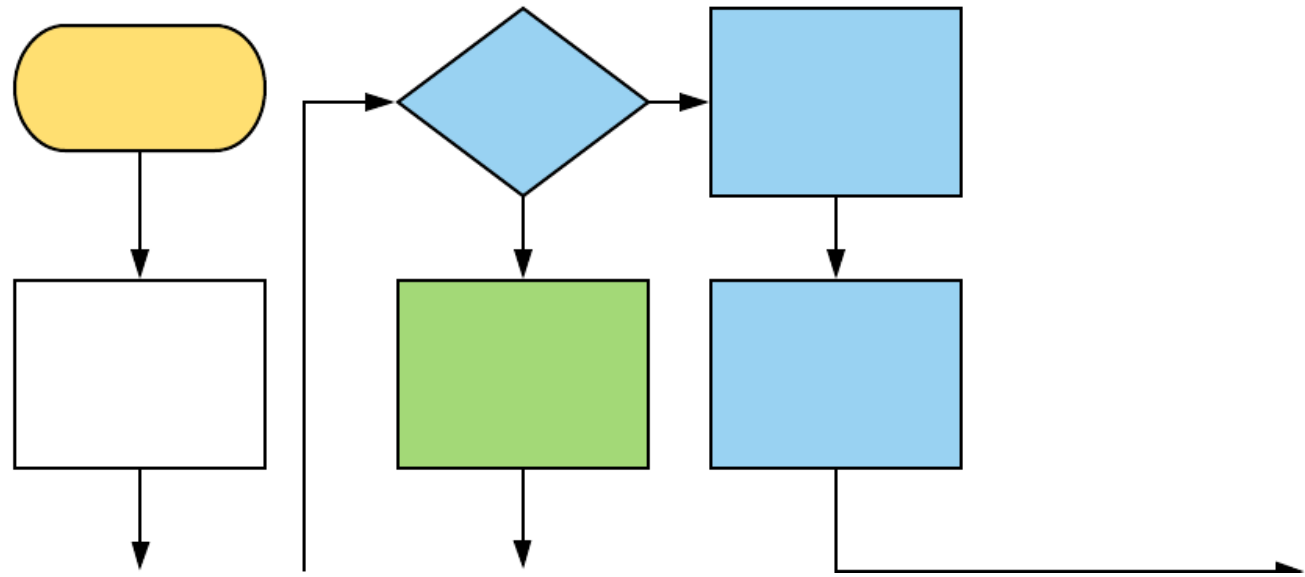
Mapping project: Prep

- Outlined goals
- Developed template
- Defined terms
 - Unit Responsibilities
 - Workflows
 - Procedures



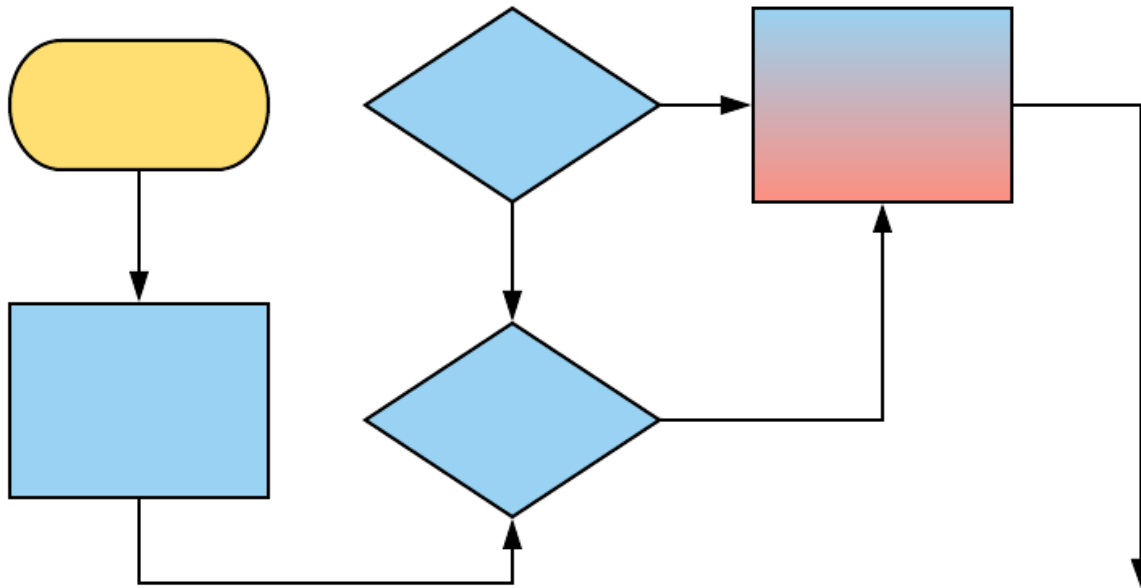
Mapping project: Kickoff

- Two groups: print and electronic
- Brainstormed processes to map
- Working groups set follow-up dates



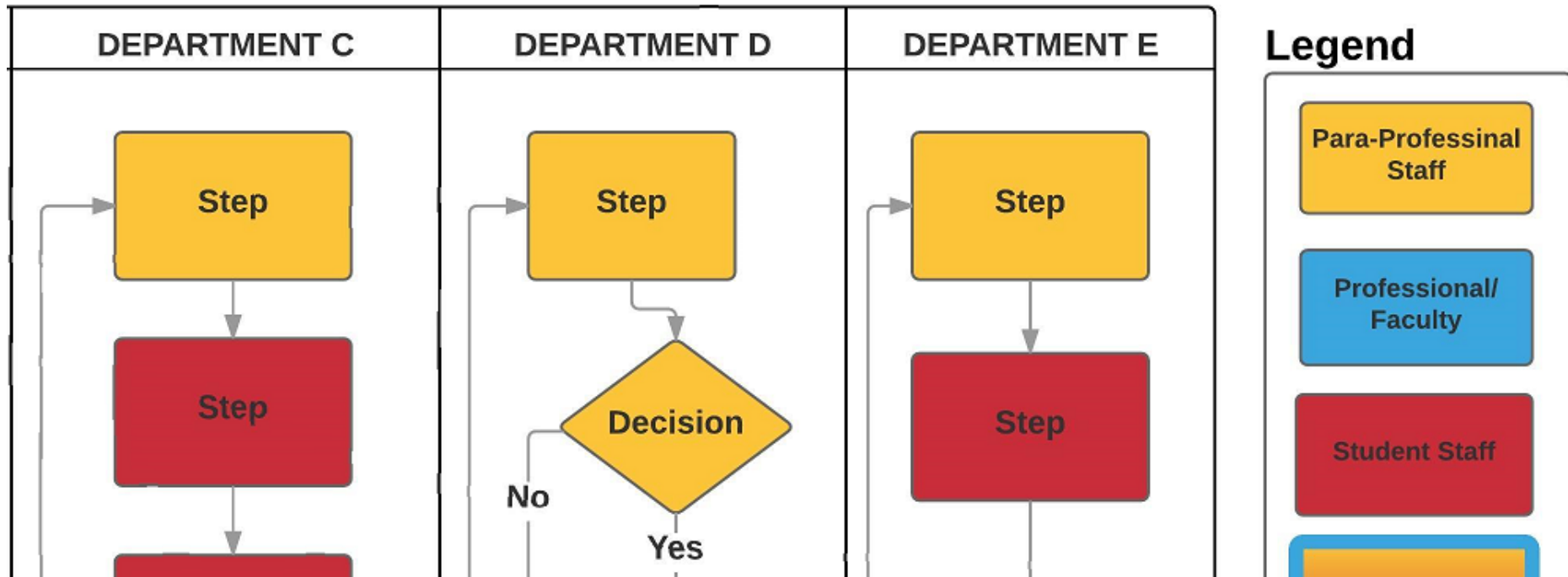
Mapping project: Working groups

- Individuals nominated by supervisors
- Balance knowledge of process and outside voices



Mapping project: Standard tools and techniques

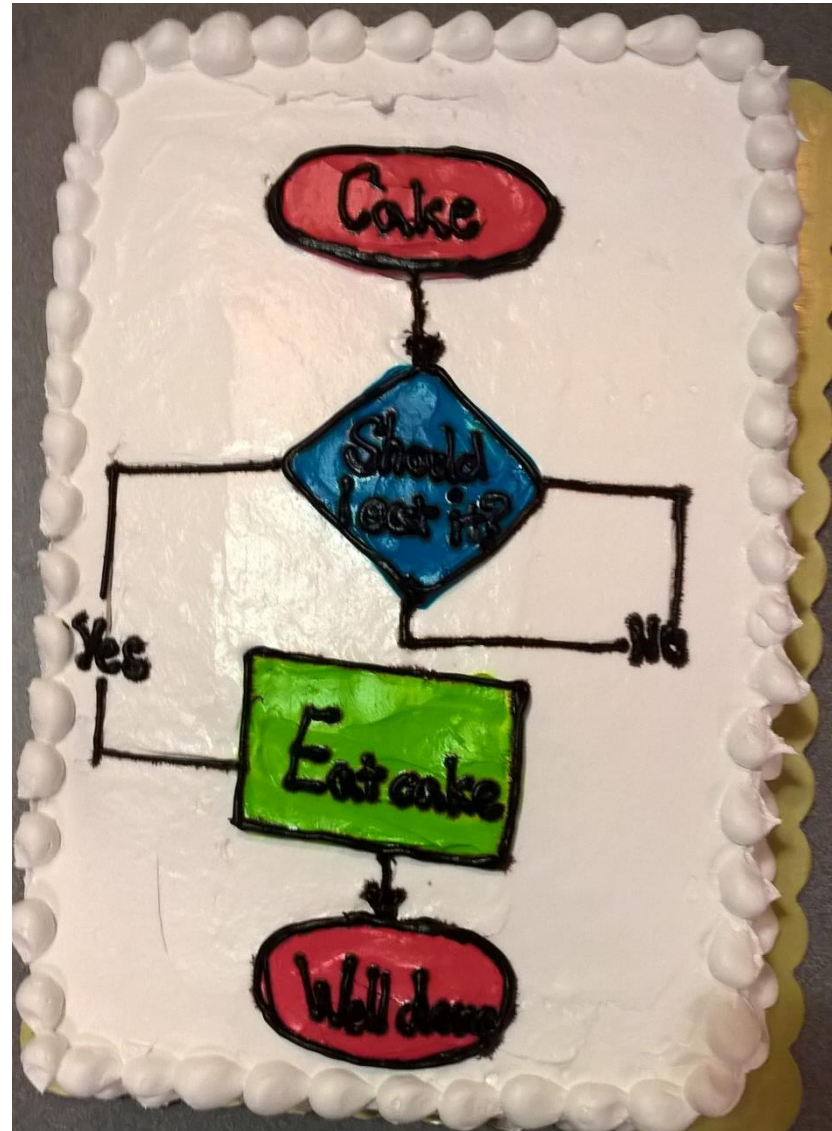
- LucidChart
- Standard workflow symbols
- Swim lanes representing departments



Mapping project: Review and revision

- Peer Review process
 - Review for fundamental elements
 - Review for readability
- Most common issues
 - Missing map title
 - Missing legend
 - Overly complex workflow

Mapping project: Wrap-up celebration



What didn't happen

- Analysis of compiled data
- Improved inter-departmental communication
- Process streamlining
- Ongoing systematic process review and improvement



Why not?

- Not sure how to move forward
- Lack of ownership and accountability
- Confidence that changes will happen and matter
- Larger communication issues
- Time and motivation

Plans in place

- Create a framework for analyzing workflows
- Evaluate current and potential services
- Refine existing processes
- Make organizational changes
- Trainings and professional development
- Communicate with stakeholders

Plans in place: Workflow analysis

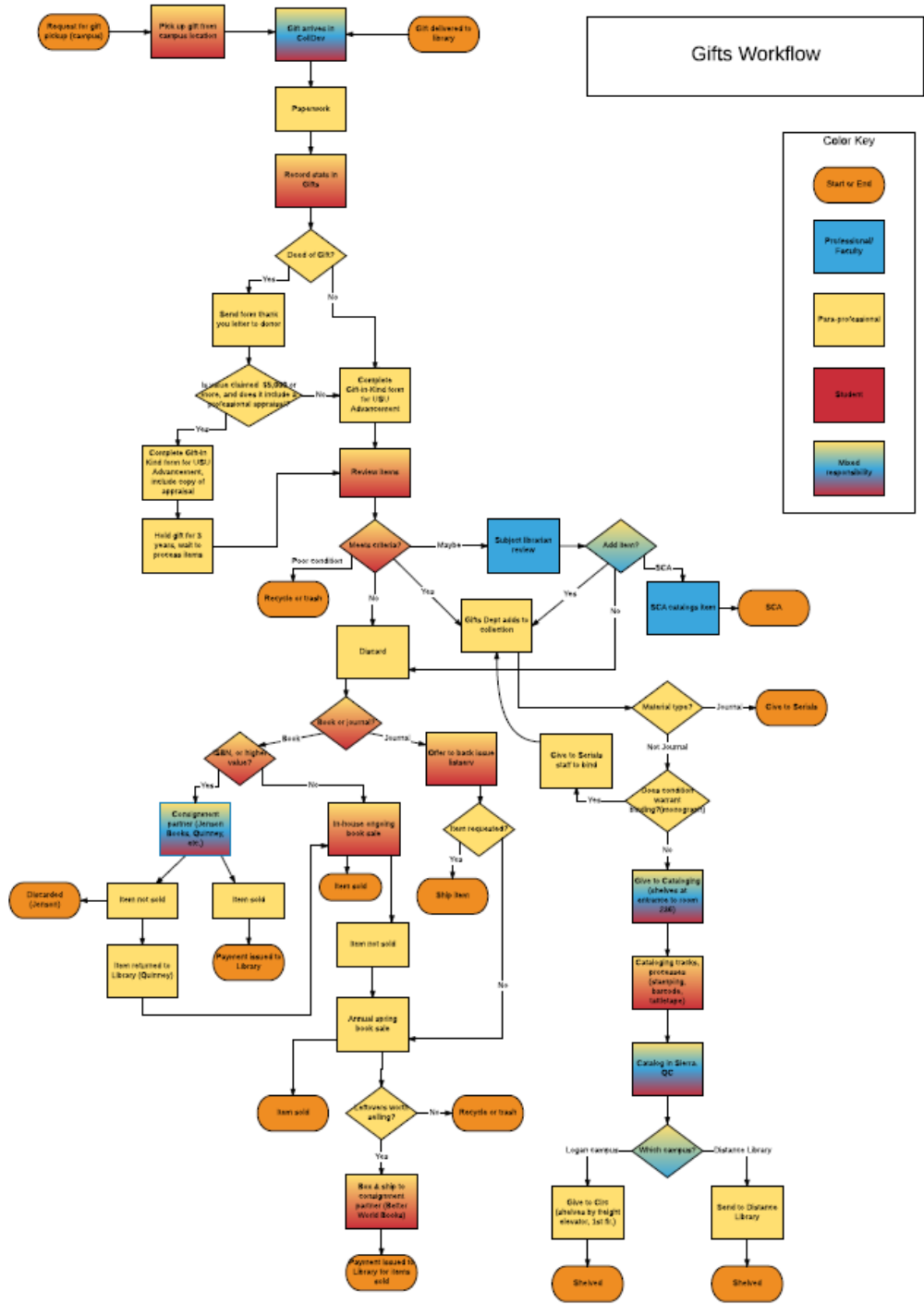
Workflow Name	Link	Electronic or Physical	# of people	# of units	Refers to existing map	Refers to additional (unrecorded) workflow	# of decision points	# of steps
Approval Books	https://	Physical	5	3	1	1	2	18
AV Media	https://	Physical	4	3	1	1	5	28
Binding	https://	Physical	2	1	0	0	6	22
Borrowing Books	https://	Physical	7	4	1	1	12	63
Distance Delivery	https://	Physical	6	4	2	0	8	56

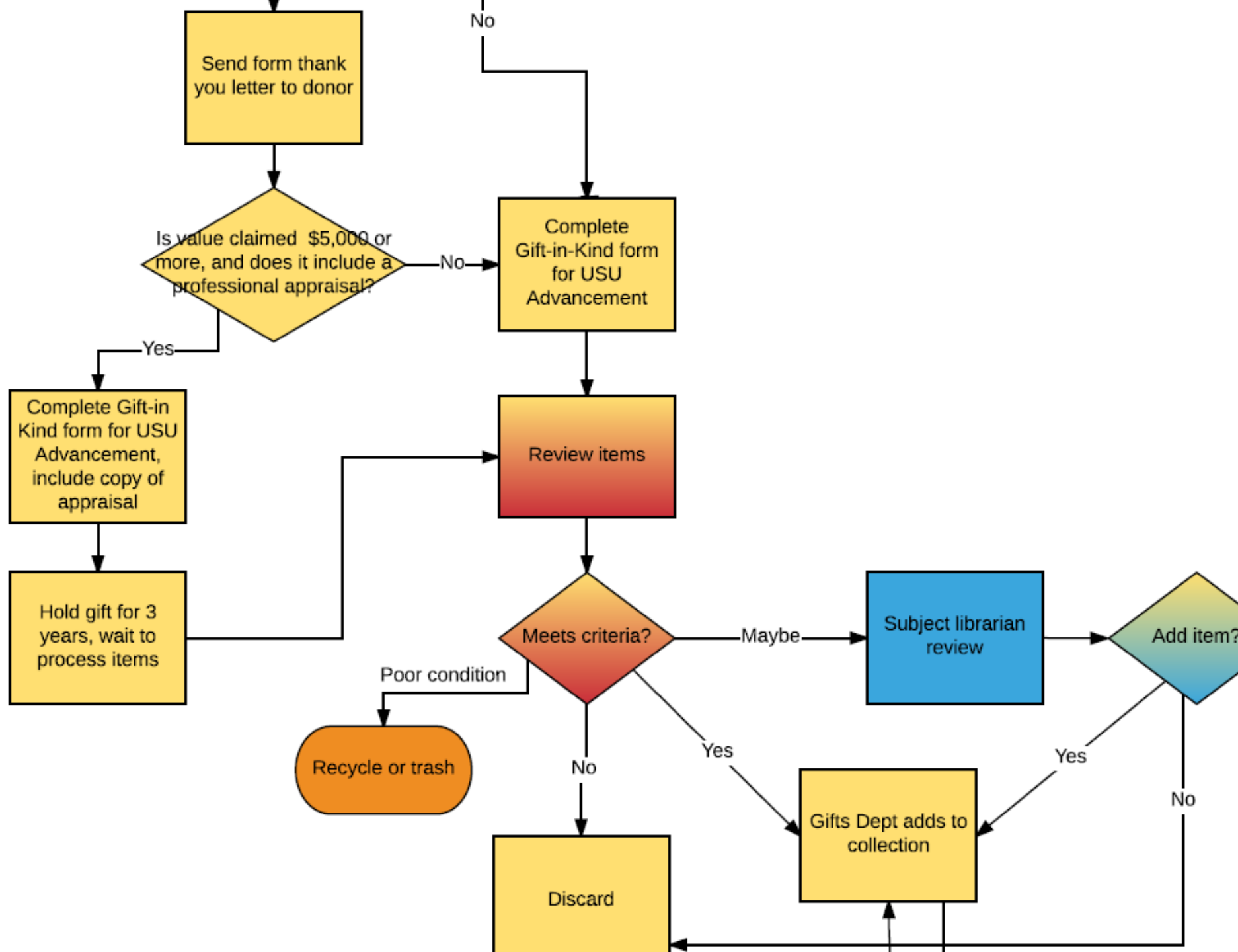
- Number of handoffs between individuals
- Number of handoffs between units
- Names of systems or tools used
- What employee level makes decisions
- Etc....

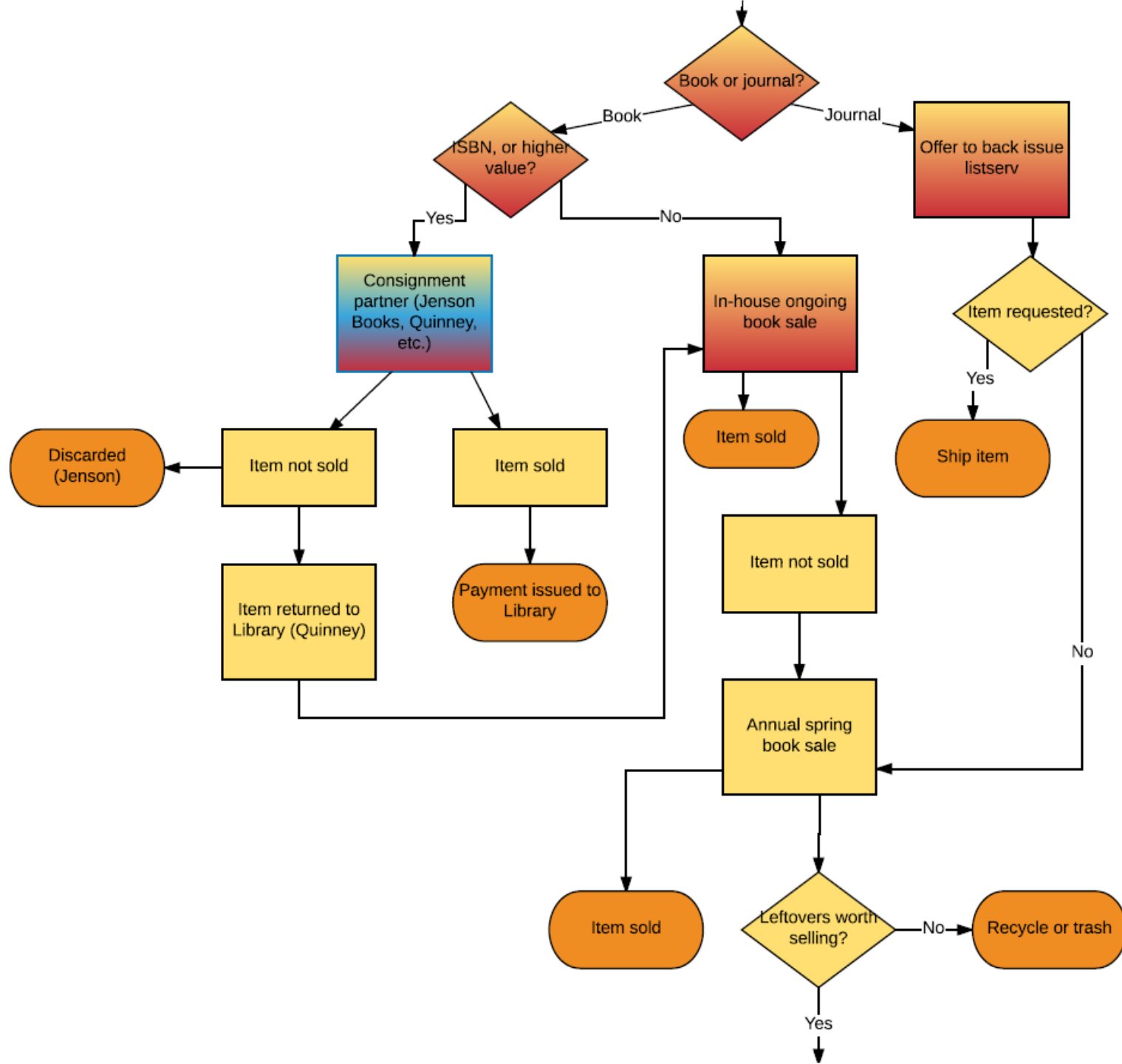
Plans in place: Evaluate services

Justify discontinuing existing services

Justify creating new services





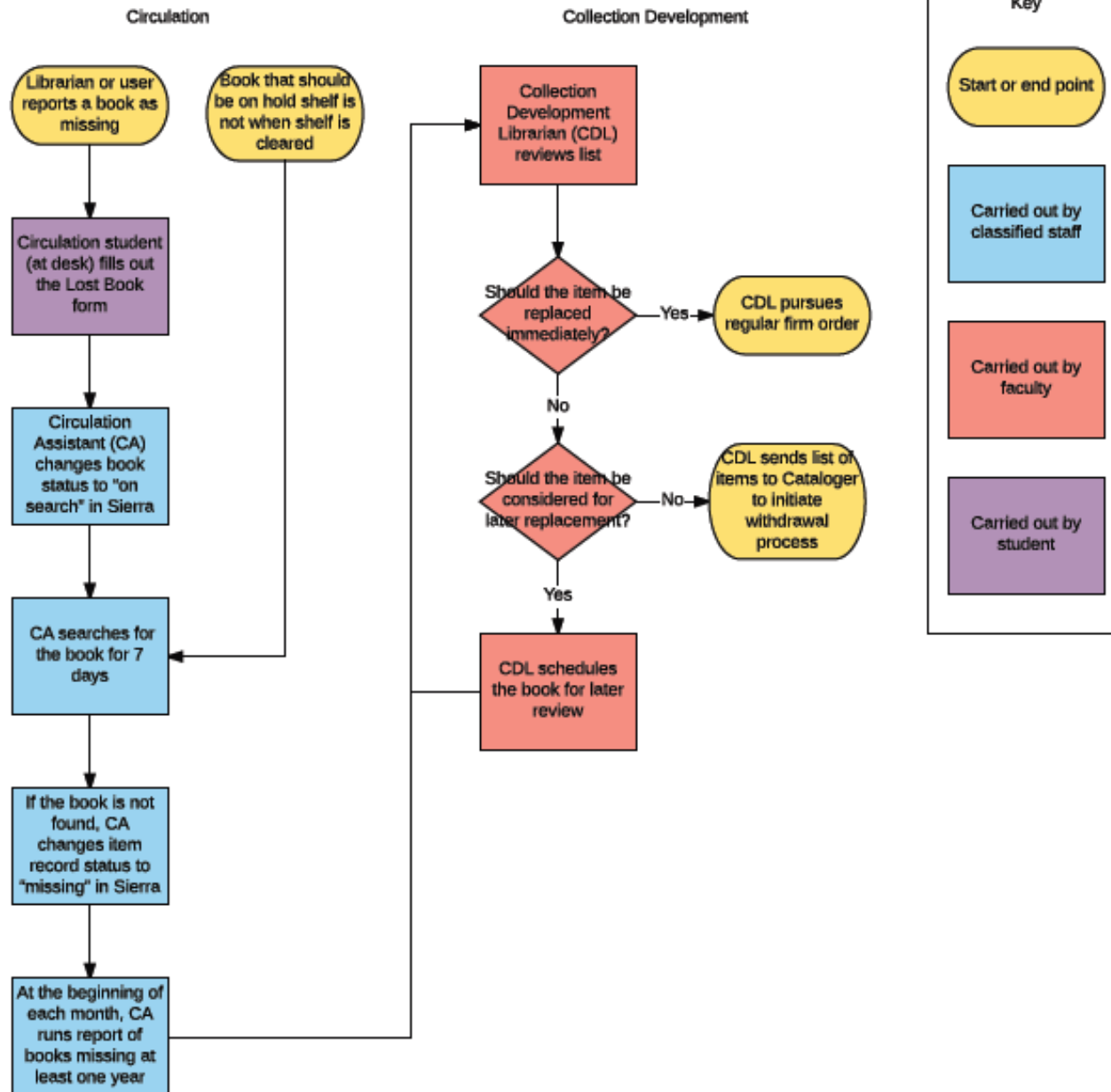


Plans in place: Refine processes

Make changes within processes based on what we learn from mapping them

Get input from staff who are new to the process

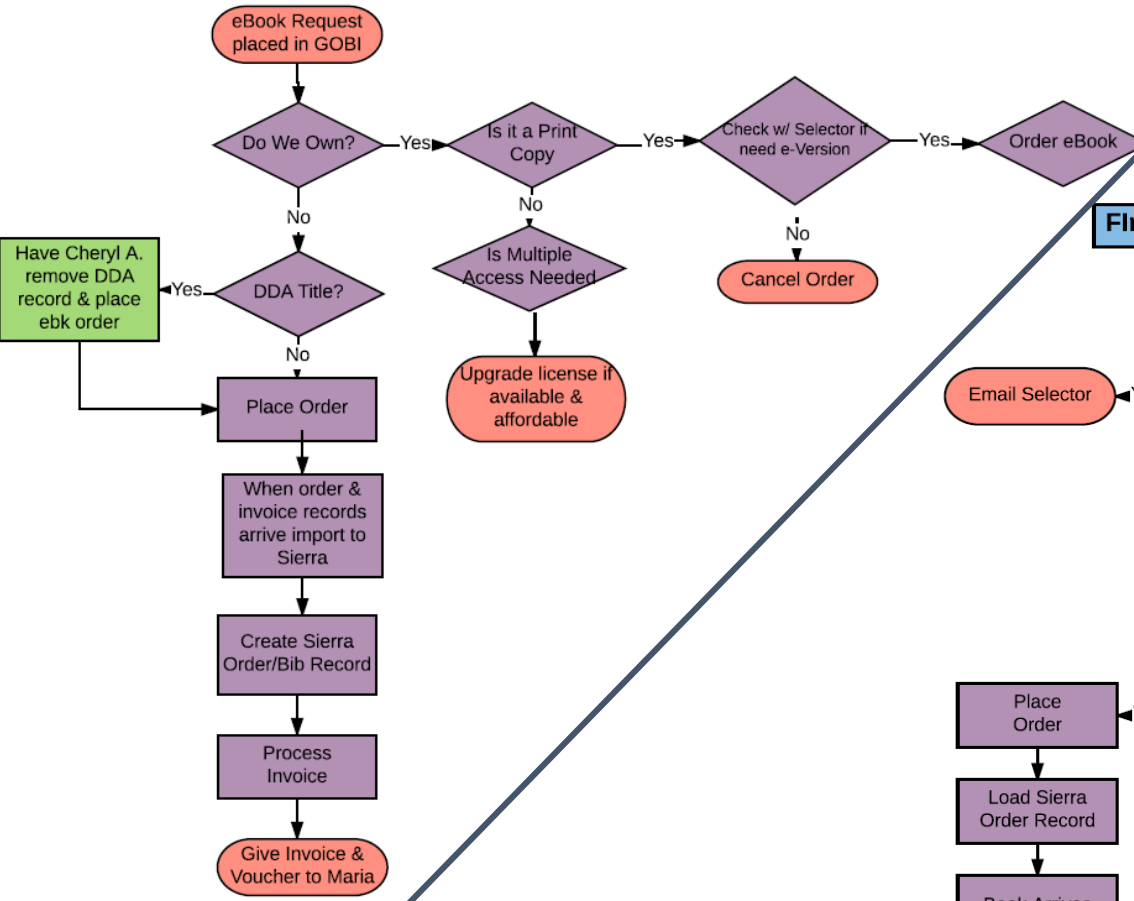
Book Replacement Orders Workflow



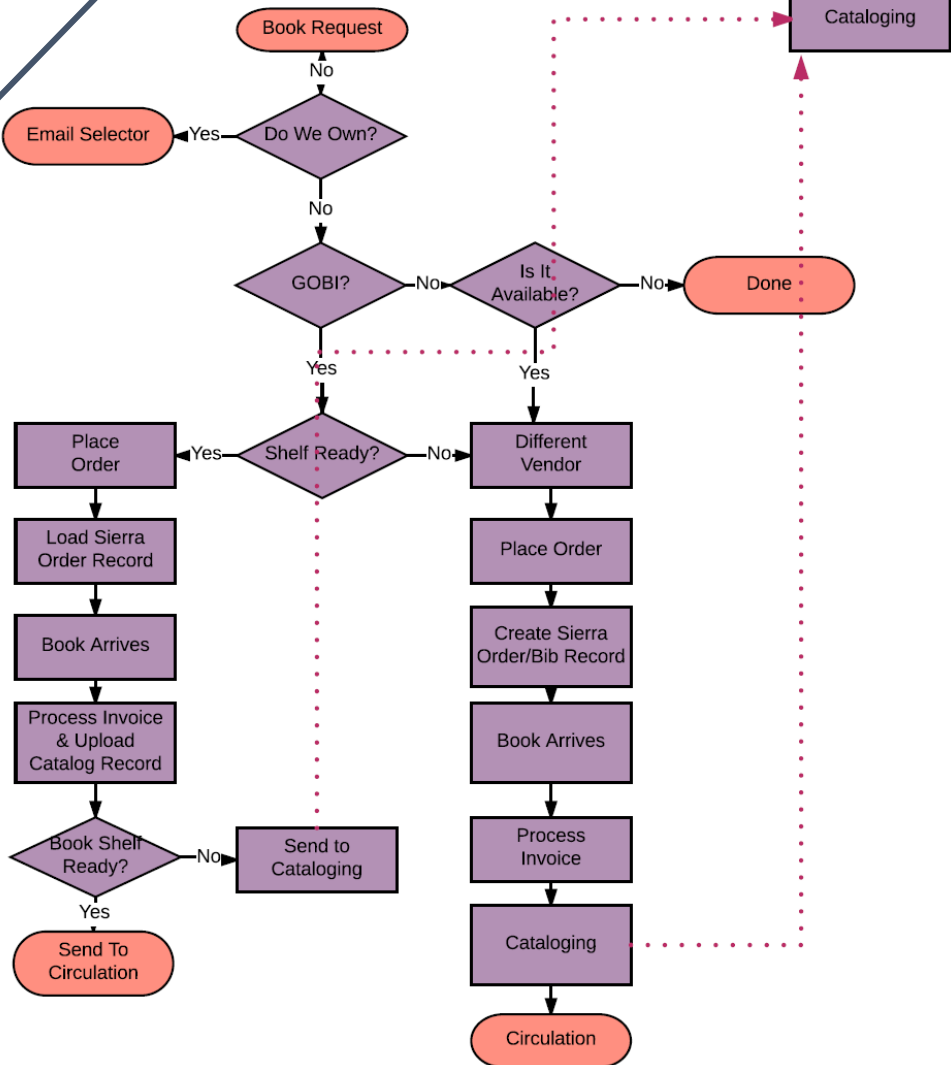
Plans in place: Make organizational changes

Reassign duties in new Collection Management unit

Firm eBook Orders



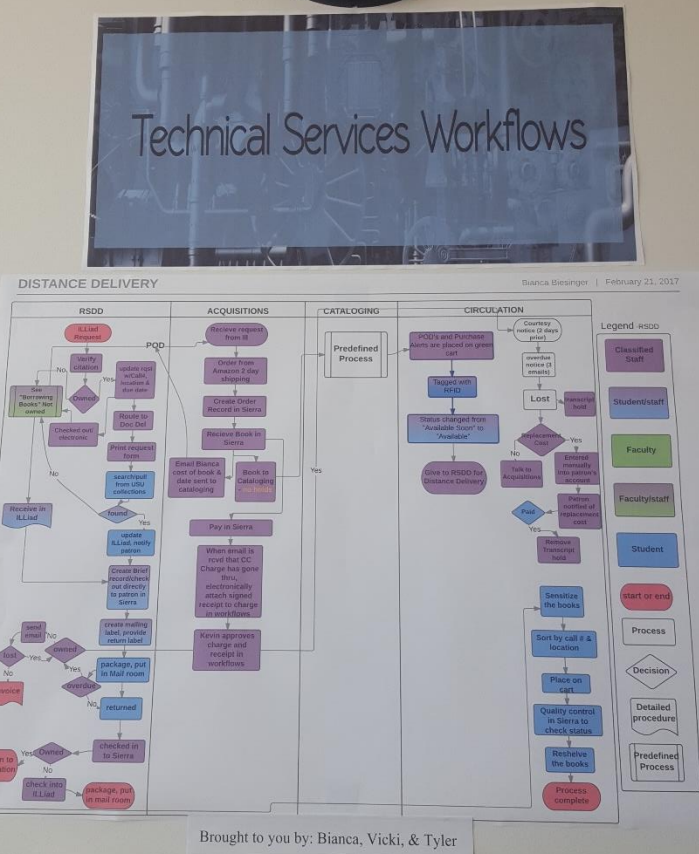
Firm Orders - Print Books



Plans in place: Process trainings and professional development

- Train people directly involved in the workflow
- Share information with people affected by how the workflow is done
- Share information with library decision-makers
- Identify skill gaps stemming from institutional knowledge isolated in single individuals

Plans in place: Communicate with stakeholders



- Display workflow maps in staff areas
- Share maps of key workflows with patrons
- Present proof of concept to Library administration to move forward with analysis
- Create Library-wide report



Conclusion

Buy-in comes from a clear and decisive vision of what to accomplish and why

Workflow mapping can be applied at any level of the organization

Share and compare across institutions

Further research: best practices in workflow analysis

Bibliography

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