PathStone Group

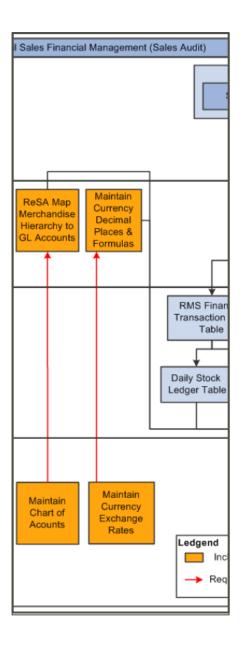




Process Mapping

Agenda

- Process Mapping: What is it?
- 2. Process Mapping purpose and benefits?
- 3. Types of Process Maps
- 4. The Framework of Process Mapping
- 5. Business Process Types and Process Mapping
- 6. Takeaways



Introduction

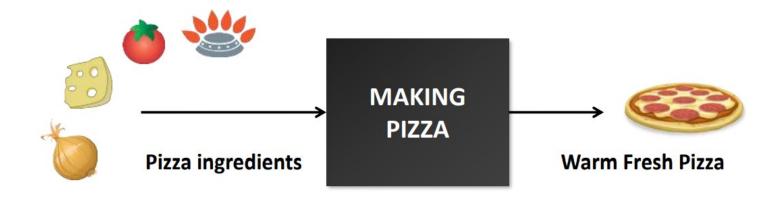
What is it?

- A Graphic representation of the sequence of work activities used to create, produce, or provide a single specific, unique output.
- It may be used to categorize **work activities** as value creating or non-value creating.
- The major components of a process map include the inputs, outputs, and the steps in the process.

Introduction

What is it?



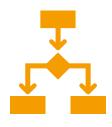


Purpose and Benefits:

- Enhances the **understanding** of any process and how it operates.
- Bring clarity to complex processes to simplify, streamline and optimize them.
- Identify **opportunities** for improvement.
- Identify bottleneck, "wastes" and overall inefficiencies
- Serves as a mean to **document** and **communicate** operations and procedures.
- Use for training, maintenance, and quality SOPs.



Types of Process Maps:





A process flowchart is a simple process map that provides the **visual** representation of the **sequence** of activities along with their points of decisions.



Cross-Functional process map (Swim-lane flowchart)

These process maps provide the interactions between different departments and the roles performed by different people or department.



VA & NVA Process Flowchart

This flowchart is valuable to identify "waste", long **delays**, **lead times** and other **non-value-added** activities. This process map is used mostly for "to-be" mapping.

Process Flow Map (flowchart)

Start / End



Process



Subprocess



Decision



Delay



Document



Store



Transport



Preparation



Data

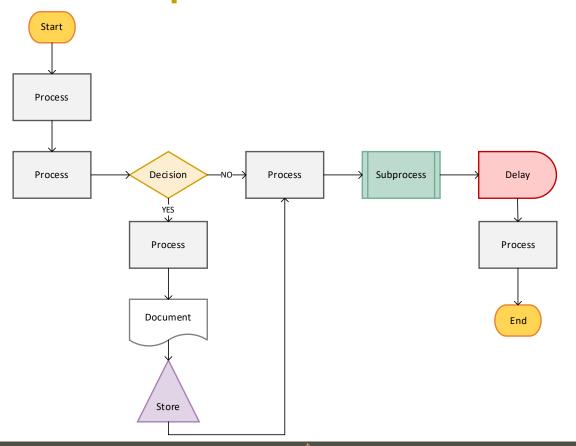


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Types of Process Maps:



Cross-Functional Process Map (Swim-lane flowchart)





Process



Subprocess



Decision



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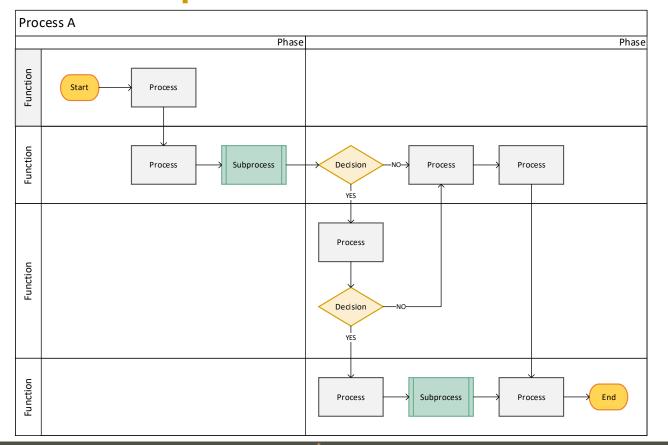


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Types of Process Maps:



Value & Non-Value-added Process Map

ed

Start / End



Process



Subprocess



Decision



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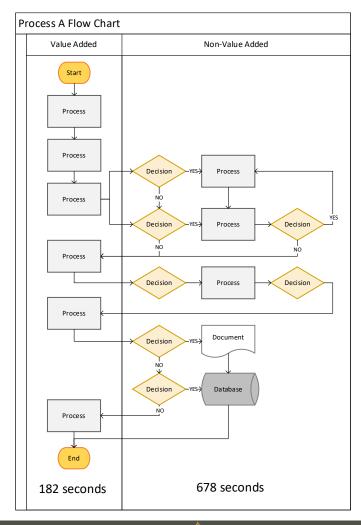


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Types of Process Maps:

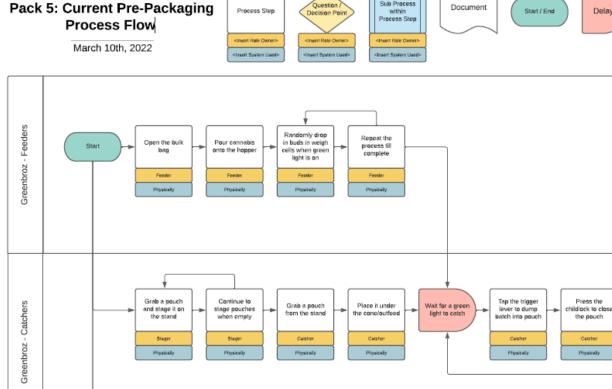


The Framework of Process Mapping:

1. As-is in process design:

Process Mapping

- Establish the systems, roles, and time involved (optional)
- **Interview** the contributors for the roles they play in the process, looking at every duty and decision point.

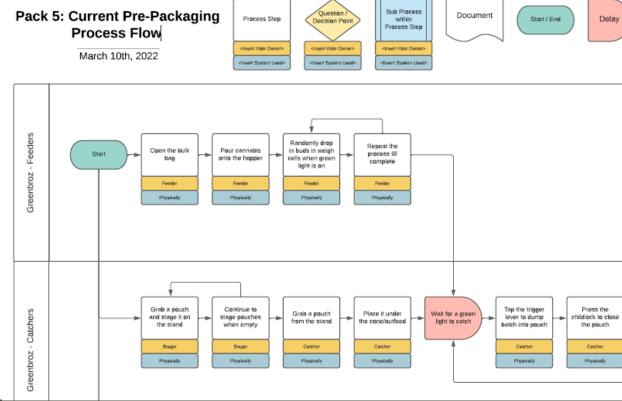


Document

The Framework of Process Mapping:

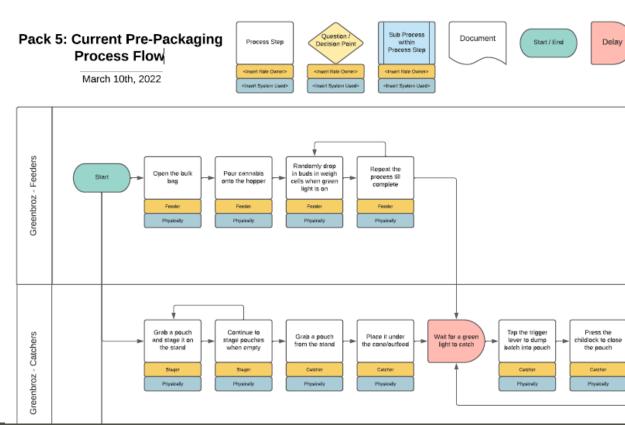
1. As-is in process design:

- Define the purpose of mapping the process.
- Ask where the process starts and ends and determine what the opportunity of fixing it could become.
- After selecting a process, determine all the steps, inputs and outputs.



The Framework of Process Mapping:

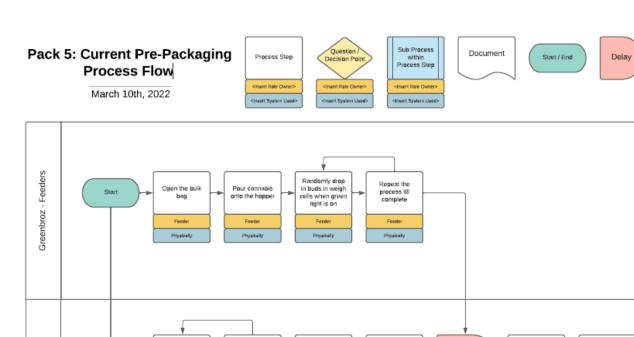
- Responsibilities
- Objectives
- Activities
- Inputs
- Outputs
- Customers
- Risks and controls
- Key performance indicators



The Framework of Process Mapping:

2. Analyze and evaluate:

- Review the process map.
- We are looking for processes that are redundant, delays and unnecessary steps, vagueness, bottlenecks, points of rework, and flows that continually pass back and forth between certain people.



Grab a pouch

from the stand

Place it under

the cone/outfeed

Tap the trigger

lever to dump

Press the

hildlock to clos

Continue to

stage pouches

when empty

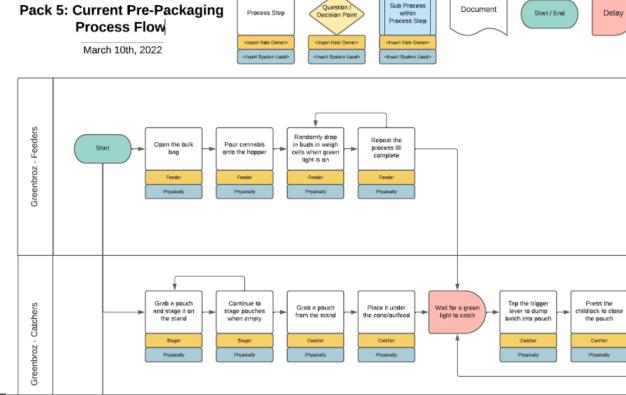
and stage it on

the stand

The Framework of Process Mapping:

2. Analyze and evaluate:

- Determine a measure for each segment, and where exactly to implement it.
- Identify the people to review the map. Select a process improvement plan.

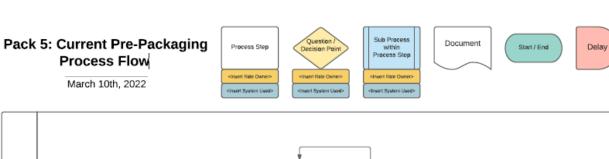


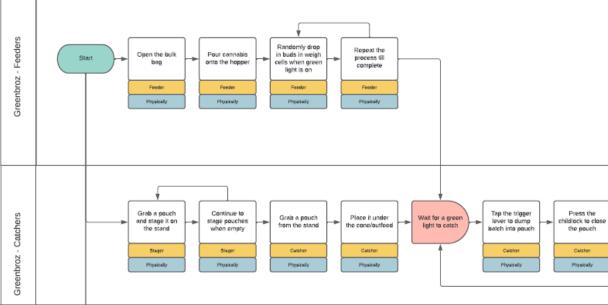
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The Framework of Process Mapping:

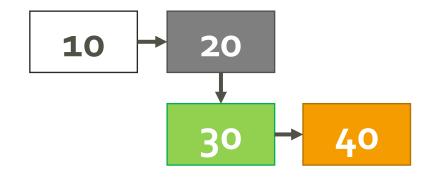
3. To-be in process design:

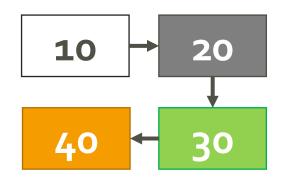
- Document the process, emphasizing any problem areas.
- Using the best practices developed in Step 1, document the differences in the existing and new processes.
- Use a root cause analysis to ferret out potential problems.

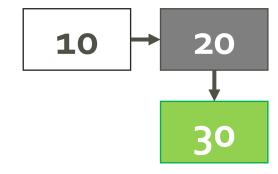




The Framework of Process Mapping:







What we think the process is

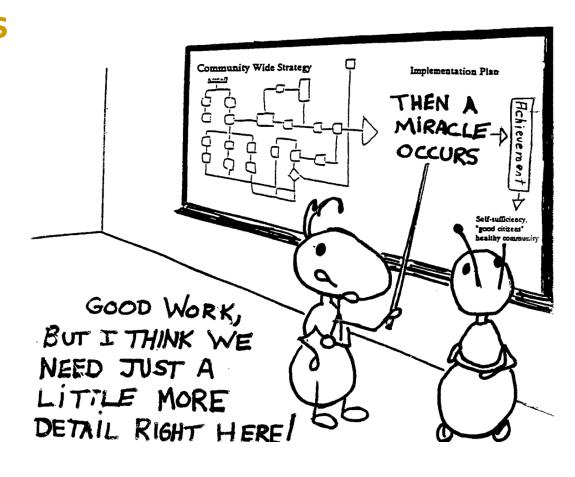
What the process is

What the process should be

Business Process Types and Process Maps:

Transactional process refers to the process where several inputs interact with each other to produce specific outcomes.

Some instances of transactional business process involve sales activities and call center support functions.

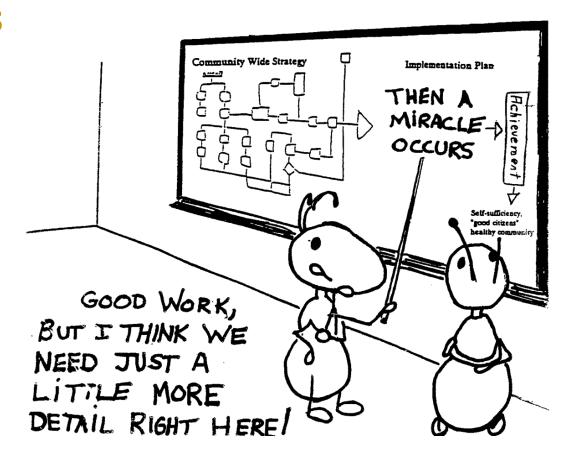


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Business Process Types and Process Maps:

Transformational processes refer to the change in inputs in their physical or virtual form to produce the outputs.

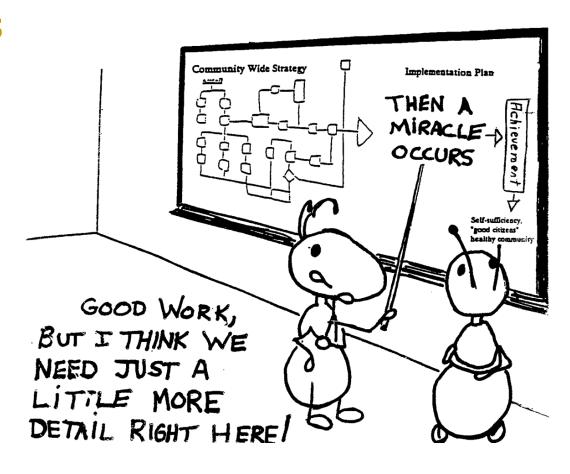
Manufacturing process and developments in systems are typical examples of transformational processes.



Business Process Types and Process Maps:

Decision-making processes refer to those processes whereby the various input parties interact to reach any decision.

Some instances of decision-making processes are inventory management, forecast decisions, pricing decisions, etc.

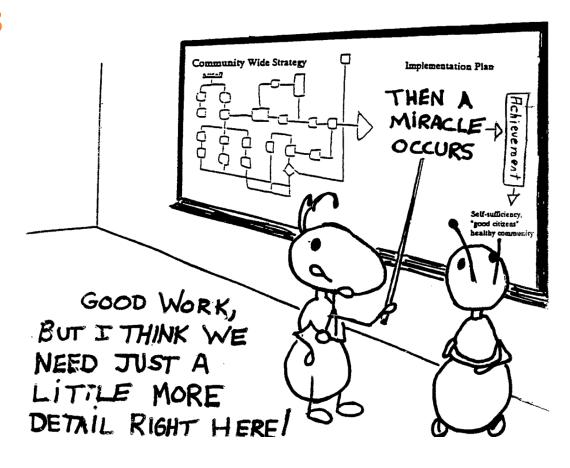


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Business Process Types and Process Maps:

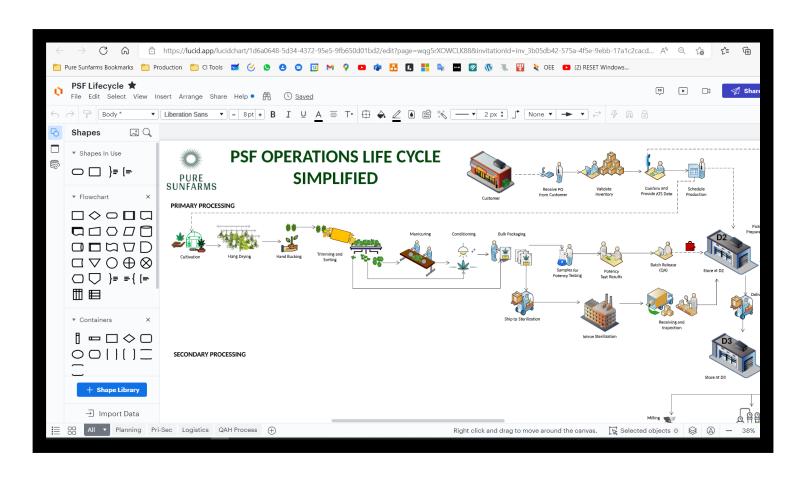
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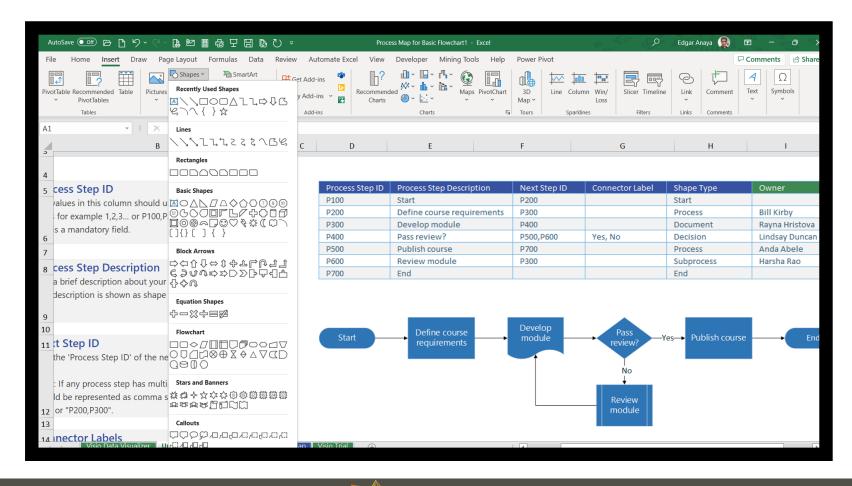
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Lucidchart

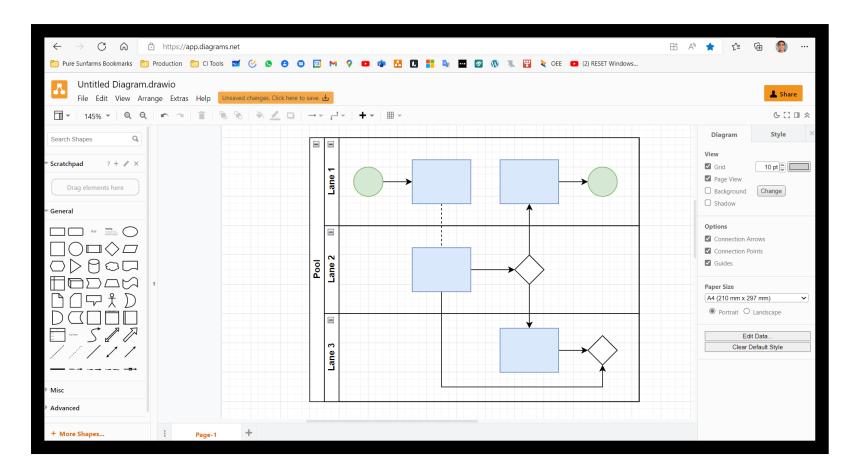




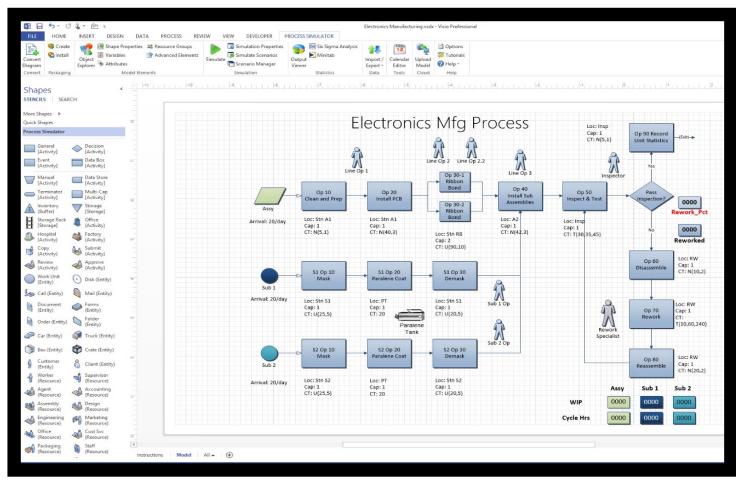
EXCEL







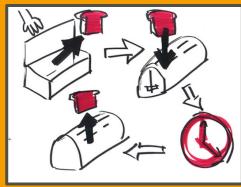


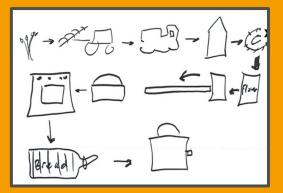


Process Mapping: How to Make Toast

→ DD + (4,3)

How to Make Toast





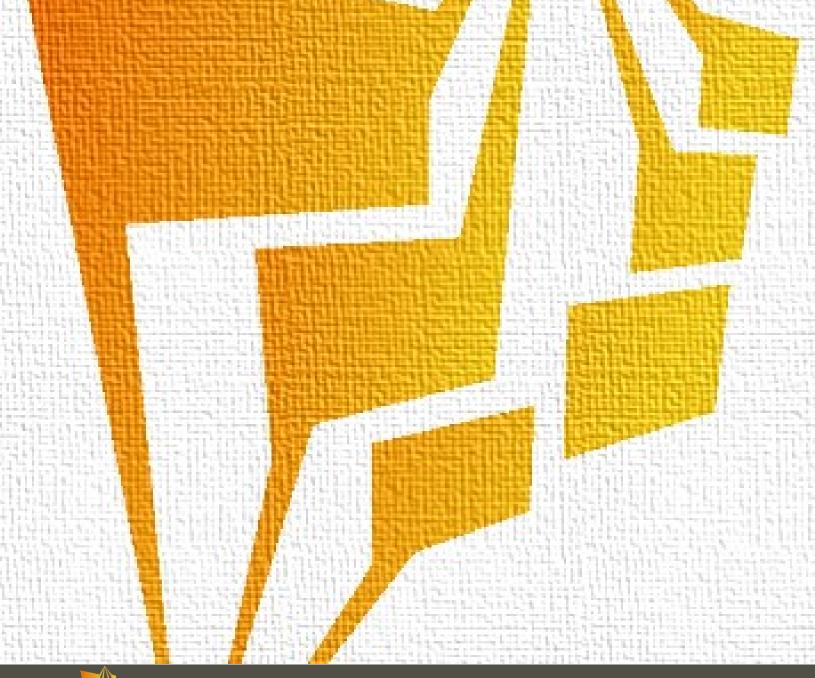


Takeaways

- Process Mapping is a powerful tool to understand what we thought we knew well; it may surprise us.
- There may be a possibility that the actual cause of the problem lies outside the process. In such cases, the process mapping does not reap effective results.
- **Keep it simple.** We become so obsessed with designing perfect process maps such that they lose the focus and goal of developing the process map.
- Take advantage of the "Subprocess" block to keep the process map focused and easy to understand.
- **Avoid the temptation** to combine the AS-IS with a TO-BE flow.



Thank You



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Process Mapping

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A Practical Tool Book for Business Competitiveness and Lean Transformation