



Final Presentation

Empowering Users to Collaboratively Structure Innovation Processes

23.06.2014

Alexej Utz

Software Engineering for Business Information Systems (sebis) Department of Informatics Technische Universität München, Germany

wwwmatthes.in.tum.de

Agenda



- 1. Motivation
- 2. Innovation Management at DATEV eG
- 3. Concept
- 4. Implementation
- 5. Conclusion

Innovation ...



- critical for success
- risky
- costly
- outside routine operations
- is "creative destruction"
- requires cooperation

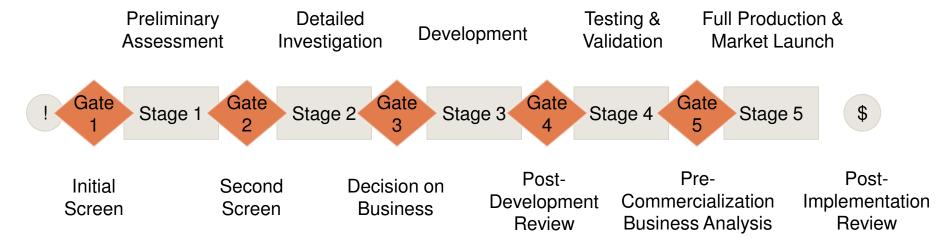


Innovation management is the management of innovation processes that aim at creating and exploiting new things.

Alexej Utz 26.06.2014

Stage-Gate Process





Source: Cooper 1990

Stage-Gate-Process



Problems of Stage-Gate Process

- × Predictability problem
- Assuming repeatability
- x Too many stages and gates
- Inappropriate gate's criteria
 - **×** Empty Process
 - × Overfull Process

Source: Schoenberg 2014

Prerequisites for Innovations

- Freedom for creativity
- ✓ Uncontrolled external Impulses
- ✓ No schedule

"Who the hell wants to hear actors talk?"

H. M. Warner, Warner Brothers, 1927

"I think there is a world market for maybe five computers."

Thomas Watson, Chairman of IBM, 1943

DATEV eG



Germany's fourth largest software company

• Founded: 1966

Revenue: 760 Mio. Euro (2012)

• Employees: 6.487 (2013)

Customers: tax advisors, financial auditors and lawyers etc.

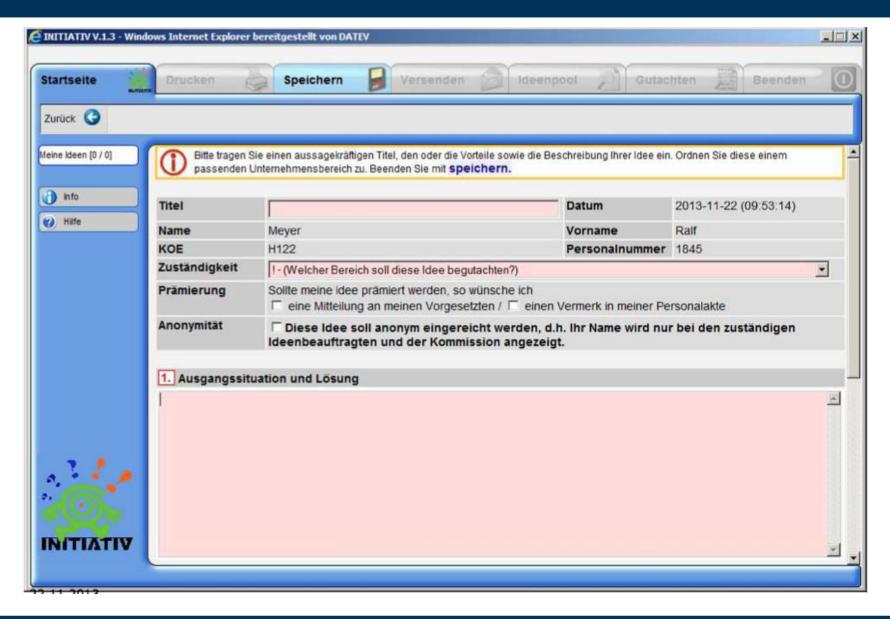


Innovations at DATEV

- Department of Strategic Company Development
- Direct access to Management Board
- 800 ideas per year
- 10% rewarded

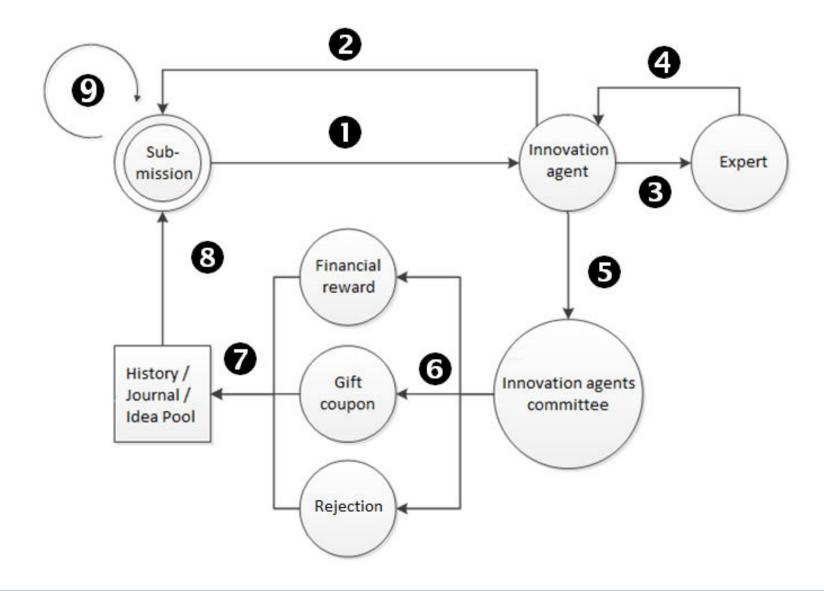
INITIATIV - Submission of ideas





INITIATIV - Diagram

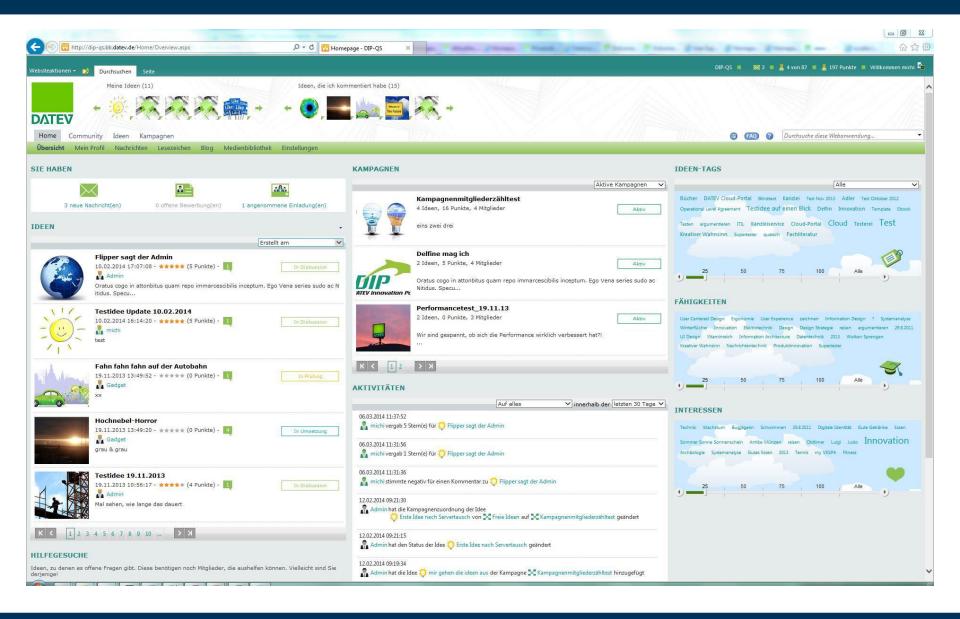




Alexej Utz 26.06.2014

DATEV Idea Pool





Problems



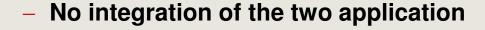
INITIATIV

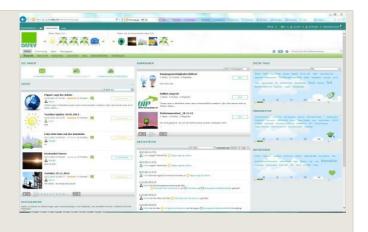
- Rigid submission process
- Fully developed ideas
- Incremental innovations
- 10 years old
- No flexibility
- Has to be replaced

| Statistics | Specified | Spe

DATEV Idea Pool

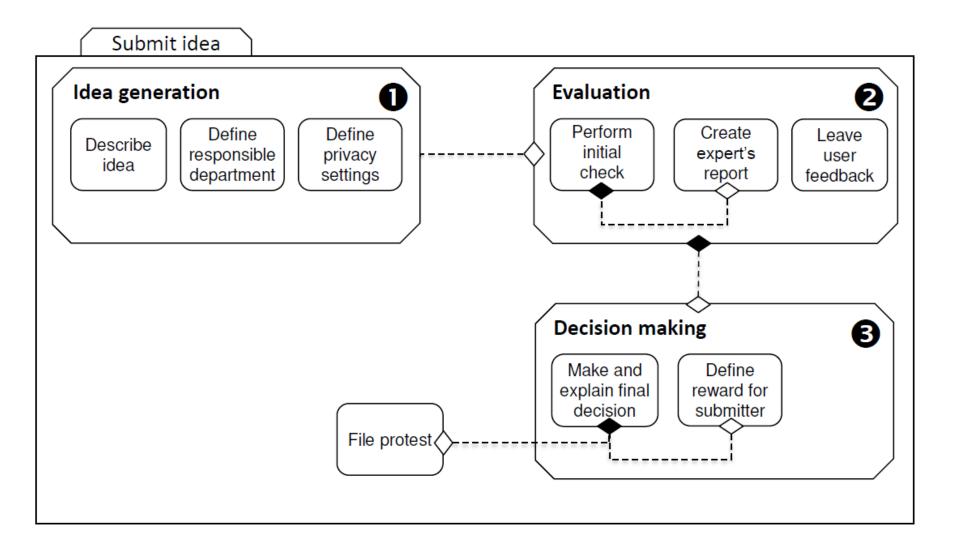
- Discussion platform
- Not-developed ideas
- Disruptive innovations
- No real process involved
- No access from outside of the company
- Time-consuming entry of ideas





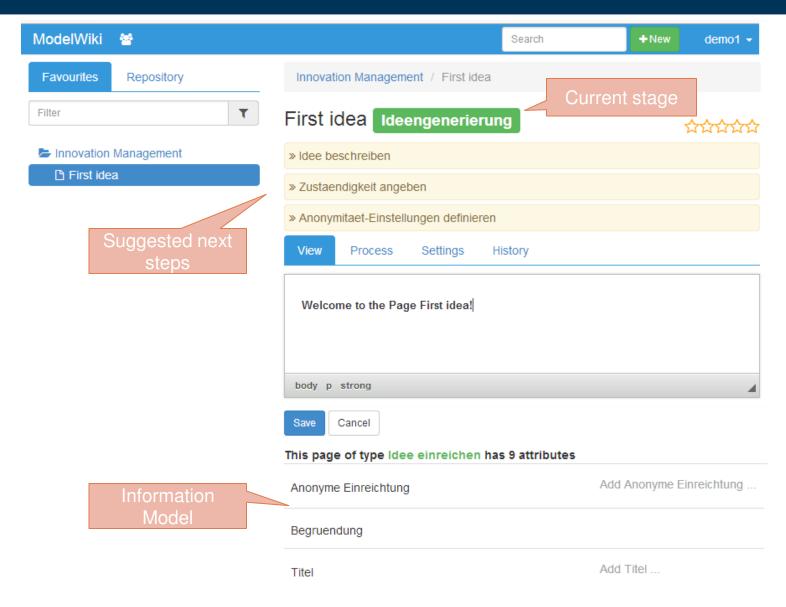
Process model of the integrated solution





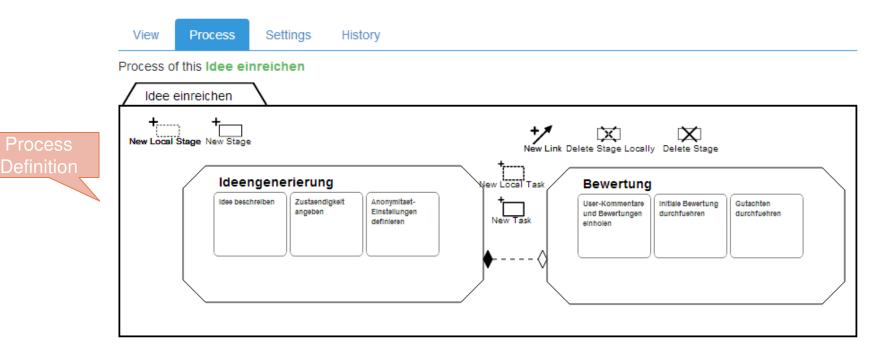
Implementation – Overview

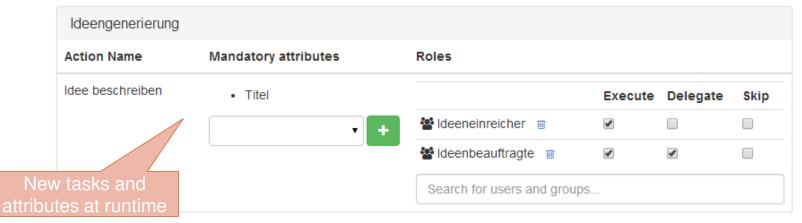




Implementation – Process







Data model

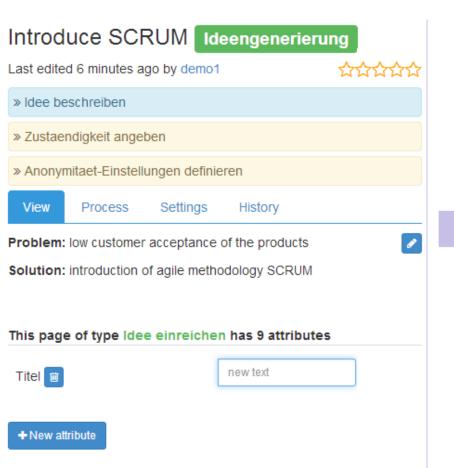


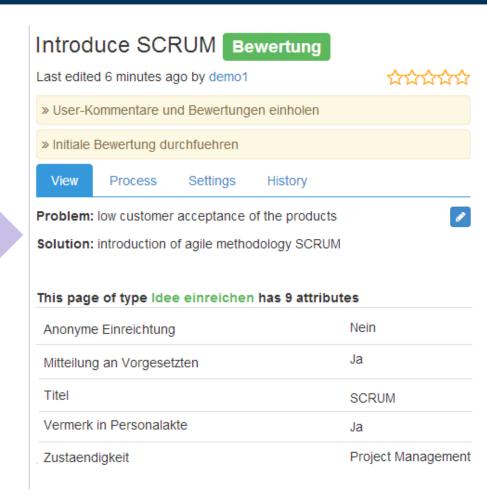
Idee einreichen

All pages Type Attributes		
The type Idee einreichen has 9 attributes	Editor	Reader
Anonyme Einreichtung	* Ideeneinreicher	Ideeneinreicher
		Ideenbeauftragte
Begruendung	Ideenbeauftragte	* everybody
Entscheidung	Ideenbeauftragte	* everybody
Ergebnis Gutachten	👺 Gutachter	Sutachter
		👺 Ideenbeauftragte
Mitteilung an Vorgesetzten	Ideeneinreicher	* Ideeneinreicher
		Ideenbeauftragte
Praemierung	Ideenbeauftragte	* everybody
Titel	* Ideeneinreicher	everybody
Vermerk in Personalakte		ldeeneinreicher
		Ideenbeauftragte
Zustaendigkeit	Ideeneinreicher	everybody

Stage transition







Evaluation



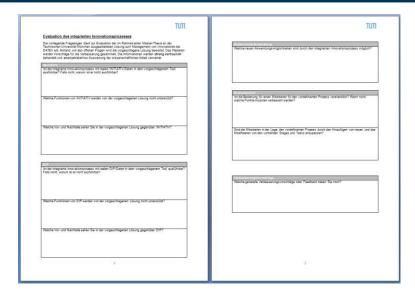
Evaluation type: group discussion

Participants:

- two representatives of the department of strategic company development
- three workflow specialists

Questions:

- 1. INITIATIV: Supported functionality, pros and cons
- **2. DIP:** Supported functionality, pros and cons
- 3. Combined application: New application possibilities/scenarios
- **4. Usability**: predefined case execution, ability to adapt the model
- 5. General feedback: ideas for improvement



Evaluation results (1)



1. **INITIATIV**: supported except for several specific functions

Cons:

- High learning barrier due to rare use
- Generic user interface

2. **DIP:** supported except for several specific functions

Pros:

+ Visible process progress

Cons:

Rating and discussion cannot be stopped

Evaluation results (2)



3. New possibilities of combined application:

- Submission of collaboratively generated ideas
- Utilizing user feedback for the final decision
- Utilizing user feedback for expert's report
- Support for any scenarios due to adaptive nature of the integrated solution
- **4. Usability:** high complexity due to generic nature and potentially rare usage of the tool

5. General ideas for improvement:

- Complex business rules
- Reporting and analysis of ideas
- Support for rigid process sections

Conclusion and outlook

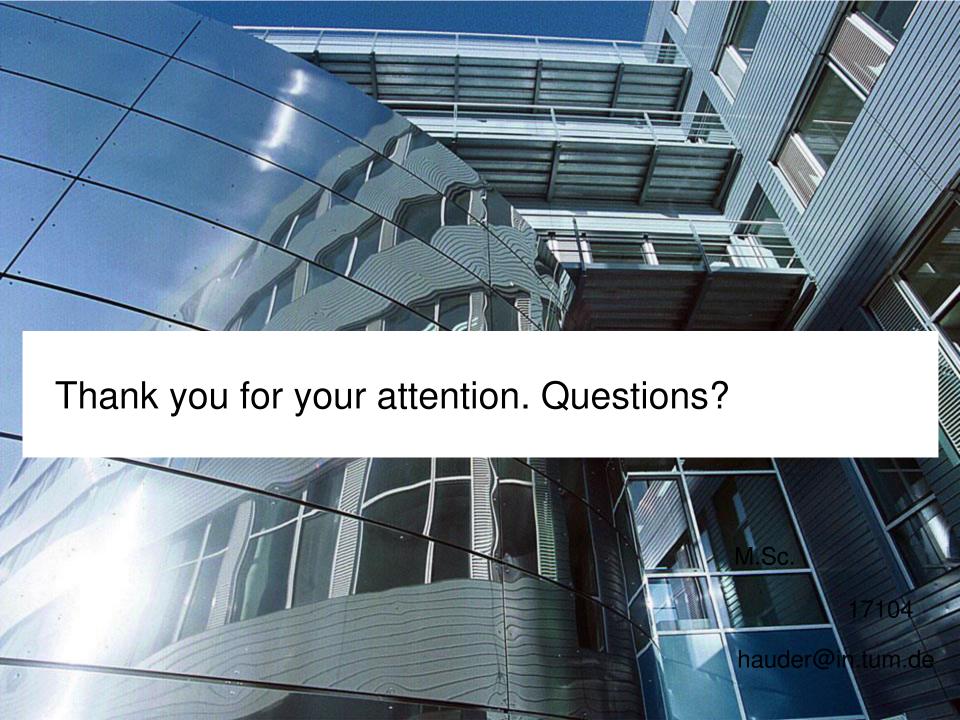


Conclusion

- Existing process from DIP and INITIATIV can be supported
- Proposed solution supports integrated innovation process
- New scenarios in the innovation process possible
- Separation of DIP and INITIATIV at DATEV will stay

Outlook

- User interface needs to be improved for DATEV
- Support for the implementation of ideas
- More regular users for evaluation



References



Cooper, R.G.: Stage-gate systems: A new tool for managing new products. Bus. Horiz. Mai–Juni (1990)

Schoeneberg, K.P.: Komplexitätsmanagement in Unternehmen: Herausforderungen im Umgang mit Dynamik, Unsicherheit und Komplexität meistern. Springer Gabler. Wiesbaden (2014)

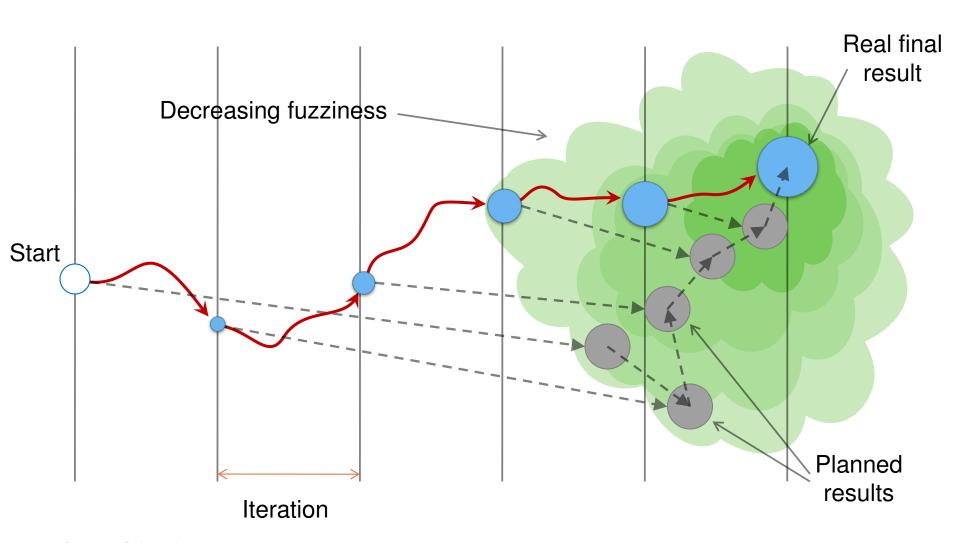
Swenson, K.: Mastering the Unpredictable: How Adaptive Case Management Will Revolutionize the Way That Knowledge Workers Get Things Done. Meghan-Kiffer Press (2010)

Backup



Knowledge Work requires agility





Source: Schoenberg 2014

Requirements for Adaptive Case Management

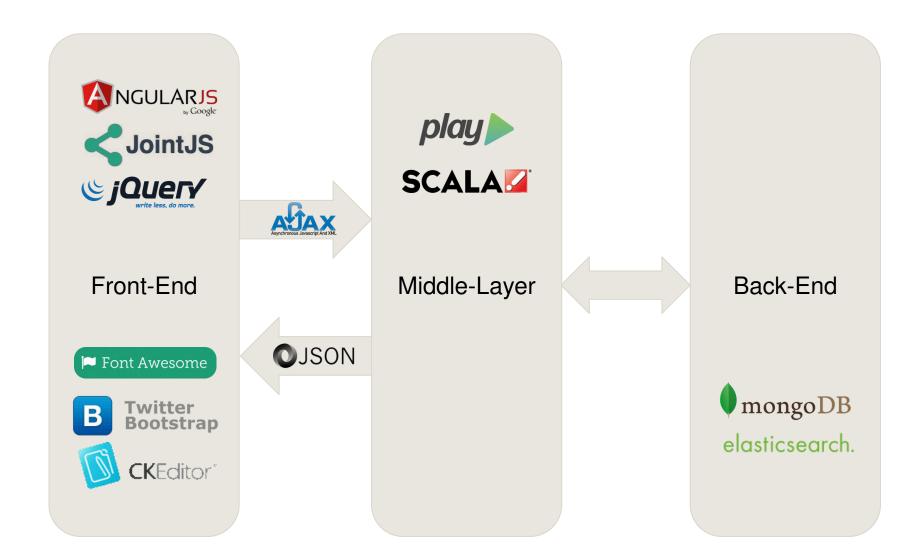


ID	Requirements	Description	Reference
R1	Flexibility at run- time	Cases should not only be defined at design-time, but it also has to be possible that end users without any programming expertise can adapt them at run-time. This is necessary to handle unpredictable situations and react on exceptional changes during the execution of the process.	Herrmann2011adaptive, swenson2010mastering, motahari2012adaptive, Guenther2008supporting
R2	Evolving cases and templates	This requirement deals with the continuous collaborative improvement for future processes and not only the currently executed ones. Best practices need to be identified and generalized to process templates. Users also have to be supported through recommendations during the process execution that are derived from other similar cases.	Herrmann2011adaptive, swenson2010mastering, motahari2011next, schonenberg2008supporting
R3	Transparent responsibilities	Responsibilities for various parts in the case must be visible to all case workers. This is necessary to facilitate collaboration among the involved knowledge workers.	Kurz2013taming, Herrmann2011adaptive, swenson2010mastering,
R4	Visible progress of the case	Case workers must be able to identify which parts of the case are work in progress and what the overall state of the case is. Open tasks as well as obstacles that pretend the case from being solved have to be visible to the case workers in the system.	Herrmann2011adaptive, swenson2010mastering
R5	Flexible assignment of roles	During execution of the case it should be possible that new case workers join the case. However, these roles should not always be mandatory and allow for enough flexibility during the execution of the case. In contrast to traditional workflow management, tasks should not only have an execute roles but also a skip and redo role.	Kurz2013taming, Herrmann2011adaptive, swenson2010mastering, van2003case
R6	Definition of case objectives	It has to be possible to express objectives and goals of the case that describe what should be achieved as final result. While the individual process steps to achieve this result might be unknown or highly volatile the case objectives will remain more stable over time.	Kurz2013taming, Herrmann2011adaptive, swenson2010mastering, tran2013setup
R7	Hierarchical structure of tasks	Structuring tasks in hierarchies makes it easier for case workers to add new tasks compared to process networks consisting of many interlinked elements. Tasks can be defined on an abstract level in the beginning and refined incrementally with increasing maturity or experience.	Herrmann2011adaptive, swenson2010mastering
R8	Integration of data in the case	Processes and data are tightly integrated in case management due to the document-centric nature of knowledge work. In contrast to traditional activity-centric workflow management, data is the primary driver for the progress of the case.	Kurz2013taming, Herrmann2011adaptive, swenson2010mastering, van2003case
R9	Definition of logical dependencies between tasks	Temporal-logical dependencies are required in the solution since not all tasks might be executable at any time in a process. Some tasks might have pre-conditions that have to be fulfilled before they can be executed correctly. The definition of these dependencies should be performed by the users.	Kurz2013taming, swenson2010mastering
R10	Understandable and adaptable for business users	Business users without any technical programming expertise or modeling knowledge have to be able to comprehend the definition of the cases. They also have to be empowered to make decisions on their own and plan upcoming tasks in the system.	swenson2010mastering

[Ha14b] Hauder, M.; Münch, D.; Michel, F.; Utz, A.; Matthes, F.: Examining Adaptive Case Handling for Enterprise Architecture Management, 9th Trends in Enterprise Architecture Research Workshop (TEAR), Ulm, Germany, 2014.

Technical architecture of the solution





INITIATIV process description from DATEV



