

IT STRATEGIC PLANNING COMPONENTS

1. What is the single metric or measurement you most liked hearing about last year?
2. What is the single metric you least liked hearing about this year?
3. What can we do to prevent the same thing happening next year?
4. What is the single metric you will measure your success by (not how anyone else will measure your success-- how you will measure your own success).
5. What is the one IT thing MCN did best this year?
6. What do you need to do to turn that success into a repeatable process?
7. What was the one IT thing MCN was worst at this year?
8. What single thing most needs to happen to fix it?
9. Where is the organization in terms of clinical integration/population health readiness?
10. In order to be successful in this area, MCN may need new or expanded capabilities such as: (Please rank order (select) your top five (1 being the most important)

__Updated equipment (be specific)_____

__Integration of encounters between the TA database and the Health Network databases

__a data warehouse

__individual analytics and reporting capabilities

__disease registry

__patient and physician portals

__MCN wide performance metrics

__ Cloud based infrastructure

11. How can MCN use IT to differentiate itself?
12. What is the IT vision for MCN's future?
13. What are the critical IT success factors and gaps to achieve that vision?
14. Can MCN's IT remain independent? Should it?

IT is a strategic asset and must be supported it as such. The cardinal rule in developing an IT strategy is to connect it to the business strategy

Focus: The plan should focus on business needs, the ability of IT to meet those needs, how to close any gaps, how decisions will be made and how to measure progress.

Time Frame: The plan should cover three to five years, with the most focus on the next 12 to 18 months unless there is a longer-term project on the table.

Medium: Word document and/or [PowerPoint](#) presentation. Create an abbreviated version that you can turn to anytime someone has an issue or question. (Novel idea: Consider a podcast if you're operating in a distributed or global organization.)

Length: 15 pages. Or less. If using PowerPoint, 25 slides. Or fewer.

Executive Summary: The plan should begin with a summary targeted for the business audience.

Scope: High-level goals and plans for all areas of information technology that affect the business, not just the infrastructure. A road map for IT is useful in illustrating overall strategy.

Business Context: Lay out the specific business drivers, assumptions and plans that informed the IT strategic plan. (For example, the business is planning to acquire smaller companies so IT's plan is to focus on integration technologies.)

IT Principles: Short statements of purpose that will guide IT decision making and implementation.

Metrics: Put measurements of progress in place when you create the strategic plan instead of waiting for review time to figure it all out. The goal is not precision but the ability to measure appropriate progress toward goals.

Review: You should review the plan and revise it as necessary at least once during the fiscal year. A full review should happen in the spring.