FIVE CRITICAL CONSIDERATIONS – AND OUTCOMES – OF AN OPTIMIZED DEVICE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

An optimized device management strategy results in balanced cost, security, and productivity within your organization. To achieve this balance in your environment, MCPc has identified five fundamental device-management considerations.

1 RISK TOLERANCE

A defined, corporate risk tolerance forms the foundation of an optimized device management strategy. Your organization's tolerance for risk is determined by your industry's regulations, compliance requirements, and the number of employees with access to your data. A strong security posture and chain of custody process will keep employee, company and customer data safe.

2 USER SEGMENTATION

User segmentation informs how end-users will be grouped based on their role and level within an organization, and by their level of access to corporate data. Different levels of security and support models may be required to effectively manage devices used by specific user segments throughout the IT lifecycle.

3 LOW COST vs. TOTAL COST OF OWNERSHIP

Organizations fixated on the lowest procurement cost of a device often miss key metrics that promote optimized technology selection strategies. MCPc recommends the Total Cost of Ownership approach. Our approach to Total Cost of Ownership enables streamlining of deployment and recovery logistics, and maximizes user productivity.

4 ONGOING FLEET MANAGEMENT ANTICIPATING BOTH RISK & REPLACEMENT

Today's environment of constant cyber threat mandates that every fleet maintenance program include a "managed risk" component. The best maintenance programs will actively monitor a corporate device fleet for performance and application compliance, patching schedules, data backups, and maintain defenses against cyber threats. It should also include Advanced Hardware Replacement that provides you, the IT leader, a plan to restore productivity and minimize downtime in the event of hardware failure.

5 SECURE IT ASSET DISPOSITION

Many organizations select their technology disposal partners by solely evaluating the offered convenience and price exclusively – neglecting essential considerations of security, sustainability and capturing residual asset value. Effective IT asset disposition requires strict chain of custody management, that validates the processes to recycle, dispose, redeploy, and remarket IT assets. Ensuring it is done in a way that mitigates risk through appropriate data destruction and disposal practices. Chain of custody management also validates compliance with environmental sustainability requirements; ensuring nothing is landfilled, exported, or incinerated. All downstream materials processors are audited for environmental compliance. Ultimately, security, sustainability, and cost of service are balanced to minimize exposure and maximize the remarketing value of IT assets.

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When implemented completely, these five criteria inform a comprehensive device management strategy that maximizes efficiency, mitigates risk, and optimizes the total cost of ownership of an IT fleet.

What's your strategy? Contact us and learn how MCPc can help your company optimize device management.