

Ensuring 'ROI' and 'ROE' on Taxonomy Programs

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The Importance of ROI and ROE

- **Ensure stewardship of corporate resources**
 - **Demonstrate care:**
 - in the use of available funds
 - in the use of available human resources
 - in the use of available IT resources
- **Maintain and enhance professional credibility**
 - **Demonstrate rigorous analysis and planning**

What's Wrong with ROI/ROE Arguments?

 Most ROI arguments for Taxonomy Programs are based on assumptions which can not be proven or validated

- Assumptions about effort spent searching
- Assumptions about reasons for searching
- Assumptions about what staff will do with time no longer spent searching
- Assumptions that all re-creation of “existing” content is not potentially an enhancement of that content
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What's Wrong with ROI/ROE Arguments?

Taxonomy Programs are NEVER done in a vacuum

- If they are, you won't be successful
- Typically 'just' one component of a complex series of programs aimed at solving a knowledge discovery problems
 - Other programs are beyond your control and influence
 - Multiple programs means multiple actions influencing the changes in multiple variables
 - Any experiment with changes to multiple variables results in results you can't reliably explain
 - In other words, you won't know true cause and effect
- And therefore you cannot claim the ROI/ROE for the Taxonomy Program

What's Wrong about ROI/ROE Arguments?

- Some of the “suspect” calculations:
 - **Time saved** searching for the right information
 - Assumes the amount of time spent searching
 - No way to accurately measure and validate this assumption
 - Statistically valid sampling of target population not feasible
 - Ignores the wide variety of types of queries
 - Scanning the literature to get a sense of it
 - Seeking a specific, known resource
 - Seeking a concise answer to a narrow question
 - Seeking any data point to get a broad understanding of the topic

What's Wrong about ROI/ROE Arguments?

- Some of the “suspect” calculations:
 - **Increased productivity**
 - Assumes workers will do something productive in the time now “saved” in searching
 - Assumes workers aren't producing better versions when they have to re-create content which supposedly already exists
 - Essentially, though, not a statement that can be measured and proved in most circumstances

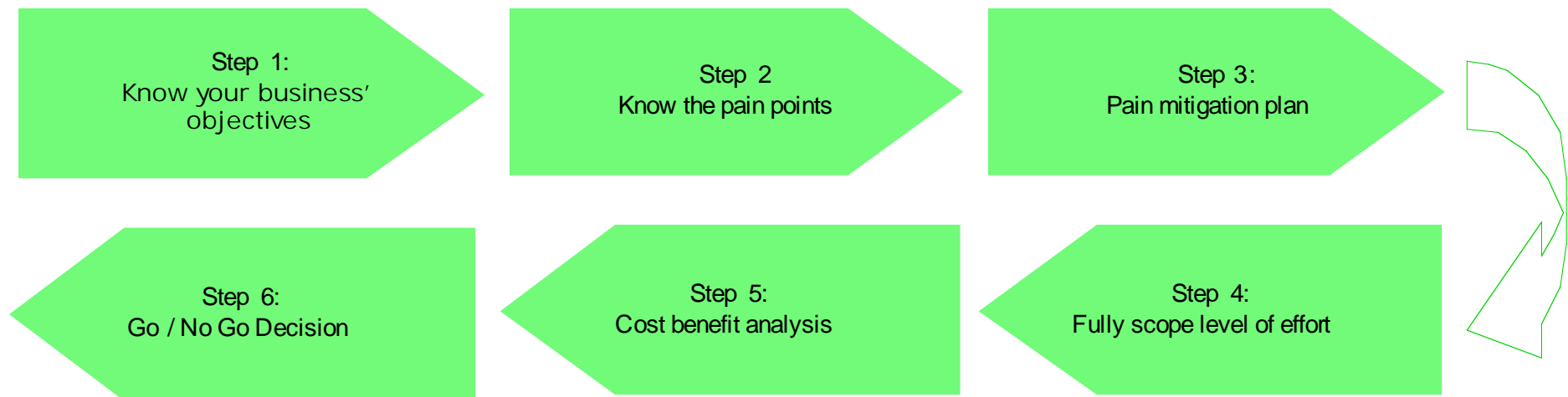
What's Right about ROI/ROE Arguments?

- **ROI/ROE in “context” of knowledge discovery**
 - Consider all efforts underway to improve knowledge discovery, including:
 - taxonomy program,
 - search engine,
 - user experience,
 - and content enhancement
- **Some environments will support “Taxonomy in a vacuum” and valid ROI/ROE calculations**
 - Customer support centres
 - Decreased time to closure:
 - Cutting costs
 - Increased sales
 - Online Retail
 - Increased sales


The Criticality of ROI and ROE Analysis

- **Still need to ensure stewardship of corporate resources**
 - Or you won't get any more resources and may lose what resources you have!
- **Still want to maintain and enhance professional credibility**
 - Or you won't get opportunities to grow your professional skills (and income!)
- **The best way to do both is to demonstrate rigorous analysis and planning**
 - You can do this without relying on suspect ROI/ROE calculations
 - The analysis still respects the INTENT of ROI/ROE

Analysis Steps



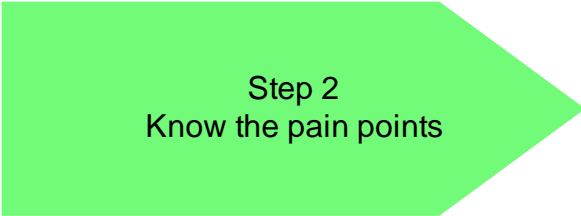
The Analysis Steps – Know What Your Business is Trying to Achieve



Step 1:
Know your business'
objectives

- **Know the business objectives for knowledge discovery**
 - **Examples:**
 - Reduced time for knowledge discovery
 - Increased richness of knowledge discovery
 - Decreased risk to firm of making business decisions with partial information
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The Analysis Steps – Know where the Business is Facing Problems



Step 2
Know the pain points

- **Where is the pain in current state?**
 - Identify what's preventing achievement of goals
 - Examples:
 - Objective: Reduced time for knowledge discovery
 - Poor relevancy of search results
 - No single point of access to all resource discovery (either browse or search)
 - No advanced search utilizing facets
 - No ability to narrow search results using filters

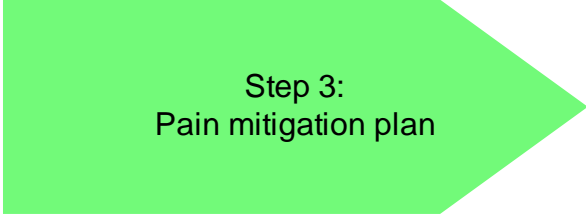
The Analysis Steps – Know How Taxonomy Program will Assist Business



Step 3:
Pain mitigation plan

- **Where is the opportunity?**
 - Identify where your program can assist the business
 - Be honest about what benefits can be achieved
 - Explicitly map taxonomy benefit to the achievement of business objectives
 - Be sure to document !!
 - This is not an academic exercise
 - This step is the foundation of the justification of the taxonomy program
 - The document is a tool for communicating your program's value

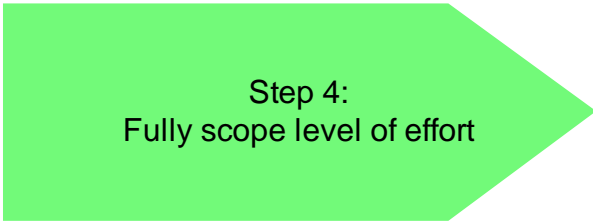
The Analysis Steps – Know How Taxonomy Program will Assist Business



Step 3:
Pain mitigation plan

- Example of explicitly mapped taxonomy benefit to the success of business objectives
 - **Objective:** Disambiguate language so as to facilitate effective, efficient knowledge discovery within a single knowledge base or across multiple knowledge bases
 - **Supports resolution of:**
 - Poor relevancy of search results
 - No single point of access to all resource discovery (either browse or search)
 - **So as to achieve the business goal of:**
 - Reduced time for knowledge discovery

The Analysis Steps – Full Scoping of Effort

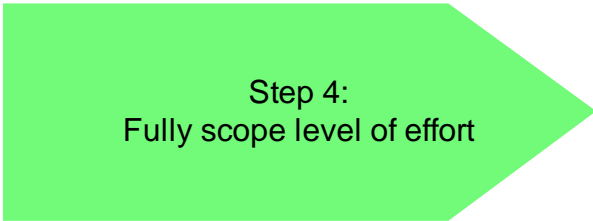


Step 4:
Fully scope level of effort

■ Program Design Considerations

- Multilingual - How many languages?
- External Standards - Compliant with ANSI/NISO Z39.19 and ????
- Extent of adoption - Entire business, one unit, multiple countries?
- Extent of implementation - Use in one or more CMS, one or more search technologies, CRM, SCM, or HR systems.....
- Business sponsor/owner - Single business owner or cross-business committee?
- Human resources - Dedicated “team” for on-going maintenance and support or community of part-time staff ?
- How extensive will it be - Depth and breadth within and across facets
- How extensible will it be – Will there be need to customize (local extensions)

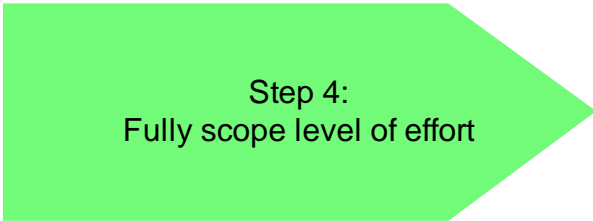
The Analysis Steps – Full Scoping of Effort



Step 4:
Fully scope level of effort

- **Program Design Considerations**
 - Projected frequency of revisions
 - Version control
 - Vocabulary Management Software
 - Human Resource skill sets
 - Information science,
 - Information technology,
 - Business knowledge
 - User experience/graphic design

The Analysis Steps – Full Scoping of Effort



Step 4:
Fully scope level of effort

- **Quantification of Effort and Investment**
 - Estimate human resource effort (days, dollars)
 - Cost of Development
 - 8 to 10 concepts per hour (depends on complexity)
 - Cost of Translation
 - 50 concepts per hour (depends on complexity)
 - Cost of Maintenance (depends on volatility)
 - *20 to 30 concepts an hour*
 - Estimate hardware and software costs (dollars)
 - Cost of vocabulary management software purchase, maintenance, and enhancements

The Analysis Steps – Cost/Benefit Assessment

Step 5:
Cost benefit analysis

Step 6:
Go / No Go Decision

- **Full costing: Total Cost of Ownership**
 - Training of indexers
 - Training of those who will maintain
 - Cost of effort to integrate into systems
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- **Final Analysis**
 - If Benefits > Costs, then do it!
 - If Costs > Benefits, then don't do it!
 - Options are to redesign effort or determine new route to support achievement of business goals

Credibility – Avoid ROI/ROE Quantification if you Can!

- **Your objectives should be:**
 - to demonstrate a rigorous analysis of what the business is trying to achieve and how controlled vocabularies will contribute to achieving those goals
 - to demonstrate a complete knowledge of the true costs of the effort and clear mapping of results to benefits
 - to demonstrate the benefits are not overshadowed by the costs
- **You should always avoid:**
 - any hard dollar claims of cost savings or increased revenue – you'll have to prove it and you probably won't be able to

Credibility – Avoid ROI/ROE Quantification if you Can!

- Return on Taxonomy Programs:
 - not return in a financial sense
 - but return in terms of **capability and opportunity gained** by using controlled vocabularies
- The “real” discussion should be about the simple fact that controlled vocabularies are a **core part of the infrastructure**, the same as the IT hardware and the physical buildings.

Controlled Vocabularies – Critical components of infrastructure

- Would you ever consider building a physical, public library building and filling it up with books, periodicals and resources without also providing a mechanism (or two) for finding the information?
 - Why do we then actually do that in a digital environment?
 - We shouldn't present Taxonomy Programs as “nice to have”
 - but as **critical** to have components of the **infrastructure**