

Real Life IT

John Beckford
Loughborough University, 3rd May 2012

**All the right notes,
not necessarily in the right order!
Eric Morecombe**

- PhD in Management Science (Hull)
- Visiting Professor, Dept. Of Information Science
- Fellow of the Cybernetics Society
- Member of the Institute of Management Services
- Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts
- Author of 'Quality' (Routledge, 3rd Edition, 2010)
- 60 + Papers and Articles, numerous 'talks'
- Member of EIEG
- Lead Researcher, Interdependency, NIP, HM Treasury

Why do I do this?

- The Passion
 - Deeply dysfunctional organisations
 - At the limits of established thinking
 - Improvement will only arise from innovation
 - Most money spent on IT is wasted!

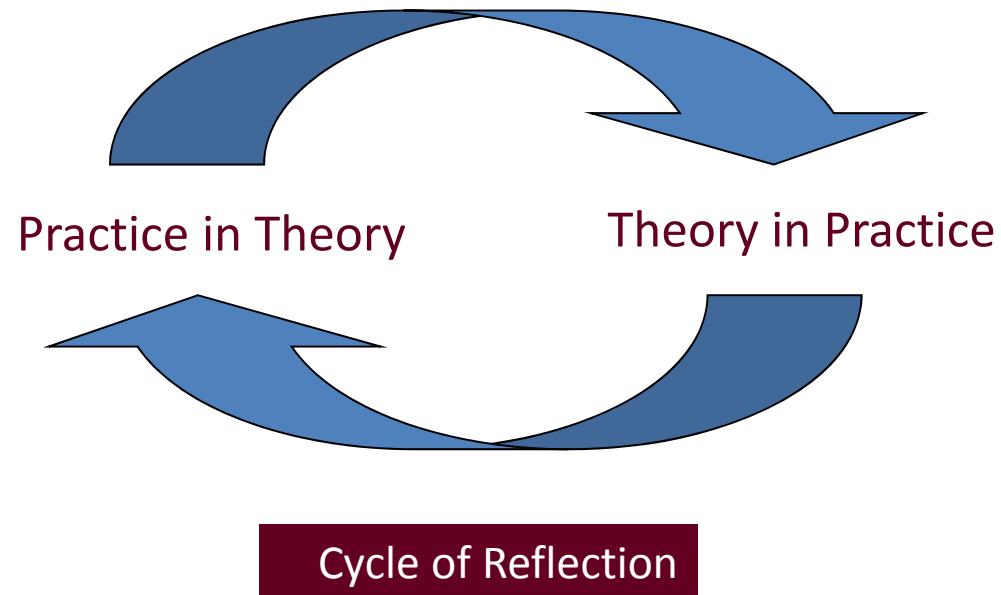
How did I get here?

- Career Pathway
 - Banker
 - Internal consultant
 - Organisational and Process Analysis
 - Management problem solving
 - Research – PhD
 - Management Science
 - Managerial Cybernetics
 - Research based consultancy

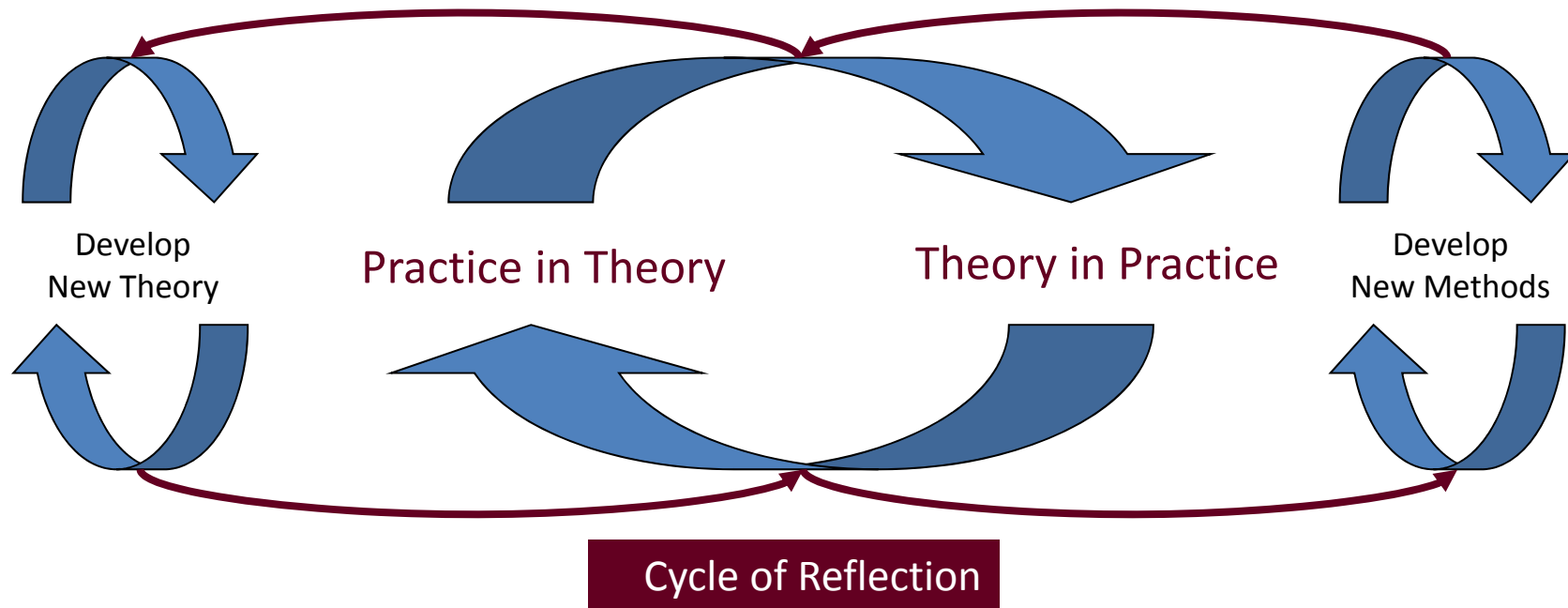
Why is it interesting?

- The Challenge
 - Academics see the Consultant
 - Clients see the Academic
- My Approach
 - Treat the world as a laboratory
 - Demonstrate the power of 'thinking'
 - Intractable problems
 - Create a virtuous (learning) cycle

Virtuous Learning Cycle



Virtuous Learning Cycle



Who do I do it for?

- GNER, Arena, Hoverspeed, St. Regis Paper, Alpha Trains
 - organisational viability
- Northern Rail, National Express, Fusion21
 - business information for business transformation
- Astra Zeneca, RBS
 - research project performance management
- Parcelforce, Praska Teplarenska, Aviance
 - business performance management
- A H Marks, Innospec, HSBC, SAP
 - chemical research, fuel additive research, identifying high performers, product development
- InHealth, Aylesford
 - business performance modelling
- The Congregation of the Sisters of Nazareth
 - global business planning, IT strategy
- HM Government, BIS, DfT, Treasury
 - Systemic Risk and Opportunity in Infrastructure

The Challenges?

- Conventional approaches are failing
 - ‘More of the same’ is not working!
 - Look at the economy!
- Increasing demand for ‘new’ thinking
 - Greater willingness to engage
 - Reputation, experience, demonstrable success
 - Sustainability (viability) agenda
- Finding the scientific skills and knowledge
- The opportunities are out there!

- Achieving claimed benefits
- Delivering value for money
- Dealing with complexity
- Defeating the sceptics
- Demonstrating the value of information

If these statements are true:

- 80% of SAP clients disappointed in:
 - Benefits attained
 - Measurability of benefits
 - User competency
- 90% of IT projects do not return real benefit
- 40% fail completely
- McKinsey
 - two thirds of CIOs admit that budgets don't have to be defended
- Morgan Stanley
 - between 2000 and 2002 companies threw away over \$130 billion of their IT capital expenditure
- HBR
 - 'IT doesn't matter'

**If these statements
are true:**

**then somebody somewhere
MUST be doing something wrong**

**or, maybe, we are valuing
and focusing on the wrong things!**

IT/IS conventions

- Any organisation commissioning an IT/IS project will typically
 - measure the cost of:
 - hardware, software, configuration, customisation, training, business disruption
 - capitalise it all
 - measure the payback through:
 - reduced headcount, increased availability, better compliance, improved reporting, reduced 'clicks', improved appearance, better toys
 - hold nobody fully accountable for the difference
 - believe that IT/IS is a 'necessary evil' and seek to minimise the costs it imposes on the organisation

IT/IS conventions

- Many people might be happier with:
 - The latest software
 - A blackberry
 - A smart phone, tablet, i-pad
 - A faster laptop
 - A wireless lan
 - A 3g card
 - A colour printer
 - A flat screen
 - A big screen
 - Even a big, flat screen
- But
 - How much more productive, efficient, effective will they be?
 - How much better will the 'customer' be served?
 - How much better will they be able to do their jobs?

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Not VERY!

IT/IS conventions

- Often all we get is a faster, more efficient way of making the same mistakes
- These mistakes individually cost us less to make and we can make more of them more rapidly
 - An increase in productivity?
- The total cost of all the errors is greater than it was before!

INFORMATION

is more important

than TECHNOLOGY

IT/IS unconventional

- The truth seems to be:
 - The COSTS and PAYBACK are all measured in terms of the software, the toys and the people
 - The BENEFITS are all in the information!
- But we don't measure the VALUE of the information!

- How often do we hear:
 - “We don’t have enough.....”
 - “We don’t have the right”
 - “How can I make a decision with....”
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- Truth is most managers are overwhelmed with data
 - BUT data is NOT information
 - Data has no context, no connectivity, no meaning
 - It only becomes information when we can do something with it!

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- Oxford Road, Manchester
- Others?

- What about SMART Infrastructure?
 - Number of devices?
 - Frequency of transmission?
 - Volume of data?
- Example?
- How about the VALUE of the INFORMATION?
 - What we can DO with it?
 - Improve capacity and utilisation
 - Improved reliability and uptime
 - Reduced operating and maintenance costs

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- Data generates COST

generates VALUE

Information

- How has this come about?
 - Our ability to process data has increased exponentially
 - Data is multiplied, often hundreds of times
 - Email chains?
 - We put so much time into data processing we have no time left for turning it into information

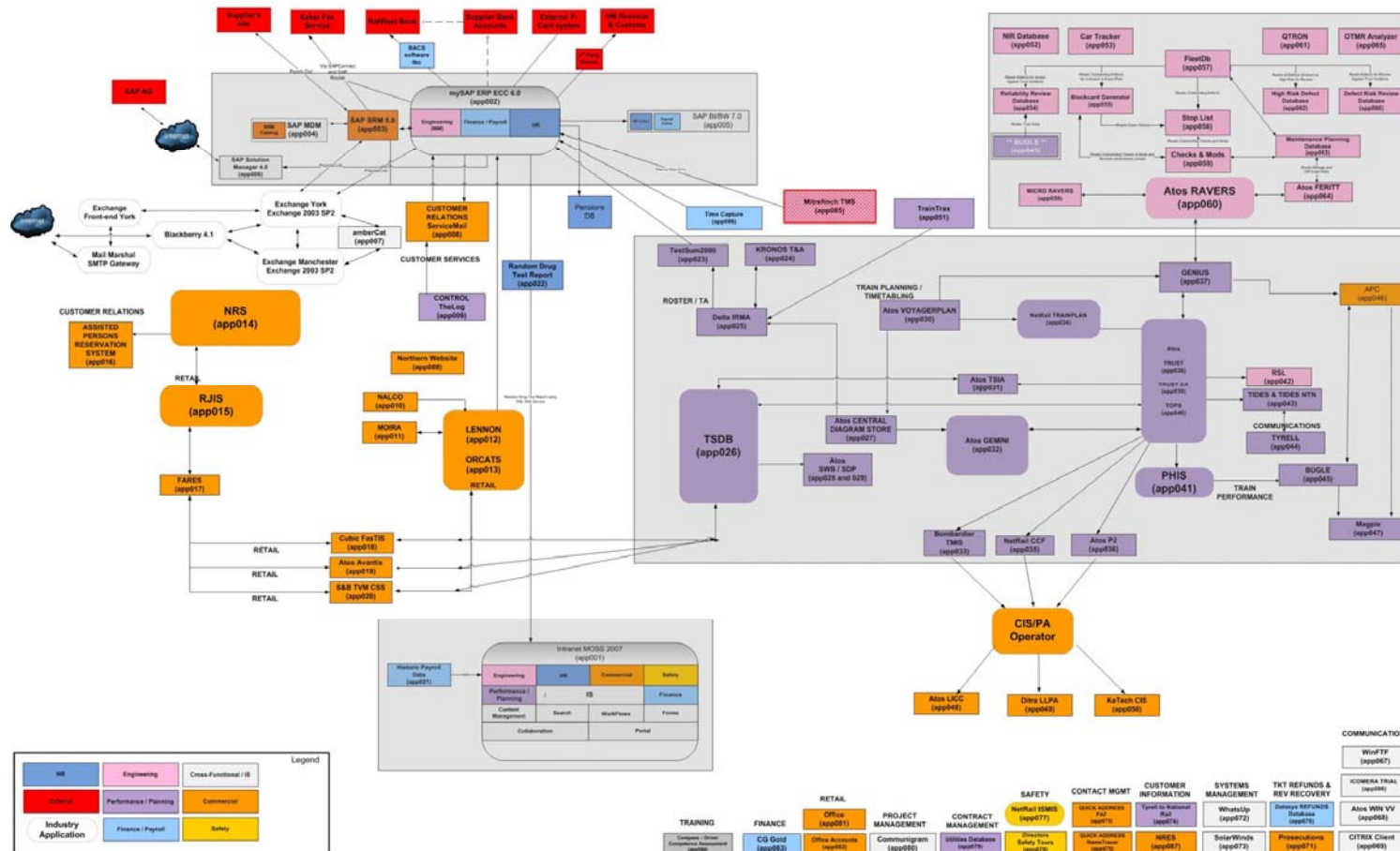
- How has this come about?
 - 1973 Texas Instruments Calculator
 - 1976 IBM3982 Golf Ball Terminal
 - 1980 Word processors
 - 1983 Personal Computers
 - 1990 Apple Power Book
 - 1995 Desktop Computing & Internet
 - 2000 PDA's & broadband
 - 2005/6 Smartphones and Blackberries
 - 2008/9 'I' EVERYTHING

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- Enablers?
 - Cheap, powerful devices
 - Cheap, fast, data transmission
 - Cheap, easy storage

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 - Reductions in cost, increases in speed!
 - It is, relatively, easy to explain and justify grey boxes and bellwire
 - And they can be admired, polished, depreciated and pictured in the annual report
 - And they can be fitted into a ‘rolling replacement’ cycle!

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 - And they can be fitted into a ‘rolling replacement’ cycle!
 - It is, relatively, hard to explain information!
 - it is, largely, invisible
 - It is difficult to ‘count’ (so we don’t bother)
 - very hard to admire
 - it’s ‘value’ is poorly understood and, after the first report, the audience always wants more
 - ‘can you make it do.....?’
 - The ‘customer’ is always disappointed!

The Data Proliferation Engine



150k excel spreadsheets

RD CONSULTING

5000 access databases

The Data Proliferation Engine

Board Meeting

103 business systems

Exec Group

Business Review Group

507 locations

Direct 1 to 1s

352 managers

Department Meetings

5 regulators

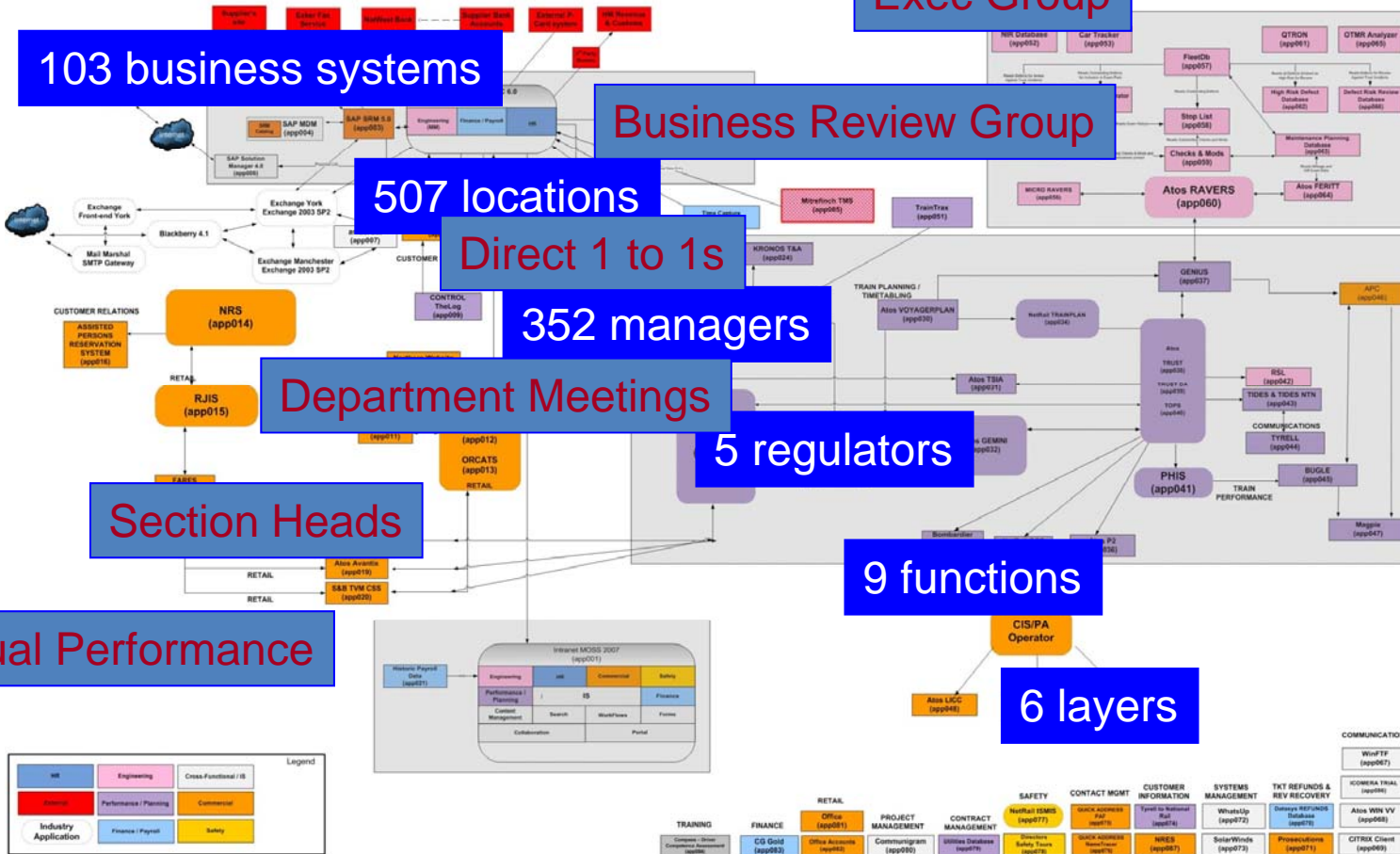
Section Heads

9 functions

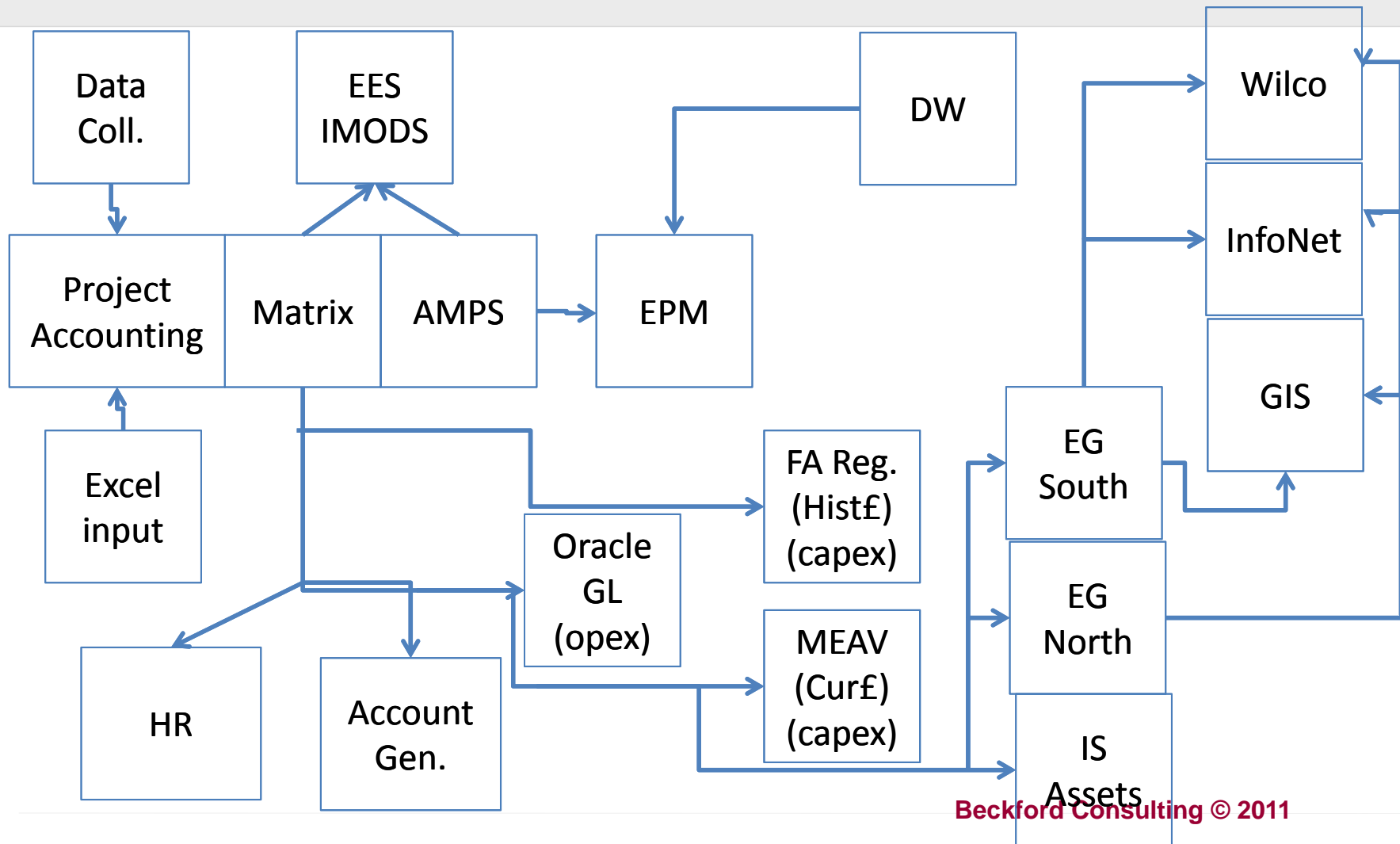
Individual Performance

6 layers

Project Reviews



The Data Proliferation Engine



- Moores Law
 - processing speed doubles every 2 years
 - a driver of the growth in cheap, fast machines
 - we get a lot more bang for our buck!

- Beckford's Law
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- Data proliferation is therefore exponential in volume and frequency
- Information declines in proportion
- Upshot – the more data, the less information!

- And, 'as evry fule kno' this:
 - Answers to the law of second law of thermodynamics
 - Reflects the notions of entropy (chaos) and negentropy (organisation):
 - Chaotic systems are higher energy/less organisation
 - Stable systems are lower energy/higher organisation
 - Data is free (unconstrained) energy – generating chaos
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 - Data is free (unconstrained) energy– generating chaos
 - Information is constrained energy – generating order
 - Order is the basis of management
 - The key to consistency, coherence, performance

- The NHS Electronic Health Record System
- The Child Support Agency
- CJIT (Criminal Justice IT System)
- Border Controls
- FiReControl
- Tax Credits
- ID Cards
- Defence Procurement
- Integrated Tax and Social Security (coming your way soon!)

- “Every time Whitehall has made the case for technological innovation on the grounds of efficiency, it has ended up costing more not less”
 - *Daily Telegraph, 20th September 2011*

Keep it Simple Stupid

- Information lets us make decisions
- For data to become information it must be presented
 - in context
 - in relation to other relevant data
 - in the right quantities
 - at the right time
 - in comparison to ‘model’ data (the desired outcome) which enables a decision to be made about change or improvement
- Decisions are not about having the right data – but about asking the right questions!

- Establish NOT

what questions we can answer given the data we have

BUT

what questions we need to answer and what data is
required to do so!

Realising the Potential for Fusion21: Information Systems as the Enabler

John Beckford - Partner Beckford Consulting
Mark Chadwick - Head of Business Improvement,
Fusion21

- A social enterprise
 - Owned by 7 Merseyside Housing Associations
 - Objective of Fusion21
 - Deliver Decent Homes at lower cost through intelligent procurement
 - Take a skills levy – invest in construction skills
 - Place trainees with contractors
 - Sustain the employment for minimum two years
 - Achievements:
 - Over 800 jobs created
 - £30m+ reinvested in local communities
 - £45m cashable efficiency savings
 - 20+ OJEU compliant frameworks

- Ambition
 - Triple turnover by 2015
 - Through
 - Organic Growth
 - Joint Ventures
 - Alliances
 - But fundamentally
 - Operational Excellence
 - People
 - Processes
 - Information

- Getting involved
 - 6 years old, £3m t/o, 22 FTEs
 - Business growing steadily
 - ‘Adolescent’
 - IS fully outsourced
- Initial engagement
 - Information Strategy
- Subsequently
 - Business Improvement
 - Training & Development
 - Business Strategy
- Now – 9 years old, £4.5m t/o, 25 FTEs

Approach

- A three moving body problem cannot be solved – but that is the job!
 - Process Improvement
 - Information System Development
 - Behavioural Change
- Adoption of managerial cybernetics as the underpinning thinking
 - The Viable System Model, Stafford Beer
 - www.beckfordconsulting.com

- Board Engagement
- IS Insourcing
- Organisation redesign
- Resource bargaining
- Learning & Development Programme
- Quality Improvement (ISO9001)
- Information Systems Redesign (Process Management)
- Performance Management System (in course)

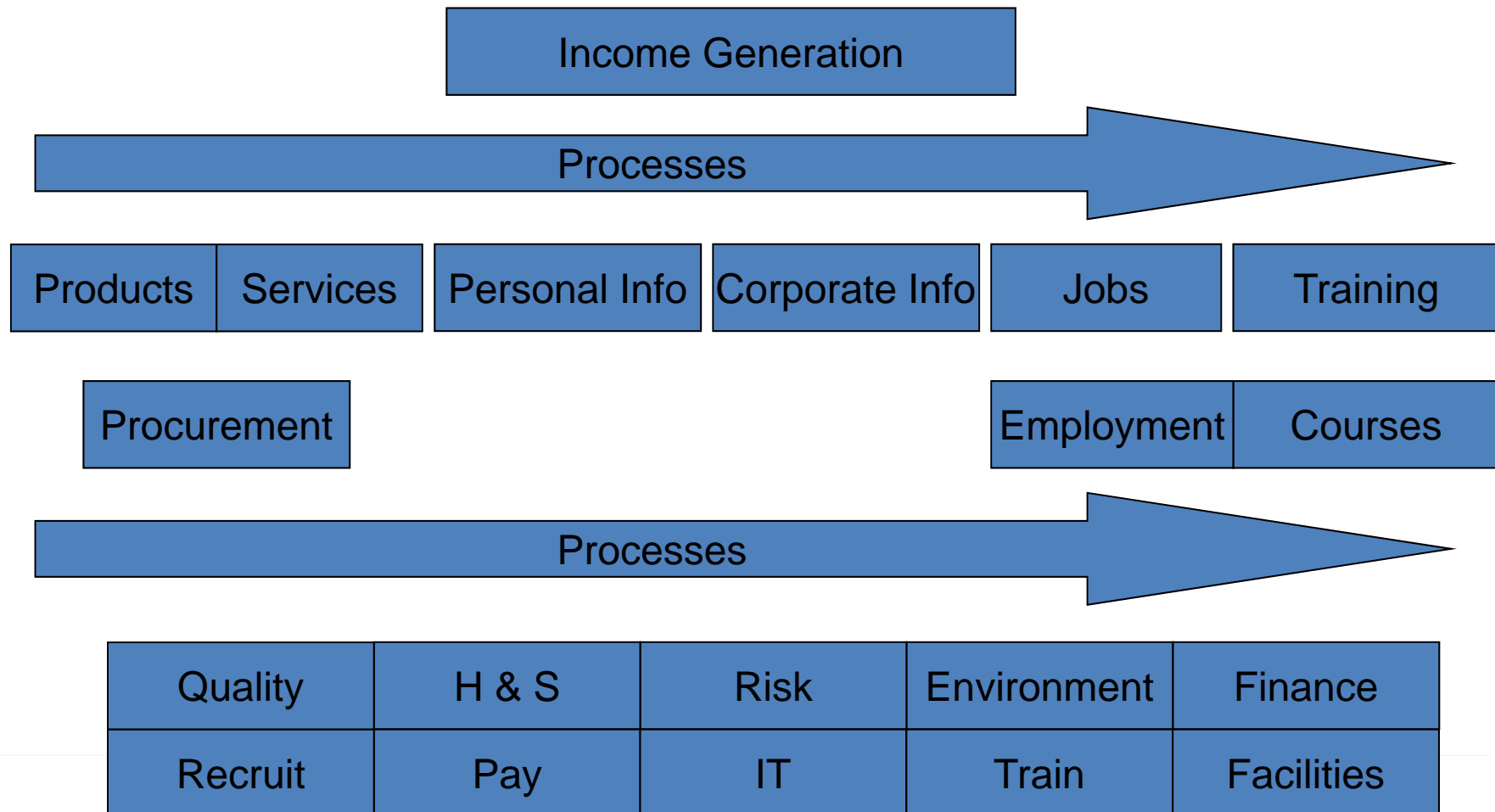
- IS Insourcing
 - Improved performance management
 - Accurate information collected and used to manage performance
 - Potential for real time performance information
 - Potential to improve KPI information for
 - Board
 - SMT & managers
 - CORE
 - KAM
 - Other stakeholder groups
 - Sustainably reduced IS operating cost base

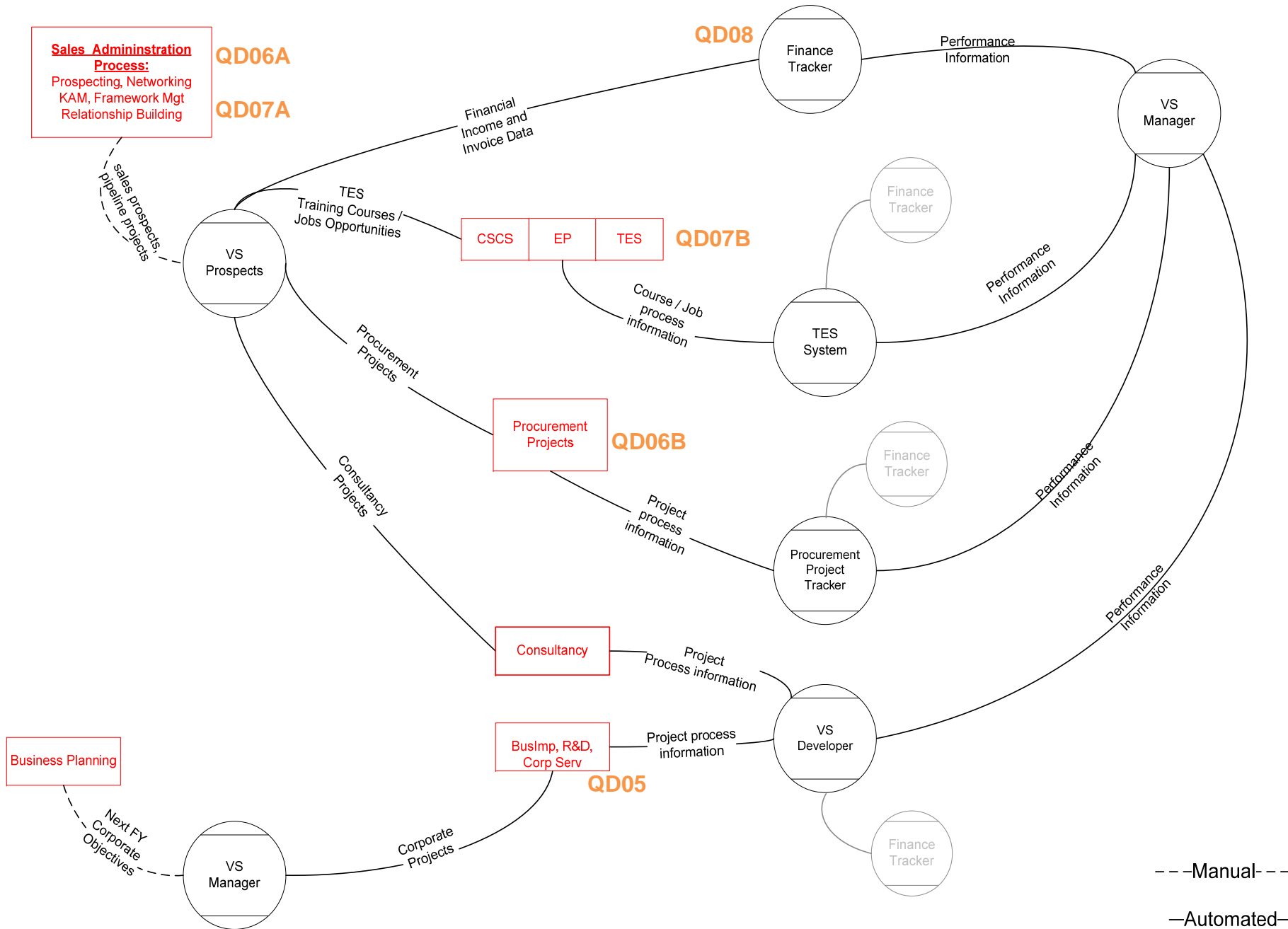
- Quality Improvement (ISO9001)
 - Cornerstone of operational excellence
 - “Doing it right AND doing it well” (Fusion21 CEO, 2011)
 - Before ISO
 - Individual Process
 - Failure to adhere to standards
 - Customer Expectations not always managed
 - After ISO
 - Coherent Processes
 - Substantially Improved Compliance
 - “Through ISO9001 The level of control ensures effective delivery”, *Dr. Bill Moore, ISO Consultant*



The Projects

- Information Systems Redesign (Process Management)





Sales Administration Process:
 Prospecting, Networking
 KAM, Framework Mgt
 Relationship Building

QD06A

QD07A

QD08

CSCS EP TES

QD07B

QD06B

QD05

Business Planning

BusImp, R&D,
 Corp Serv

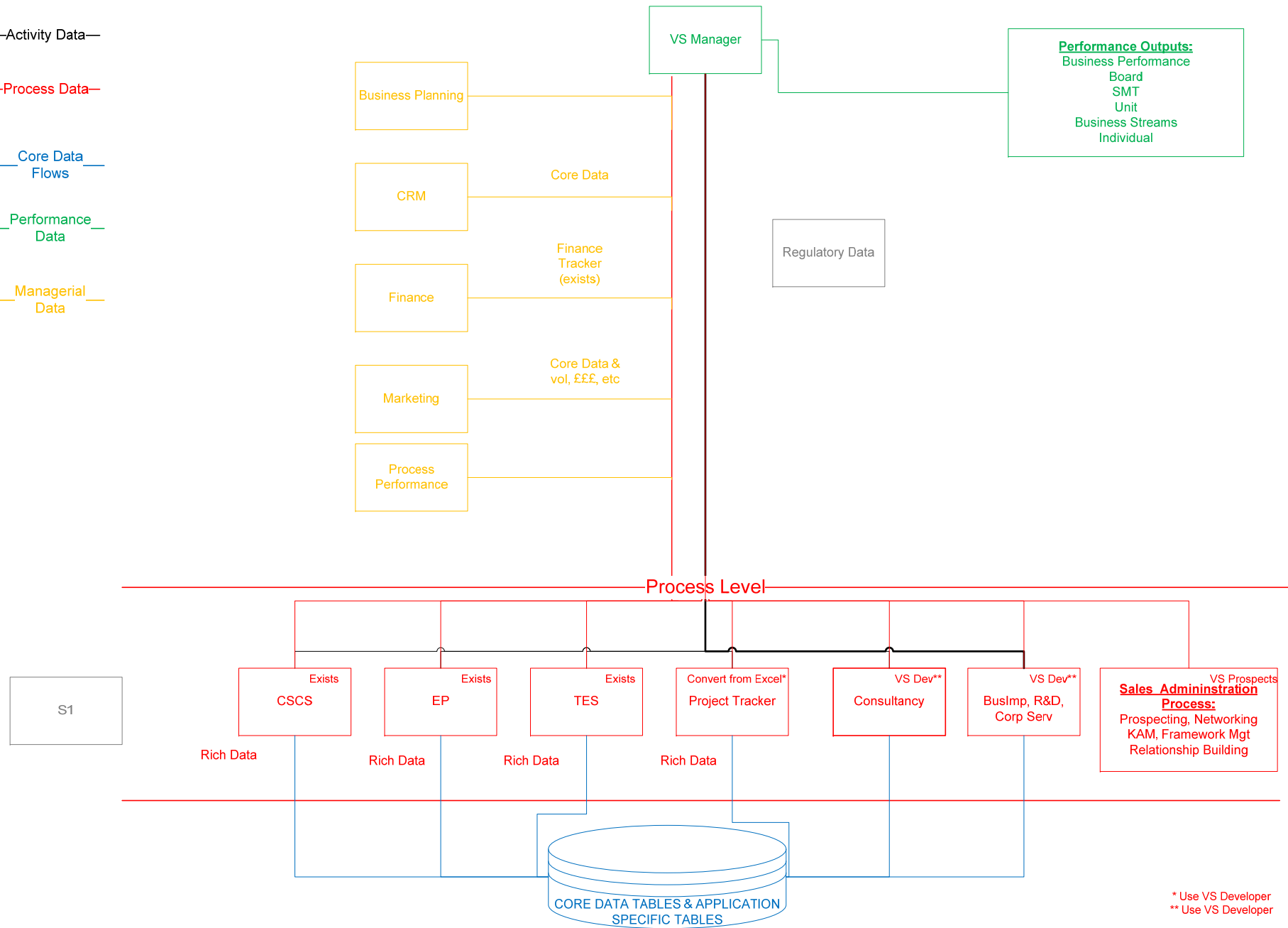
—Activity Data—

—Process Data—

—Core Data Flows—

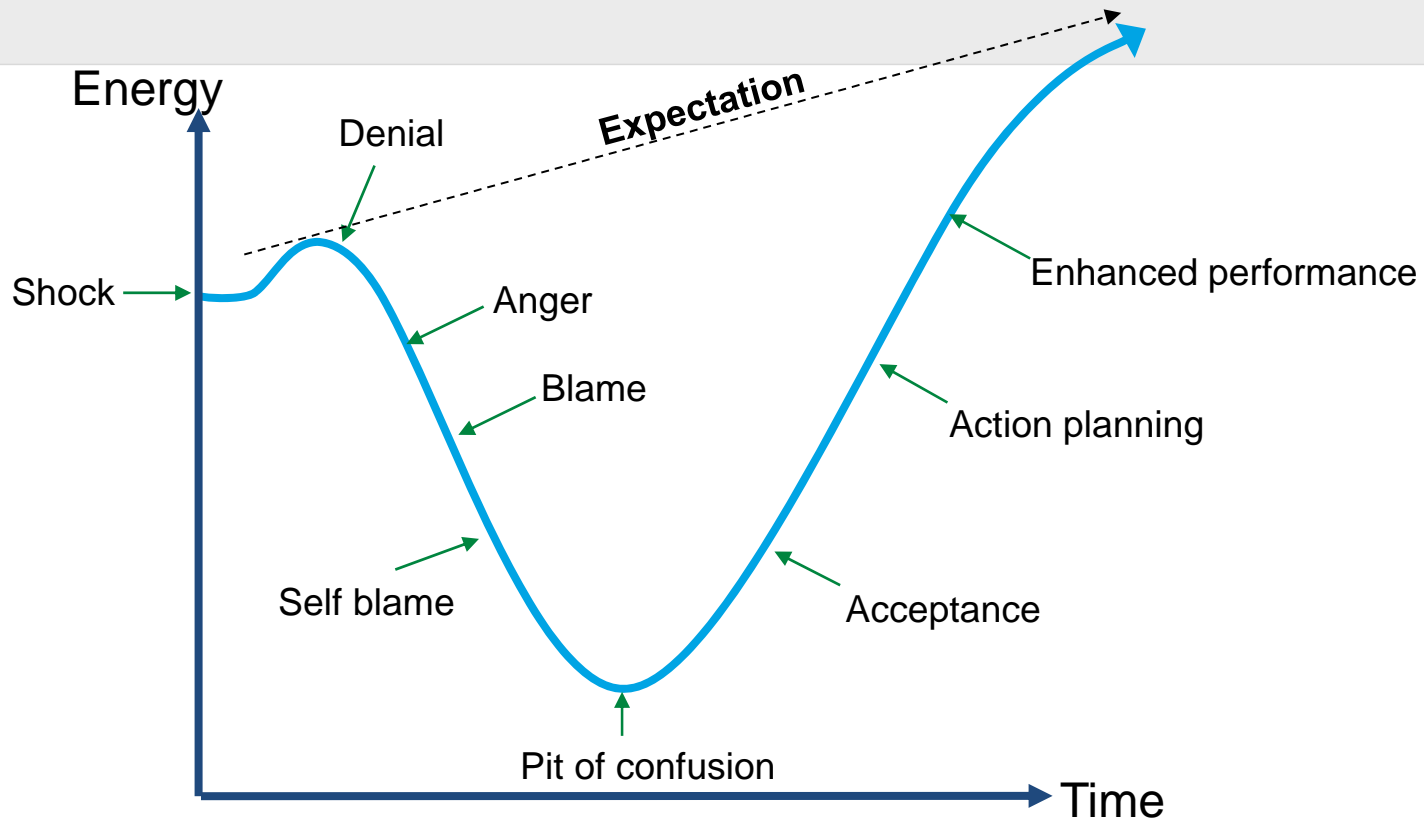
—Performance Data—

—Managerial Data—



What has gone less well

- Adoption of change
 - Some projects at a quicker rate than others
 - Countered through positive reinforcement of benefits and additional support
- Resistance to change
 - Always a difficult barrier to overcome
 - Countered through continual engagement with stakeholders throughout change initiatives



Source: Derived from E Kubler-Ross, *On Death and Dying*

- Results:
 - over £500,000 in net cumulative efficiency savings,
 - increased growth capacity
 - Turnover up 33%
 - Staff increase 15%
 - ISO 9001:2008 Accreditation
 - Improved Performance Reporting
 - Improved leadership capability
 - In sourced IT infrastructure
 - Information System Developments

Value for Information Systems

- A utility
 - 200 applications (and rising!)
 - Capital spend on IS £10m+ annually!
 - IS Operational Expenditure £12m+ annually
 - Annual value of information provided?

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- Unknown
 - No one held to account for it
 - Basis of investment? Best endeavours!
 - AND
 - they don't have the right information to make good decisions!

Value for Information Systems

- A small manufacturer
 - £24m t/o
 - 150 employees
 - low volume batching, high complexity product range
 - only use
 - on plant SCADA systems (not connected or integrated)
 - manufacturing planning system
 - accounts system
 - BUT business out of control
 - WHY? The data genie has escaped from the bottle!
 - uncontrolled, duplicated and triplicated, lacking integrity

Value for Information Systems

- As matters stand today, many organisations are like this:
 - they don't know why they are buying what they buy
 - they don't know why they are using what they use
 - they really don't know what it costs (to buy or run)
 - they really don't know the value it provides

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 - they really don't know what it costs (to buy or run)
 - they really don't know the value it provides
- AND:
 - money is more easily spent on boxes and bellwire than on information
 - they spend on the 'S' when they SHOULD be investing in the 'I'!

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- CEO: “I want better results”
- Information delivers:
 - the right value
 - at the right time
 - in the right format and language
 - the right decision

- Effective investment in IS requires a value proposition that:
 - offers realisable information benefit
- as an enabler of
 - realisable business benefit
- and
 - “sweats the asset”
- This requires:
 - a deep understanding of information needs
 - now and tomorrow
 - intelligent exploitation of existing systems

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- Effective investment in IS can, in many cases, be derived from effective exploitation of existing systems:
 - the 'data' is already there
 - we are just not asking the right questions
- Contention:
 - there is significant benefit to be obtained by many organisations from existing systems
 - there is more value in realising that benefit than from investing in new systems (and more data!)
 - the IS department won't like it!

- So what SHOULD we do?
 - Develop an Information Strategy rooted in:
 - Understanding the information needs of the business
 - Understanding the value to be obtained from it
 - Commission Information Projects
 - ‘Sweat the asset’ – work the IS as hard as we work other capital assets (most computers do only a small fraction of the work of which they are capable)
 - When the pips are squeaking....
 - Invest against ‘Return on Information Investment’
 - Measure the information benefit against the cost of provision

So, what **SHOULD** we do?

Understand the information
needed to manage the business

Business Effectiveness

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Understand the value to the business
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Business Financial Performance

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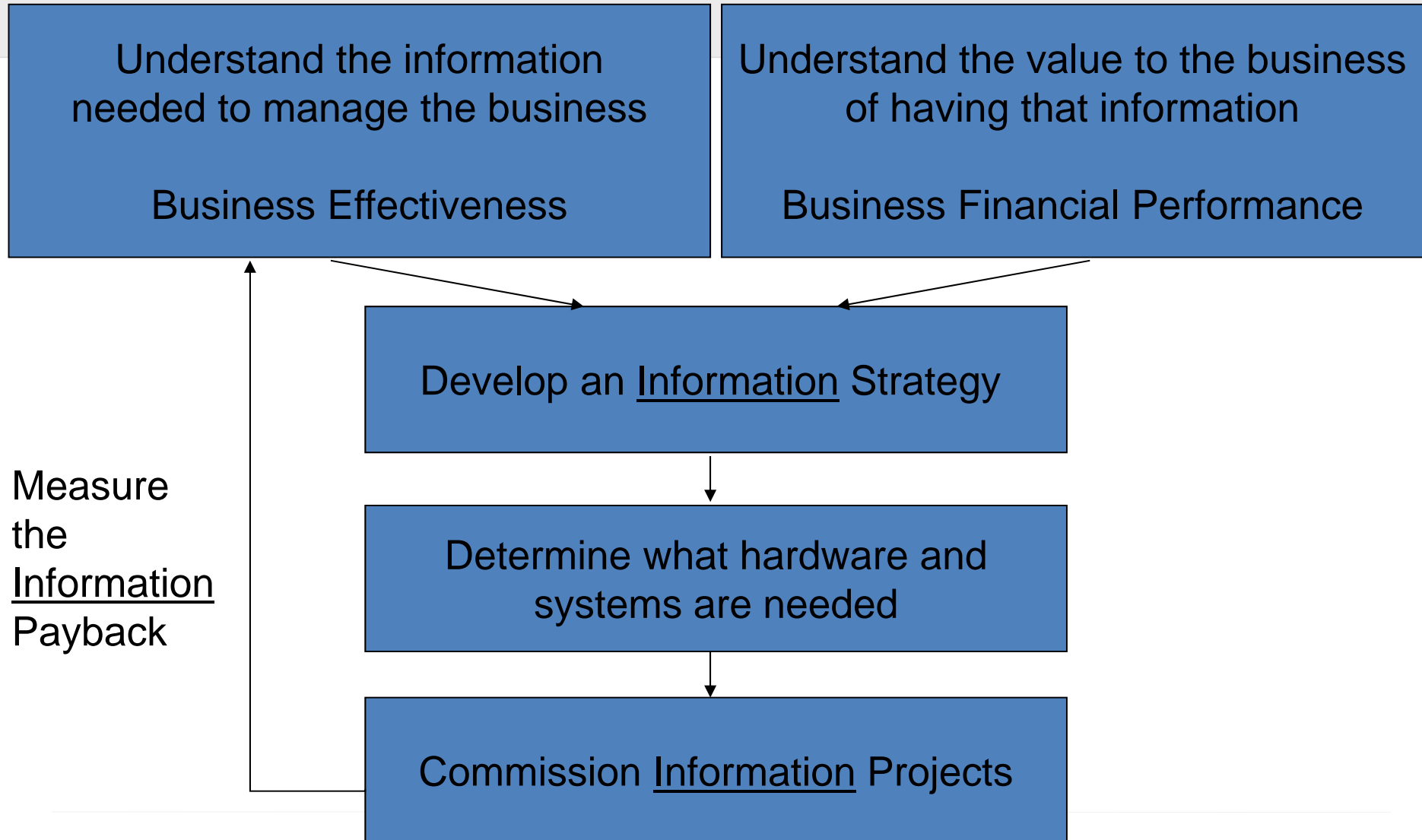
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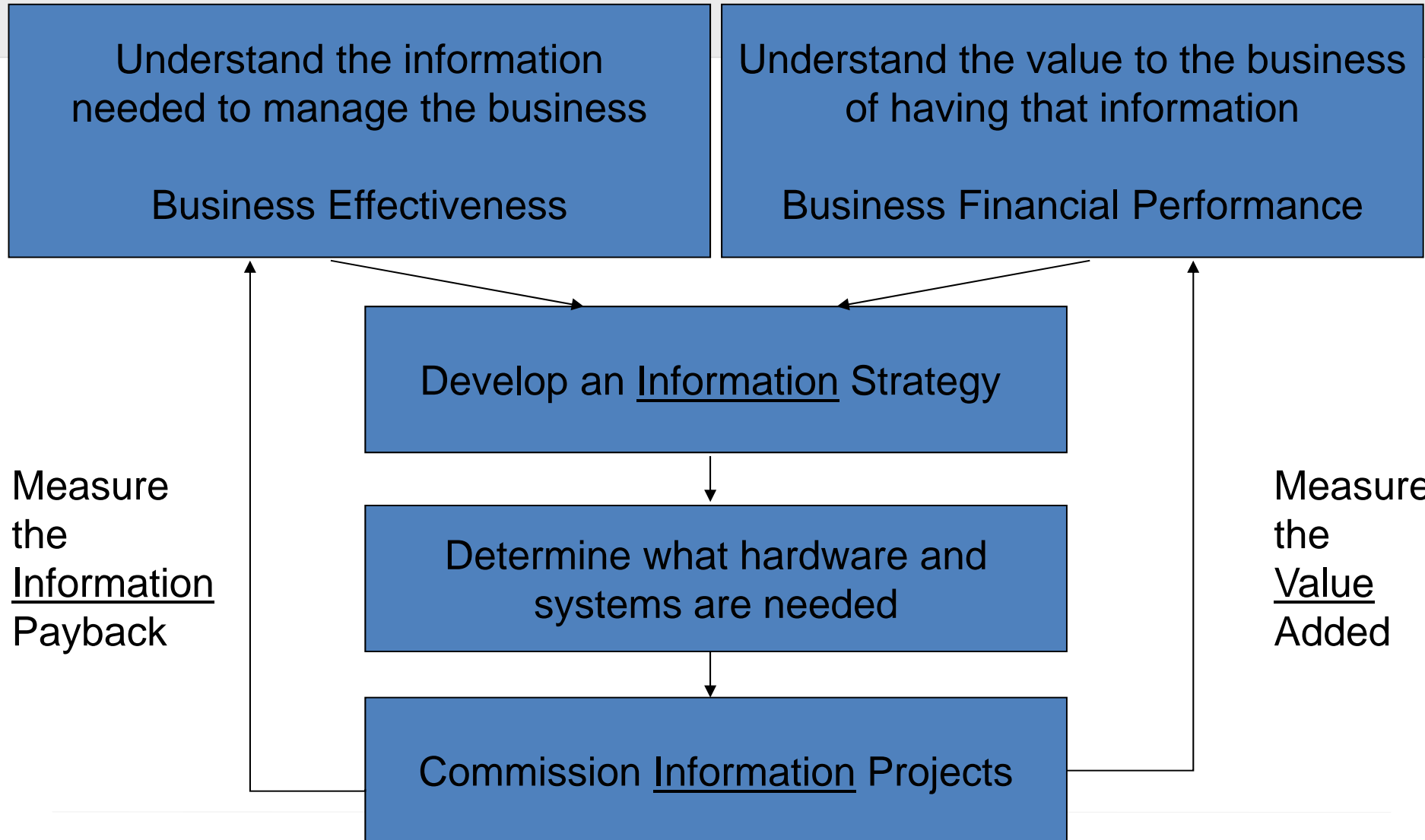
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Commission Information Projects

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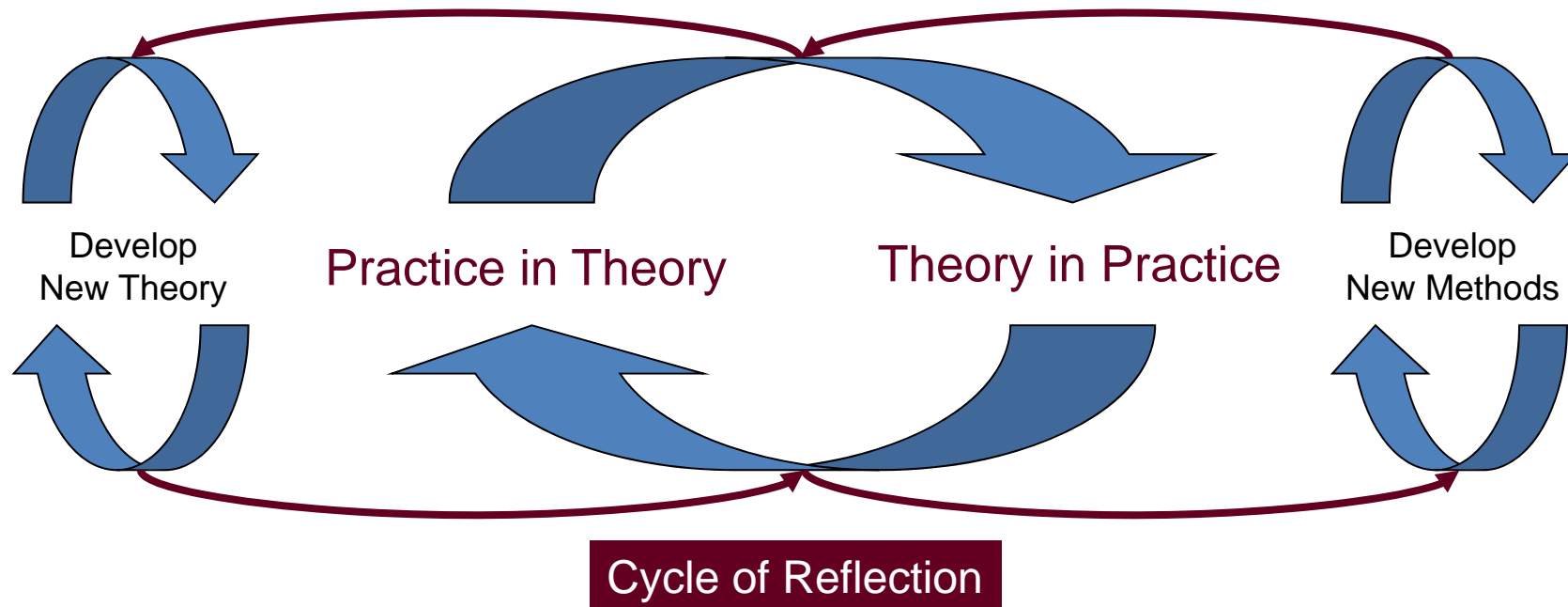


So, what SHOULD we do?



How do we do that?

Continuous adaptation!



Payback: Information Projects

- Instead of measuring the COST of information provision, measure the VALUE of information provided

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- How can that be expressed:
 - Improved response times to customers improve Customer Service
 - New opportunities recognised and responded to more effectively
 - Staff make better decisions
 - Spend LESS time collating data, more time analysing and using information
 - More ‘informed’ decisions, made more quickly
 - Reduce time to market
 - Adverse external events responded to more rapidly reducing losses
 - Positive external events are responded to more rapidly increasing revenues
- Value expressed in terms of the drivers of YOUR business

Payback: Information Projects

- And yes:
 - Total numbers employed can fall
 - The systems can be easier to use
 - There can be less duplication
 - Systems can be more up to date and more reliable

- ALL the conventional benefits can be realised as well!



The Value of Information?

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- What IS the Value of 'I'?
 - The ability to achieve sustainable improvement in
 - CUSTOMER SERVICE
 - COMPETITIVE EDGE
 - COSTS
 - REVENUE

The Value of Information?

- What IS the Value of 'I'?
 - The ability to achieve sustainable improvement in
 - CUSTOMER SERVICE
 - COMPETITIVE EDGE
 - COSTS
 - REVENUE
- What do I need to know?
 - Information Value
 - What is a happy customer worth?
 - What is the value of time in the market?
 - What is the cost of a failure or error?
 - How many more might I produce and sell?

The Value of Information?

- How do I calculate Information Value
 - What is a happy customer worth?
 - Unit net value * number of repeat customers * number of purchase cycles
 - What is the value of time in the market?
 - Unit net value * volume per day * number of days advantage over competitors
 - What is the cost of a failure or error?
 - Cost per occurrence * frequency * days delay in the receipt of the information * days required to design and implement a solution
 - How much more might I produce and sell?
 - Current capacity less Current volume * unit net value * number of days capacity not utilised
- Examples
 - Happy Customers, Logistics, Projects, Processes

Example 1: Happy Customers

- A registered social landlord was seeking to improve cost-effectiveness of operation
- Customer service costs were rising, income restricted by regulation
- A step change was needed in cost of service delivery to close the gap
- It was recognised that the principal activity of the organisation was data processing and THAT was mainly carried out by people
- A system – ‘The Data Hut’ was devised to automate the delivery and management of service activities
- The system, built as an integration layer to existing data systems, enabled BOTH a sustainable reduction in headcount (around 100 people) AND a sustainable improvement in service delivery
- Costs £400k, deliverable benefit year one £1m
- The Information Value: £600k per annum and rising

Example 2: Logistics

- A well known parcel distribution business was struggling to balance activity volume and staffing levels
- There was significant variance and unpredictability in daily volumes
- Its Information System led to substantial reporting delays
- Custom and practice informed all management decisions
- A daily reporting tool was constructed which:
 - analysed data in near real time
 - reported performance by individual, line, unit, shift
 - calculated the net value of change in staffing levels
- The information generated savings in staff cost of £15000 per day
 - The ANNUAL saving was £4.68m
 - The cost of the information provision was £120k
- The information value (so far!)
 - $£4.68m * 6 \text{ (years)} - £120k = £29m$

Example 3: Projects

- A research organisation was seeking to optimise project life cycle to reduce time to market for new therapeutics
- The typical life cycle is 19 years from project inception to generic competition - entry to the market is typically at year 7
- The global market for each new therapeutic is £ billions
- A project simulation tool was devised:
 - simple modification of project plans in real time
 - assumptions, dependencies, resource allocations, activity durations
- The time to produce a revised plan was reduced from one month to one hour
- Project deliverables were recognised as deliverable up to one year earlier
- The Value of Information:
 - 12 months additional sales before generic competition
 - For EVERY project!

Example 4: Processes

- A manufacturer was fighting in a tough business to increase output volume
- Every extra ton of output was worth £350 in the market
- Daily output was erratic and unpredictable
- The annual budget (300,000 tons) was consistently missed
- A production simulator was built which analysed the capacity of the whole plant and identified potential volumes for each element of the plant
- The capacities were discussed with the Production Team
- A plan was devised to systematically improve output and use the simulator to monitor volume
- Within 12 months the plant was producing in excess of 400,000 tons
- The Information Value:
 - $100,000 \text{ tons} * £350 * 3 \text{ (years)} = £105\text{m}$ additional revenue

Example 4: Processes

- A manufacturer was fighting in a tough business to increase output volume
- Every extra ton of output was worth £350 in the market
- Daily output was erratic and unpredictable
- The annual budget (300,000 tons) was consistently missed
- A production simulator was built which analysed the capacity of the whole plant and identified potential volumes for each element of the plant
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ANL Example



Obstacles to transparency

Obstacles to transparency

- Difficulty
 - Non-financial value can be difficult to measure!
- Ignorance
 - Lack of method, lack of skill, lack of data
- Assumptions
 - Unquestioned ways of working, unchallenged costs
- Politics (the CEO's favourite project!)
 - There will ALWAYS be one of these
 - Managing bad news
- Lack of breadth of understanding
 - There is ALMOST no such thing as an IT project
 - There are many INFORMATION projects
 - The costs are in the hardware, software, consultancy
 - The benefits are in the Information – but we don't measure that!



**What might be done
differently?**

What might be done differently?

- Understand that:
 - NO project has an automatic right to exist!
 - SOME projects have no visible payback
- Develop a Project Planning/Business Case approach that:
 - is rigorous and transparent
 - addresses 'hard' issues
 - visible costs and benefits
 - exposes hidden costs and benefits
 - steering & stakeholder costs
 - behavioural benefits, learning
 - time to market, reduced errors, increased volumes
 - identifies 'political' aspects of the project
- Be brave!



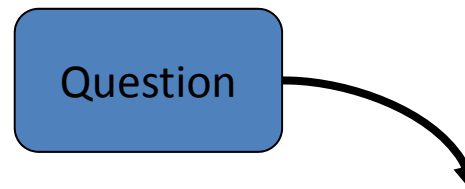
Measuring ROI for Project Management

Measuring RoI for Project Management

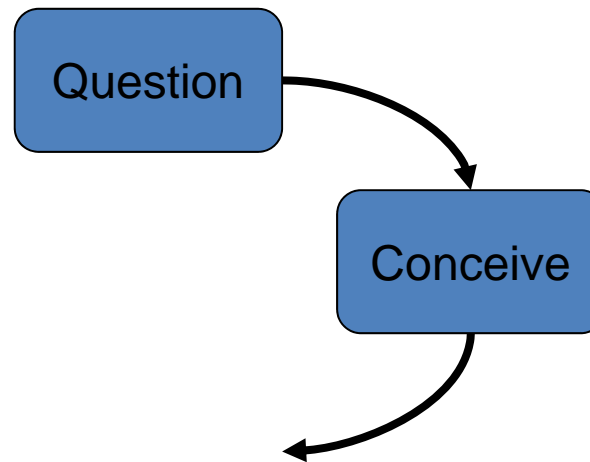
- The financial measures remain the same:
 - $\text{£ Cost} / \text{£ Benefit} * 100/1 = \%RoI!$
 - That's not going to change – it's how the sums work!
- What is different?
 - The costs and benefits address the wider business implications
 - Non-financial benefits and costs are understood
 - The basis of measurement is shifted from 'pure' financial measures to a range of quantitative AND qualitative measures
 - There is greater understanding and appreciation of the project itself – and the consequence of THAT is greater commitment!

Information for Decision

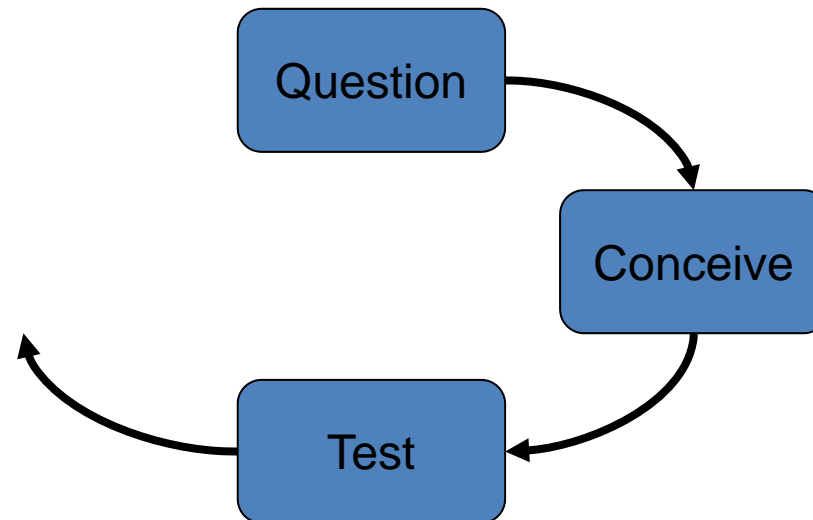
- A Learning Cycle:



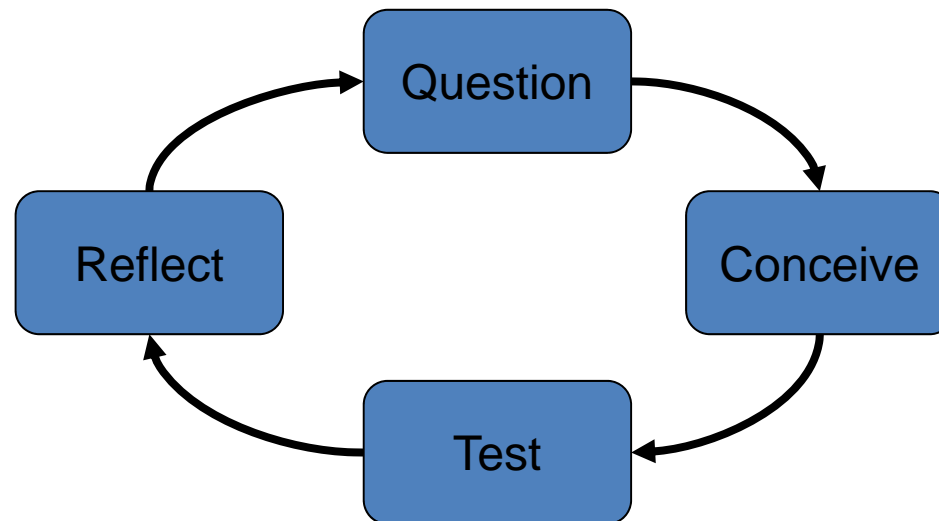
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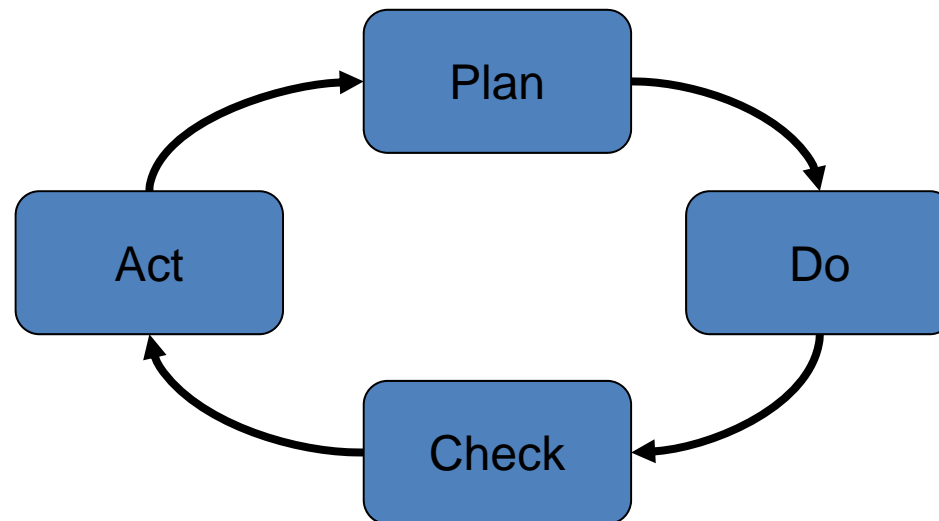
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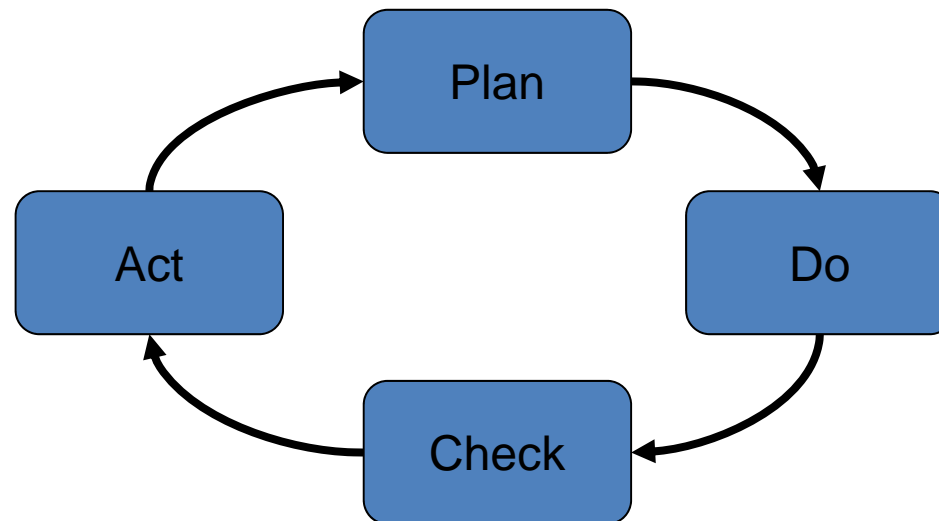
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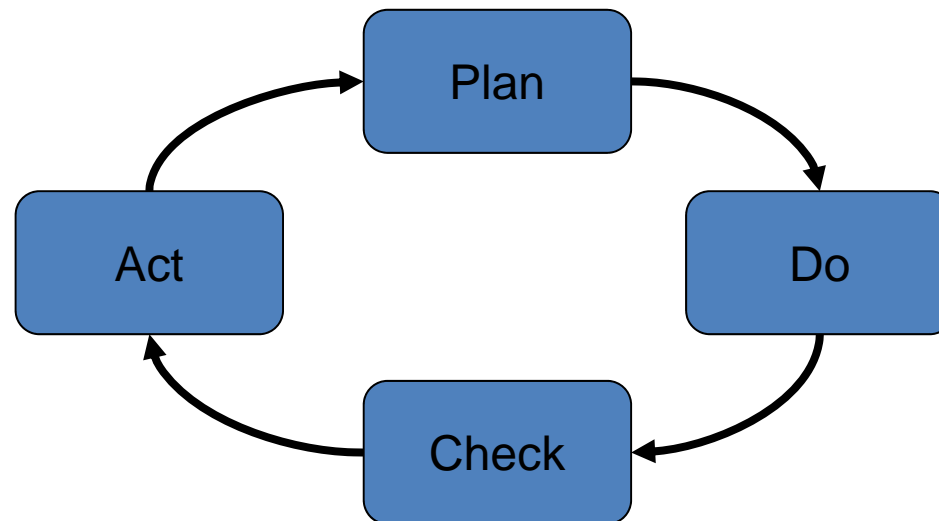


- A Learning Cycle:



What has changed?

- A Learning Cycle:

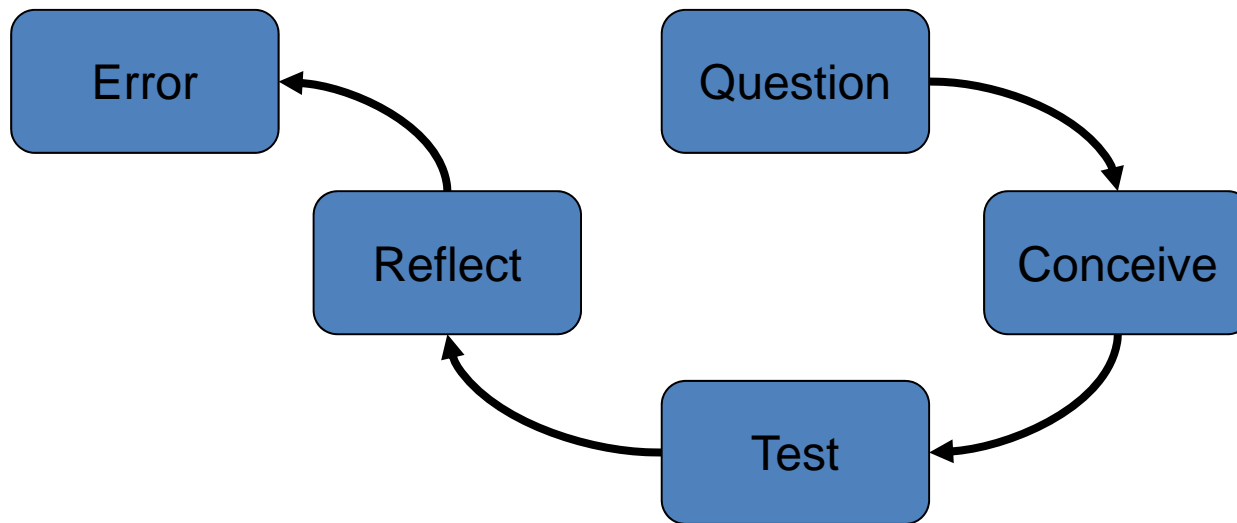


- What has changed is knowledge!

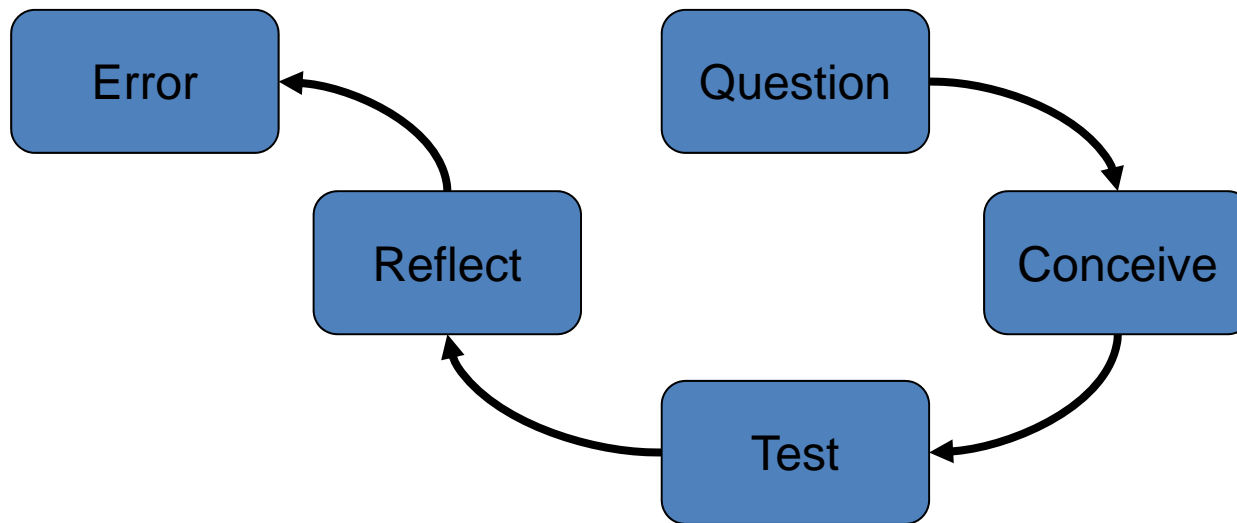
Learning?

- What has changed is knowledge!
- New knowledge enables new decisions

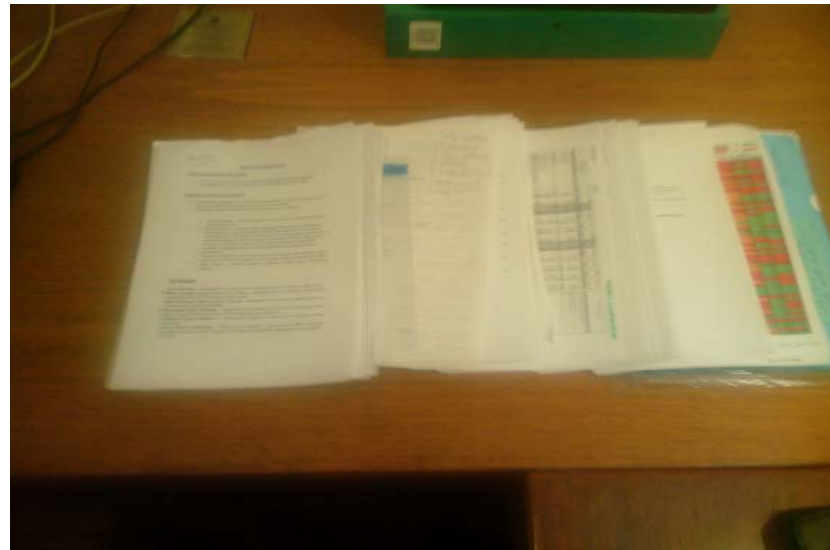
- Learning fails when “Information Loops” are left open



- Open loops (lack of closure) mean that nothing is decided – so nothing changes!

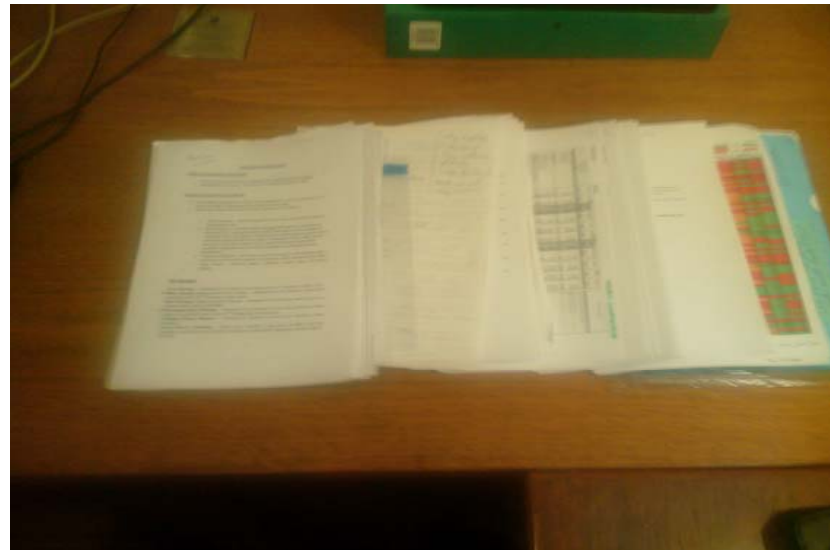


- So, how do we carry out this ‘exchange of data’?
- Typically by producing a report (or several!)



Gathering and validating data

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One week's worth
for one Director

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The Month!



Gathering and validating data

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Gathering and validating data

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- Typically we are overwhelmed with data – but have little information!

Gathering and validating data

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“Reports and procedures should be kept to a minimum and only used when they save time and labour. They should be as simple as possible!”

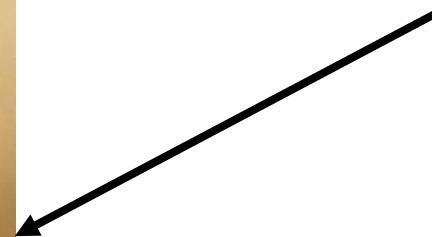
Peter Drucker, *The Practice of Management*, 1955

- “..... kept to a minimum.....”

- “..... kept to a minimum.....”



Hmmmmm!



- What is a report?

- What is a report?
 - An explanation of why what was planned didn't happen
 - Written by someone who wasn't there
 - Addressing a question they didn't understand
 - Sent to a recipient who didn't ask the question
 - Presented to an audience that doesn't care
 - Asking for a decision that doesn't matter because its too late to affect the outcome of the next cycle

- The essence of communication may rest in having something to say!
 - A story to tell
 - A message to convey
 - A concern to share
 - A decision to get made

So, why are we so bad at it?

- The essence of communication may rest in having something to say!
- Why are we so bad at it?
 - We have too much data to assimilate adequately
 - We don't know what the message is
 - We are too concerned with 'what they want to hear'
 - We are not confident in our message
 - We have data, we NEED information

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 - We have data, we NEED information
 - Information is aggregated data that has meaning
 - Meaning is relative - direct (internal) or contextual (external)

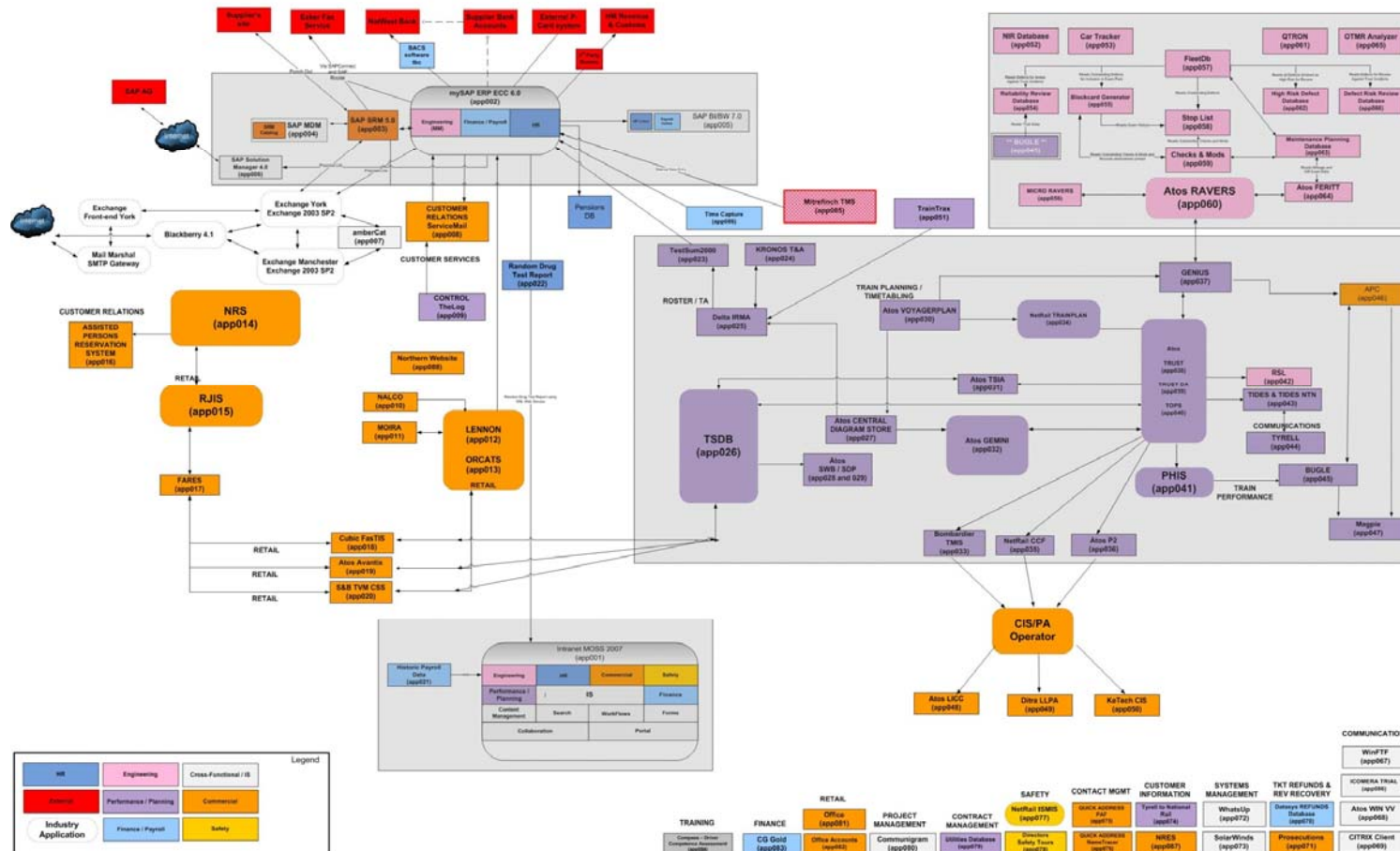
- The essence of communication may rest in having something to say!
- Why are we so bad at it?

If you think IT is the solution to your problems,
then you don't understand IT

and you don't understand your problem either!

Joseph Rowntree Reform Trust, March 2009

Gathering and validating data



Gathering and validating data

150k excel spreadsheets

RD CONSULTING

5000 access databases

Board Meeting

103 business systems

Exec Group

Business Review Group

507 locations

Direct 1 to 1s

352 managers

Department Meetings

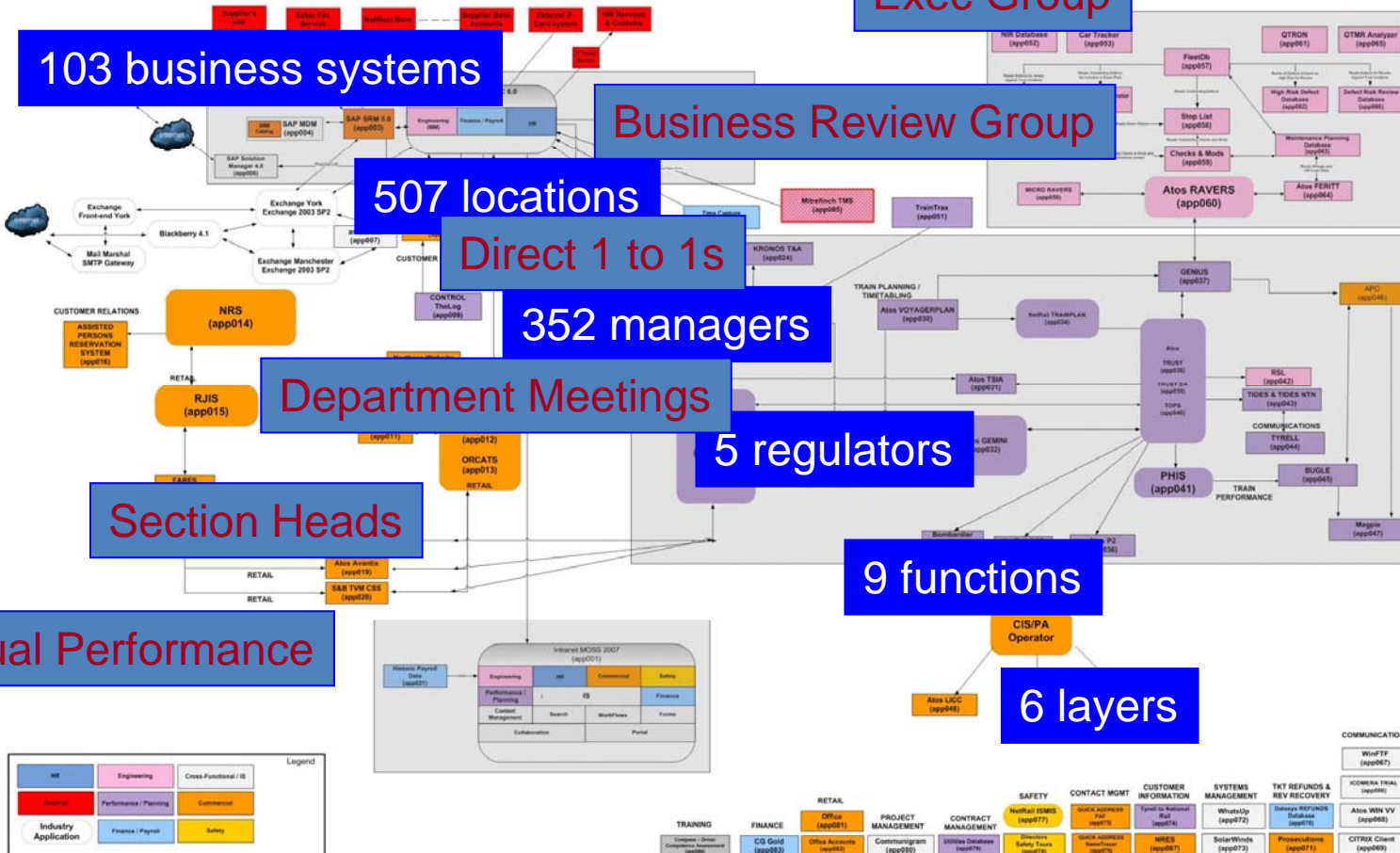
5 regulators

Section Heads

9 functions

Individual Performance

6 layers



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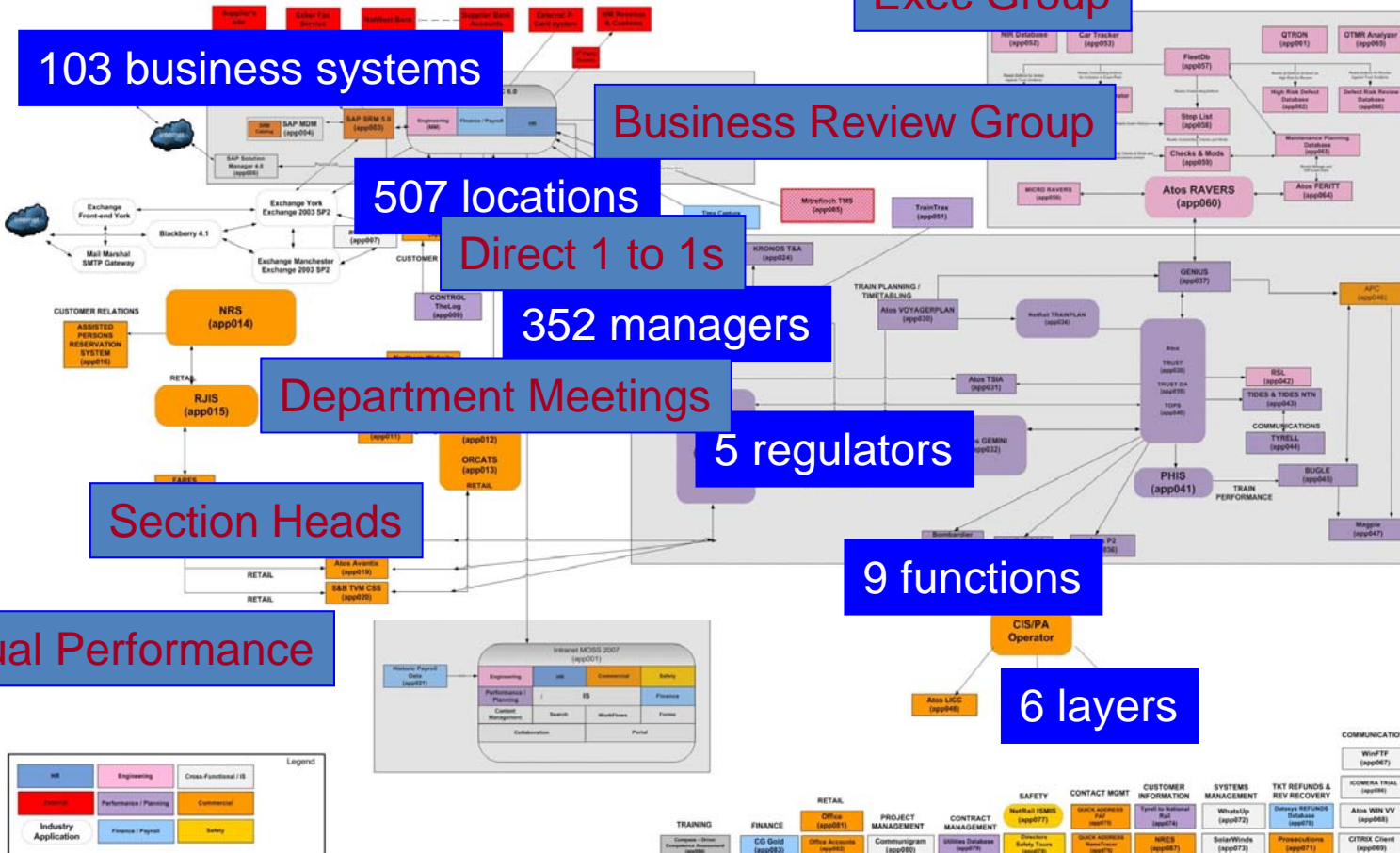
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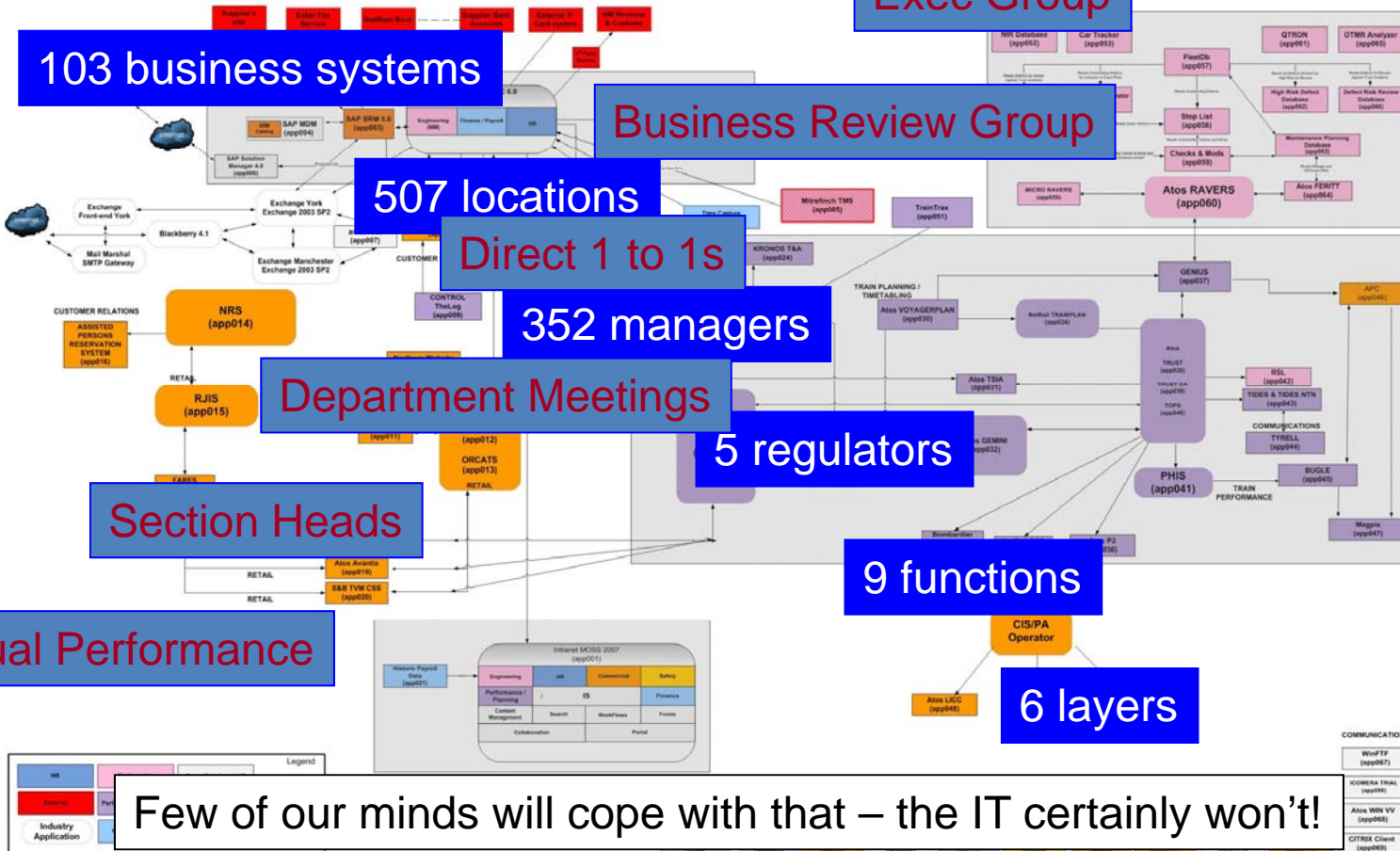
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Few of our minds will cope with that – the IT certainly won't!



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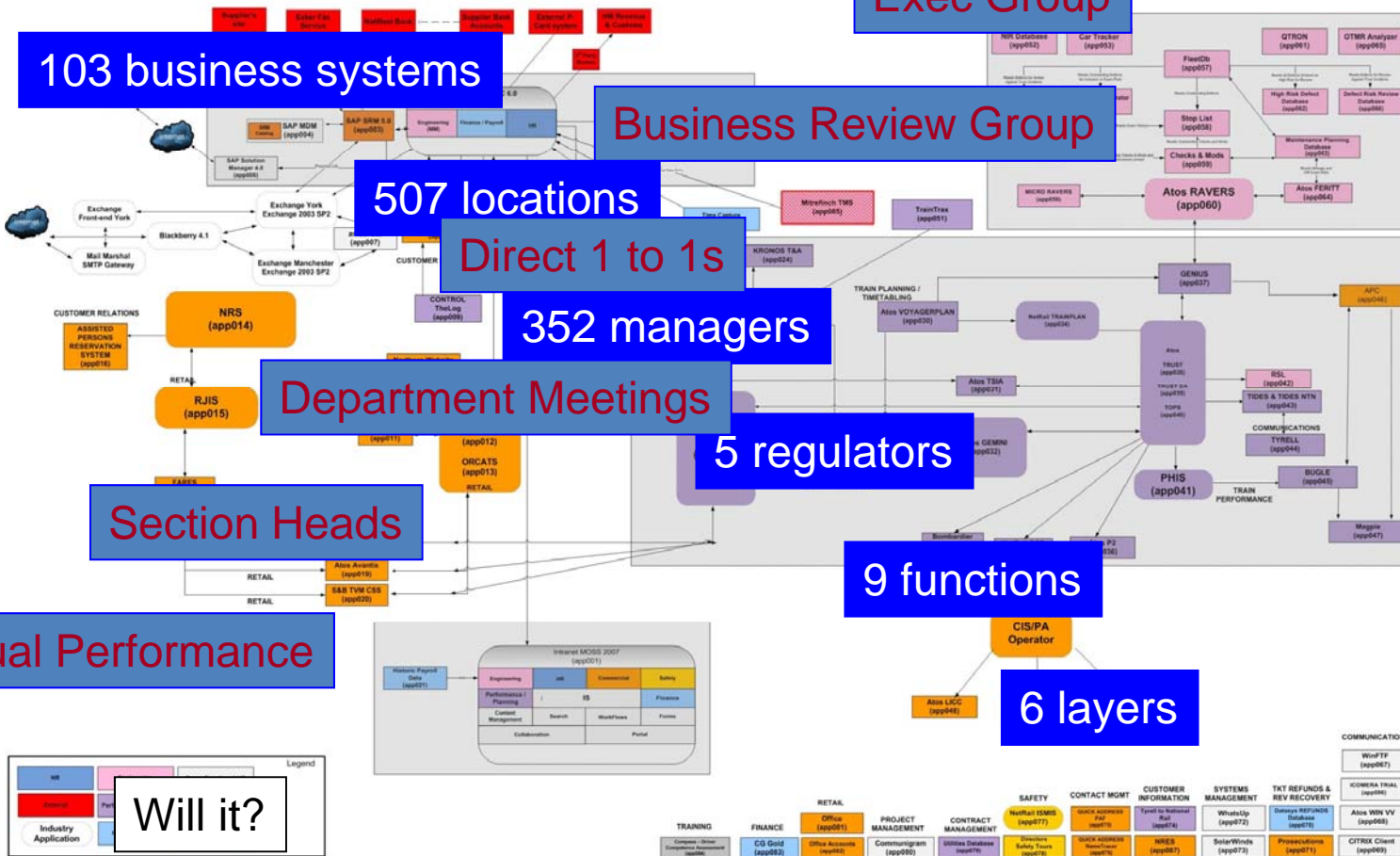
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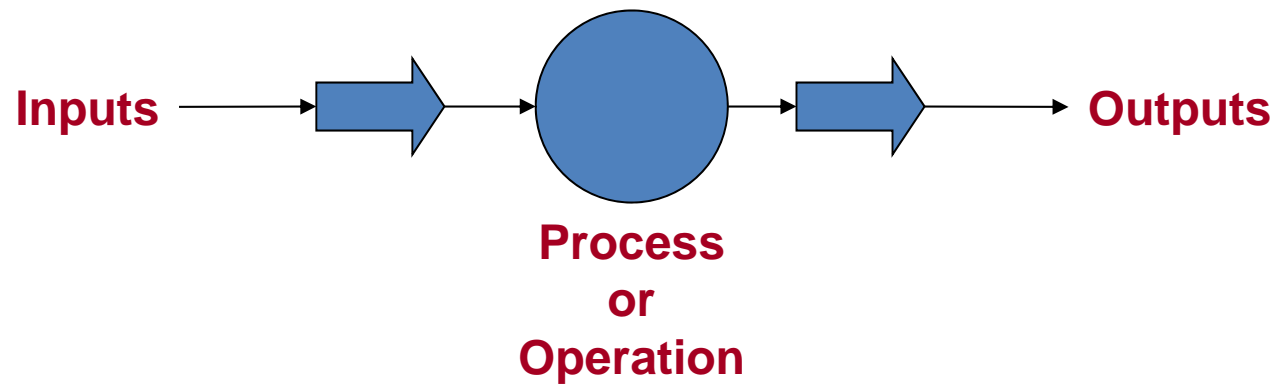


Synthesising the argument

- A homeostat
 - a machine for synthesising the argument!

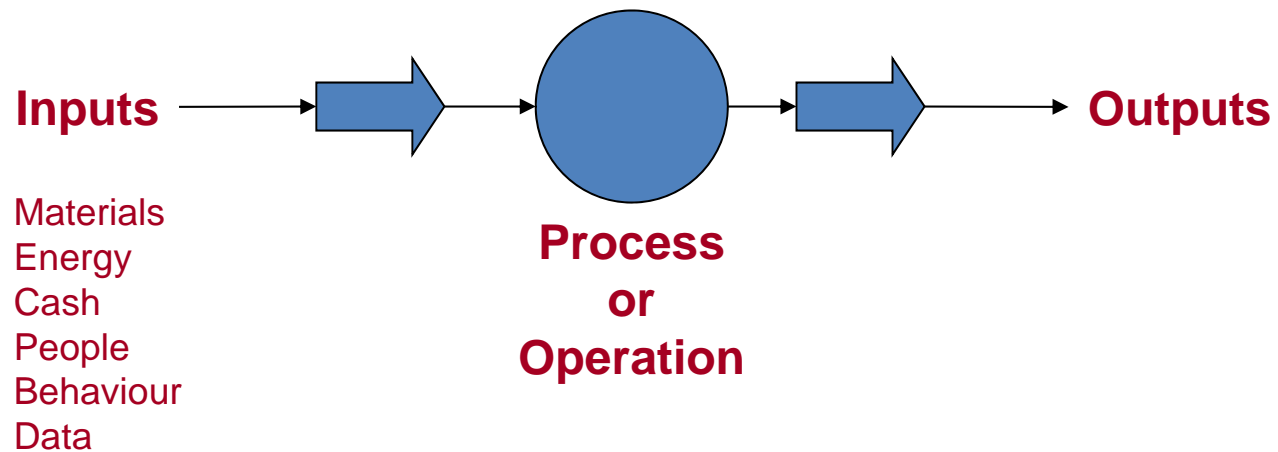
Synthesising the argument

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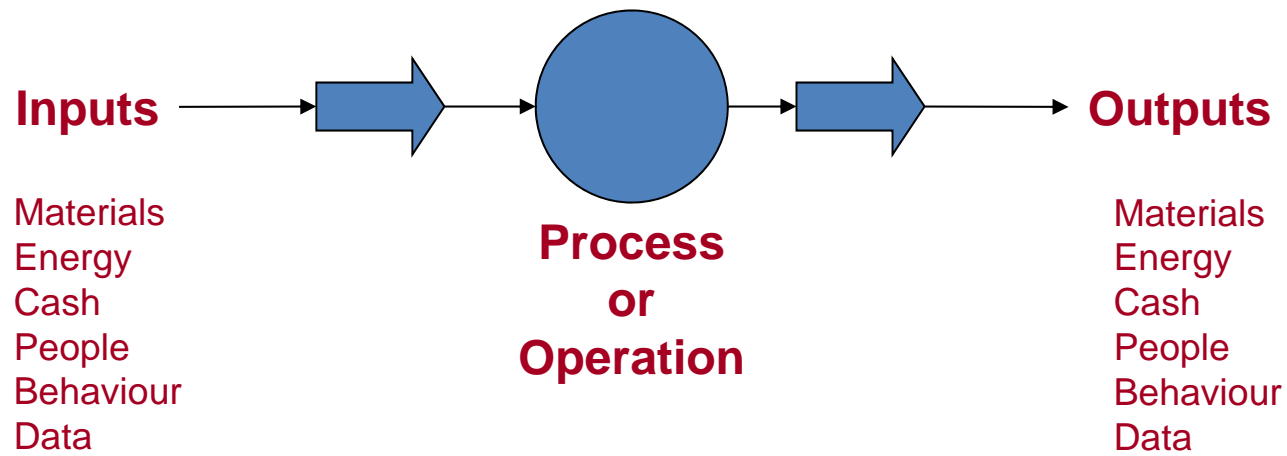
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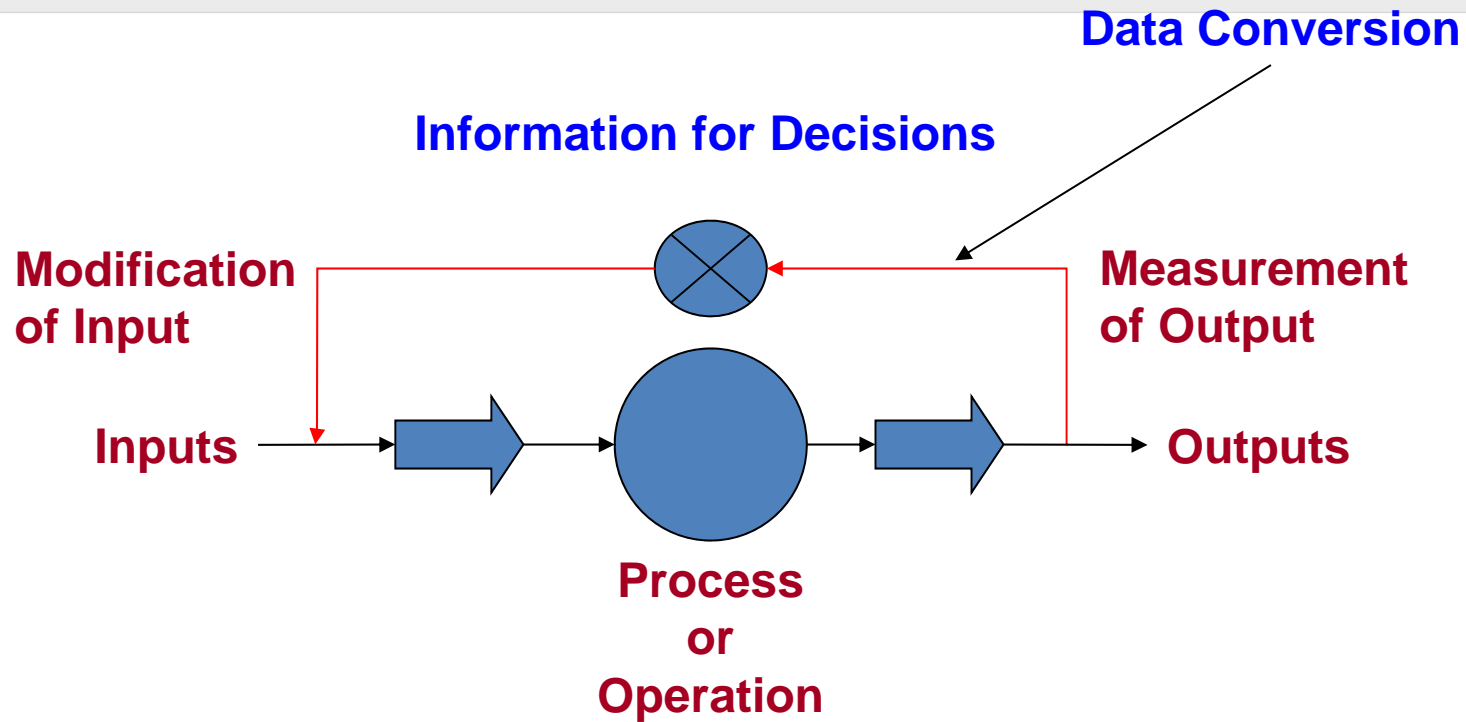


Synthesising the argument

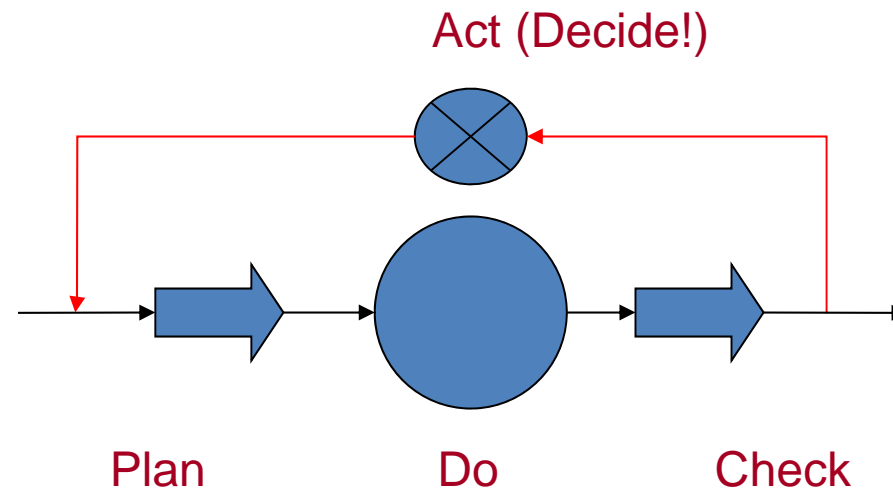
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Synthesising the argument



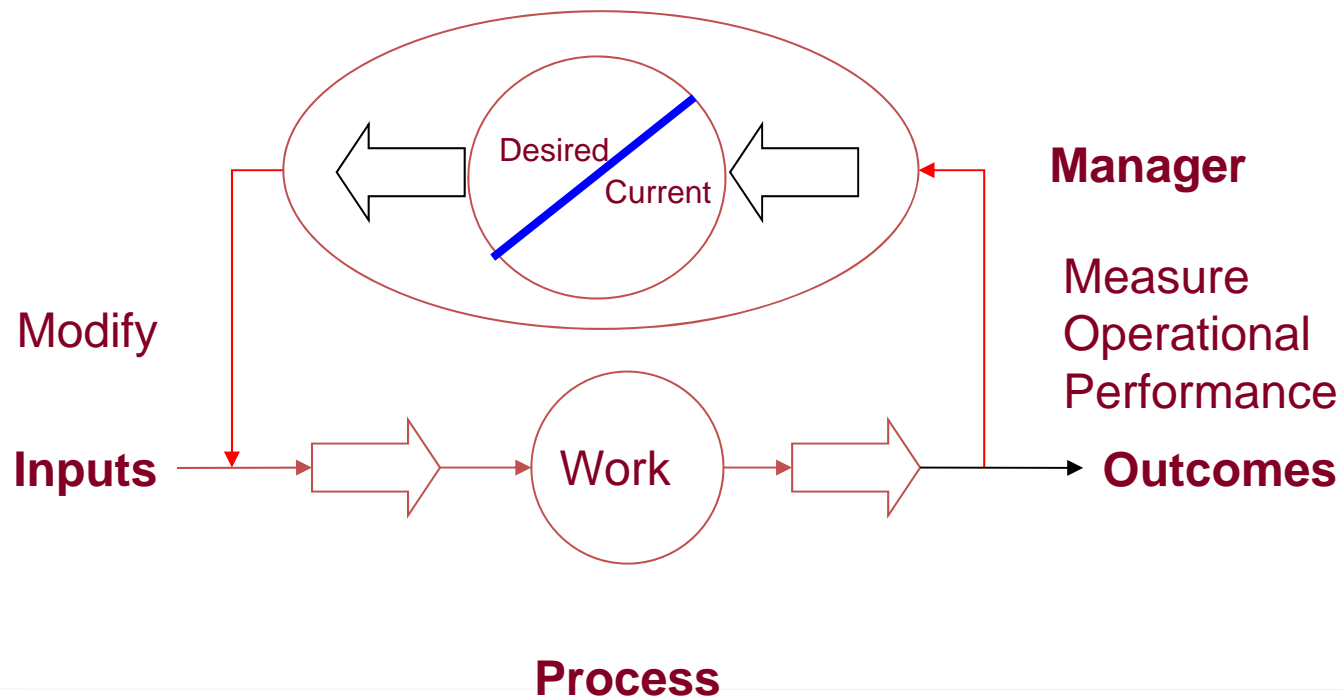
Synthesising the argument



Synthesising the argument

Direct Relevance:

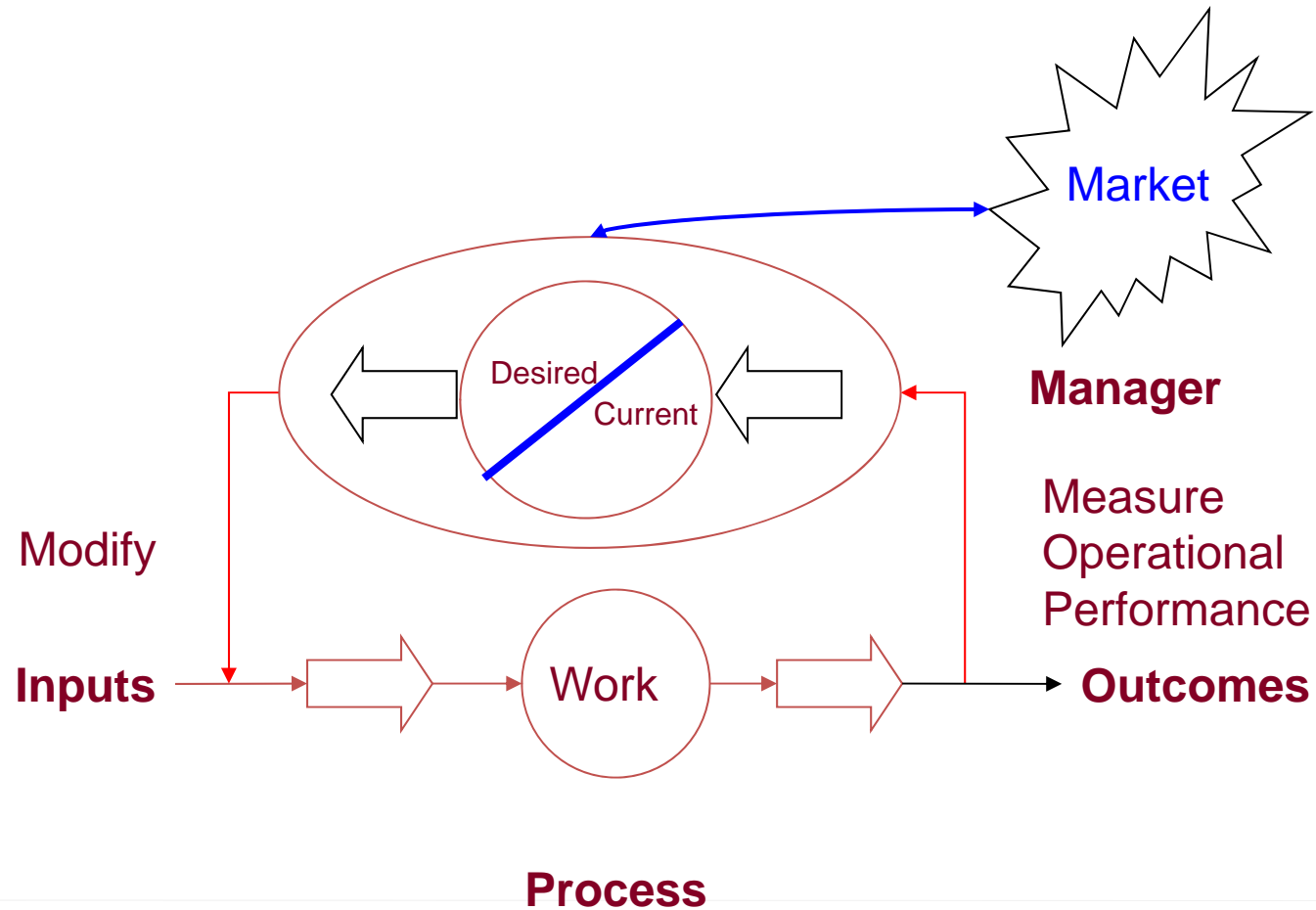
Did the actual (current) output of the process equal the desired output?



Synthesising the argument

Contextual Relevance 1:

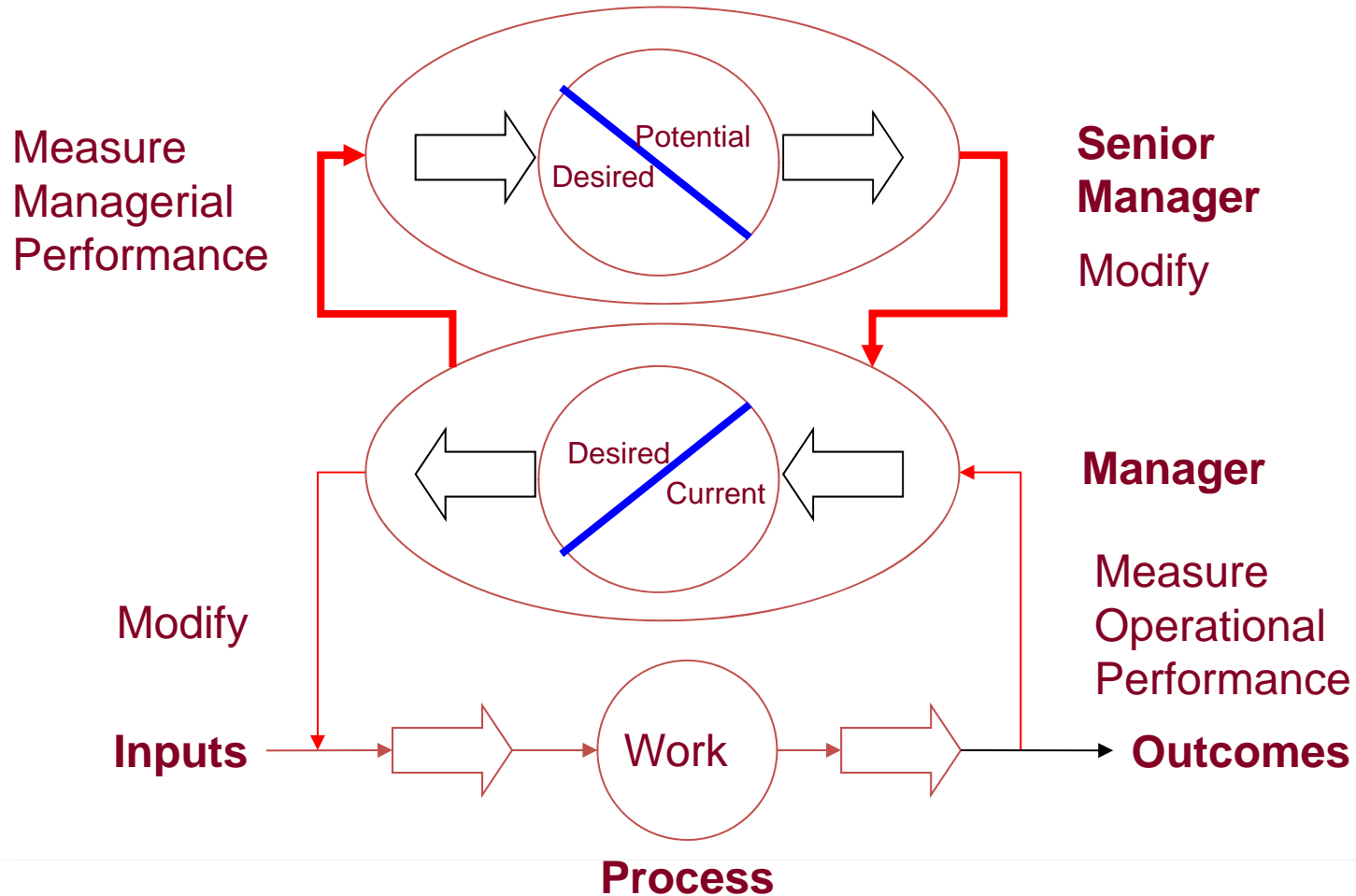
Did the actual (current) output of the process equal the needs of the market?



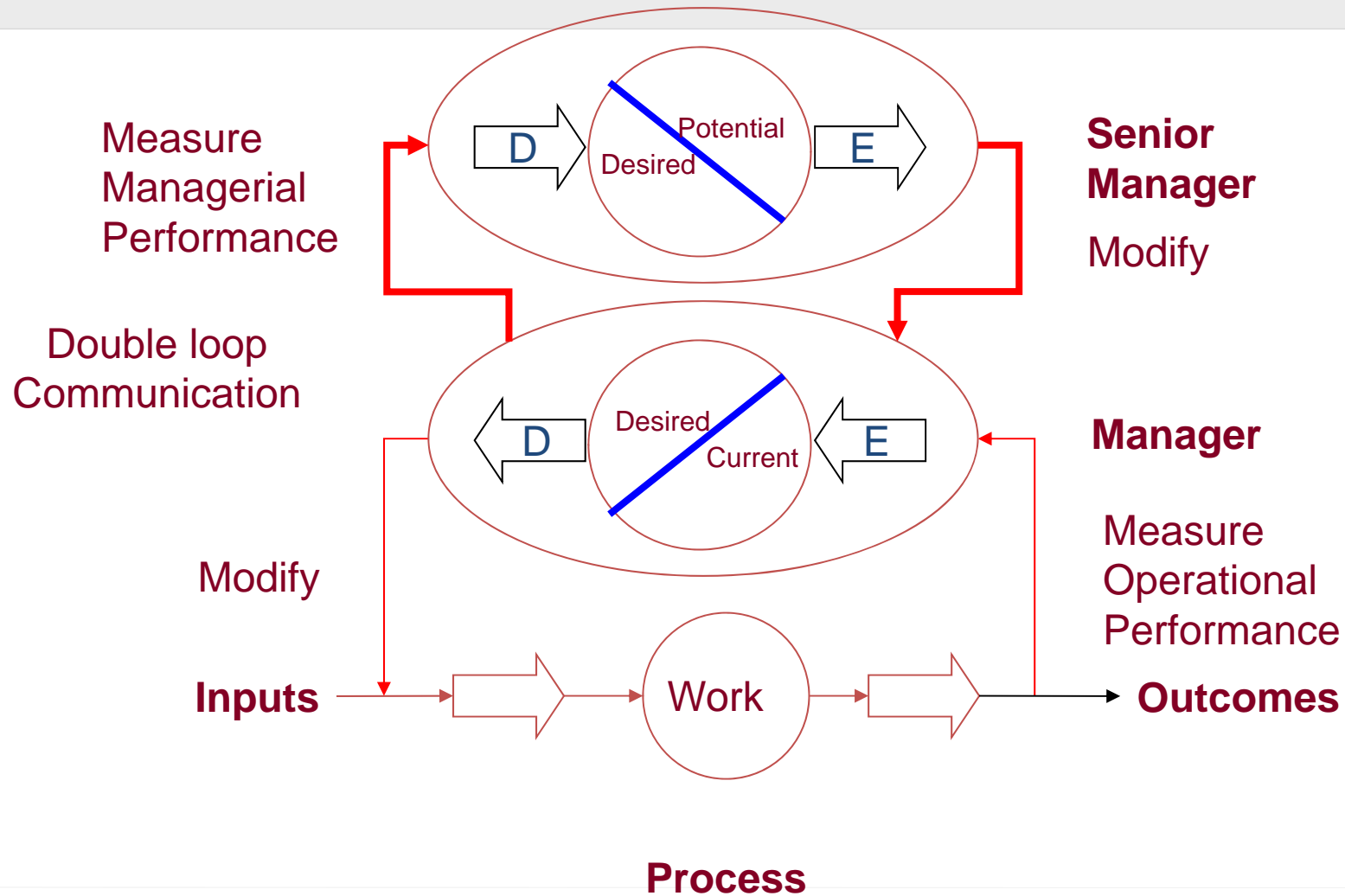
Synthesising the argument

Contextual Relevance 2:

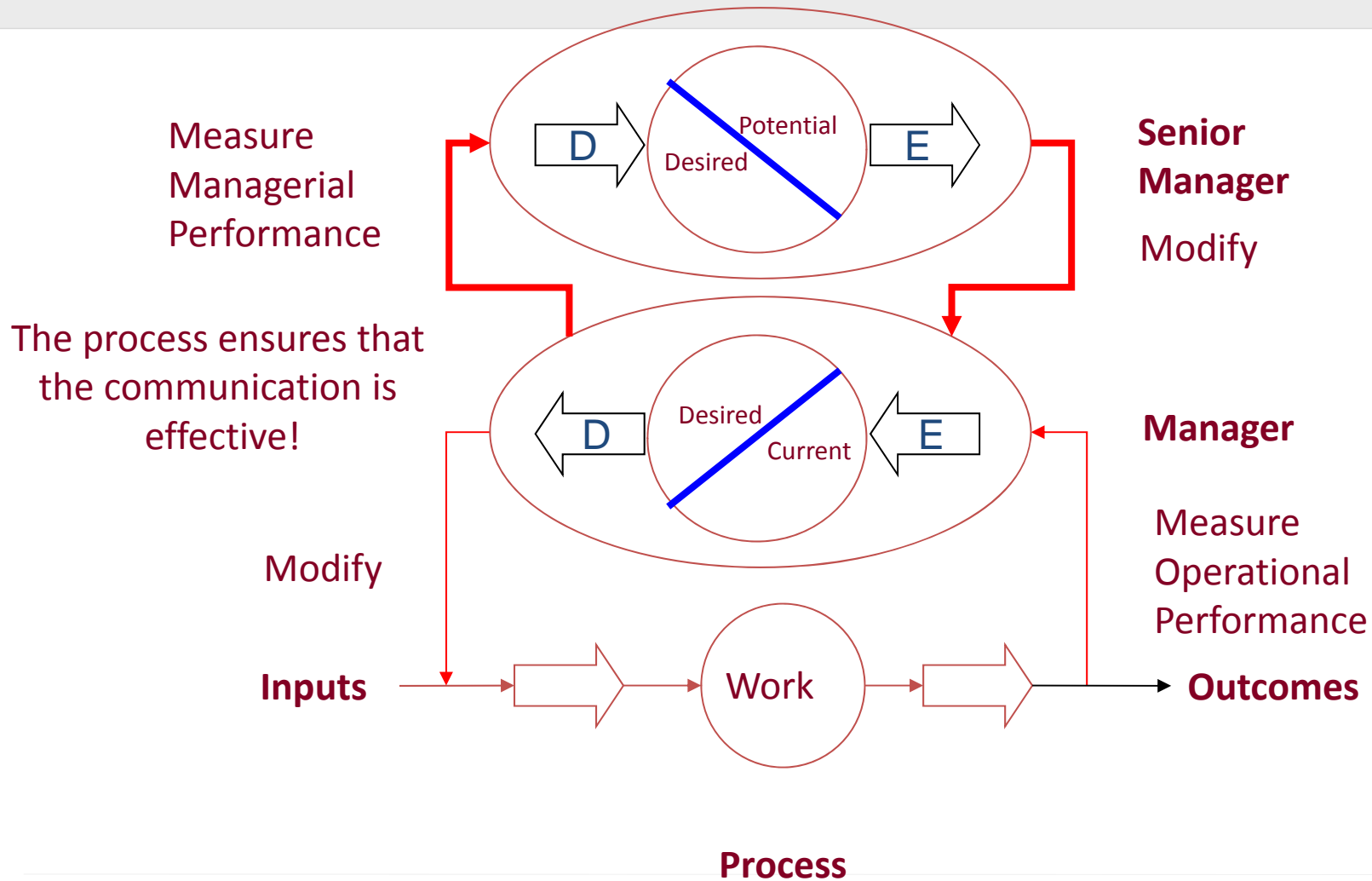
Did the actual (current) output of the process equal the expectations of the boss?



Synthesising the argument



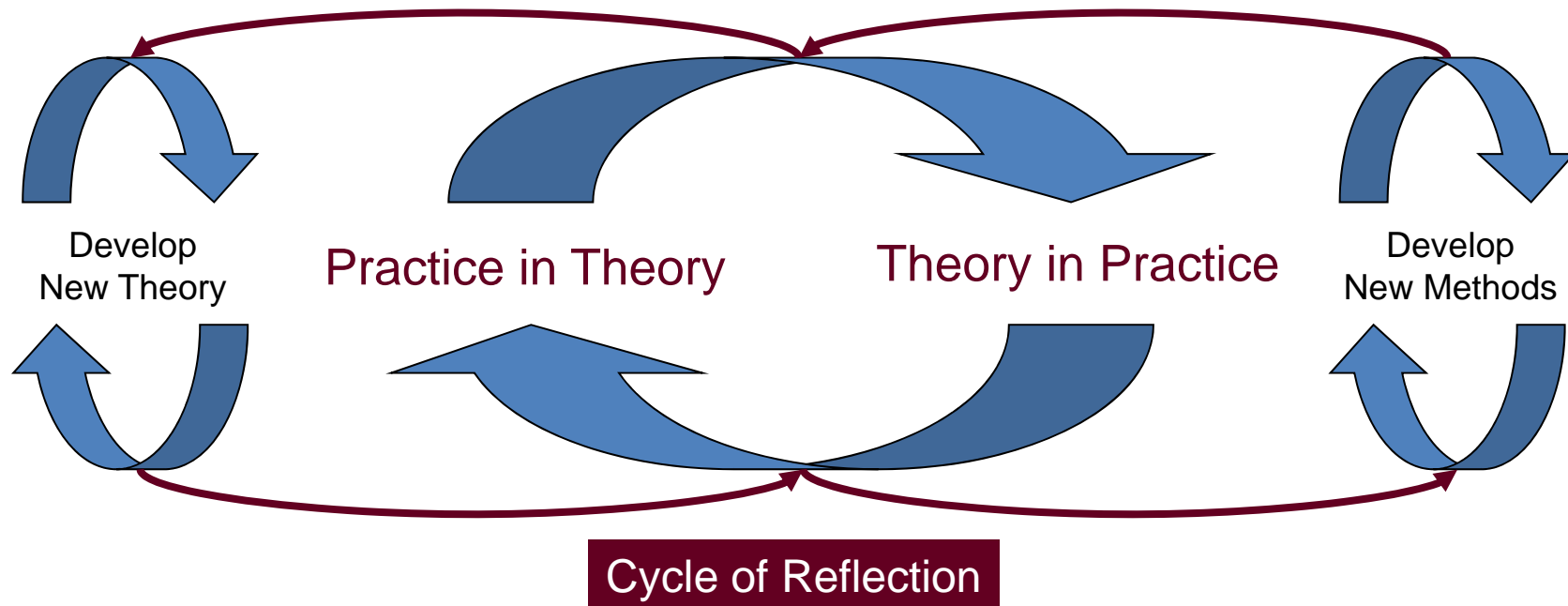
Synthesising the argument



Presenting the argument

- Decisions are often programmatic
 - they are a function of a prior decision and a stated objective
 - the reports are needed to trigger the appropriate organisational response
 - Fix it, stop it, do it again, do it the same but faster, cleaner cheaper....
- IT can be great at
 - programmatic reporting
 - decision support
- Let's design systems that let the machines do well what THEY do well – and free the people up for the real work!
- Let's create.....

Virtuous Learning Cycle



Real Life IT

John Beckford
Loughborough University, 3rd May 2012