

Measuring Organizational Performance as a Result of Installing a New Information System: Using Concept Mapping as the Basis for Performance Measurement

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Paper presented to the Annual Conference of the American Evaluation Association, Orlando, FL, November 3-6, 1999

DRAFT: Not for quotation or citation

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The Client: CITGO

- **Key Statistics:** Revenues: **\$13 Billion**; Employees: **4,000**; Refinery Capacity: **1,073,000 BPD**.
- **Products & Services:**
 - produces and sells transportation fuels throughout the U.S. through branded marketers and distributors
 - produces and sells petrochemicals and industrial products in bulk to a variety of U.S. manufacturers as raw materials for finished goods
 - markets many different types, grades and container sizes of lubricant and wax products
 - produces and markets high quality asphalt
 - owns and operates a 959 mile crude oil pipeline system and three product pipelines with a combined total of approximately 1,100 miles

The Context

- Project E2000: Implementation of SAP computer system in all major divisions at CITGO
 - began in 1995
 - first project (Asphalt) “go live” date: 1/1/98
- The role of performance measurement
 - monitor post-implementation problems
 - identify areas for improvement in implementation
- Initial measurement system problems (Asphalt project)
 - focused on developing metrics rather than desired performance outcomes
 - inconsistent results across locations
 - too heavily based on perceptions
 - the measurement system wasn’t designed to meet all of the business requirements

The Light Oils Project

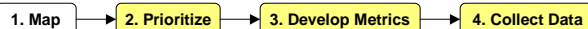
- Purpose: identify measures that would help CITGO track their “Go Live” readiness in the Light Oils division and their performance during the first 90 days of implementation
 - Minimize the performance dip that would inevitably occur with the introduction of a new system
- Start early enough to:
 - develop the measurement system
 - assign accountability for gathering measures
 - let users know how they would be measured before go live
- Start with business problem and performance objectives, *not* with metrics

Steps and Tools

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Map business performance objectives | ● Concept mapping (The Concept System®) |
| 2. Prioritize performance objectives | ● Importance ratings (CS Global®) |
| 3. Develop and detail metrics | ● The CS Performer® |
| 4. Collect data and utilize results | ● The CS Performer® |

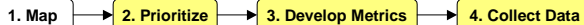
1. Map Performance Objectives

- Focus: Describe specific human and business performance objectives for your area (or another area) of the business that will ensure a successful Light Oils implementation for CITGO.
- Participants
 - 16 core participant brainstorm and sort objectives
 - 42 participants rate objectives for relative importance
- Objectives: 124 performance objectives generated
- Tools
 - Brainstorming: The Concept System (group facilitated)
 - Sorting: The Concept System Remote on LAN
 - Rating: CS Global over Internet

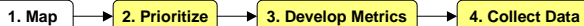
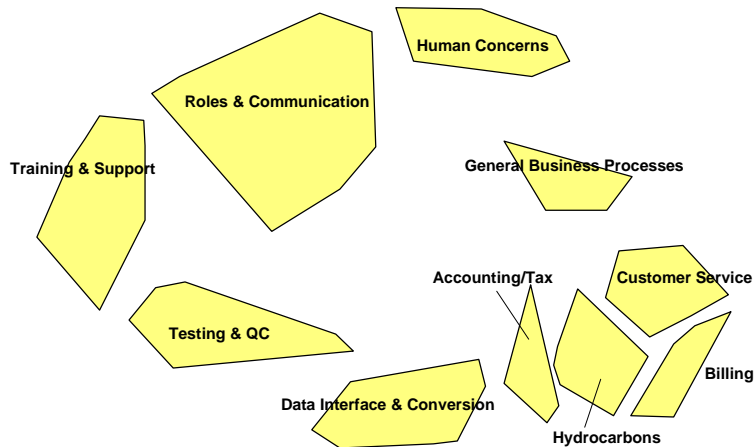


Sample Performance Objectives

- Complete successful system test & validation
- Train people only on those tasks which they will be responsible for
- Collect what you bill in a timely manner
- Ensure there is no impact or disruption to the current level of customer support
- Communicate changes to the invoice to customers
- Ensure correct customer master data (pricing, credit, tax, etc.)
- Individuals must understand the implications of not performing tasks correctly
- Communicate what roles individuals will be expected to perform
- Determine who has responsibility for performing each role
- Define any role changes that may be required
- Bill customers accurately
- Bill on timely basis
- Ensure help desk staff are sufficiently trained (SAP)
- Ensure business unit Power Users are fully trained
- Identify the Power Users in each business area
- Power Users need to demonstrate an understanding of the entire business process in their area of responsibility
- Power Users need to demonstrate expertise in SAP that supports their area of responsibility
- Give Power Users the appropriate time to be involved in testing
- Power users need to demonstrate an understanding of special exceptions or unique situations that may arise
- ...

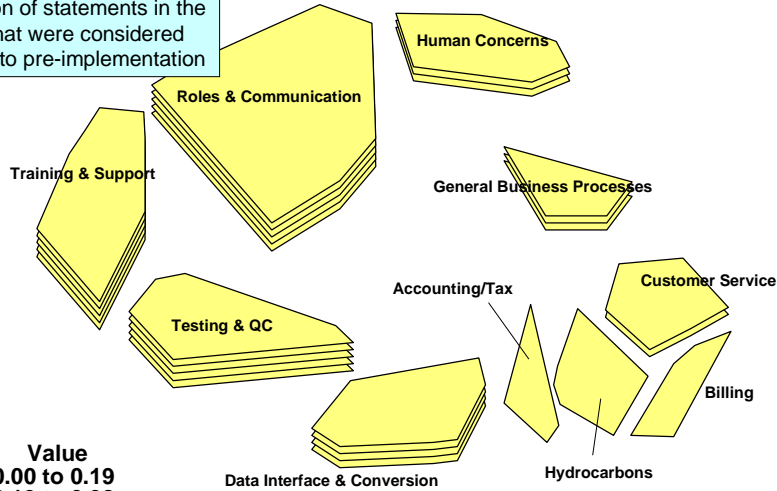


Performance Objectives Map



Pre-Post Implementation

The legend shows the proportion of statements in the cluster that were considered relevant to pre-implementation

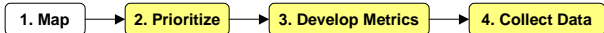
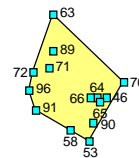


Layer	Value
1	0.00 to 0.19
2	0.19 to 0.38
3	0.38 to 0.58
4	0.58 to 0.77
5	0.77 to 0.96



Hydrocarbons Cluster

- Report accurate bulk movements from carriers (e.g. pipelines, marine) (46)
- Make sure suppliers know how to invoice us to get paid in a timely manner (53)
- Make sure exchange balances are correct (58)
- Make sure terminals don't run out of product (63)
- Properly schedule production out of the refineries (64)
- Properly schedule feed stocks into the refineries (65)
- Properly schedule products into the terminals (66)
- Guarantee sales dollars equal volume delivered times accurate price (70)
- Make sure that billing delays do not impact demand planning (71)
- Make sure that billing delays do not impact the allocations system (72)
- Ensure vessels are available for charter (89)
- Send out exchange statements in a timely manner (netting) (90)
- Be able to keep CITGO inventory and 3rd party inventory separate (terminaling agreements, refinery processing agreements) (91)
- Ensure that refinery production schedules come into TSW properly (96)



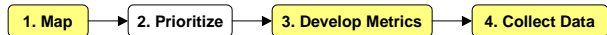
2. Prioritize Performance Objectives

- Instruction:

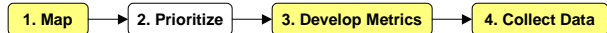
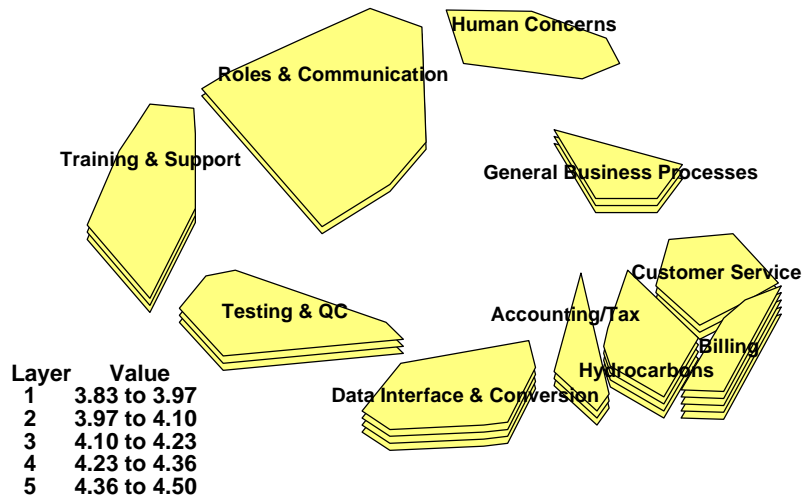
Rate each objective for how important it is for ensuring a successful Light Oils implementation for CITGO where:

- 1 = relatively unimportant
- 2 = somewhat important
- 3 = moderately important
- 4 = very important
- 5 = extremely important

- 42 participants

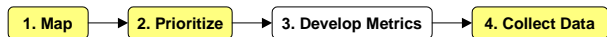


Importance Map

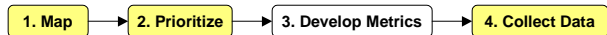
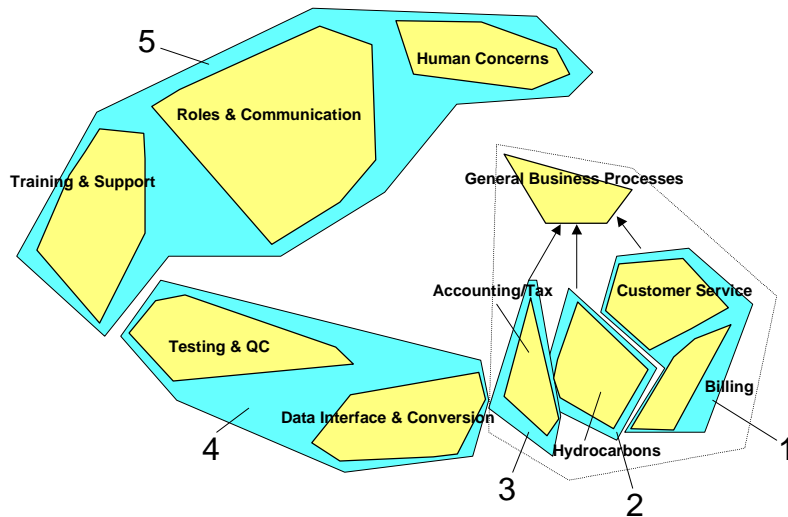


3. Develop and Detail Metrics

- Five teams for metric development
 - based on performance objectives map
 - relevant knowledgeable stakeholders
- Process
 - review performance objectives in relevant clusters
 - brainstorm metric candidates
 - select final metrics
 - detail
 - » operational instruction
 - » target value
 - » low-high case
 - » frequency
 - » person/unit responsible
 - » follow-up metrics



Metric Development Teams



Entering Metric Data in CS Performer

Measure

Objective: Ensure correct customer master data (pricing, credit, tax, etc.)

Measure Name: Conversion Accuracy

Description: Percent of SAP invoices that differ from Legacy invoices each week during testing.

Instructions: (Number of invoice matches (Sap to Legacy) in a week / Total number of SAP Invoices per week) x 100

Notes: START DATE: 1/5/99
DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE: Manual report from the testing team (Laurie Tucker).
PERFORMANCE DRIVERS:

Build...

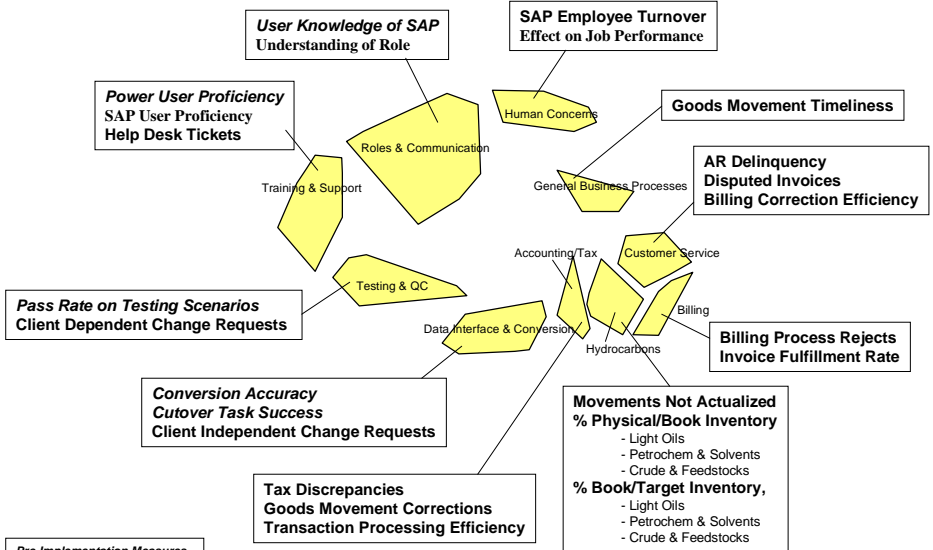
Target Value: 90 Target Is Peak:

Low Cases: 50 Label: Worst Case Conversion Accuracy

High Cases: 100 Label: Best Case Conversion Accuracy

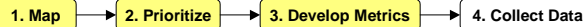


Final Performance Measures

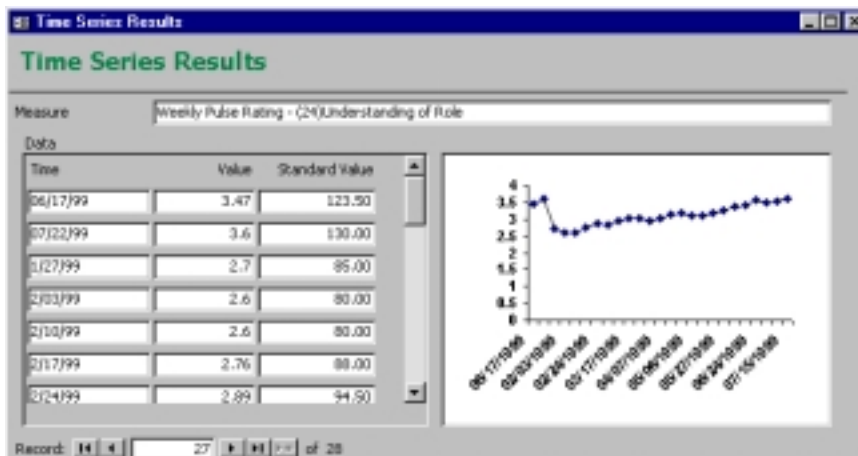


4. Collect Data and Utilize Results

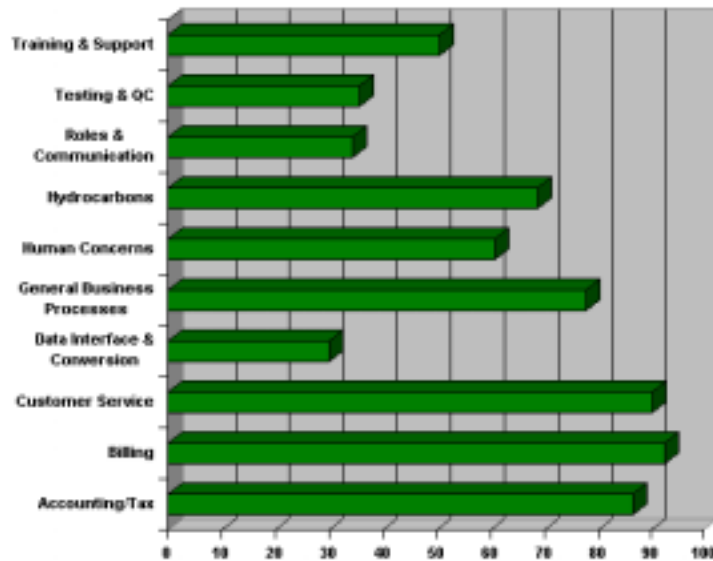
- Enter data into CS Performer
- Compute standardized performance
- Display data
 - over time for each metric
 - at one time across metrics
- Identify performance problems
- Use follow-up metrics where needed to diagnose performance problems
- Intervene to improve performance



Sample Time Series Results



Sample Performance Results



1. Map

2. Prioritize

3. Develop Metrics

4. Collect Data

Conclusions

- ◆ Gathers information from a virtually unlimited number of participants
- ◆ Graphically matches the opinions of various groups of stakeholders
- ◆ Provides a framework to articulate and discuss the measurement process
- ◆ Guides the organization through the measurement process
- ◆ Instills discipline to follow the process
- ◆ Provides a clearer picture of what people think
- ◆ Communicates ideas and builds consensus
- ◆ Measures performance over time
- ◆ Quantifies qualitative concepts
- ◆ Uses processes based on a statistical engine to produce results and generate a group map from the combined input of individuals in the group