



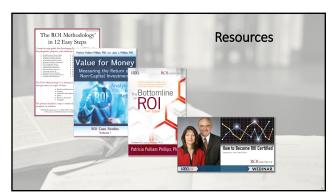


Objectives

After attending this session, participants should be able to:

- 1. Describe the ROI Certification process.
- 2. Explain the value of becoming a Certified ROI Professional (CRP).
- 3. Identify the approaches to become a CRP.
- 4. Plan next steps to achieve certification.





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Why are you interested in ROI? (Select all that apply.)

- ☐ Top executives require impact and ROI. I must pursue this.
 ☐ I have pressure to justify my budget. I need to pursue this.
 ☐ I know I will need to demonstrate more value in the future.
 ☐ I want to show increased accountability for our expenditures.
 ☐ I want to explore new techniques to measure program success.



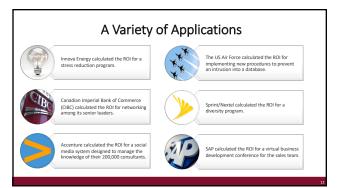


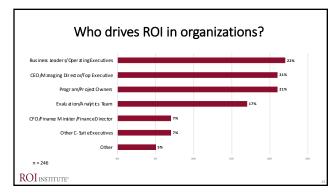
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ROI Use Globally More than 26 federal governments have adopted the ROI Methodology including: • Egypt • Spain Bahrain • Oman • Taiwan • Ireland Brazil Italy • Poland Turkey Brunei Kenya Portugal United Kingdom United States • Canada Malaysia Saudi Arabia • Chile Mexico Singapore (12 agencies) Netherlands South Africa Denmark

 Human Resources/Human Capital 	 Project Management Solutions
 Training/Learning/Development 	 Quality/Six Sigma/Lean Engineering
 Leadership/Coaching/Mentoring 	 Communications/Public Relations
 Knowledge Management/Transfer 	 Public Policy/Social Programs
 Recognition/Incentives/Engagement 	 Creativity/Innovation
 Work Arrangement/Systems 	Ethics/Integrity
 Change Management/Culture 	 Safety/Health/Fitness Programs
 Talent Management/Retention 	Environment/Sustainability
 Policies/Procedures/Processes 	Healthcare Initiatives
 Technology/Systems/IT 	 Schools/Colleges/Universities
 Meetings/Events/Conferences 	Public Sector/Nonprofits
 Marketing/Advertisement/Promotion 	Faith-Based Programs
 Organization Development/Consulting 	Compliance/Risk Management
POLic Appropr	into For Many Fields
KOI IS Appropr	iate For Many Fields



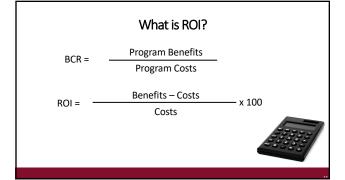


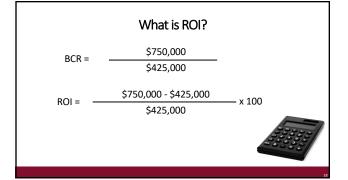


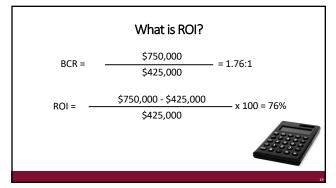


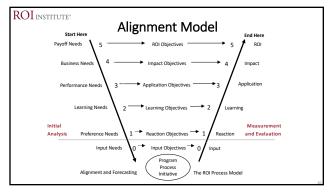


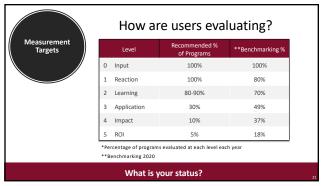
	to the death of the	Measurement Focus	* ***********
	Levels of Evaluation		Typical Measures
0.	Inputs & Indicators	The input into the project in terms of scope, volume, efficiencies, costs	Participants, Hours, Costs, Timing
1. Re	Reaction & Planned Action	Measures participant satisfaction and	Relevance, Importance, Usefulness,
	Reaction & Planned Action	captures planned actions, if appropriate	Appropriateness, Intent to use, Motivation to take action
2.	Learning & Confidence	Measures changes in knowledge, skills,	Skills, Knowledge, Capacity, Competencies,
2. Learning & Confidence	coming a communic	and attitudes	Confidence, Contacts
3.	Application &		Extent of use, Task completion, Frequency of
	Implementation	Measures changes in behavior or actions	use, Actions completed, Success with use, Barriers to use, Enablers to use
4.		Measures changes in business impact	Productivity, Revenue, Quality, Time,
	Business Impact	variables	Efficiency, Customer Satisfaction, Employee Engagement
5.			Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR), ROI%,
	Return on Investment	Compares project benefits to the costs	Payback Period

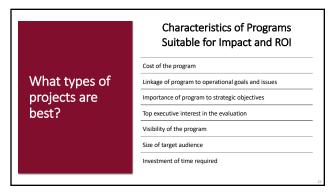


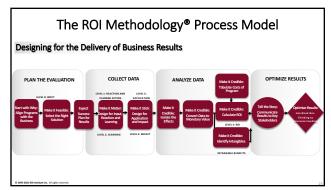


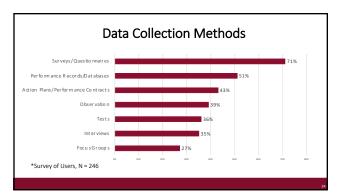


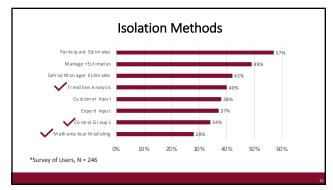


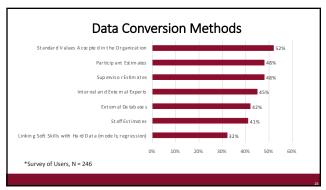




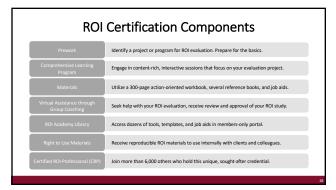


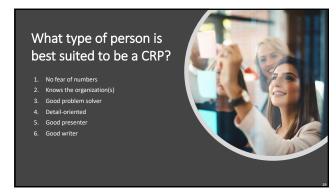






Guiding Principles 1. When conducting a higher-level evaluation, collect data at lower levels. 2. When planning a higher-level evaluation, the previous level of evaluation is not required to be comprehensive. 3. When collecting and analyzing data, use only the most credible sources. 4. When analyzing data, select the most conservative alternative for calculations. 5. Use at least one method to isolate the effects of a project. 6. If no improvement data are available for a population or from a specific source, assume that little or no improvement has occurred. 7. Adjust estimates of improvement for potential errors of estimation. 8. Avoid use of extreme data litems and unsupported claims when calculating 801. 9. Use only the first year of annual benefits in ROI analysis of short-term solutions. 10. Fully load all costs of a solution, project, or program when analyzing ROI. 11. Intangible measures are defined as measures that are purposely not converted to monetary values. 12. Communicate the results of ROI Methodology to all key stakeholders.









Benefits of Conducting ROI Studies



- Justify/defend budgets.
 Align projects to business needs.
- Show contributions of selected projects.
 Earn respect of senior management/administrators.
- Build staff morale.
- Improve support for projects.
- Improve projects with process improvement.
- Identify inefficient projects that need to be redesigned or eliminated.
- Identify successful projects that can be implemented in other areas.

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ROI Myths ROI is too complex for most users. ROI is too expensive, consuming too many critical resources. If senior management does not require ROI, there is no need to pursue it. ROI is a passing fad. ROI is too subjective. ROI is for post-analysis only.





What is the best way to learn the ROI methodology?

- 1. Briefings
- ROI Certification— a comprehensive process involving:
- Intensive learning program to complete ROI study
 Workbook, reference books, job aids
- Weekly live coaching sessions
- Feedback and approval of study
- Right to use materials Internally
 Certified ROI Professional® (CRP) designation
- Access to ROI Institute resource library

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Questions?

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