

Increasing ROI in Org Design

Understanding why changes may not result in *desired change*

Background: 2026 ODF Conference

Advocated for increasing analytical rigor in organizational design by focusing on activity-level data.



In this session we'll focus more deeply on the **first** step.

Background: Missing the Mark

According to a recent study (MIT, 2025), **95%** of AI pilots show **zero** measurable return in the P&L. Why?

No Outcome-defined use case

Poor data readiness

Weak change management

Insufficient workflow integration

Talent & capability gaps

Coordination work ignored

No Return.

Background: Coordination Work

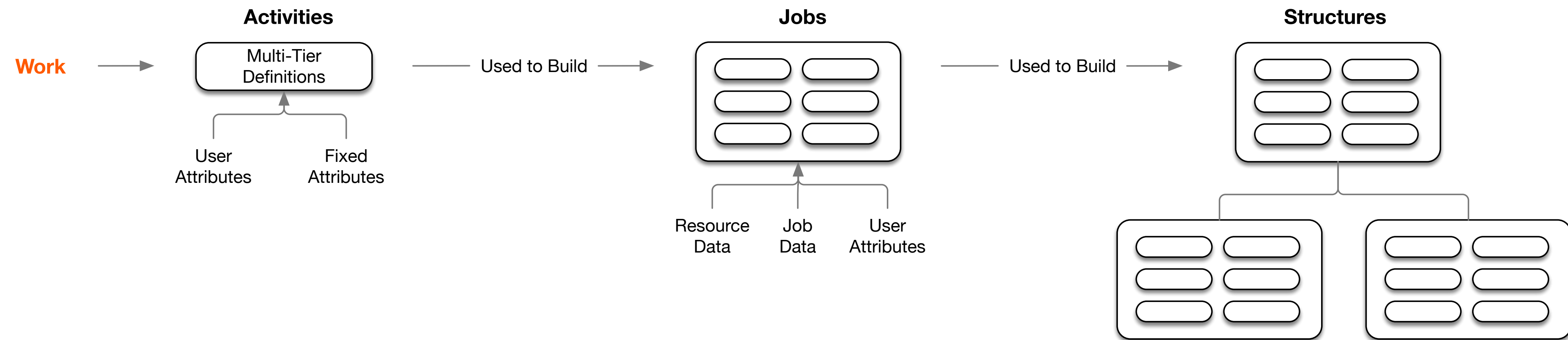
Execution work is explicit, repeatable, and frequently transactional. It's visible, measurable, and a common target for automation (via rule encoding).

Coordination work is frequently judgment-based, integrative, and adaptive. It's less visible, but often the compounding lever to reach ROI.

The **problem**: most AI projects focus on the execution level of work, effectively ignoring the coordination components. In other words, the new technology changes only *part* of the work landscape.

Background: Defining & Measuring Work

Activities are ideal **units of analysis** for organizational assessment because they define work and enable consistent measures across levels.



Background: Managing Activities

An activity **list is an inventory.**

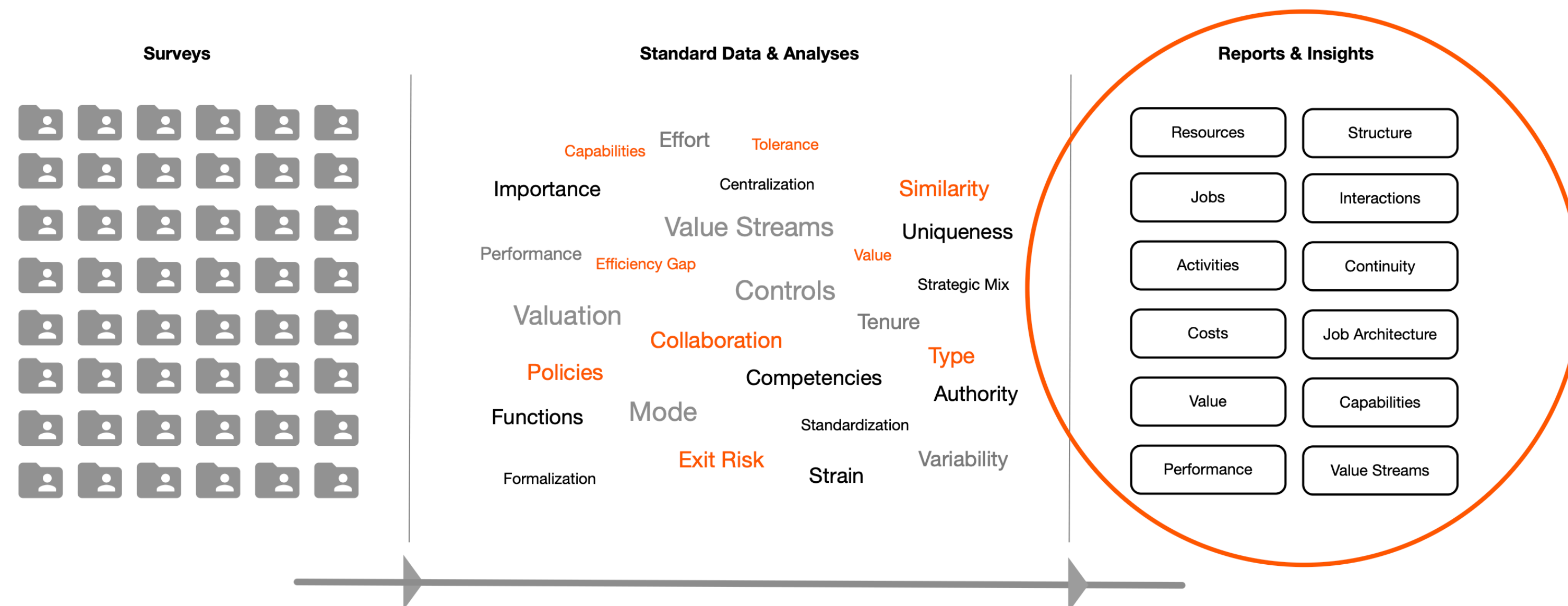
A snapshot. It can be just as descriptive as a taxonomy, but with limited data integration. Content building, revisions, and validation procedures are challenging, time consuming, and costly.

An activity **taxonomy is a system based on connected data.**

A structured classification system that organizes activity data into meaningful hierarchies and relationships. This enables detailed analysis, reveals patterns in work and the nature of work, and facilitates systemic validation.

Background: Activities as Managed Assets

Work (activity) is a critical and powerful information type. It should be managed similarly to other information **assets** in the organization.



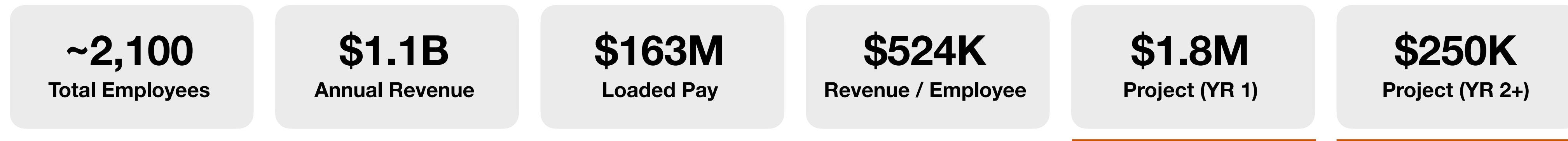
A well-structured taxonomy provides rich data for work management, ongoing monitoring (org health) and project-based support.

Question Break

Case Context

Industrial Products, Inc

A mid-market manufacturer with a hybrid structure with manufacturing, services, and e-commerce components. The company has a relatively high level of complexity with multiple locations, and operational and functional units. **The company is considering automating the order to cash value stream using AI technologies.**



Value Stream: The end-to-end flow of work required to fulfill a customer need or deliver a specific outcome. It includes all activities that create value and excludes those that do not. Customers can be internal or external. Value is defined by what the customer needs.

Order To Cash: O2C fulfills customer orders, coordinates delivery or service execution, issues invoices, manages billing accuracy, and collects payments to complete the commercial sales cycle. The customer is Finance. The need is payment.

Step 1:

Understanding O2C Jobs

What are the ‘boundaries’ of current-state O2C? **ANY** position that performs **ANY** activity linked to O2C (in the taxonomy) is in-scope.

All Jobs	By Top Unit	By Function	By Job Group	By Job	By Job Level	By Org Level	By Process	By Capability	By Value Stream	By Competency	By Location		
Value Stream	Pay Group	Job Code	Job Title	Positions	FTE	Loaded Pay	Loaded Pay/FTE	Loaded Pay/POS	Loaded Pay Min	Loaded Pay Max	Tenure Avg	POS Tenure Avg	
Order To Cash (O2C)	Pay Group 1	AR1010	Specialist 1, Billing	3	3.00	\$143,208.00	\$47,736.00	\$47,736.00	\$46,800.00	\$49,608.00	2.26	2.26	
Order To Cash (O2C)	Pay Group 1	CS2300	Specialist 3, Customer Support	4	4.00	\$265,221.00	\$66,305.25	\$66,305.25	\$64,719.00	\$67,891.50	5.68	3.77	
Order To Cash (O2C)	Pay Group 1	WH1020	Specialist 2, Fulfillment	7	7.00	\$410,508.00	\$58,644.00	\$58,644.00	\$57,267.00	\$61,803.00	7.35	3.82	
Order To Cash (O2C)	Pay Group 1	AR4975	Manager, Accounts Receivable	2	2.35	\$223,560.00	\$95,131.91	\$111,780.00	\$110,745.00	\$112,815.00	4.72	3.55	
Order To Cash (O2C)	Pay Group 1	LG1200	Specialist 2, Distribution	5	5.00	\$303,021.00	\$60,604.20	\$60,604.20	\$59,211.00	\$63,274.50	4.32	1.83	

Key Data:

- Jobs: 34
- Positions: 95 (4.6% of org HC)
- Total adjusted FTE: 99.1
- O2C Loaded Pay: \$7.09M (0.64% of revenue)
- Tenure average: 4.87 / 2.09

Step 2: Adding Context to O2C Jobs

Other data to better understand the **context** of O2C work.

Rating N

.64

Normalized performance

NonSTD

.38

Degree to which work is customized

Formalization

.56

% policies, controls, and approvals

Strategic %

.29

% of position performing strategic work

Similarity

.43

Average similarity of positions in jobs

Efficiency Gap

2.37

Degree to which work can be improved

Redesign

Open

Eligibility for job to be altered

POS VPR

.41

Normalized position value

Collab Density

.13

% of reciprocated work interactions

Step 3: Measuring O2C Activities

We need to go deeper into O2C – understanding the work. Focus shifts to the **activities** linked to O2C (again, in the taxonomy).

Value Stream	Activity Code	T1 Title	T2 Title	T3 Title	T4 Title	Jobs	Positions	FTE	Activity Pay	Activity Pay/Job	Activity Pay/POS	Activity Pay/FTE
Order To Cash (O2C)	SC-137-01	Supply Chain	Work Execution	Order Processing	Execute order processing/staging actions	5	36	12.0	\$750,836.92	\$150,167.38	\$20,856.58	\$62,569.74
Order To Cash (O2C)	SC-139-01	Supply Chain	Work Execution	Order Processing	Confirm order readiness and credit verification	1	5	2.05	\$121,026.15	\$121,026.15	\$24,205.23	\$59,037.15
Order To Cash (O2C)	FN-128-01	Finance	Work Execution	Order to Cash	Execute invoicing and billing actions	7	14	5.25	\$311,510.71	\$44,501.53	\$22,250.76	\$59,335.37
Order To Cash (O2C)	SC-126-01	Supply Chain	Work Execution	Fulfillment Operations	Execute order fulfillment activities (including picking, packing, staging)	5	29	11.25	\$676,564.65	\$135,312.93	\$23,329.82	\$60,139.08
Order To Cash (O2C)	CS-124-01	Customer Service	Work Execution	Order Management	Execute order and delivery status inquiry and exception handling actions	5	12	4.2	\$267,073.64	\$53,414.73	\$22,256.14	\$63,588.96
Order To Cash (O2C)	FN-127-01	Finance	Work Execution	Order to Cash	Execute collections and receivables recovery actions	12	22	6.2	\$405,371.26	\$33,780.94	\$18,425.97	\$65,382.46

Key Data:

- O2C Activities: 19
- O2C Activity Pay: \$5.88M (82.9% of total O2C loaded pay)
- O2C FTE %: 84.6%
- Non-O2C Activities: 32
- Non-O2C FTE %: 15.4%
- High degree of in-position activity blending

Step 4: Separating Activities

We need to consider activities in different **classes**. Why ... and how?

Execution Activities

12 activities — 63.4 FTE

The focus of the automation project

Coordination Activities

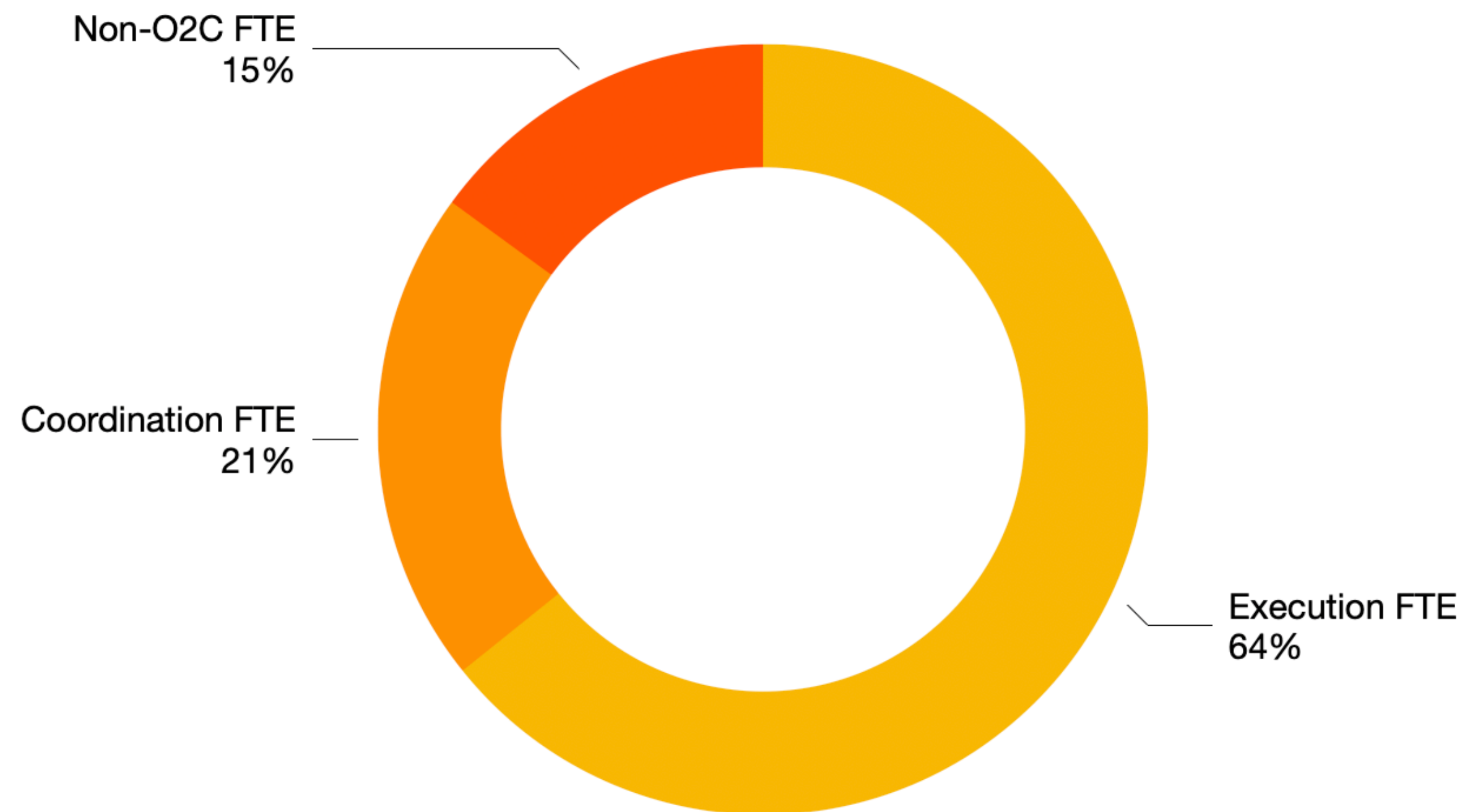
7 activities — 20.4 FTE

Need to be made explicit/elevated

Non-O2C Activities

32 activities — 15.3 FTE

Can't be forgotten in the solution



Question Break

Step 5: Estimating Execution Automation

Calculating the impacts to the organization from the **removal** of execution activities. This analysis doesn't yet consider positions.

	Conservative	Extreme
Removal Percentage	80%	100%
O2C FTE Removed	50.7	63.4
Activity Pay Removed	\$3,343,589	\$4,179,486
Implementation Cost	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
Year 1 Net Benefit	\$1,543,589	\$2,379,486
Payback Period (Months)	6.46	5.17
Year 1 ROI	85.75%	132.19%

Step 6: Reframing Coordination

Coordination activities are distributed across multiple positions and units. We want to retain the work and build **dedicated** coordination roles.

Redesign Targets

Activity Code	Total FTE	Assigned FTE
FN-105-01	3.90	3.91
FN-125-01	2.30	2.30
FN-126-01	2.25	2.30
MA-141-01	2.05	2.00
SC-127-01	2.90	2.90
SC-136-01	3.35	3.40
SC-157-01	3.75	3.80
Total FTE	20.50	20.61
Total Cost	\$1,700,834	\$1,708,003

New Jobs

Fulfillment Coordinator			O2C Escalation Coordinator			AR Coordinator		
10 Positions			2 Positions			8.5 Positions		
SC-127-01	.29	2.90 FTE	MA-141-01	1.00	2.00 FTE	FN-105-01	.46	3.91 FTE
SC-136-01	.34	3.40 FTE				FN-125-01	.27	2.30 FTE
SC-157-01	.38	3.80 FTE				FN-126-01	.27	2.30 FTE

POS Cost = \$79,976.24

POS Cost = \$99,295.02

POS Cost = \$83,488.38

Step 7: Addressing Non-O2C Work

We can't forget the 32 **non-O2C** activities – they represent work being performed.

There are several options:

Work absorbed into existing positions

Work placed into new positions

Work designed into new jobs

Work assigned to coordination jobs

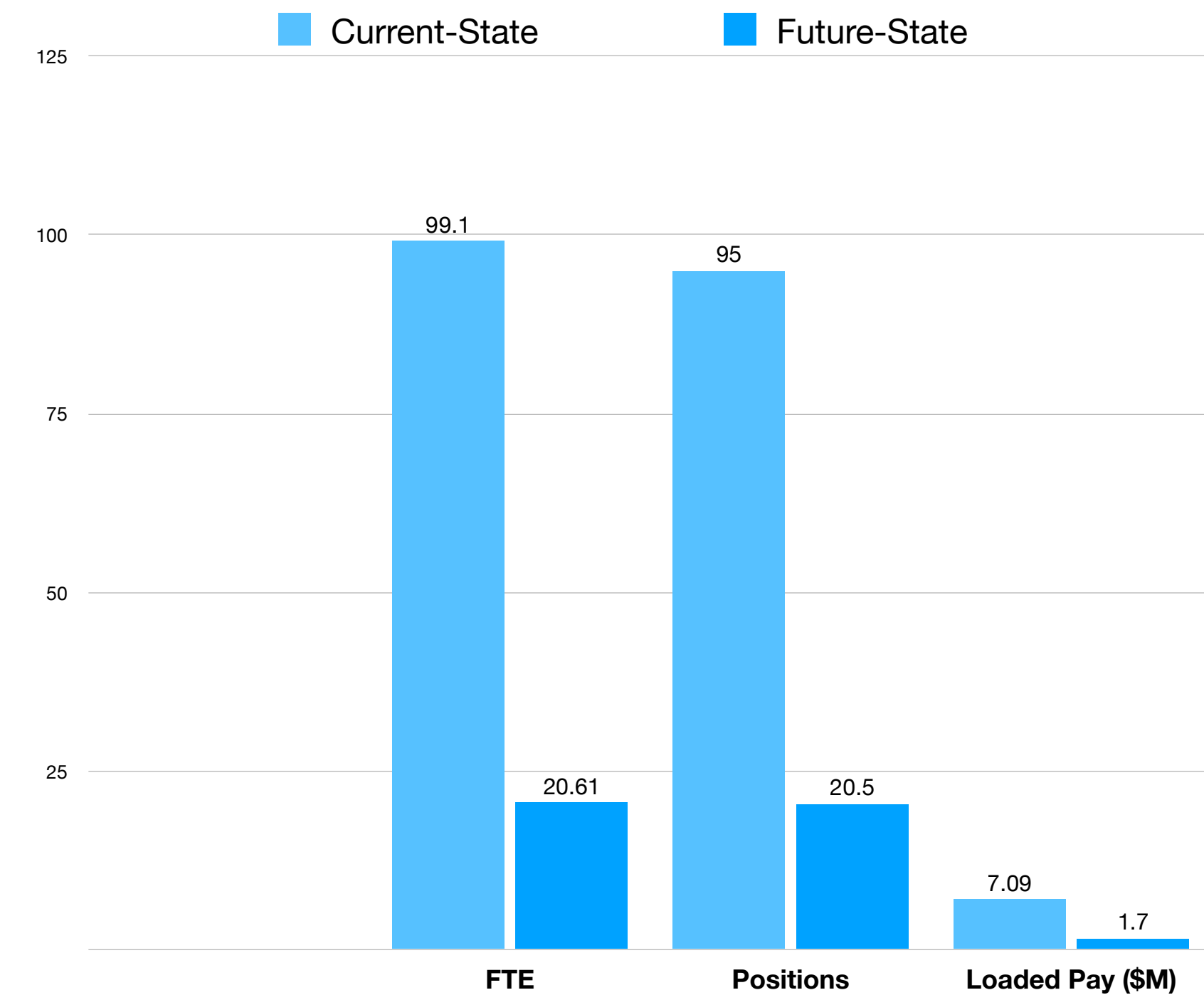
'Orphaned' Activities

T1 Title	Total FTE
Customer Service	2.50
Facilities	2.40
Finance	3.55
Human Resources	0.75
Management & Admin	0.65
Operations	0.20
Sales	2.35
Supply Chain	2.35

Step 8: Estimating Job Impacts

Initial analysis used activities to estimate execution **FTE removal**. We also need to estimate number of positions to be removed.

	Conservative	Extreme
Removal Percentage	80%	100%
O2C Execution FTE Removed	50.7	63.4
Activity Pay Removed	\$3,343,589	\$4,179,486
Average O2C Loaded Pay	\$74,000	\$74,000
Estimated Positions Removed	45.18	56.48



Close: Remaining Work

This assessment provides **directional** information, but a second phase of analysis is needed to reflect exact position-level changes (adjusting the ROI).

This analysis **assumed** all execution positions were replaced. Redeploying or reinvesting resources could change the ROI results (and possibly strengthen the business case).

New jobs have to be fully spec'd and fit into the **job architecture**. Dramatically new jobs could drive changes to the JA.

New jobs have to be fit to the **structure**. The question changes from "can we automate?" to "how do we structure coordination post-automation?"

Monitoring the new jobs/work will determine if further changes are necessary (eg, less coordination required).

Thank You

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