

Measuring Success

Knowledge Maturity Model



Review SAP Maturity Model Categories

- Feedback
- Describe NASA each level
- Review APQC Maturity Model Categories
 - Feedback
- What would it take to move up a level?
 - Example from Initial (Level 1) to Developed (Level 2)
- Self Asses vs. External Assessment
 - Pro
 - Cons







SAP Model

	ey Process ategories	People	Governance	Process	Content	Infrastructure	Tools / Techniques			
Levels			Key Process Areas (KPAs)							
5	Leader – optimizing process	Learning Organization	KM as a Strategic Asset	Continuous Improvement/ Institutionalized Processes	Intellectual Property as a Market- able Asset	Extended Enterprise Extranet	Personalized/ Artificial Intelligence			
4	Advanced – managed process	Enterprise Competencies	Cross- Department KM Oversight Group	Proven Content Value with Planned Collaboration	Strategically Prioritized and Productized	Consistent and Accessible Platform Across the Enterprise	Targeted, Advanced Searching			
3	Enhanced – organizational standards and institutional processes	Community and Team Competencies	Global and Regional Knowledge Management Offices	Embraced Content Life Cycle and Collaborative Processes	- Qualitatively Managed	Consistent and Accessible Platform Across a Line of Business	Connected Knowledge Repositories			
2	Developed - structured process and standards	Individual Contributions to Strategic Knowledge Assets	Community Roles and Responsibilities	Defined Content Life Cycle and Collaborative Processes	• Individually Created	Community Knowledge-Sharing Platforms	Community- Specific Knowledge Repositories			
		Ad Hoc								
1	Initial	No documented processes, few formal procedures, few formal roles and responsibilities, few knowledge repositories, and limited content created								





APQC Knowledge Management Assessment Tool (KMAT)

- Process
- Leadership
- Culture
- Technology
- Measurement





The Knowledge Management Process

P1. Knowledge Gaps are systematically identified and well-defined processes are used to close them.						
O 1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5		
P2. A sophistic	cated and ethical intel	ligence gathering mec	hanism has been de	eveloped.		
O 1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5		
P3. All members of the organization are involved in looking for ideas in traditional and <i>non</i> traditional places.						
O 1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5		
P4. The organization has formalized the process of transferring best practices, including documentation and lessons learned.						
O 1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5		
P5. "Tacit" knowledge (what employees know how to do, but cannot express) is valued and transferred across the organization.						
O 1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5		
Total of items P1 through P5.						



Leadership in Knowledge Management

L1. Managing organizational knowledge is central to the organization's strategy.								
O 1	O 2	Q 3	O 4	O 5				
L2. The organization understands the revenue-generating potential of its knowledge assets and develops strategies for marketing and selling them.								
O 1	Q 2	Q 3	O 4	O 5				
L3. The organi	L3. The organization uses learning to support existing core competencies and create new ones.							
O 1	O 2	Q 3	O 4	O 5				
L4. Individuals are hired, evaluated and compensated for their contributions to the development of organizational knowledge.								
O 1	Q 2	O 3	O 4	O 5				
Total of items L1 through L4.								



Knowledge Management Culture

C1. The organization encourages and facilitates knowledge sharing.							
O 1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5			
C2. A climate o	of openness and trust p	ermeates the organiz	ation.				
O 1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5			
C3. Customer v	value creation is ackno	owledged as a major o	bjective of knowled	lge management.			
O 1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5			
C4. Flexibility and a desire to innovate drive the learning process.							
C4. Flexibility	and a desire to innova	ne arrive the learning p	nocess.				
O 1	O 2	Q 3	O 4	O 5			
C5. Employees	take responsibility for	their own learning.					
O 1	O 2	Q 3	O 4	O 5			
Total of items C1 through C5.							



Knowledge Management Technology

T1. Technolog	y links all members of	the enterprise to one	another and to all r	ele vant external publics.				
O 1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5				
T2. Technolog	y creates an institutior	nal memory that is ac	cessible to the entire	e enterprise.				
O 1	O 2	Q 3	O 4	O 5				
T3. Technolog	T3. Technology brings the organization closer to its customers.							
O 1	O 2	Q 3	O 4	O 5				
T4. The organi	T4. The organization fosters development of "human-centered" information technology.							
O 1	O 2	Q 3	O 4	O 5				
T5. Technology that supports collaboration is rapidly placed in the hands of employees.								
O 1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5				
T6. Information systems are real-time, integrated, and "smart."								
O 1	O 2	Q 3	O 4	O 5				
Total of items T1 through T6.								



Knowledge Management Measurement

M1. The organization has invented ways to link knowledge to financial results.								
O 1	•	2	0	3	O	4	0	5
M2. The organization has developed a specific set of indicators to manage knowledge.								
O 1	•	2	0	3	0	4	•	5
M3. The organization's set of measures balances hard and soft as well as financial and non-financial indicators.								
O 1	0	2	0	3	O	4	O	5
M4. The organization allocates resources toward efforts that measurably increase its knowledge base.								
O 1	O	2	0	3	O	4	O	5
Total of items M1 through M4.								