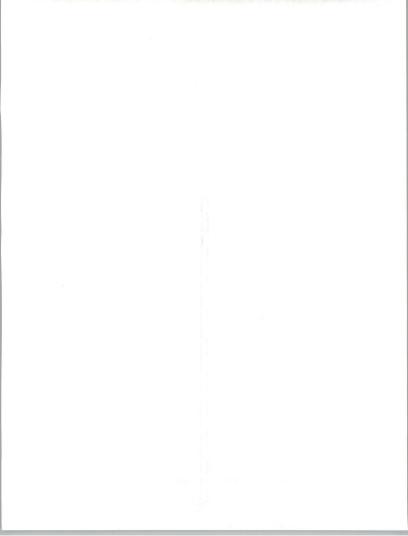
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Section 6



User Research Programs

Douglas Tayler Director, User Research INPUT



Round Table Session Topics

- Data Management: Current Trends and Challenges
- Systems Integration: Buyer Issues
- · Workstation Strategies
- Information Systems Budget



Data Management

Current Trends and Challenges

(Research in Process)

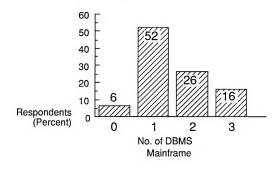


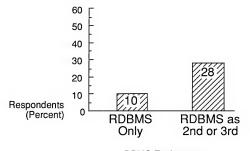
Objectives

- Identify Data Management Trends and Issues
 - Technology
 - Responsibility
 - Resources
- Track Progress with Relational DBMS
 - By Information Systems
 - By End User
- Track Progress with Distributed DBMS
- Set Objectives for Data Management in 1990s



Mainframe DBMS Environment





DBMS Environment

INPUT

Minicomputer DBMS Environment

- DBMS Use

 - 58% Are Using32% Are Not Using10% Did Not Know
- RDBMS Use

 - 25% Are Using43% of Those Using DBMS



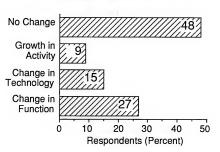
Considering New Data Bases

- 30% Have New DBMS Under Consideration
- · All Are Relational
- · Most Often Mentioned Are:
 - DB2
 - Oracle
 - Ingress

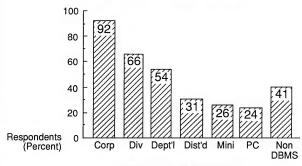




Data Management Changing Responsibilities



Data Administration Breadth of Responsibility



Category of Data Administered

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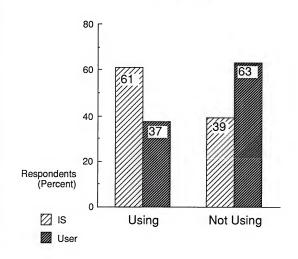
Key Issues Strategy & Direction

- · Managing Distributed Data
- Ownership—User versus IS Responsibilities
- Managing Growth and Technology
- Planning for New Technology
- Management Support for Data Management Process



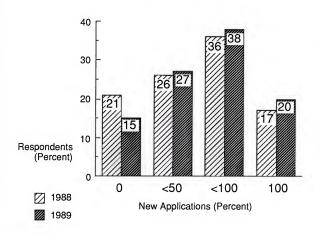


Relational DBMS Application Who Is Using It?

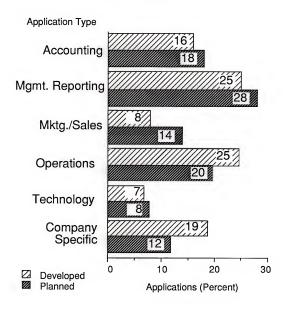


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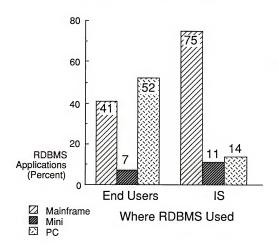
Relational DBMS Application Magnitude of Mainframe Use



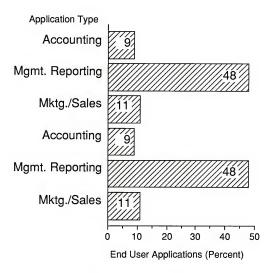
Relational DBMS Application How Is It Being Used?



Relational DBMS Application Where Are End Users Using It?

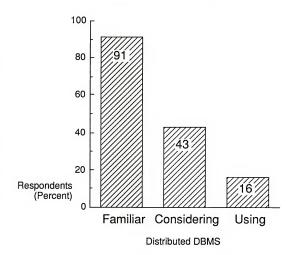


Relational DBMS Application How Are End Users Using It?





Distributed DBMS Application What Is the Activity Level?





Distributed DBMS Application Sample Applications

- · Customs Clearance
- · Shop Floor
- · Retail Branch Operations
- Computer Aided-Engineering
- · Inventory Tracking
- · Departmental Reporting



Data Management Current Trends & Challenges Conclusions

- · The Role Is Changing
- New DBMS Technology Is Being Used
- The End User Is Developing with RDBMS
- IS Management Needs to Increase Emphasis

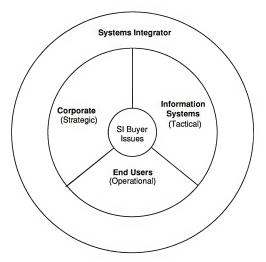




Systems Integration

Buyer Issues

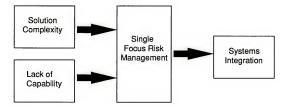
Systems Integration— Communities Involved



Process Elements

	Communities			
Elements	Corp	IS	EU	SI
Strategic				
Rationale	*	*		
Financial Implications	*			
Legal	*			*
Approval	*			
Stewardship	*			
Tactical				
Specification		*	*	
Acceptance Criteria		*		
Bid Process		*		*
Selection Criteria		*		
Technology Review		*		*
Project Management		*		*
Environmental Impact		*		*
Operational				
Involvement			*	*
Training			*	*
Support			*	*

IS And SI—Today Blocking Factors Lead to Systems Integration



The Corporate Viewpoint

Legal Concerns

- · Not an Area of High Concern
 - Routinely Uneventful
 - Timely and Efficient
- Contract Typically Buyer Generated
- Performance Bonds Appear to Be a Non-Issue
 - No Examples Found
 - Liability Issues Well Managed



The Corporate Viewpoint

Financial Implications

- · Internal Processes Used
- · Only One Factor in the Approval

Project Approval

- · Typically Follows Vendor Selection
- Prime Vendor Frequently Involved
- · Internal Processes Used
- Time Required—From Inception to Signed Contract

- Up to 6 Months 30%

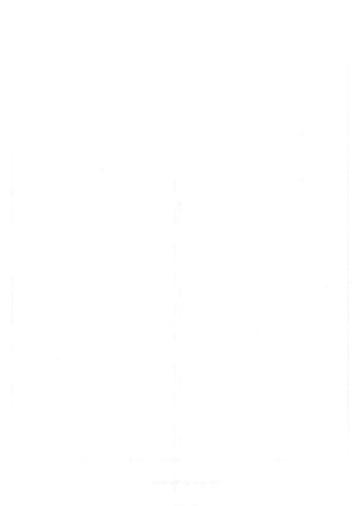
- 7 to 12 Months 50%

- Over 12 Months 20%

Stewardship (Ongoing Senior Management Involvement)

- · Tied to Interest of the Sponsor
- Typically Declines after Approval





Information Systems Issues— Project Definition

- Manage the Level of Detail
- Use to Encourage Vendor Creativity
- Do Not Concentrate on Technology
- Involve the End Users at This Point—a Source of Creativity



Information Systems Issues— Project Definition Participation

Group	Percent of Cases Represented	
Middle Management (DIR/MGR)	73	
Information Systems	67	
Upper Management	33	
Outside Consultants	20	
End Users	20	
Customers	6	



Information Systems Issues— Duration of Project Definition Phase

Period	Percent of Respondent	
<6 Months	27	
6-12 Months	27	
12-24 Months	33	
24-36 Months	13	



Information Systems Issues— Acceptance Criteria

- Not Well Recognized as a Specific Element of the SI Process.
- Usually Developed as Part of the Project Specification.
- Good Acceptance Criteria Can Serve as Protection for the Vendor—Help to Develop.
- Need to Be Phased Throughout the Project—Do Not Ignore Signals of Problems.



Information Systems Issues— Acceptance Methodologies

Туре	Percent of Respondents	
Performance Criteria	40	
Functionality Definition	26	
Simulation	13	
Prototype	7	
Parallel Processing	7	
Unknown	7	



Information Systems Issues— Selection Criteria

- · Pare Down the Number of Bidders
- Reference Selling Key
 - A Record of Success
 - Provable Prior Experience
 - Site Visits Very Valuable
 - Importance Growing
- Vendor Project Manager Can Be a Swing Factor



Information Systems Issues— Vendor Selection Criteria

Туре	Percent of Respondents
Industry Experience	86
Application Knowledge	86
Cost/Performance	86
SI Experience	79
Project Management Skills	64
Support Skills	64
Service Orientation	50
On-Site Visits	43
References	43
Alliances	21

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Information Systems Issues— Duration of Vendor Selection Phase

Period	Percent of Respondent
<6 Months	54
6-12 Months	20
12-18 Months	13
Unknown	13



Information Systems Issues— Environmental & Organizational Impact

- · Open Communication Key to Success
 - Address Alternative Opinions
 - Opportunity for Second Guessing by IS
 - Involve the End User
- · Manage the Interface with Project Staff
 - Appears to Be a Training Ground for Vendor Staff
 - Maintain Continuity of Vendor Project Staff
- · Monitor Standards of Quality
 - Adopt Buyer's if Higher



Information Systems Issues— Project Management

- · More Critical than the Ratings Indicate
- Continuity of Vendor Project Manager
 - The Good Ones Get Reassigned Too Soon
 - One Manager for the Life of the Project
- Managing the Subcontractors Key—Prime Vendor Must Keep Control
 - Buyer Tendency to Go around the Prime
- Use a Third Party as QA
- Keep the Users Involved—They Can Become the Vendor's Ally



100

The state of

End-User Perspective— Involvement

A "Single" Objective



The User Becomes the "Champion."

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Adding It Up—Conclusions

Issues and Overall Success

Rank	High Success	Medium Success	Low Success
1	Environ. & Org. Impact	Bid Process	Acceptance Criteria
2	User Perspective	Environ & Org. Impact	Project Definition
3	Selection Criteria	Project Definition	Selection Criteria
4	Project Definition	User Perspective	Bid Process
5	Bid Process	Selection Criteria	Technology Review
6	Acceptance Criteria	Technology Review	Project Management
7	Project Management	Project Management	Environ. & Org. Impact
8	Technology Review	Acceptance Criteria	User Perspective

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IS and SI—Future Information Systems Organization—1990s

- · Smaller, More Flexible and Responsive
- Expert Based—Technology and Business
- Consultant Style—Information Engineers and Solution Builders
- Champion for Information Technology



An Internal "SI Competitor"



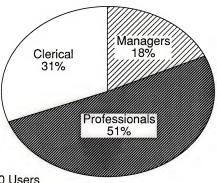
Workstation Strategies 1988 and Beyond

Objectives

- · Status of the Standard Terminal
- Impact of the PC Population
- · Need to Plan Workstation Direction
- Direction of Workstation Technology
- · Plans of Workstation Vendors



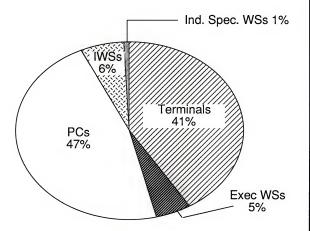
User Demographics Users by Category



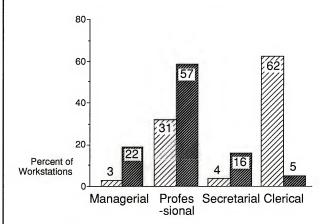
460,000 Users 280,000 Workstations



Workstation Population by Type



Distribution of Workstations

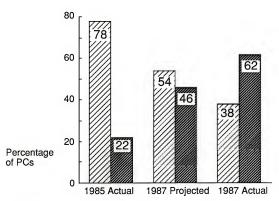


Terminals

User Type

PCs

PC Connectivity by Percent of PCs 1985 & 1987

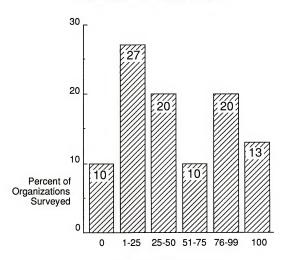


Standalone

Network Status of PCs

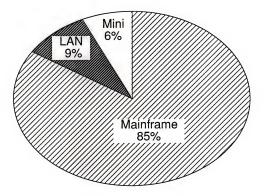
Networked

PC Connectivity by Percent of Organizations Interviewed



Percent of PCs Networked

Networked PCs by Type of Connectivity



-INPUT

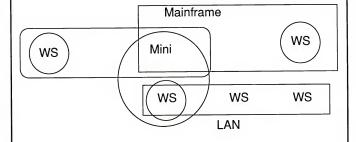
Integrated Workstation Applications—Characteristics

- · Graphic Interfaces
- Remote Data Entry/Collection
- Data Analysis with Data Entry
- High Processing Loads



Integrated Workstation Applications

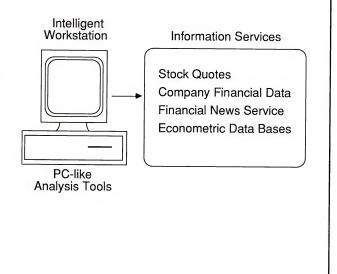
Three-Tier Computing



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Integrated Workstation Applications An Example



Integrated Workstation Applications—Candidates

- Executive Support Systems
- Electronic Mail
- Operational Reporting
- · Software Development
- Imaging



Workstation Technology

Personal Computer Workstation

Intelligent Workstation

Integrated Workstation Applications Distribution of Functions

Workstation Functions	Central Processor Functions
User Interface	Main File
	Maintenance
Data Entry and	Application Network
Maintenance	Management
Secondary Data	Primary Data
Management	Management
Current Activity	Primary Systems
	Output
Analysis and	Weekly, Monthly
Reporting	Processing
Ad Hoc Analysis	Backup & Security

Converging WS Technology

Factor PC Engr WS
Power Expanding Adjusting

Price Rising Declining

User Interface Improving Evolving

Operating System DOS-OS/2 UNIX &/or DOS

Communications Expanding Established

Connectivity Focused Flexible

Acceptance Established Emerging

Workstation Technology IWS—1992

Factor IWS

Power 6-8 Meg

Price \$7-10,000

User Interface Icon Based

Operating System OS/2 + UNIX

Communications Imbedded

Connectivity Multiple

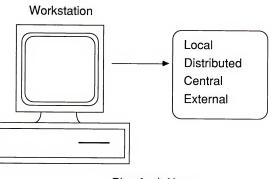
Acceptance Evolutionary

Summary of Findings

- · More PCs than Terminals
- 22% of PCs Used by Management
- · 62% of PCs Connected to the Network
- Engineering WSs Entering Business Systems
- · Vendors Exploding WS Capabilities
- · A True IWS Is on the Way



Tomorrow's Workstation



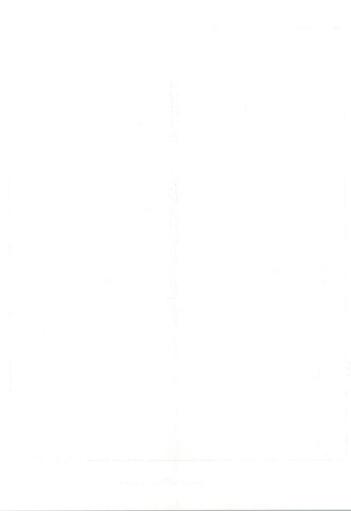
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Information Systems Budget

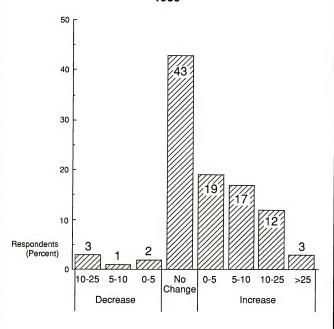
Analysis

Information Systems Budget Computer Hardware (Percent)

	'87	'88	'88	'89
Category	(Distribution)		(Growth)	
Mainframes	43	44	7	4
Minicomputers	16	14	-8	2
Personal Computers	9	10	17	6
Mass Storage	16	16	7	1
Other	16	16	7	1
Total	100	100	5	4



Information Systems Budget Distribution of Hardware Budget Changes 1989



Technology Issue—Survey Results

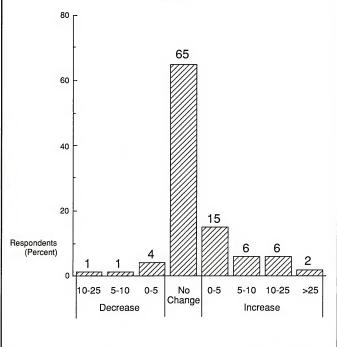
Issue	(Percent)
Networking	29
Hardware	26
Data Base	10
Managing Technology	6
Other	29



Information Systems Budget External Products and Services (Percent)

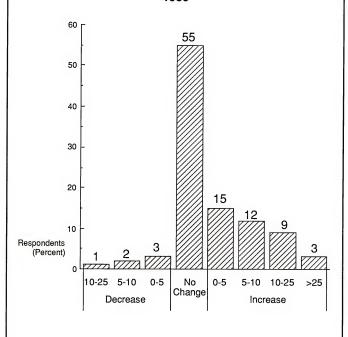
	<u>'87</u>	'88	'88	'89
Category	(Distribution)		(Growth)	
Professional Services	13	14	13	0
Processing Services	5	5	5	1
Application Software	15	15	5	0
Systems Software	18	18	5	1
Turnkey Systems	3	3	5	0
Hardware Maintenance	25	24	1	2
Software Maintenance	14	15	13	2
Other	6	6	5	0
Total	100	100	5	2

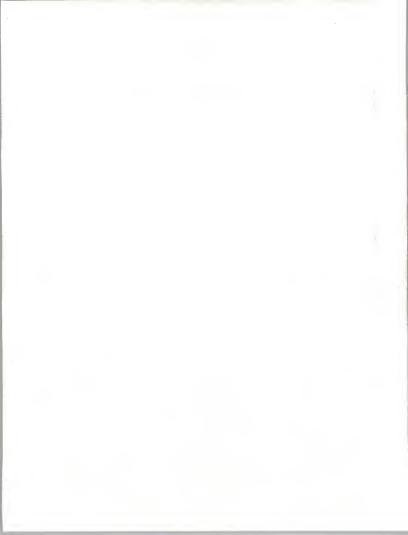






Information Systems Budget Distribution of Communications Budget Changes 1989





User Research Programs

Douglas Tayler Director, User Research





Round Table Session

Topics

- * Data Management: Current Trends and Challenges
- * Systems Integration: Buyer Issues
- * Workstation Strategies
- * Information Systems Budget





Data Base Management

Current Trends and Challenges

(Research in Process)

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Objectives

- Identify Data Management Trends and Issues
 - Technology
 - Responsibility
 - Resources

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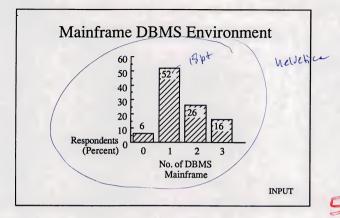


Objectives

- · Track Progress with Relational DBMS
 - By Information Systems <#
 - By End User
- Track Progress with Distributed DBMS
- Set Objectives for Data Management in 1990s

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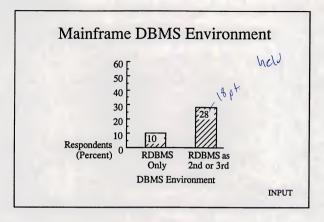
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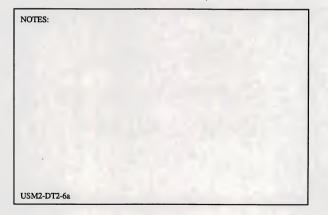
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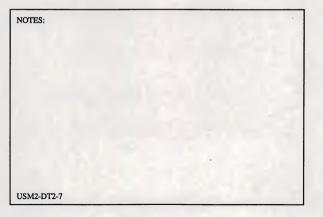






Minicomputer DBMS Environment

- · DBMS Use
 - 58% Are Using et
 - 32% Are Not Using /
 - 10% Did Not Know
- RDBMS Use
 - 25% Are Using
 - 43% of Those Using DBMS





Considering New Data Bases

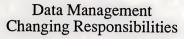
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 - DB2
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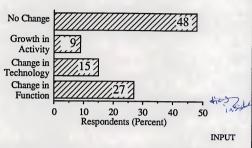
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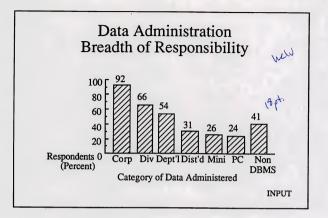
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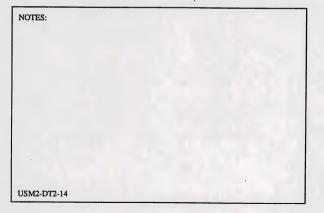
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Key Issues Strategy & Direction

- Managing Distributed Data
- Ownership—User versus IS Responsibilities
- · Managing Growth and Technology

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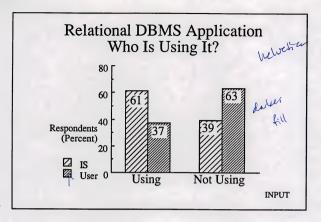
Key Issues Strategy & Direction

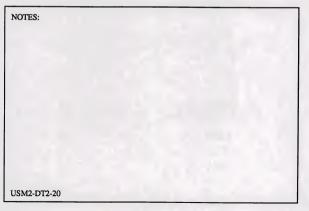
- Planning for New Technology
- Management Support for Data Management Process

INPUT

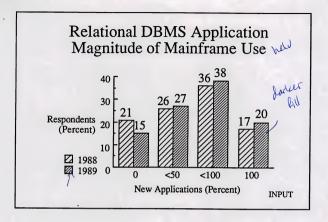
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USM2-DT2-17b				

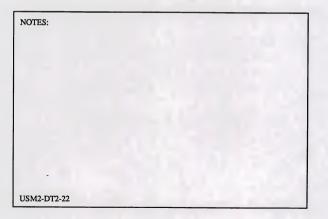




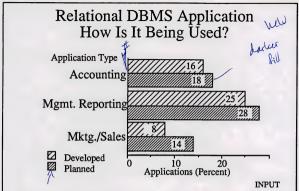






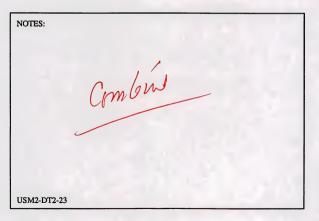




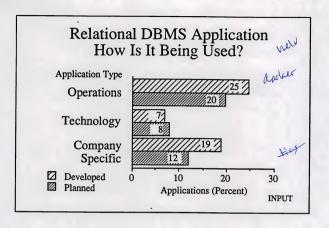


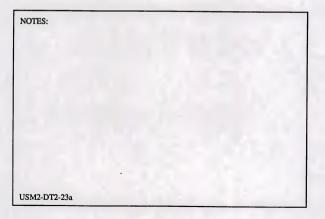
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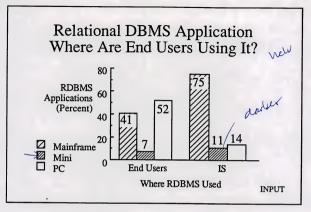


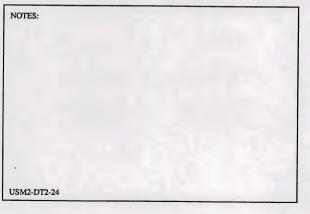










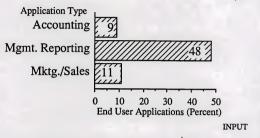


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Relational DBMS Application How Are End Users Using It?

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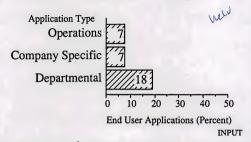
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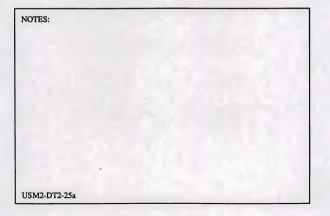
Combins

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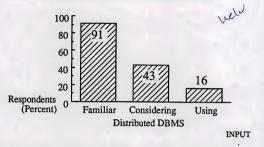
Relational DBMS Application How Are End Users Using It?

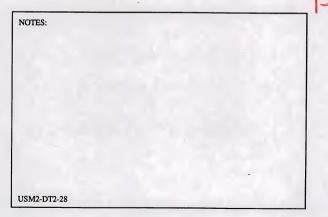






Distributed DBMS Application What Is the Activity Level?



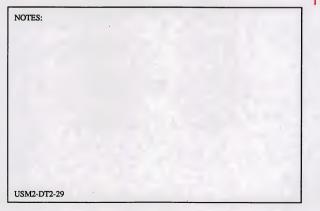




Distributed DBMS Application Sample Applications

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Data Management Current Trends & Challenges Conclusions

- The Role Is Changing
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- The End User Is Developing with RDBMS
- IS Management Needs to Increase Emphasis

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Systems Integration

bolder Buyer Issues

Douglas H. Tayler

Director, Information Systems

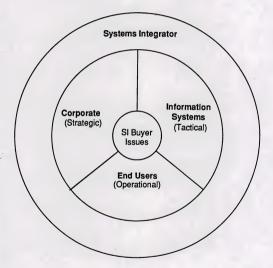
Program

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Systems Integration— Communities Involved



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Process Elements

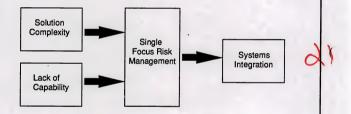
Communities

atimes

	Communities					
Elements	Corp	<u>IS</u>	EU SI year			
Strategic						
Rationale	*	*				
Financial Implications	*					
Legal	*		*			
Approval	*					
Stewardship	*					
			\sim			
Tactical			4			
Specification		*	*			
Acceptance Criteria		*				
Bid Process		*	*			
Selection Criteria		*				
Technology Review		*	*			
Project Management		*	*			
Environmental Impact		*	*			
Operational						
Involvement			* *			
Training			* *			
Support			* *			
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IS And SI—Today Blocking Factors Lead to Systems Integration





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Information Systems Issues— Project Definition Participation

Group	Percent of Cases Represented		
Middle Management (DIR/MGR)	73		
Information Systems	67		
Upper Management	33		
Outside Consultants	20		
End Users	20		
Customers	6		





Information Systems Issues— Duration of Project Definition Phase

·	Respondents	
<6 Months	27	
6-12 Months	27	
12-24 Months	33	
24-36 Months	13	



Dorind



Information Systems Issues— Acceptance Criteria

- Not Well Recognized as a Specific Element of the SI Process.
- Usually Developed as Part of the Project Specification.
- Good Acceptance Criteria Can Serve as Protection for the Vendor—Help to Develop.
- Need to Be Phased Throughout the Project—Do Not Ignore Signals of Problems.





Information Systems Issues— Acceptance Methodologies

Type	Percent of Respondents		
Performance Criteria	40		
Functionality Definition	26		
Simulation	13		
Prototype	7		
Parallel Processing	7		
Unknown	7		





Information Systems Issues— Selection Criteria

- · Pare Down the Number of Bidders
- · Reference Selling Key
 - A Record of Success
 - Provable Prior Experience
 - Site Visits Very Valuable
 - Importance Growing
- Vendor Project Manager Can Be a Swing Factor

INPI IT



Information Systems Issues— Vendor Selection Criteria

Туре	Percent of Respondents	
Industry Experience	86	
Application Knowledge	86	
Cost/Performance	86	
SI-Experience	79	
Project Management Skills	64	
Support Skills	64	
Service Orientation	50	
On-Site Visits	43	
References	43	
Alliances	21	

30



Information Systems Issues— Duration of Vendor Selection Phase

Period	Percent of Respondent		
<6 Months	54		
6-12 Months	20		
12-18 Months	13		
Unknown	13		



Information Systems Issues— Environmental & Organizational Impact

- Open Communication Key to Success
 - Address Alternative Opinions
 - Opportunity for Second Guessing by IS
 - Involve the End User
- Manage the Interface with Project Staff
 - Appears to Be a Training Ground for Vendor Staff
 - Maintain Continuity of Vendor Project Staff
- · Monitor Standards of Quality
 - Adopt Buyer's if Higher



- · More Critical than the Ratings Indicate
- Continuity of Vendor Project Manager
 - The Good Ones Get Reassigned Too Soon
 - One Manager for the Life of the Project
- Managing the Subcontractors Key—Prime Vendor Must Keep Control
 - Buyer Tendency to Go around the Prime
- Use a Third Party as QA
- Keep the Users Involved—They Can Become the Vendor's Ally



End-User Perspective— Involvement

A "Single" Objective



The User Becomes the "Champion."



Adding It Up—Conclusions

Issues and Overall Success

		•	
Rank	High Success	Medium Success	Low Success
1	Environ. & Org. Impact	Bid Process	Acceptance Criteria
2	User Perspective	Environ & Org. Impact	Project Definition
3	Selection Criteria	Project Definition	Selection Criteria
4	Project Definition	User Perspective	Bid Process
5	Bid Process	Selection Criteria	Technology Review
6	Acceptance Criteria	Technology Review	Project Management
7	Project Management	Project Management	Environ. & Org. Impact
8	Technology Review	Acceptance Criteria	User Perspective
			INIDIAT



IS and SI—Future Information Systems Organization—1990s

- Smaller, More Flexible and Responsive
- Expert Based—Technology and Business
- Consultant Style—Information Engineers and Solution Builders
- · Champion for Information Technology



An Internal "SI Competitor"



Workstation Strategies

1988 and Beyond

INPUT

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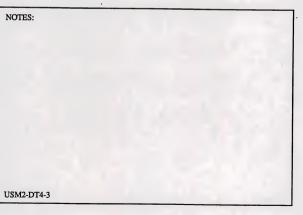
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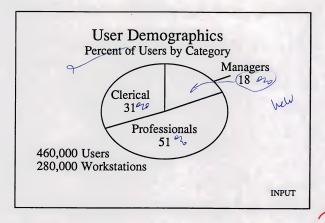


Objectives

- Status of the Standard Terminal
- Impact of the PC Population
- Need to Plan Workstation Direction
- · Direction of Workstation Technology
- · Plans of Workstation Vendors

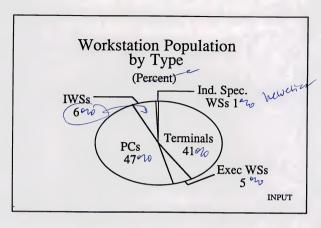


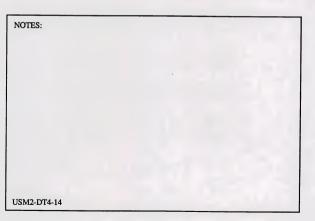




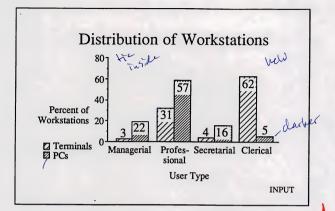
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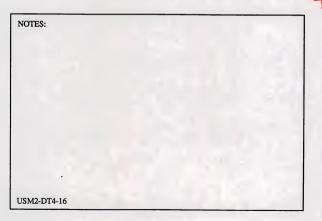




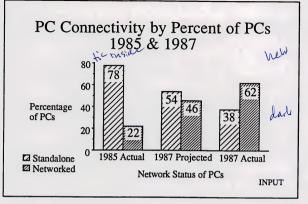


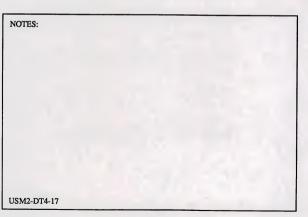








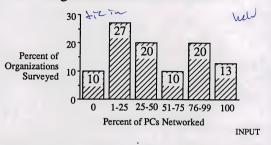




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PC Connectivity by Percent of Organizations Interviewed

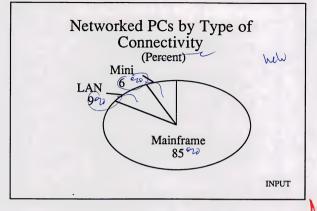




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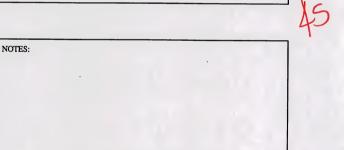
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Integrated Workstation Applications—Characteristics

- · Graphic Interfaces
- Remote Data Entry/Collection
- · Data Analysis with Data Entry
- · High Processing Loads

INPUT



USM1-DT4-28



Integrated Workstation Applications Three-Tier Computing Mainframe WS WS WS LAN INPUT

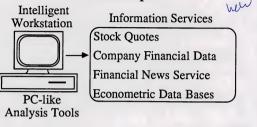
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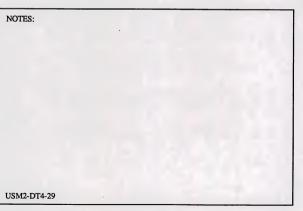
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Integrated Workstation Applications An Example Intelligent Workstation Information Services



INPUT



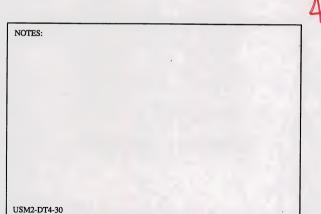
41



Integrated Workstation Applications—Candidates

- Executive Support Systems
- · Electronic Mail
- Operational Reporting
- Software Development
- Imaging

INPUT





Integrated Workstation Applications Distribution of Functions

Workstation	Central Processor
 Functions	Functions
User Interface	Main File Maintenance
Data Entry and	Application Network
Maintenance	Management
Secondary Data	Primary Data
Management	Management
Current Activity	Primary Systems
	Output
Analysis and	Weekly, Monthly
Reporting	Processing
Ad Hoc Analysis	Backup & Security





Workstation Technology Personal Engineering Workstation Intelligent Workstation INPUT





Converging WS Technology

Factor PC Engr WS Power Expanding Adjusting

Price Rising Declining

User Interface Improving Evolving

Operating System DOS-OS/2 UNIX &/or DOS

INPUT

NOTES:

USM2-DT4-35



Converging WS Technology

Factor PC Engr WS

Communications Expanding Established dult

Connectivity Focused Flexible

Acceptance Established Emerging

NOTES:	
	100
	C. Parket
USM2-DT4-36	



Workstation Technology IWS-1992

Factor

Power

6-8 Meg

Price

\$7-10,000

User Interface

Icon Based

Operating System OS/2 + UNIX

INPUT

NOTES:

USM2-DT4-37



Workstation Technology IWS—1992

<u>Factor</u>

<u>IWS</u>

Communications

Imbedded

Connectivity

Multiple

Acceptance

Evolutionary

INPUT

NOTES:

USM2-DT4-37a



Summary of Findings

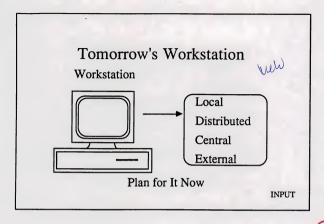
- · More PCs than Terminals
- 22% of PCs Used by Management
- 62% of PCs Connected to the Network
- Engineering WSs Entering Business Systems
- · Vendors Exploding WS Capabilities
- · A True IWS Is on the Way

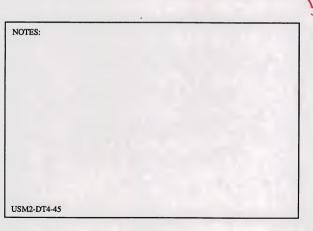
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Information Systems Budget Analysis





Information Systems Budget Computer Hardware

(Percent)

Category	'87 (Dis	′88 t′n)	′88 (Gro	'89 wth)
Mainframes	43	44	7	4
Minicomputers	16	14	-8	2
Personal Computers	9	10	17	6
Mass Storage	16	16	7	1.
Other	16	16	7	1
Total	100	100	5	4





Information Systems Budget Distribution of Hardware Budget Changes 1989

Bar chart

Y axis:	One bar for each label	
	Labels and values:	
	10 to 25% Decrease	3%
	5 to 10% Decrease	1%
	O to 5% Decrease	2%
	No Change	43%
	0 to 5% Increase	19%
	5 to 10% Increase	17%
	10 to 25% Increase	12%
	>25% Increase	3%

X axis: Percent of Respondents

57



Technology Issue - Survey Results

Issue	% Responses
Networking	29
Hardware	26
Data Base	10
Managing Technology	6
Other	29





Information Systems Budget External Products and Services

(Percent)

Category	'87	188	188	89
 	(Dis	t'n)	(Gro	wth)
Professional Services	13	1.4	1.3	0
Processing Services	5	5	5	1
Application Software	15	15	5	0
Systems Software	18	18	5	1
Turnkey Systems	3	3	5	0
Hardware Maintenance	25	24	1	2
Software Maintenance	14	15	13	2
Other	6	6	5	0
Total	100	100	5	2





Information Systems Budget Distribution of External Services Budget Changes 1989

Bar chart

Y axis: One bar for each label

abels and values:	
10 to 25% Decrease	1%
5 to 10% Decrease	1%
O to 5% Decrease	4%
No Change	65%
0 to 5% Increase	15%
5 to 10% Increase	6%
10 to 25% Increase	6%
>25% Increase	2%

X axis: Percent of Respondents





Exhibit VI-11 Information Systems Budget Distribution of Communications Budget Changes

1989

Bar chart

Y axis: One bar for each label

Labels and values:

10 to 25% Decrease	1%
5 to 10% Decrease	2%
0 to 5% Decrease	3%
No Change	55%
0 to 5% Increase	15%
5 to 10% Increase	12%
10 to 25% Increase	9%
>25% Increase	3%

X axis: Percent of Respondents

(0)

