Task-Based Enterprise AI ROI Measurement — Methodology Review

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Document control

Field	Value
Document ID	DODONE-EXT-009
Originating publisher	Workhelix
Source publication	Undated FAQ and methodology descriptions; accessed 31 October 2026
Research cut-off	31 October 2026
Status	Independent source review — not an external audit
Publication type	Proprietary task-level opportunity and causal measurement system
Source policy	Original public material only; no Dodone adaptation
Full source links	See section 14

Executive summary

Workhelix describes decomposing roles into tasks, estimating the extent to which AI can accelerate tasks, observing actual usage, and linking task-level improvements to business KPIs. The company states that causal measurement uses staged rollout/control groups and synthetic controls where direct randomisation is not possible.

Scope: Estimate AI opportunity at task/role level and measure observed productivity using usage data and experimental or quasi-experimental rollout.

Important: This paper documents published source material only. A missing equation or input is reported as not available in the reviewed sources; no substitute model or artificial worked example has been created.

1. Purpose and scope

Estimate AI opportunity at task/role level and measure observed productivity using usage data and experimental or quasi-experimental rollout. This paper is an independent explanatory analysis of published methodology; it is not endorsed by the originating publisher.

2. Counterfactual and baseline

Task-level work performed before AI use, with comparisons to actual adoption and observed productivity or suitable controls. Workhelix discusses staged deployments, matched/control groups and synthetic controls to address baseline changes.

3. Published model inputs and variables

- Job roles, job descriptions, HRIS data and task taxonomy.
- Task-specific expected AI acceleration and task frequency or duration.
- Anonymised AI tool usage and its quality.
- Workforce role mix and business KPI outcomes.
- Control-group or synthetic-control comparison information.

4. Cost methodology

The public descriptions focus on labour/productivity value and the adoption measurement layer. They do not disclose a universal complete AI total-cost equation incorporating vendor, process and governance expenditure.

5. Benefit and value methodology

The stated approach measures task-level time/productivity improvements and translates them through actual adoption and KPI changes. The company distinguishes potential opportunity from measured realised effects.

6. Published formulas and calculation logic

- Published description: task-based ROI assessment using task composition, potential acceleration, observed usage and causal comparisons.
- Detailed proprietary task-level scoring, task weights and financial aggregation equations are not disclosed in the reviewed public pages.

7. Publisher-reported worked examples or results

Workhelix says its proprietary taxonomy covers approximately 250,000 tasks and references more than 500 million public job records, O*NET and BLS inputs. These are methodology scale claims, not a verified financial ROI worked example.

8. Sensitivity, attribution and uncertainty

Explicit causal evaluation through controlled or staged rollout and synthetic controls, where feasible. The full statistical estimation design and data requirements are not published as an executable open specification.

9. Author-scope qualifications and methodological limitations

- Proprietary task taxonomy and platform constrain independent reproduction.
- Task-level opportunity is not the same as realised profitability without observed adoption and economic conversion.
- Public material is high level for the actual financial equation.

10. Independent reproducibility assessment

Limited. The core task-centric measurement logic is public, but proprietary coefficients, data and implementation are not.

11. Public-information gap register

Information unavailable or incomplete	Source review status
Complete financial aggregation formula: not publicly available in reviewed sources.	Not publicly available / insufficiently specified in reviewed source
Proprietary task coefficients and scoring model: not publicly available.	Not publicly available / insufficiently specified in reviewed source
Standard reference numeric ROI worked example: not established in the reviewed pages.	Not publicly available / insufficiently specified in reviewed source

12. Independent reviewer observations

These observations address verifiability and scope; they are not additions to the publisher's financial method.

Confirm each numerical claim against the original publication before relying on it for an investment decision. Do not treat conceptual frameworks or opportunity estimates as if they were a reproducible company-level ROI algorithm.

Do not fill source gaps using assumed discount rates, value multipliers, proprietary weights, industry benchmarks, model code or synthetic test fixtures. An independent audit of calculations is possible only where sufficient primary data and methodology are disclosed.

13. Audit and publication checklist

- Primary publisher and publication dates have been identified.
- Source-specific equations are separated from descriptive process narratives.

- All author-reported numerical examples are identified as publisher examples.
- Unavailable parameters and proprietary elements are explicitly marked.
- No Dodone adaptations or fabricated examples have been introduced.
- Claims of complete numerical reproducibility are limited to publicly verifiable material.

14. Original source links and attribution

The following are the original publisher resources reviewed. Each link is clickable in the PDF and editable Word file.

S1 — Workhelix FAQ — https://www.workhelix.com/faqs

S2 — Workhelix AI information and methodology description — https://www.workhelix.com/ai-info-page

Research cut-off: 31 October 2026. Access conditions and source text may subsequently change.

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