Agenda

What is big data?

Why would an organization care?

How to compete based on big data?

Big data definition

"One man's noise is another man's data"

Bill Stensrud, promise and peril of big data, Aspen Institute

V for volume: huge amount of data accessible

V for velocity: huge computational power to leverage the amount of data

V for variety: large variety of un-structured sources

Data storage power evolution

Global installed, optimally compressed, storage



Computation capacity power evolution





Big data – Agenda

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Big data can generate significant value across sectors



US health care

- \$300 billion value per year
- ~0.7 percent annual productivity growth



US retail

- 60+% increase in net margin possible
- 0.5–1.0 percent annual productivity growth



Europe public sector administration

- €250 billion value per year
- ~0.5 percent annual productivity growth



Manufacturing

- Up to 50 percent decrease in product development, assembly costs
- Up to 7% reduction in working capital



Global personal location data

- \$100 billion+ revenue for service providers
- Up to \$700 billion value to end users

But more?

 Big data is the new name for competitive intelligence

Big data analytics is the new way to conduct and experiment businesses

Big brother is watching you

12 trillion

 Google searches conducted worldwide by 2010

800 million

 Facebook
 active users worldwide, of which 10% of conversations
 involving a brand

19% proportion of Twitter

comments referring to a brand

...And they do it within your own company

50% of Twitter account holders tweet during their work 75% of open source software contributors are engaged by traditional proprietary software companies

Nowcasting automotive brand sales with Google data

Monthly sales vs. Google search trends at second week of each month, US



Nowcasting DTV subscription with Google data



Quarterly uptake vs. Google search trends 6 weeks in advance, Europe



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Examples of organizations that have successfully used big data analytics

Engines for growth	Description	Examples
Analytics	 Uses business intelligence, advanced analytics to identify customer behavioral insights that translate into marketing programs, product offers, and customer communications 	Harrahis Walmart >< auagoncom EESCO Capital One PROGRESS///E formulation Critigroup) citigroup) citigroup)
Partner engin	 Helps companies reach customers cost-effectively by leveraging 3rd parties (e.g., Google's Ad-Sense network, Mutual funds networks) 	Google <i>charles</i> SCHWAB Ameriprise
Research engine	 Helps companies to scale research a development pipelines and test ideas consumers, e.g., P&G runs "Temor," consumer research panel with 500,0 mothers and 250,000 youth 	s with P&G
Operations engine	 Operations excellence driving lowest operations 	t cost

The game is on

Percentage of enterprises agreeing on future capabilities", 2011

Decision based on data rather than on opinion and experience Hierarchy will become flatter The boundaries between employees, customers will blur Teams will self-organize Financial transparency will increase dramatically Strategic priorities will be set from the bottom-up Data for decision making will be collected through experiments Performance will be evaluated by peers rather than by managers Large companies and/or business units will disaggregate Data from Internal and voting markets will allocate resources

Employees will play a much greater role in selecting leaders
 Employees will have much more discretion in choosing which tasks to work on
 Compensation decisions made by peers rather than by managers

Data will be more strategic,(total of above)



Developing countries

Developed countries

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Five ways for big data to create transformational value



Create transparency



Expose variability and enable experimentation



Segment populations to customize actions



Replace/support human decision-making with automated algorithms



Innovate new business models, products, and services



1. Create transparency: mine publicly available data



- Mines publicly available data on local real estate markets – "zillions of data points"
- Applies a propriety statistically driven formula to compute an estimated market value
- Refines algorithm by back-testing historic "Zestimates" with the actual transaction prices of homes that sold





2. Enable experimentation: Continuous A/B testing at Amazon

Selected examples of how "Add-to-Cart" functionality has evolved over time, as guided by A/B testing:





3. Segment populations: identify highest potential micro-segments

Change in duration of unemployment (months) by labor market instrument





Bundesagentur für Arbeit

- Micro segmented approach to unemployed using a amongst other tools a skill-will matrix
- Targeting of back-to-work efforts and removing ineffective programs
- Total cost saving of €10
 billion removed during the
 3 years of the program

4. Automatic algorithms: Supporting human decision making: determining tax audit strategy



High expected value of collection if audited: send directly to audit for actions

Medium expected value of collection if audited: proceed to further pre-designed checks

Prediction based on a variety of inputs, from valid address to changes in various ratios

Low expected value of collection if audited: release immediately



5. Business model innovation: MasterCard couples its proprietary data with analytic skills





Typical issues to tackle re big data

structure



Misalignment of incentives to invest in big data