



# Creating Value with Analytics

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# Agenda

- Introducing myself
- Background to the research
- Insights from case studies
- Research model
- Methods
- Findings and conclusions
- Recommendations

# About me: Rajeev Sharma

- Professor and Associate Dean, WMS
- Universities of
  - Wollongong, Melbourne, Oklahoma, NSW
- PhD, AGSM, UNSW
- Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore
- Delhi University
- Industry

# 10 secrets to winning with Analytics

## ■ Create a Plan

- Use business discovery to spotlight data quality issues
- Team up with a designer
- Learn through play & through doing
- Sell it!
- Find a champion
- Build a Cross Functional Team
- Have dual processes
- Tip the Balance Away from Reports
- Turn your data into a profit center

## ■ Common Success Models

- if only life were that simple!

# Realizing Value from Investments in Business Analytics Platforms

- Study conducted for SAS, a leading global vendor of analytics
  - <http://blogs.sas.com/content/sascom/2016/10/06/achieving-analytics-roi-path-success/>
- Anand, A., Sharma, R., & Coltman, T. (2016). “Four Steps to Realizing Business Value from Digital Data Streams.” *MIS Quarterly Executive*, 15(4).
  - <http://ro.uow.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2013&context=buspapers>
- Anand, Sharma, Coltman (2016), “Realizing Value from ...”, *IC/S*, Dublin.

# Key Issue

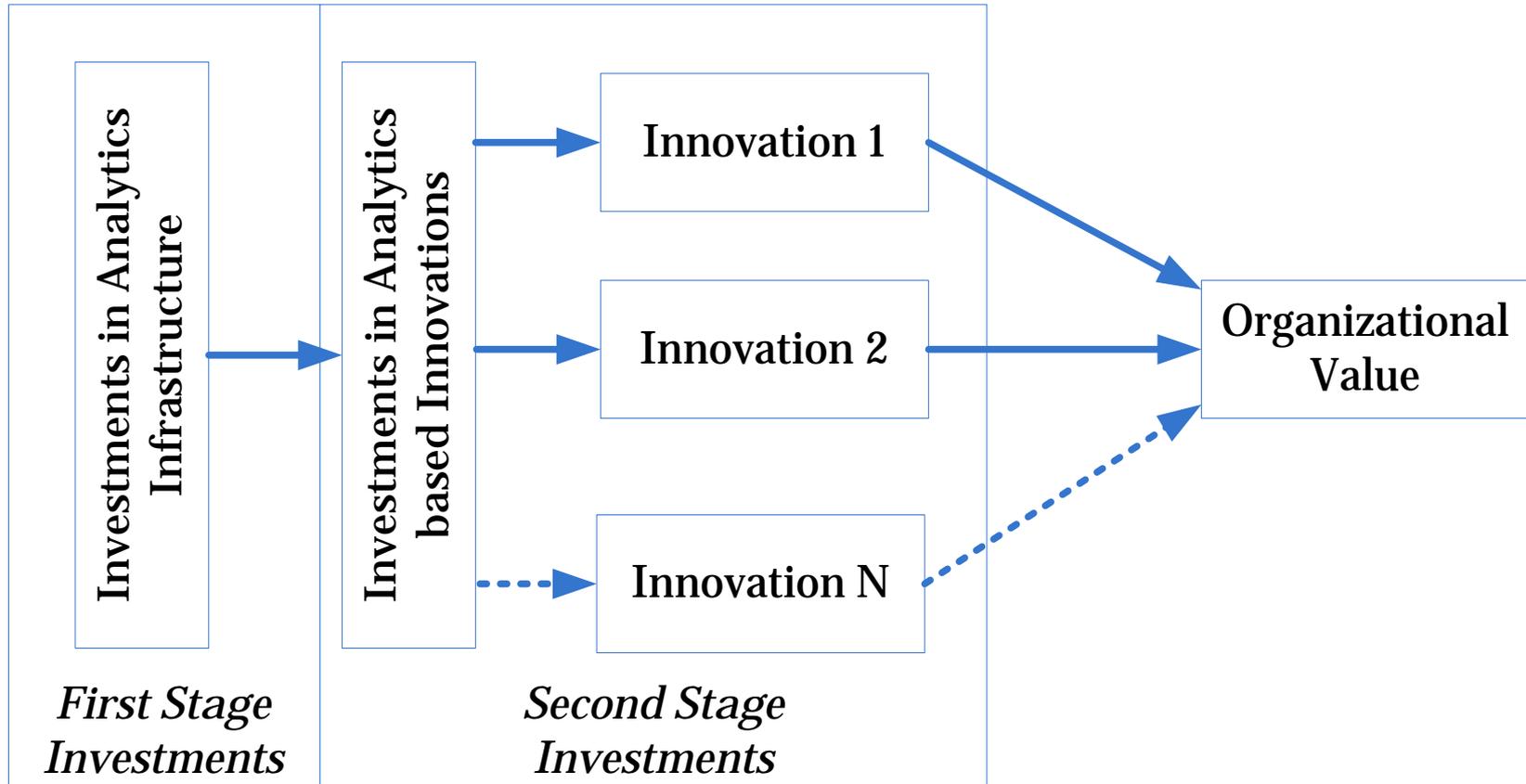
What do organizations need to do in order to create business value out of their investments in Business Analytics platforms?

# Key Insights from Line Managers

- *“We’ve got the money to build the model, but not to ... actually getting it into production”*
- *“You can’t always go and look for money because that takes time and effort”*
- *“You wouldn’t be able to get very much done if it takes you ... months to get money”*
- *“we poured 70 to 80 million [on infrastructure] ... followed by a lot of investment ... [in applications]”*

What happens to the insight after it is generated is the most critical issue for value creation!

# Two-Stage Investment Process



Source: Anand, Sharma, Coltman, MISQE 2016

# Differences between the two stages

## Infrastructure stage

## Innovation stage

Centralized planning

*Diffused exploitation*

Run by technical management

*Initiatives by line managers*

Lengthy execution

*Short-term*

One time major investment

*Small investments, multiple independent projects*

Ex-ante planning

*Post-hoc situated actions*

Success rests on good technical design, tight execution, effective project management

*Success rests on entrepreneurial actions of line managers*

**Vendor makes money**

***Client makes money***

# Value Creation with BA



**Figure 3.1: Business Analytics Value Chain**



# Implications of the Two-Stage Process

- Resourcing insights is the key issue
- How does an organization's resource allocation process affect value creation?
- What aspects of the resource allocation process are important?
- How does the resource allocation process influence the effect of other critical success factors?

# Key Role of RA Processes

- Resources needed to monetize insights
  - Financial, technical, human
- Capital budgeting processes
  - Structured processes
  - Formalized, centralized
  - Innovation capital and infrastructure capital
  - Not geared for fast paced innovation, start-up culture
- Agile RAP
  - Low centralization, low formalization

# RA Processes and Innovation

- RA Processes generally formalized
  - Formal rules and procedures for requesting resources
  - Greater formalization → lesser experimentation
  - Greater formalization → lesser problem solving efforts
  - Greater formalization → lesser search for new opportunities
- RA Processes generally centralized
  - Top management discretion
  - Greater centralization → lesser resourcing of innovative ideas
- Agile RAP → higher innovation, performance
  - More value creation from investments in analytics

# Role of Maturity of Analytics Platform

- Maturity needs investment
- Key platform capabilities
  - Data management, systems integration, reporting and visualization, and predictive discovery
  - Reporting, analysis, discovery, prescription
- User capabilities
  - Analytics team, competency centres, line management
- More maturity → more insights → more innovation → higher performance

# Role of Top Management Support

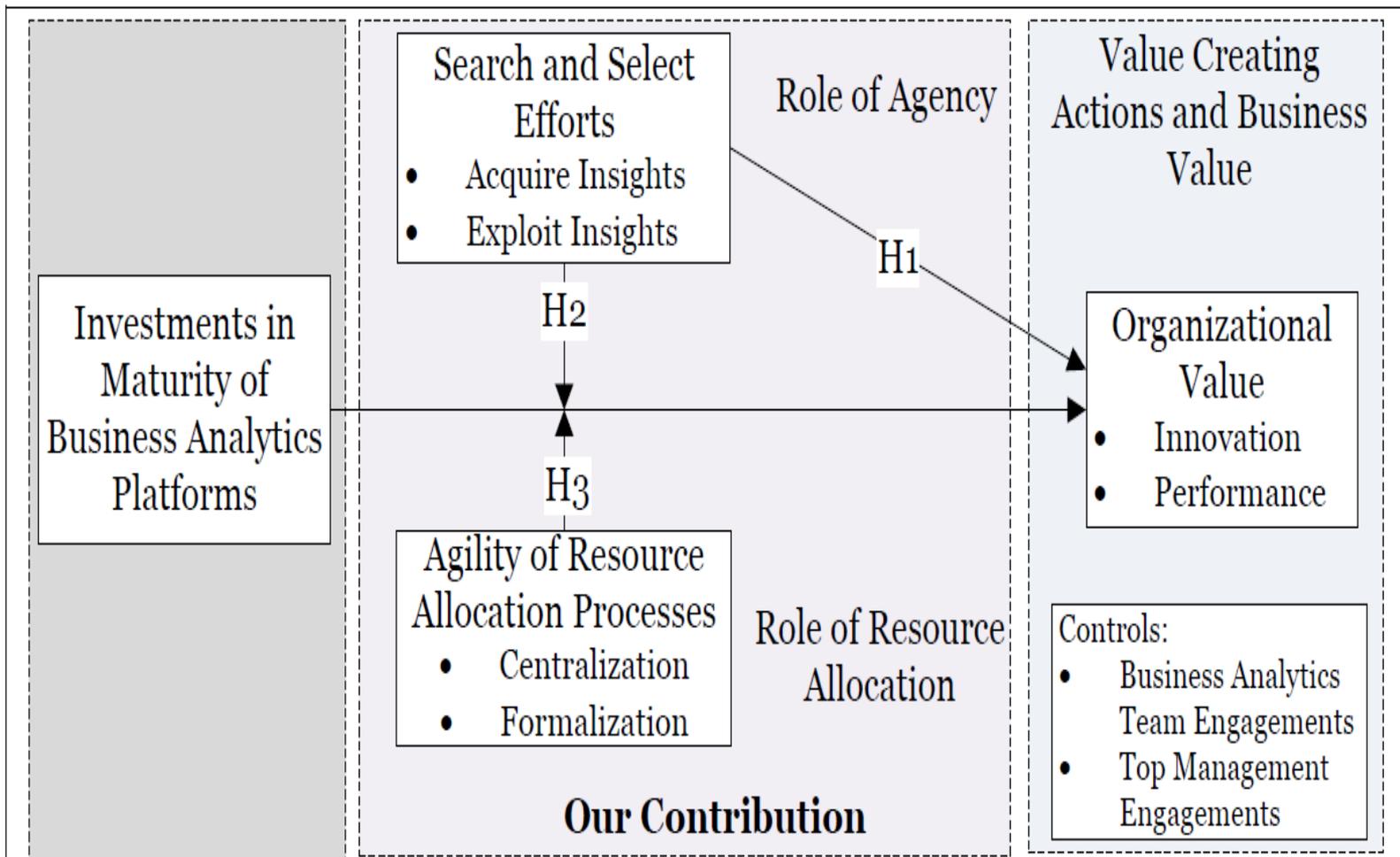
- Commitment to data driven innovation
  - Active personal involvement, communication, resources
- Key signal for line managers
  - Legitimizes search for analytics-based innovations
- Encourages line managers to take calculated risks on new analytics-based innovations
- Higher top management support → more innovation → higher performance

# Key Question for Managers

What do we need to do in the second stage to create business value?



**Figure 1.1: Purpose and Scope of this Study**



**Figure 1. Research Model**

Anand, Sharma, Coltman (2016), "Realizing Value from ...", *ICIS*, Dublin.

# Method

- Survey of line managers
  - Australia and NZ
  - IT managers excluded
- Model development
  - Other variables that might affect tests of hypotheses
  - level of engagement of analytics team with line management
  - efforts by line managers to acquire and exploit insights
  - firm size, analytics budget, ...

# Survey Development

- Literature review
  - definitions, measurement, theory
- Reviewed by three IT managers
- Pre-tested with four additional IT managers
- Pilot-tested two versions of web-based survey
- Administered jointly with SAS
- Online survey
  - Dec 2014 to March 2015,  $n = 72$

# Construct Definitions & Measurement

- Agility of RAP
  - the extent to which managers can expeditiously obtain innovation capital to resource competitive actions
  - I can make my own decisions to allocate resources on business analytics projects
  - In my organization, there are established rules and procedures for allocating resources for business analytics projects

# Construct Definitions & Measurement

- Business analytics maturity
  - the extent to which organizations have implemented BA tools and capabilities

**Table 2.1: Business Analytics Maturity Dimensions**

*Data Management Capability:* The extent to which your business analytics team extracts, integrates and converts data from multiple sources

*Systems Integration Capability:* The extent to which your organization has seamlessly integrates data from various operational systems into your business analytics systems

*Reporting and Visualization Capability:* The extent to which your business analytics team utilizes reporting and data visualization tools to present insights from business analytics in a readily understandable format for users and decision makers

*Predictive Discovery Capability:* The extent to which your business analytics team uses advanced analytics to proactively discover new insights and to predict future patterns and trends

# BA Maturity Levels

**Table 2.2: Levels of Business Analytics Maturity**

*Non-existent:* the organization does not have this capability

*Initial:* the capability exists but is poorly developed

*Intermediate:* the capability is well developed but there is much room for improvement

*Advanced:* the capability is very well developed but there is still a little room for improvement

*Optimized:* the capability is so highly developed that it is difficult to envision how it could be further enhanced

# Construct Definitions & Measurement

- Top management support
  - the extent to which TM undertakes actions to support the use of BA by business managers to acquire and exploit insights

**Table 5.1: Top Management Support for Business Analytics**

*Resources:* The extent to which top managers committed resources (time/personnel/financial) to support business analytics projects.

*Vision:* The extent to which top managers communicated the importance of business analytics for creating value.

*Change:* The extent to which top managers changed existing norms to support adoption of business analytics.

*Monitoring:* The extent to which top managers got involved with direct reports on business analytics projects.

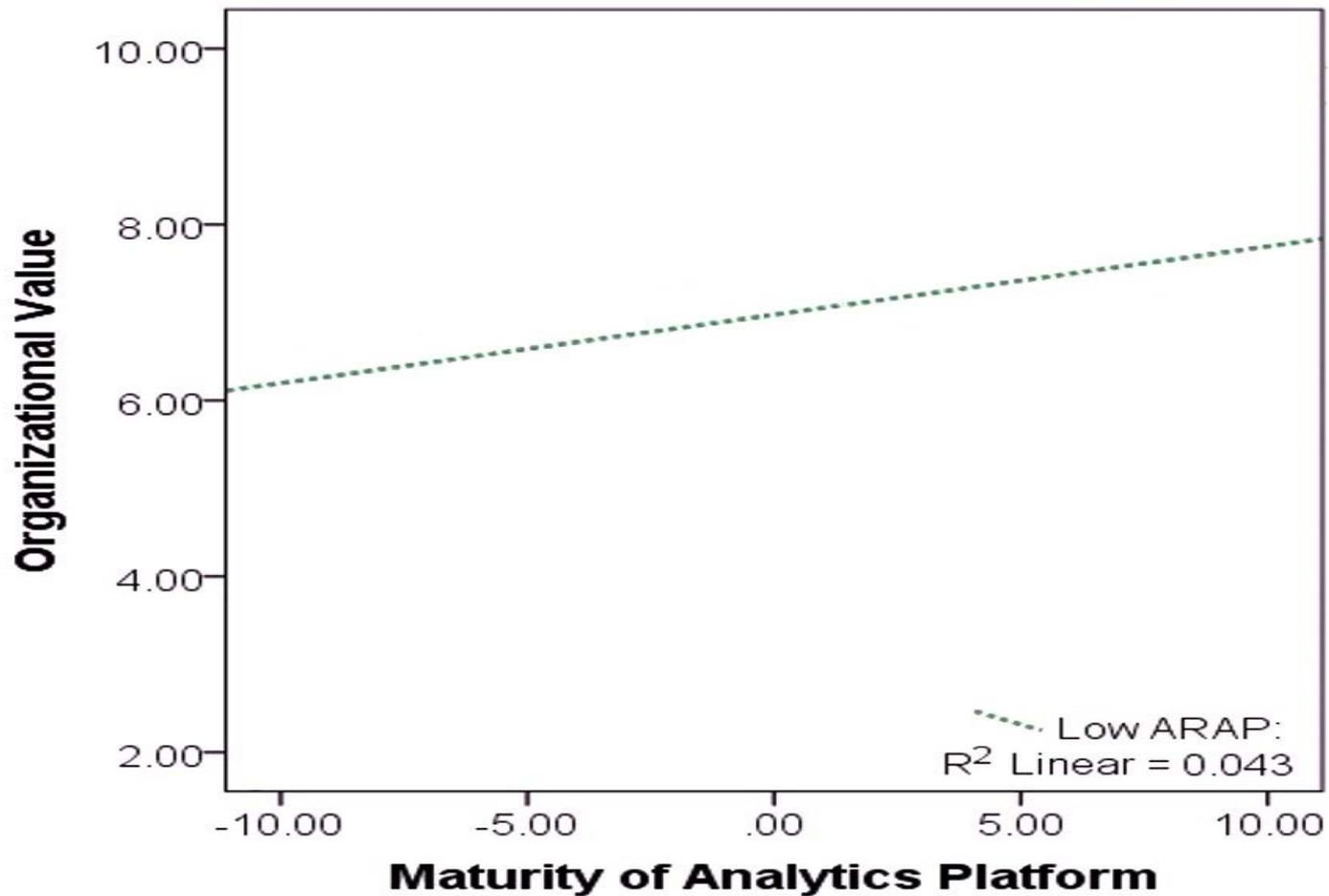
# Construct Definitions & Measurement

- In the last one year, my manager has committed substantial resources (time/personnel/financial) to BA projects
- In the last six months, how many meetings did you have with your manager to discuss resourcing of (time/personnel/financial) to BA projects
- How many BA projects has your manager approved in the last one year
- My manager has clearly explained to my unit the strategic value of investing in BA

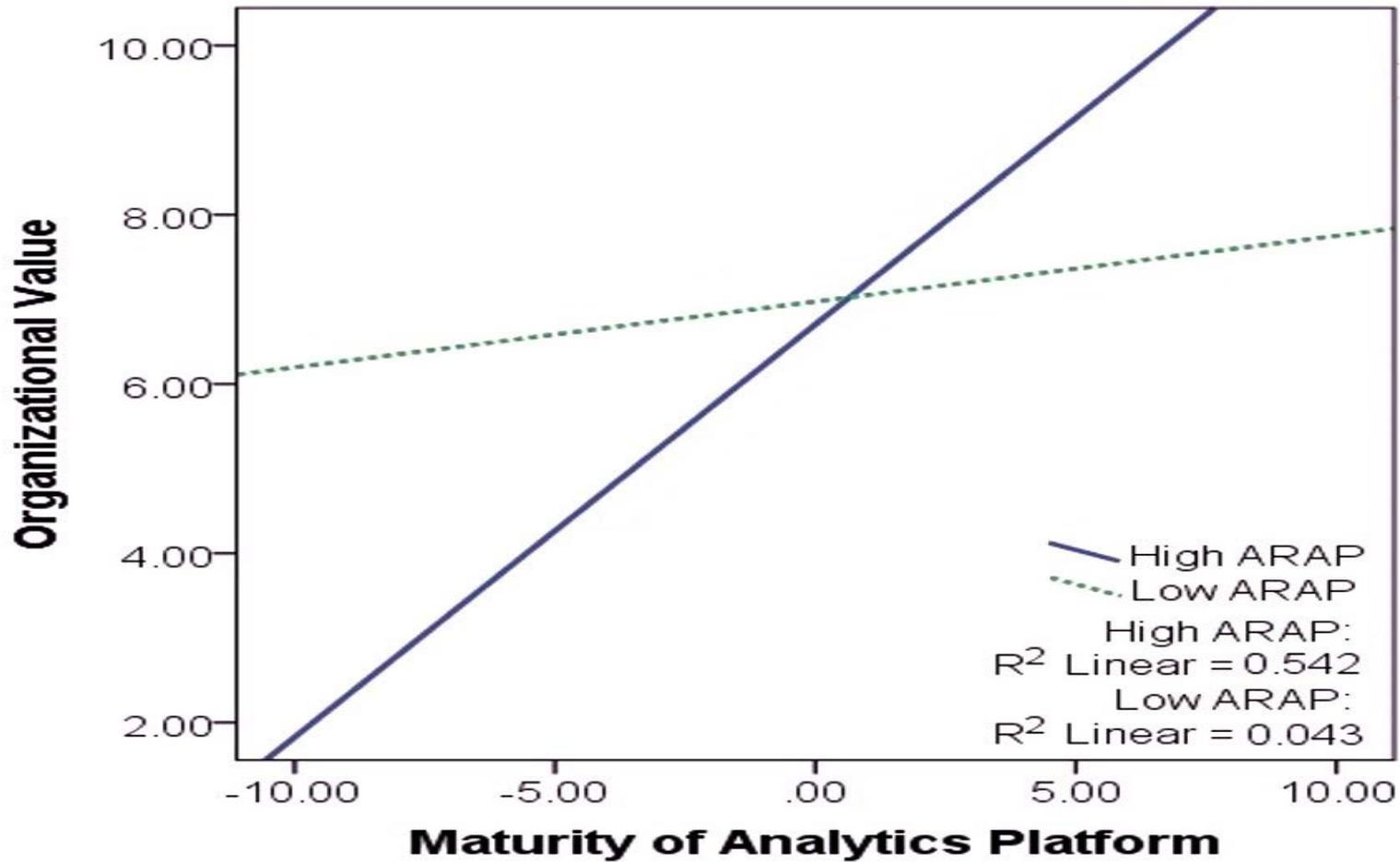
# Construct Definitions & Measurement

- Organizational value
  - the extent to which organizations are able to capture benefits from investments in business analytics platforms
  - product innovations, operational gains, quality gains, financial performance gains
  - self-report, validated against annual reports
  - My unit has improved the quality of our existing products and services based on insights generated using BA

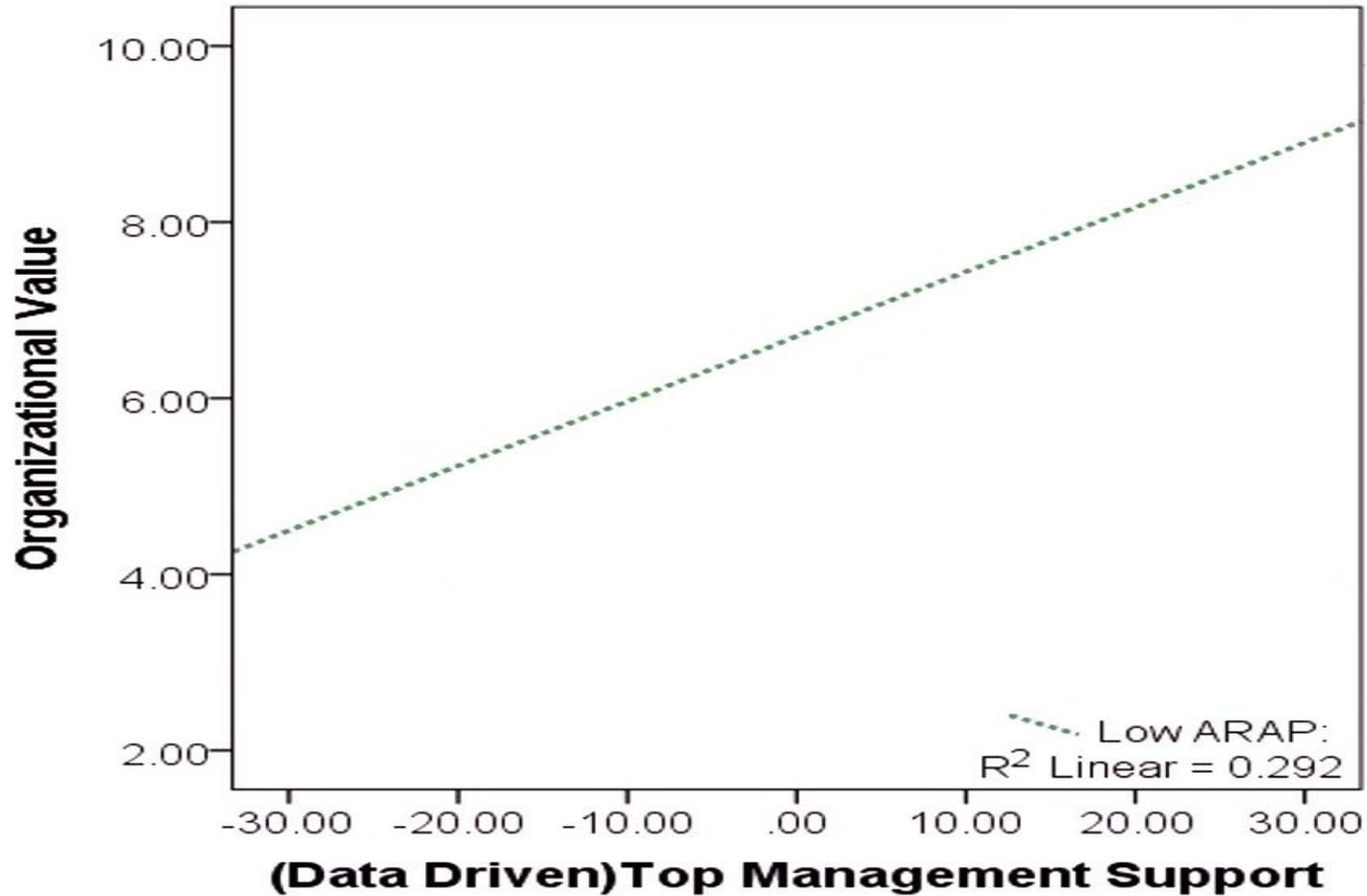
# Effect of BA Maturity on Value (under low agility RAP)



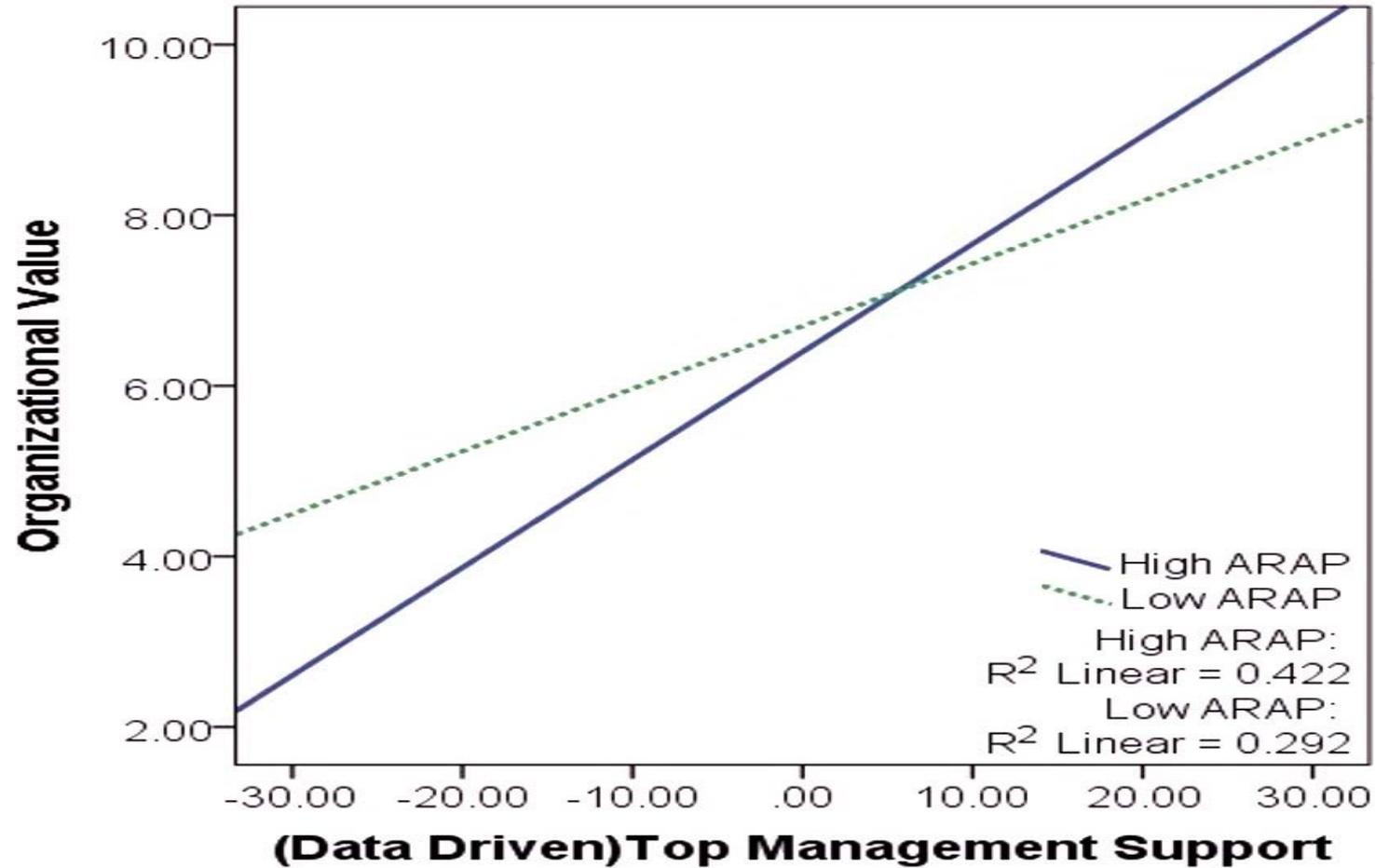
# Effect of BA Maturity on Value (under high agility RAP)



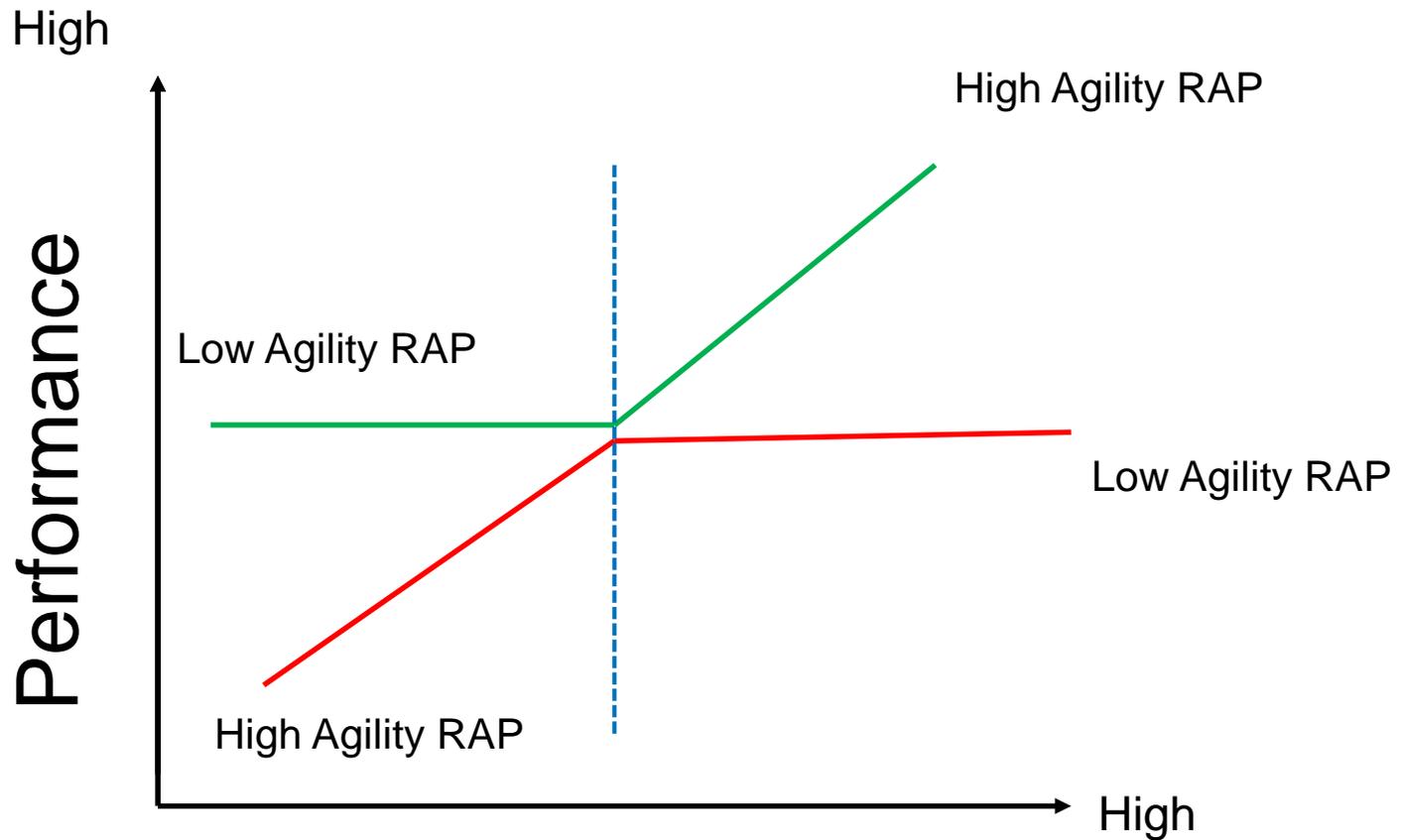
# Effect of TMS on Value (under low agility RAP)



# Effect of TMS on Value (under high agility RAP)



# Joint Effects of Agility of Resource Allocation Process and Other CSFs

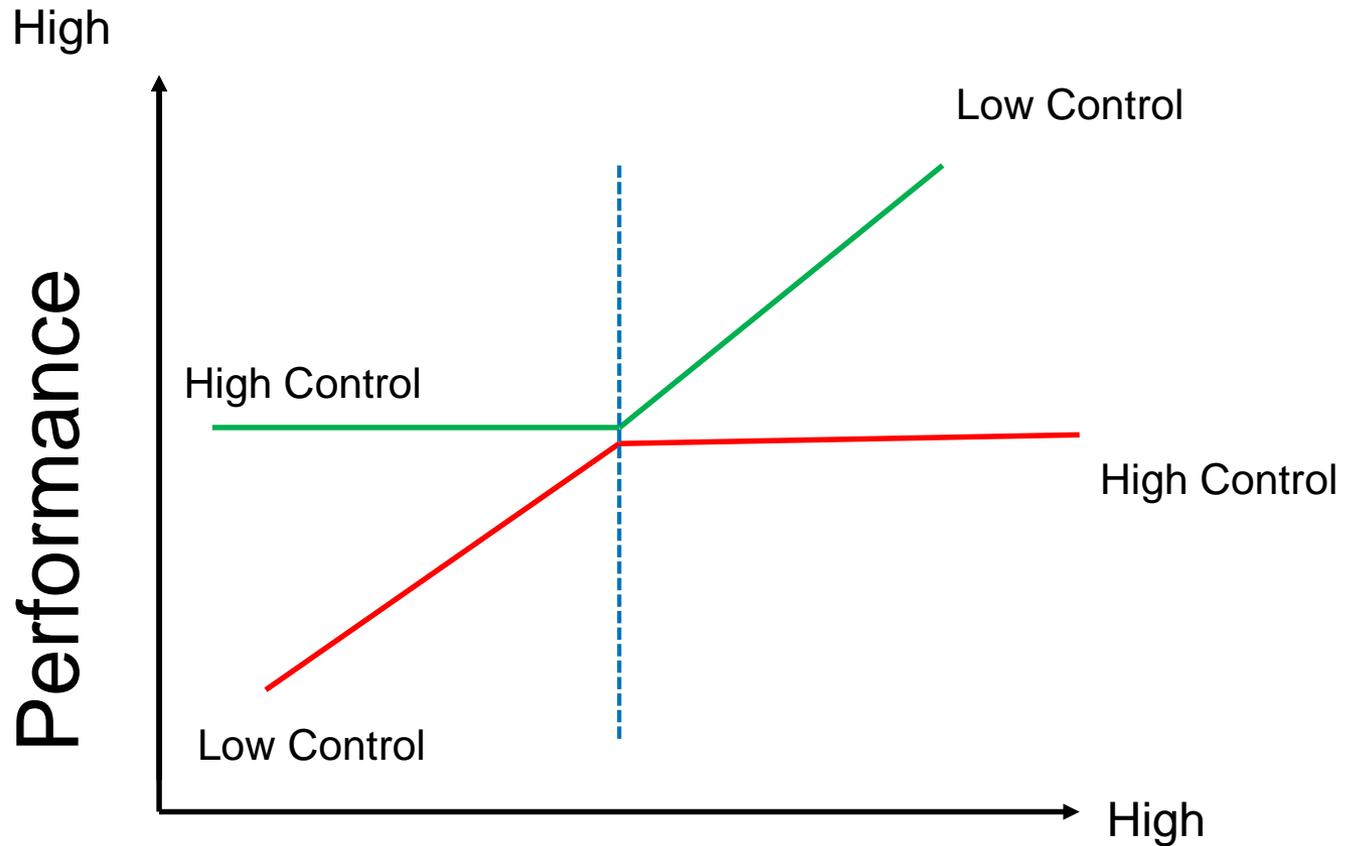


Maturity, TMS, Enabling Conditions

# What do these findings mean?

- Resource allocation processes are critical
- Agile resource allocation processes needed to create value from analytics
- Management of second stage needs to be very different from management of first stage
- Agile resource allocation processes under wrong conditions can lead to performance decline

# Generalizing the Effects of Control



Individual and organizational competencies

# Four-Step Sequence to Create Value

- Step 1: Top management engages with line managers to acquire insights
- Step 2: Line managers engage with the analytics team to exploit insights
- Step 3: Invest in maturity of the platform
- Step 4: Make resource allocation processes progressively more agile

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# Thank You



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