

Chapter 12

Enhancing Decision Making

VIDEO CASES

Video Case 1: FreshDirect Uses Business Intelligence to Manage Its Online Grocery

Video Case 2: Business Intelligence Helps the Cincinnati Zoo

Instructional Video 1: FreshDirect's Secret Sauce: Customer Data From the Website

 ${\it Instructional\ Video\ 2: A\ Demonstration\ of\ Oracle's\ Mobile\ Business\ Intelligence\ App}$



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Chapter 12: Enhancing Decision Making

Moneyball: Data-Driven Baseball

- Problem: Limited resources and outdated metrics
- Solutions: Use improved statistical analysis to identify affordable, overlooked players
- Demonstrates the use of business intelligence to optimize performance and keep costs low
- Illustrates how information systems can provide advantages for a limited time

12.2



Decision Making and Information Systems

Business value of improved decision making

 Improving hundreds of thousands of "small" decisions adds up to large annual value for the business

• Types of decisions:

- Unstructured: Decision maker must provide judgment, evaluation, and insight to solve problem
- Structured: Repetitive and routine; involve definite procedure for handling so they do not have to be treated each time as new
- Semistructured: Only part of problem has clear-cut answer provided by accepted procedure

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Management Information Systems Chapter 12: Enhancing Decision Making INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF KEY DECISION-MAKING GROUPS IN A FIRM

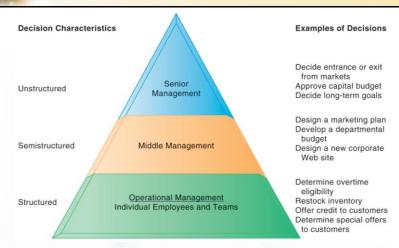


FIGURE 12-1 Senior managers, middle managers, operational managers, and employees have different types of decisions and information requirements.

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Decision Making and Information Systems

- Three main reasons why investments in information technology do not always produce positive results
 - 1. Information quality
 - High-quality decisions require high-quality information
 - 2. Management filters
 - Managers have selective attention and have variety of biases that reject information that does not conform to prior conceptions
 - 3. Organizational inertia and politics
 - Strong forces within organizations resist making decisions calling for major change

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Decision Making and Information Systems

- High-velocity automated decision making
 - Made possible through computer algorithms precisely defining steps for a highly structured decision
 - Humans taken out of decision
 - For example: High-speed computer trading programs
 - Trades executed in 30 milliseconds
 - Responsible for "Flash Crash" of 2010
 - Require safeguards to ensure proper operation and regulation

12.6



Business Intelligence in the Enterprise

Business intelligence

- Infrastructure for collecting, storing, analyzing data produced by business
- Databases, data warehouses, data marts
- Business analytics
 - Tools and techniques for analyzing data
 - OLAP, statistics, models, data mining
- Business intelligence vendors
 - Create business intelligence and analytics purchased by firms

12.7

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Interactive Session: Organizations

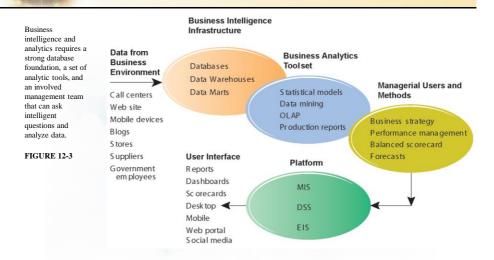
Analytics Help the Cincinnati Zoo Know Its Customers

Read the Interactive Session and discuss the following questions

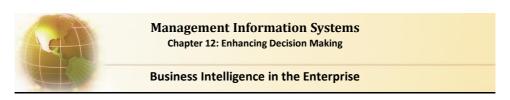
- What management, organization, and technology factors were behind the Cincinnati Zoo losing opportunities to increase revenue?
- Why was replacing legacy point-of-sale systems and implementing a data warehouse essential to an information system solution?
- How did the Cincinnati Zoo benefit from business intelligence? How did it enhance operational performance and decision making?
 What role was played by predictive analytics?
- Visit the IBM Cognos Web site and describe the business intelligence tools that would be the most useful for the Cincinnati Zoo.

12.8

Management Information Systems Chapter 12: Enhancing Decision Making BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYTICS FOR DECISION SUPPORT



12.9



- Six elements in the business intelligence environment
 - 1. Data from the business environment
 - 2. Business intelligence infrastructure
 - 3. Business analytics toolset
 - 4. Managerial users and methods
 - 5. Delivery platform—MIS, DSS, ESS
 - 6. User interface

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Business Intelligence in the Enterprise

- Business intelligence and analytics capabilities
 - Goal is to deliver accurate real-time information to decision makers
 - Main functionalities of BI systems
 - 1. Production reports
 - 2. Parameterized reports
 - 3. Dashboards/scorecards
 - 4. Ad hoc query/search/report creation
 - 5. Drill down
 - 6. Forecasts, scenarios, models

12.11

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Business Intelligence in the Enterprise

- Business intelligence users
 - 80% are casual users relying on production reports
 - Senior executives
 - Use monitoring functionalities
 - Middle managers and analysts
 - Ad-hoc analysis
 - Operational employees
 - Prepackaged reports
 - For example: sales forecasts, customer satisfaction, loyalty and attrition, supply chain backlog, employee productivity

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Business Intelligence in the Enterprise

Production reports

- Most widely used output of BI suites
- Common predefined, prepackaged reports
 - Sales: Forecast sales; sales team performance
 - Service/call center: Customer satisfaction; service cost
 - Marketing: Campaign effectiveness; loyalty and attrition
 - Procurement and support: Supplier performance
 - Supply chain: Backlog; fulfillment status
 - Financials: General ledger; cash flow
 - Human resources: Employee productivity; compensation

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Business Intelligence in the Enterprise

Predictive analytics

- Use variety of data, techniques to predict future trends and behavior patterns
 - Statistical analysis
 - Data mining
 - Historical data
 - Assumptions
- Incorporated into numerous BI applications for sales, marketing, finance, fraud detection, health care
 - Credit scoring
 - Predicting responses to direct marketing campaigns

12.14



Business Intelligence in the Enterprise

Big data analytics

- Big data: Massive datasets collected from social media, online and in-store customer data, and so on
- Help create real-time, personalized shopping experiences for major online retailers
- Hunch.com, used by eBay
 - Customized recommendations
 - Database includes purchase data, social networks
 - Taste graphs map users with product affinities

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Business Intelligence in the Enterprise

Additional BI applications

- Data visualization and visual analytics tools
 - Help users see patterns and relationships that would be difficult to see in text lists
 - · Rich graphs, charts
 - Dashboards
 - Maps
- Geographic information systems (GIS)
 - Ties location-related data to maps
 - Example: For helping local governments calculate response times to disasters

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Business Intelligence in the Enterprise

Two main management strategies for developing BI and BA capabilities

- 1. One-stop integrated solution
 - Hardware firms sell software that run optimally on their hardware
 - Makes firm dependent on single vendor—switching costs
- 2. Multiple best-of-breed solution
 - Greater flexibility and independence
 - Potential difficulties in integration
 - Must deal with multiple vendors

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Business Intelligence Constituencies

- Decision support systems
 - Use mathematical or analytical models
 - Allow varied types of analysis
 - "What-if" analysis
 - Sensitivity analysis
 - Backward sensitivity analysis
 - Multidimensional analysis / OLAP
 - -For example: pivot tables

12.18



SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Total fixed costs	19000					
Variable cost per unit	3					
Average sales price	17					
Contribution margin	14					
Break-even point	1357					
	Variable Cost per Unit					
Sales	1357	2	3	4	5	6
Price	14	1583	1727	1900	2111	2375
	15	1462	1583	1727	1900	2111
	16	1357	1462	1583	1727	1900
	17	1267	1357	1462	1583	1727
	18	1188	1267	1357	1462	1583

FIGURE 12-5 This table displays the results of a sensitivity analysis of the effect of changing the sales price of a necktie and the cost per unit on the product's break-even point. It answers the question, "What happens to the break-even point if the sales price and the cost to make each unit increase or decrease?"

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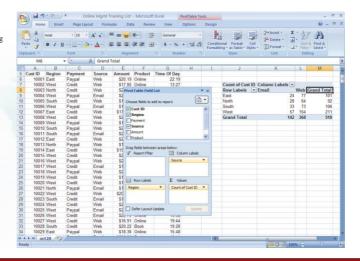
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A PIVOT TABLE THAT EXAMINES CUSTOMER REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND ADVERTISING SOURCE

In this pivot table, we are able to examine where an online training company's customers come from in terms of region and advertising source.

FIGURE 12-6



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Business Intelligence Constituencies

- ESS: decision support for senior management
 - Help executives focus on important performance information
 - Balanced scorecard method:
 - Measures outcomes on four dimensions:
 - 1. Financial
 - 2. Business process
 - 3. Customer
 - 4. Learning and growth
 - Key performance indicators (KPIs) measure each dimension

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THE BALANCED SCORECARD FRAMEWORK

 Cash flow Return on investment Financial result Return on capital employed KPIs developed to · Return on equity measure progress toward targets **Business Processes** Customers Number of activities Delivery performance Firm Strategy Quality performance · Process execution time and Accident ratios Customer satisfaction **Objectives** Customer loyalty Resource efficiency Equipment downtime Customer retention **Learning and Growth** Investment rate In the balanced scorecard framework, the firm's Illness rate strategic objectives are operationalized along four Internal promotions % dimensions: financial, business process, customer, Employee turnover and learning and growth. Each dimension is Gender ratios measured using several KPIs.

FIGURE 12-7



Business Intelligence Constituencies

- Decision support for senior management (cont.)
 - Business performance management (BPM)
 - Translates firm's strategies (e.g., differentiation, lowcost producer, scope of operation) into operational targets
 - KPIs developed to measure progress toward targets
 - Data for ESS
 - Internal data from enterprise applications
 - External data such as financial market databases
 - Drill-down capabilities

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