



DATA LITERACY & DATA INTUITION: MAKING SMARTER DECISIONS WITH DATA

PROF. DR. FLORIAN STAHL

What is this online module about?

Data Literacy

=

“Ability to **read, write and communicate data** in context, including an **understanding of data sources** and constructs, **analytical methods** and techniques applied, and the ability to **describe the use case, application and resulting value**”

Data Intuition

=

“Data Intuition is **not** about **using your gut feel**. It is about the **intuitive understanding of concepts**, in other words, how to **apply the concepts**”



Data Are Not Insights



Understanding Your Psychological Biases in Decision Making



Data-Driven Decision Making



How to Ask Data-Driven Questions



How to Evaluate Data Integrity



Creating Richer Data-Driven Dialogue



The Art of Guestimating – The Fermi Method



Emerging Areas in Data-Driven Decision Making

Key Take-away: Data Intuition is About Mindset



Strategic thinking

Derive patterns and meaningful results



Critical thinking

Challenge the process as well as findings



Keeping the audience in mind

Generate valuable insights for the business



Keeping it simple but not simplistic

Focus on what matters



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Emerging Areas in Data-Driven Decision Making



Data Are Not Insights



Beware the source



Accuracy is relative



To trust or not to trust



Benchmark or else



Tell a story, don't write your memories



Format is king



Understanding Your Psychological Biases in Decision Making



Data-Driven Decision Making



How to Ask Data-Driven Questions



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Data-Driven Decision Making



How to Ask Data-Driven Questions

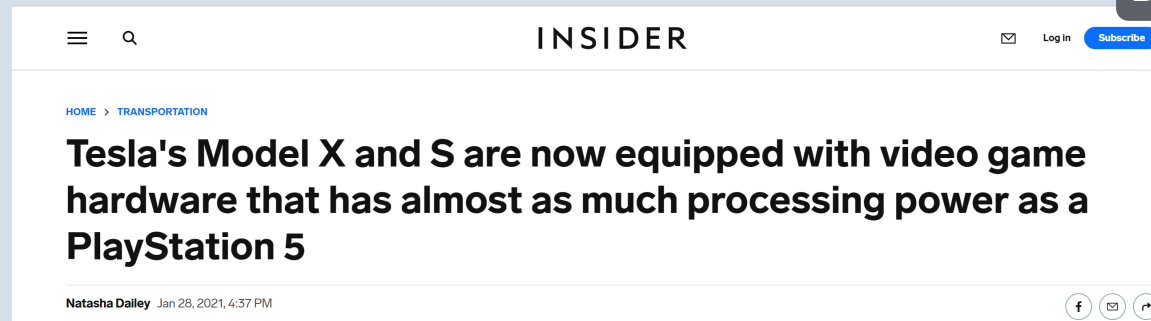
Data Quality Drives Quality of Insights



Deriving powerful insights starts at picking the right source.

Different Sources Can Provide Fundamentally Different Data

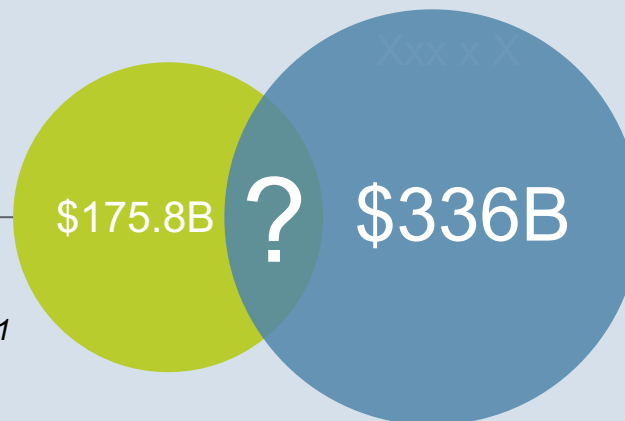
Beware the source 



<https://www.businessinsider.com/tesla-model-s-x-video-games-high-power-hardware-playstation-2021-1>

Market Size of The Gaming Industry

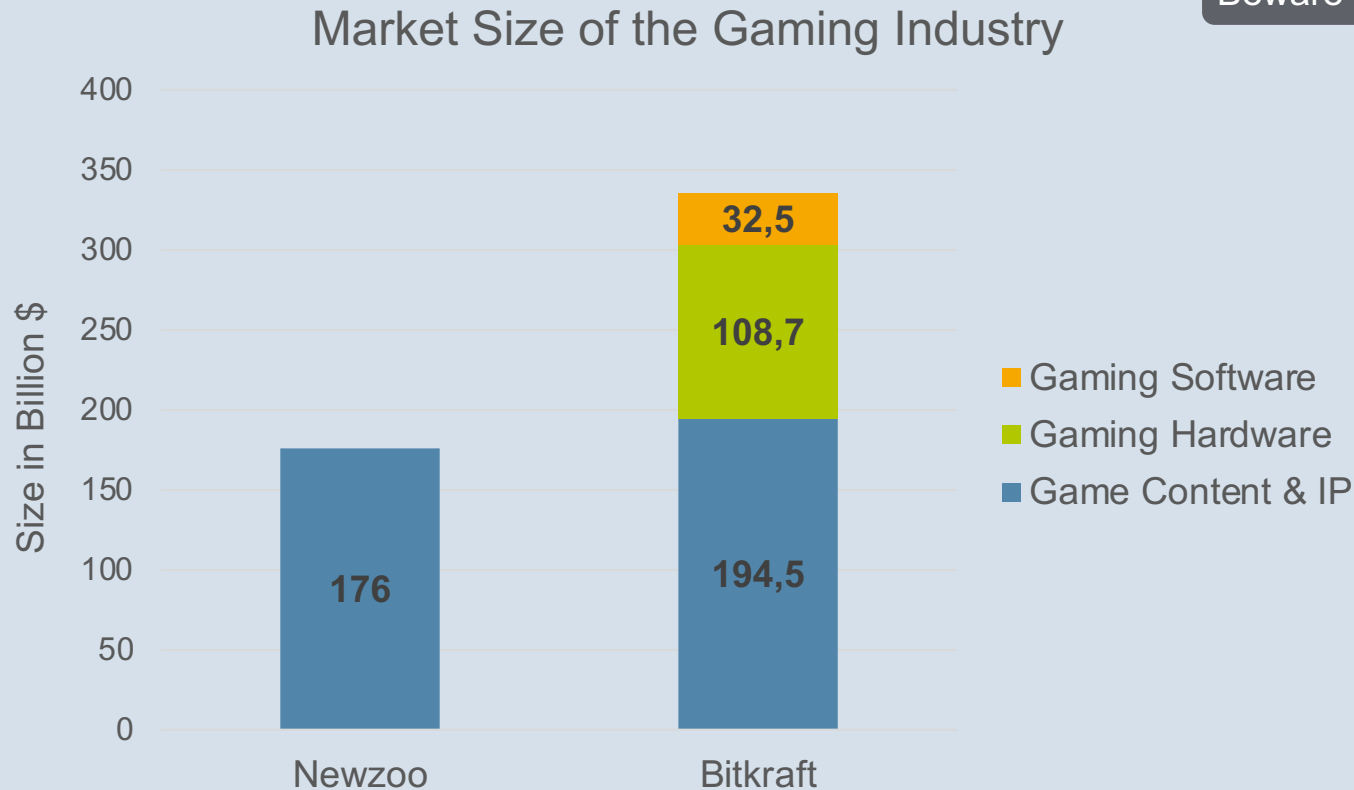
Newzoo:
« Global Games Market to
Generate **\$175.8 Billion** in
2021 »
May 6th, 2021



Bitkraft:
« Gaming Industry Nearly
Twice as Large as
Reported, at **\$336B** »
September 15th, 2021

- <https://newzoo.com/insights/articles/global-games-market-to-generate-175-8-billion-in-2021-despite-a-slight-decline-the-market-is-on-track-to-surpass-200-billion-in-2023/>
- <https://www.bitkraft.vc/gaming-industry-market-size/>

Data is Not Right or Wrong in Absolute Terms, but Relative to the User

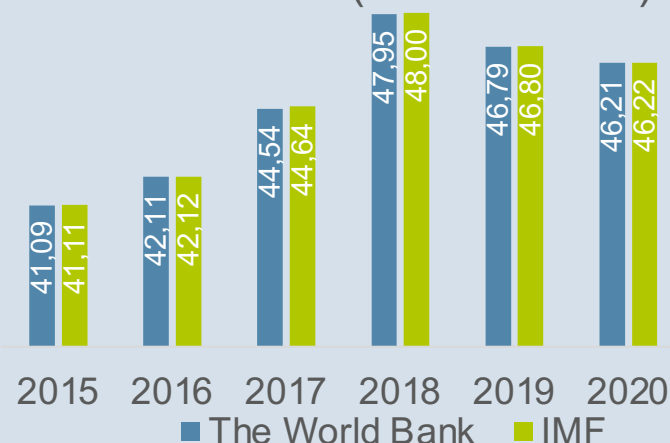


None of the data are actually right or wrong. You have to decide which one is **more important** and **more relevant** for yourself!

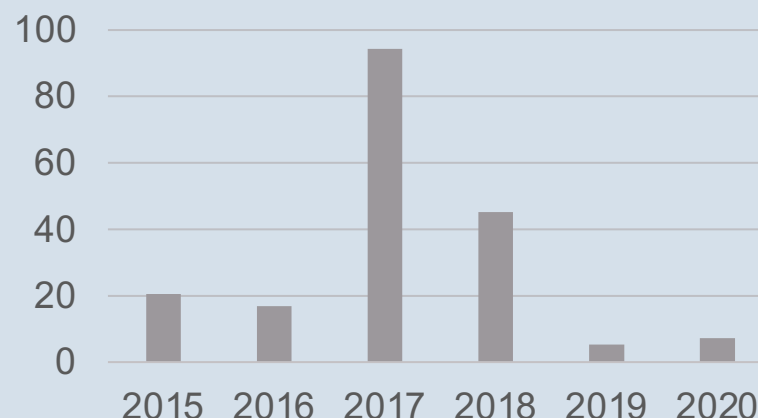
Example: Divergent Macro-Economic Data

Beware the source 

Germany, GDP per capita in current USD (in thousands)



Absolute difference between WB and IMF data in USD



Even historic micro-economic data from best-in-class sources shows differing values and can be inaccurate showcasing that data always has to be questioned.

The 4 Cs of Data Sourcing

Beware the source 



Citation

Always
state the
source



Consideration

Carefully
consider
the source



Common
sense

Apply common sense
in questioning both
data and source



Consequences

Be aware of the
ramifications of
using the data



Follow your intuition and always question the data source to be used in your analytics. Since data drives results – beware the source.



Data Are Not Insights



Beware the source



Accuracy is relative



To trust or not to trust



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Data-Driven Decision Making



How to Ask Data-Driven Questions

The Difference Between Accuracy and Precision



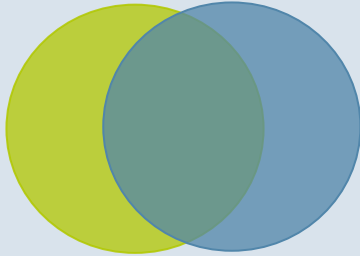
Accuracy is relative 



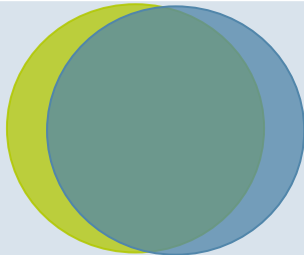
Refers to **the degree** to which the **result** of a measurement, calculation, or specification **conforms to the correct value.**

Understand Estimates For What They Are

Accuracy is relative



Estimates are only calculations **based on assumptions** and the **data** you have!



Factors leading to **higher accuracy**:

- › Greater **access** to information
- › Greater **share of actuals** vs estimates



Beware of changes in reporting or calculations methodology!

● Estimate
● Reality



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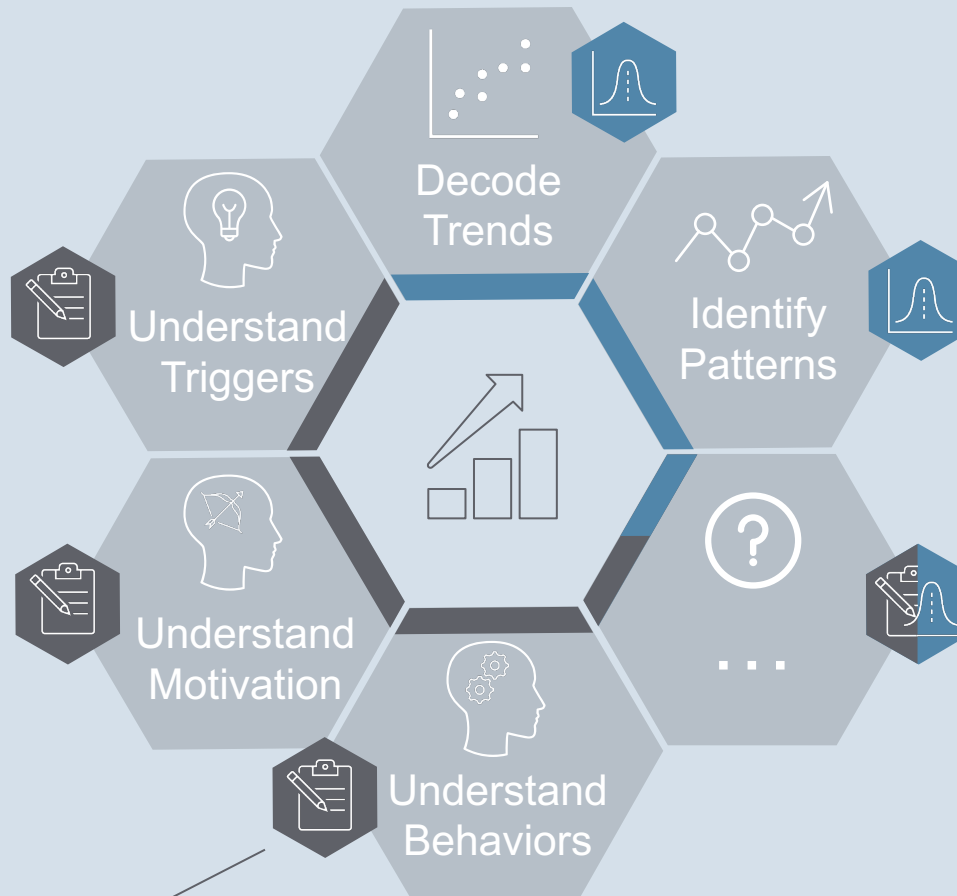


How to Ask Data-Driven Questions

Goals of Primary Consumer Research

To trust or not to trust 

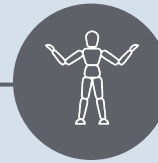
Quantitative



Qualitative

Survey Design – The Don'ts of Consumer Research

To trust or not to trust



Complicated & Unintuitive Questions

- › Answers that require survey takers to make (multiple) assumptions and estimations cannot be trusted.

✗ “How much do you spend, on average, per year, on luxury items?”

Sample Selection

To trust or not to trust



Regional Markets



Identify smallest individual cell



Bottom-up approach

Target Groups



Find representatives



Primary and secondary

Sample Size



Focus sample for efficiency



Smallest size
 $n=50$



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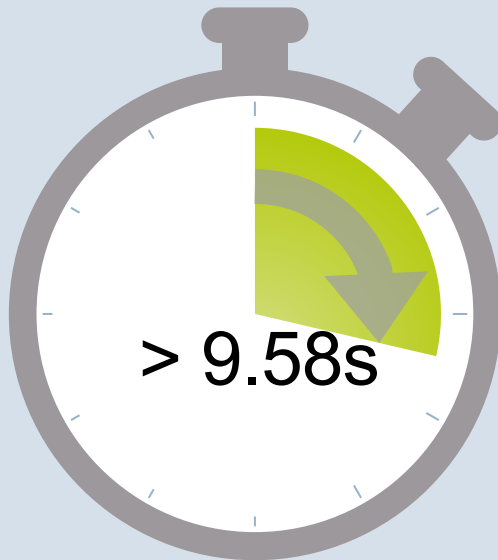
Data-Driven Decision Making



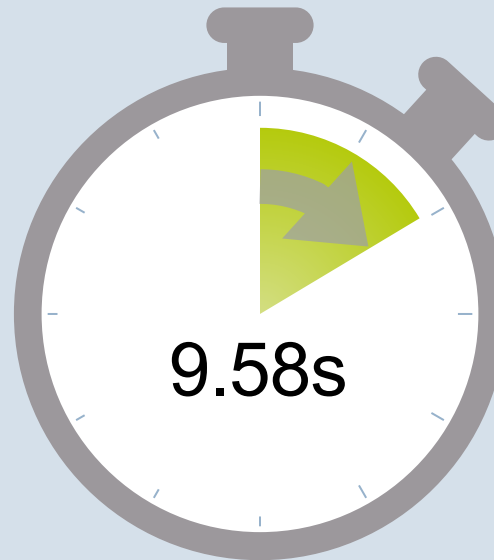
How to Ask Data-Driven Questions

Figures are Always Relative and therefore Context Matters

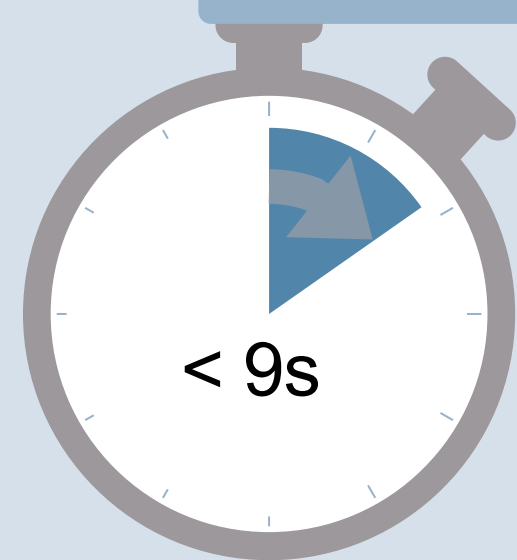
Benchmark or else 



Average human 100m dash



Current 100m WR

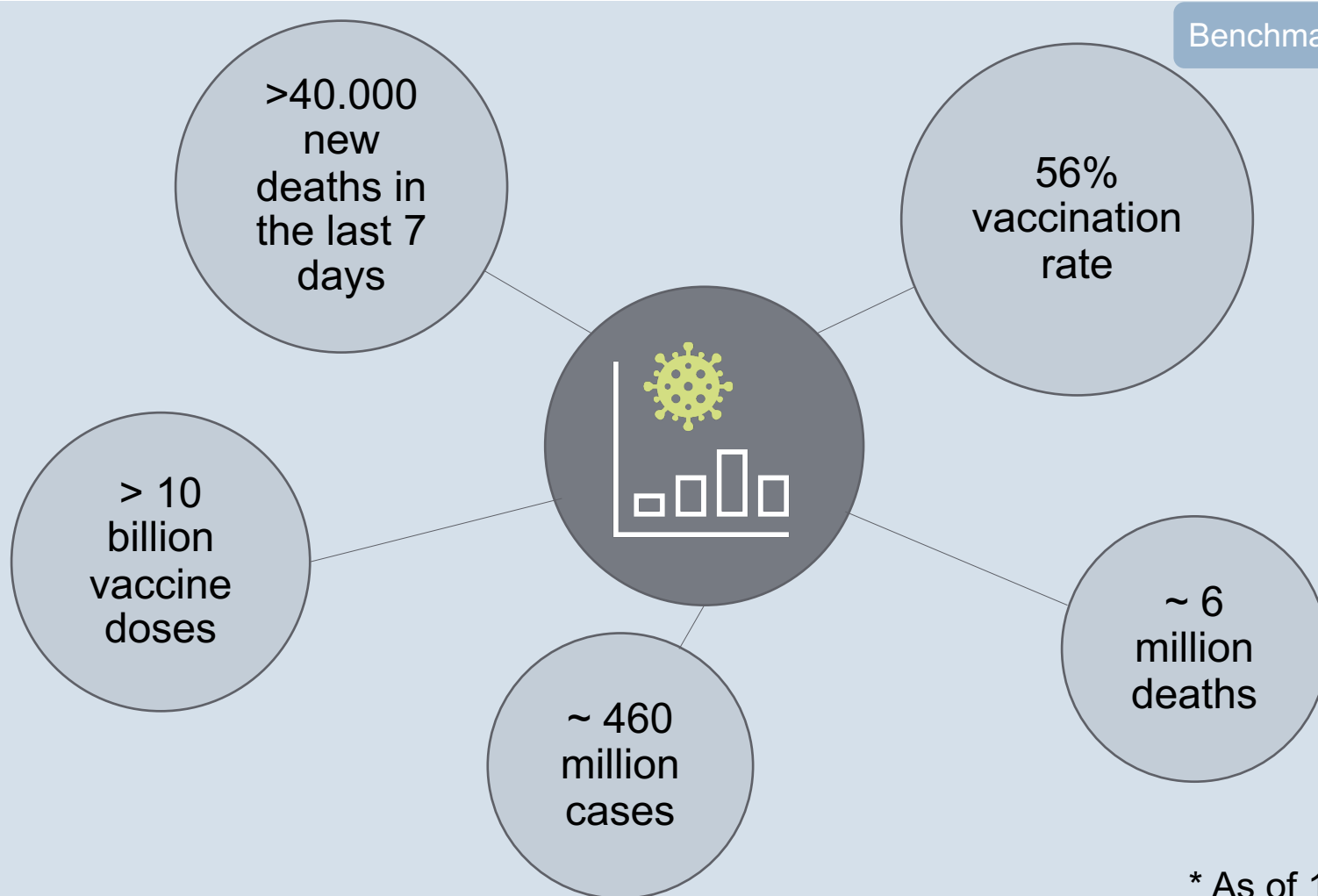


100m dash of a
Grizzly Bear



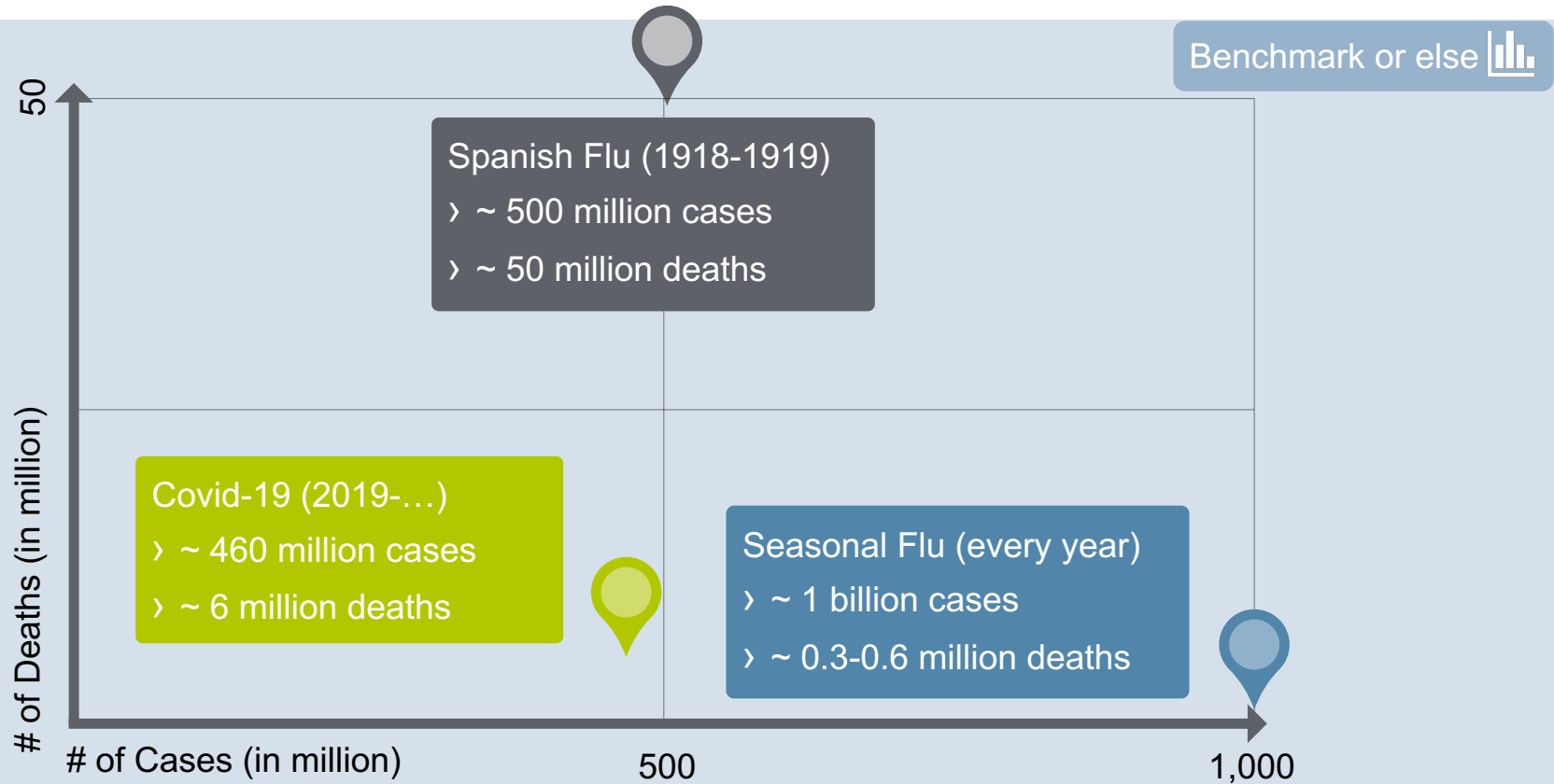
Data needs perspective, background information and/or benchmarking for their users to make sense of it.

Numbers of the Covid-19 Pandemic worldwide*



* As of 16.03.2022

Putting Those Numbers Into Context



But: Is such simple benchmarking already enough to draw insights from our data?



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Data-Driven Decision Making



How to Ask Data-Driven Questions

Data are Linear, Insights are Not – An Example from the Luxury Industry

Tell a story



» Cluster analysis for
Persian Gulf region



Kuwaitis



Qataris



Although Kuwaitis and Qataris have very different characteristics in this segment, both were statistically clustered together – why?



Unlike data, insights are fueled by intuition. They go beyond facts and figures to show what actually matters to your business.

Finding the Story that Matters to the Business

Tell a story



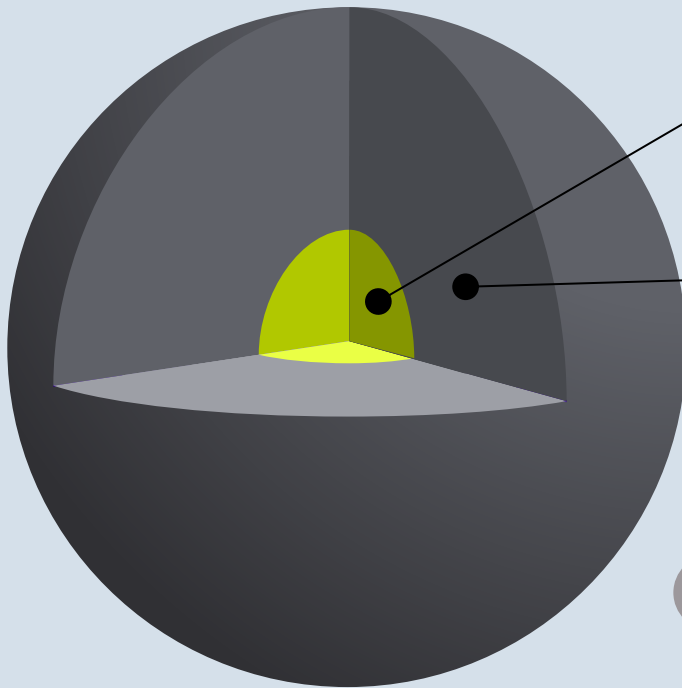
“

If you torture data long enough,
they will confess to anything.

Ronald Coase

To Present Insights, Focus on the Essential Story

Tell a story 



Present the Essence



Prepare backup for questions
on the details



Aim the presentation not at showcasing
your work, but on delivering the insight
to an audience

Exemplary Flow of The Insights Presentation

Tell a story 

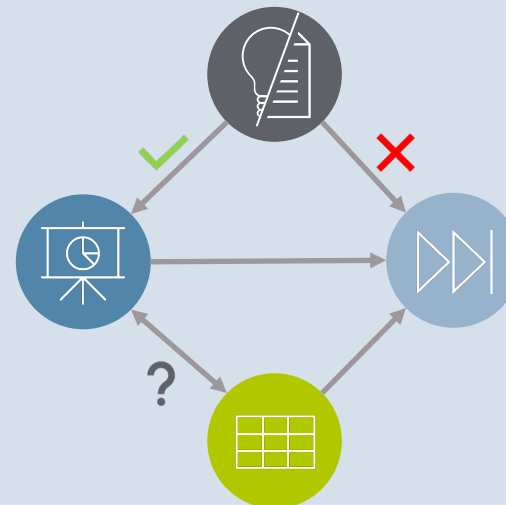
Key building elements of an insights presentation (exemplary):

Introduction

Argumentative Part

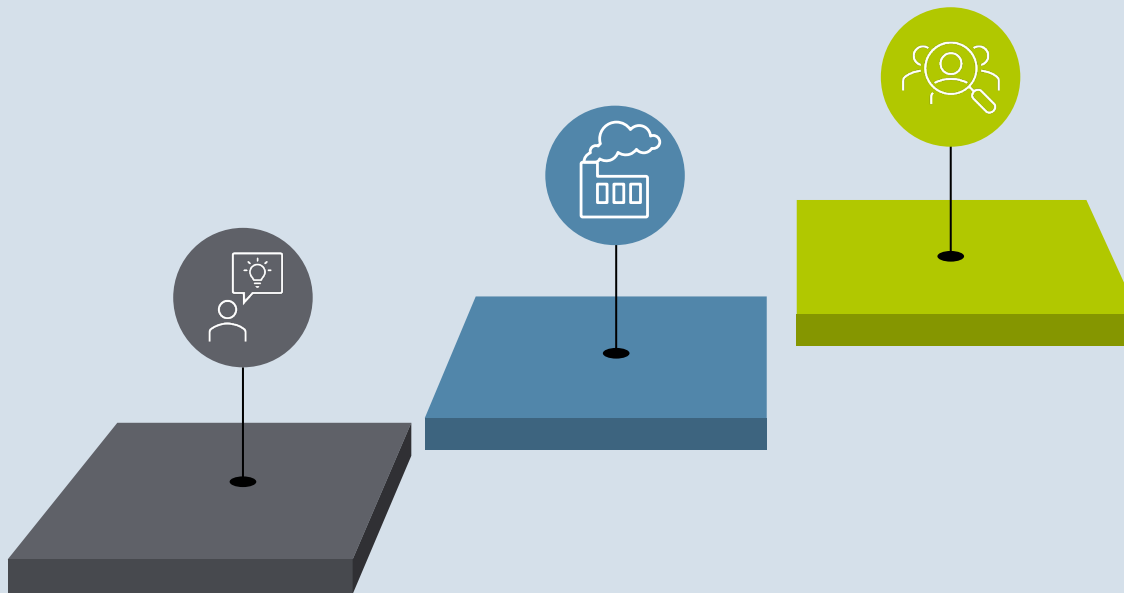
Backup / Questions

Possible presentation flow:



The Three Key Layers to Drawing Powerful Insights From Data

Tell a story 



1

Knowledge of the market

2

Understanding of the industry

3

Audience-orientation



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How to Ask Data-Driven Questions

Design for Impact or Risk Making No Impact at All

Format is king



Visual presentation of insights will make or break the attempt of convincing the audience!

The Presentation is to the Insight, What a Trailer is to a Movie

A trailer (is)...



Short



Dynamic



Visually exciting



Presents the main
characters and plot



Avoid “death by
Power-point”

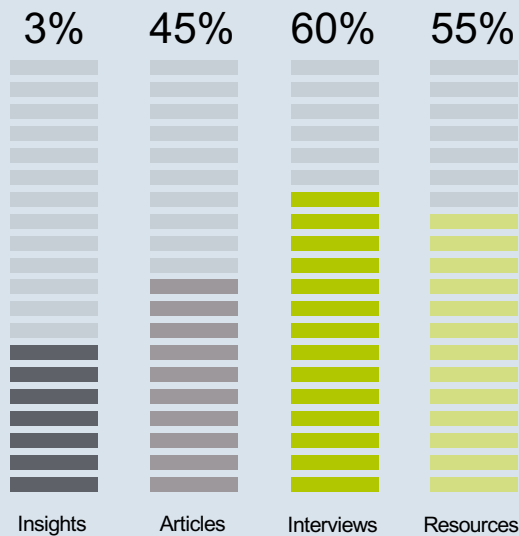


Format is king



A Trailer is Short

Format is king 



Visualize only key elements!

A Trailer is Dynamic

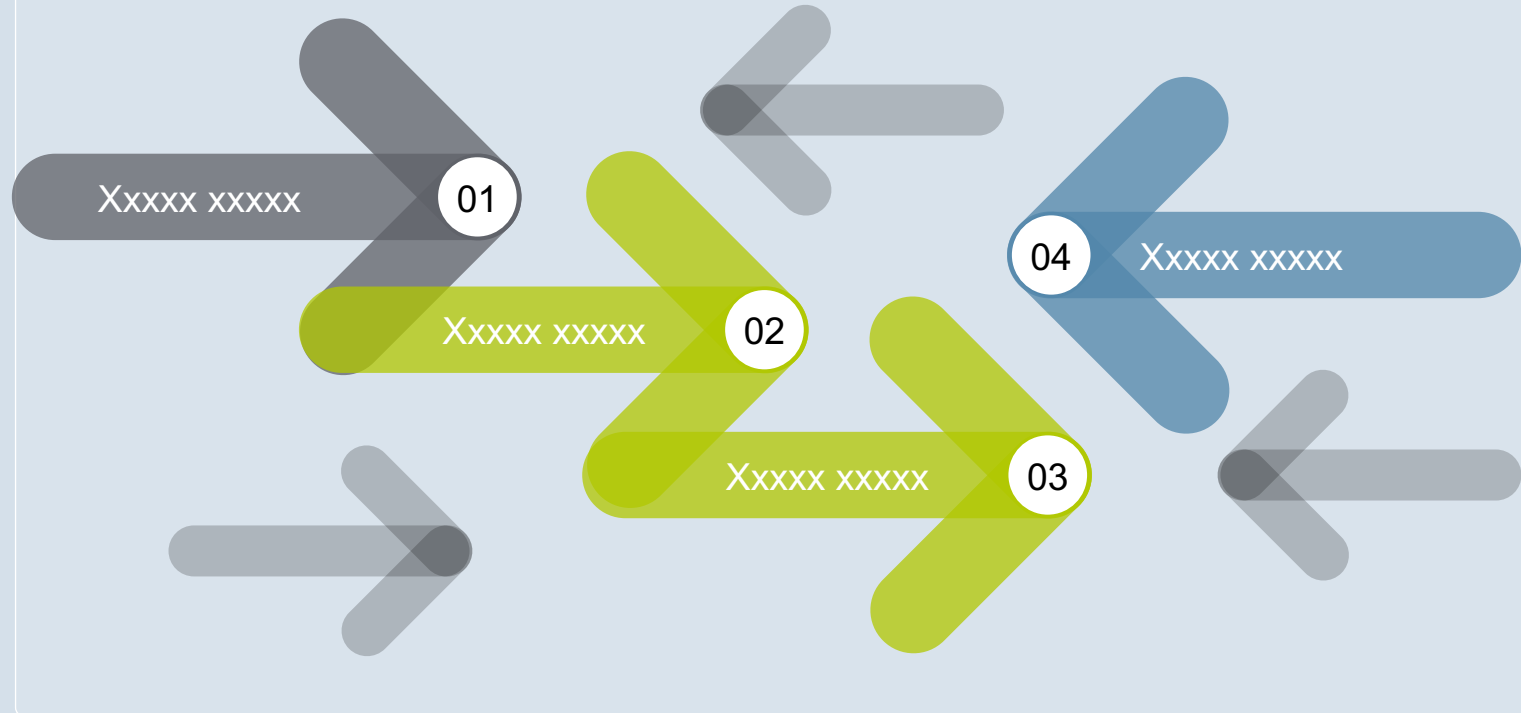
Format is king 



Use visualizations like matrices and mappings to go beyond the linearity of a data table.

A Trailer is Visually Exciting

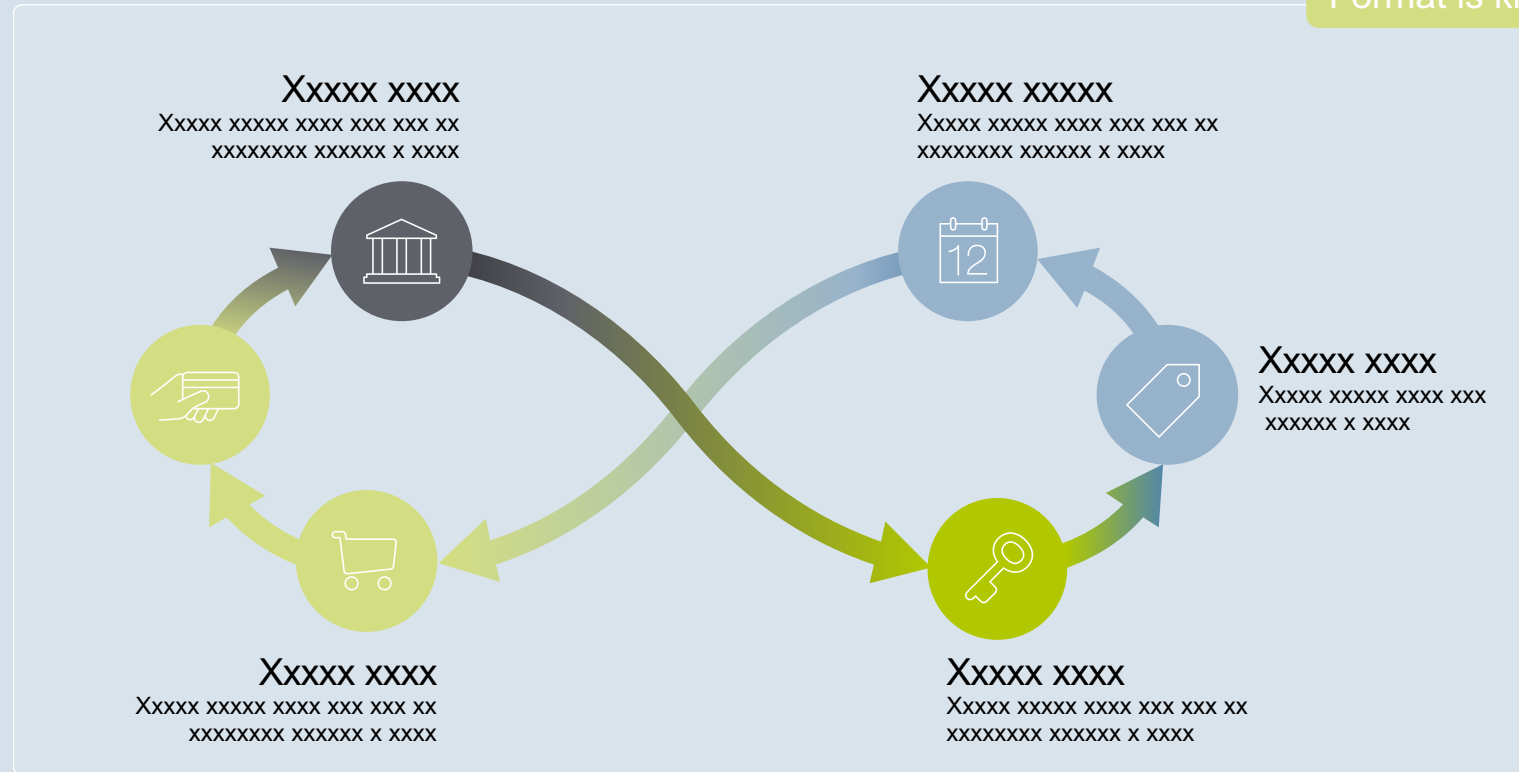
Format is king 



Less is more when it comes to the use of colors, animations, fonts, etc.

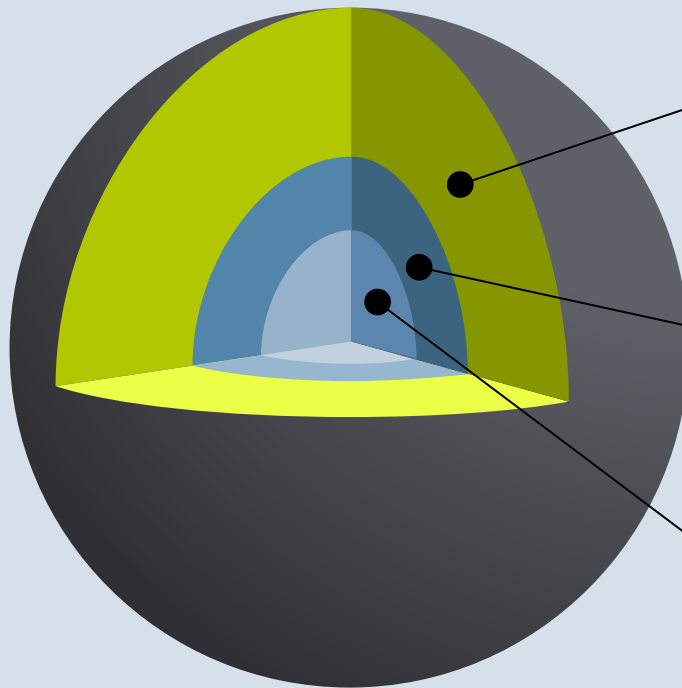
A Trailer Conveys Key Points of the Story

Format is king



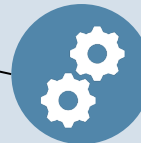
A slide show uses symbols to tell a story visually. It should be understood without explanations, but also leave room to elaborate and tell a story.

Format is king



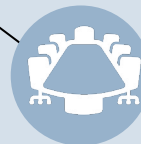
Your Analysis Team

- › Show them everything you did
- › Bury them in data



Operations

- › Deliver excitement for your results
- › Go into a bit more detail



C-Level Management

- › Give them a feel of your results
- › Show the big picture
- › Present key conclusions



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Data-Driven Decision Making



How to Ask Data-Driven Questions



How to Evaluate Data Integrity



Creating Richer Data-Driven Dialogue

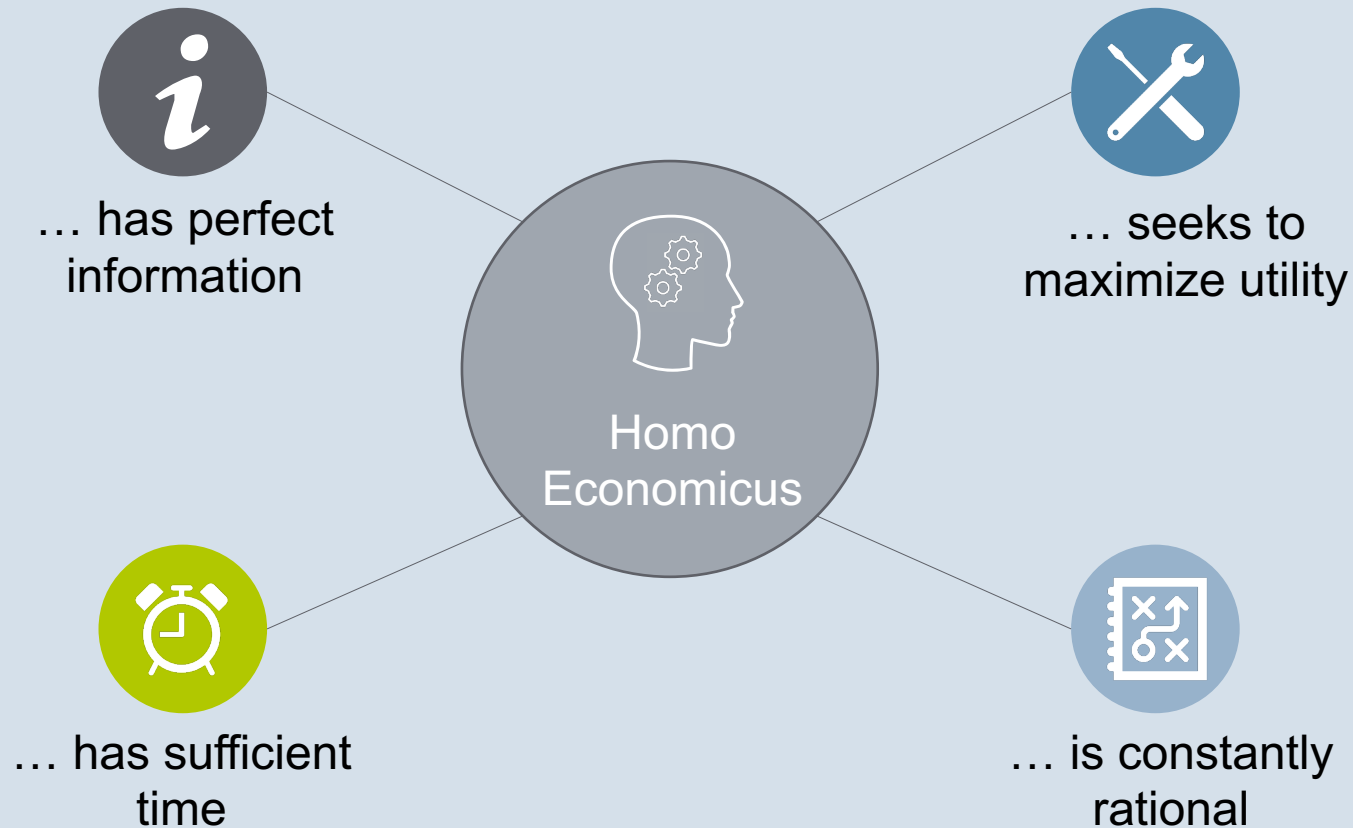


The Art of Guestimating – The Fermi Method



Emerging Areas in Data-Driven Decision Making

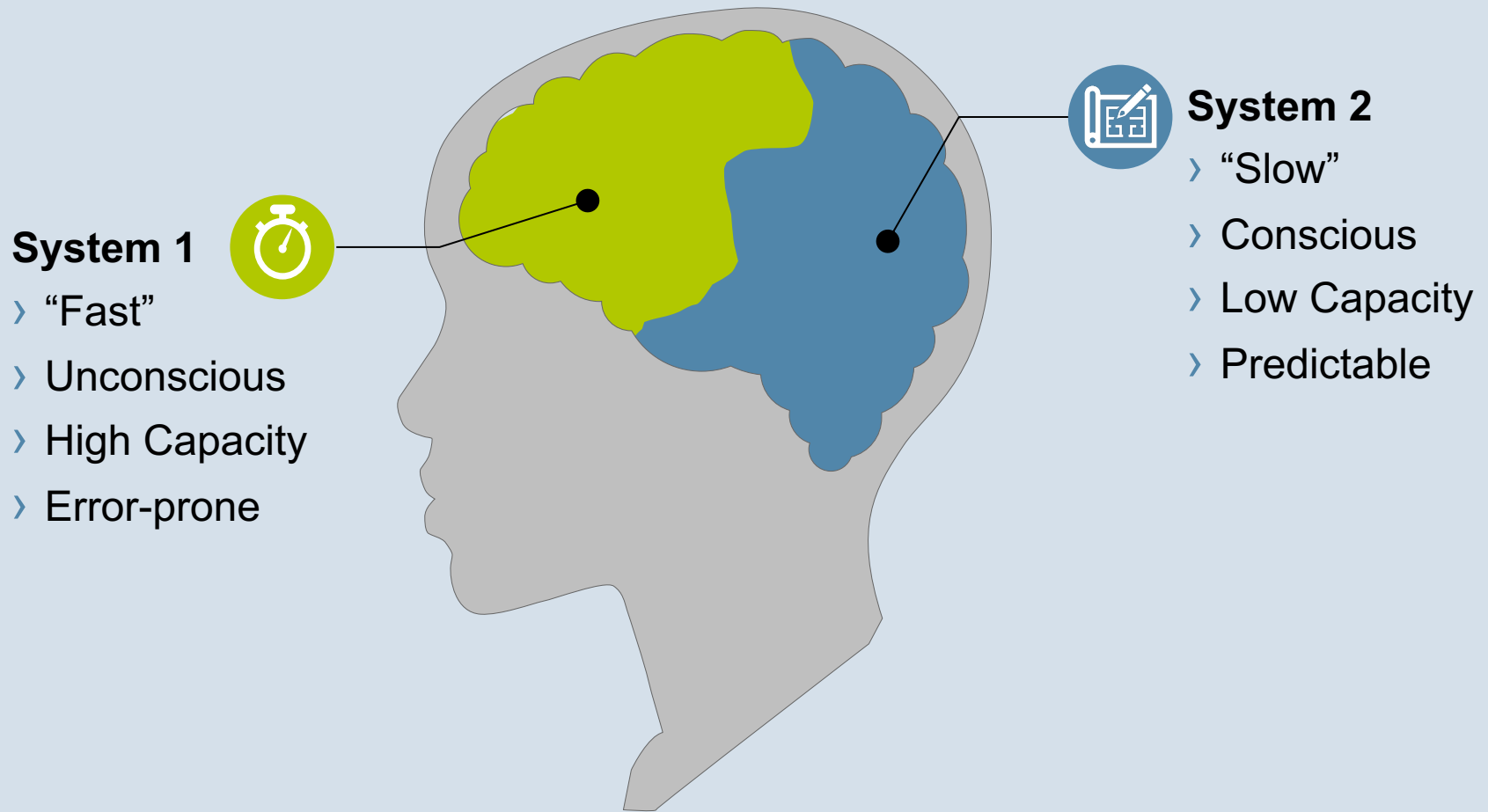
Rational Decision Making



A Quick Test:

$$17 \cdot 24 = ?$$

Dual Process Cognition



Cognitive Biases





- 01 Framing Effect**
› Our choices depend on how different options are framed
- 02 Overconfidence**
› Overestimation of one's actual performance
- 03 Confirmation Heuristic**
› Tendency to search for information in a way that confirms one's prior beliefs
- 04 Self-serving Bias**
› Habit to take credit for positive effects, but blaming outside factors for negative events



01 Framing Effect

› Our choices depend on how different options are framed

02 Overconfidence

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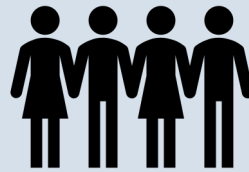
04 Self-serving Bias

› Habit to take credit for positive effects, but blaming outside factors for negative events

Cognitive Biases: Framing Effect

Program A:

200 people will
be saved



Group 1

Program B:

1/3 chance all 600
people will be
saved, 2/3 chance
no one will be saved

400 people will
die



Group 2

1/3 chance
nobody will die,
2/3 chance all 600
people will die

Cognitive Biases: Framing Effect

Program A:

200 people will
be saved

72%



Group 1

Program B:

1/3 chance all 600
people will be
saved, 2/3 chance
no one will be saved

28%

400 people will
die

22%



Group 2

1/3 chance
nobody will die,
2/3 chance all 600
people will die

78%



01 Framing Effect
› Our choices depend on how different options are framed

02 Overconfidence
› Overestimation of one's actual performance

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04 Self-serving Bias
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Cognitive Biases: Overconfidence

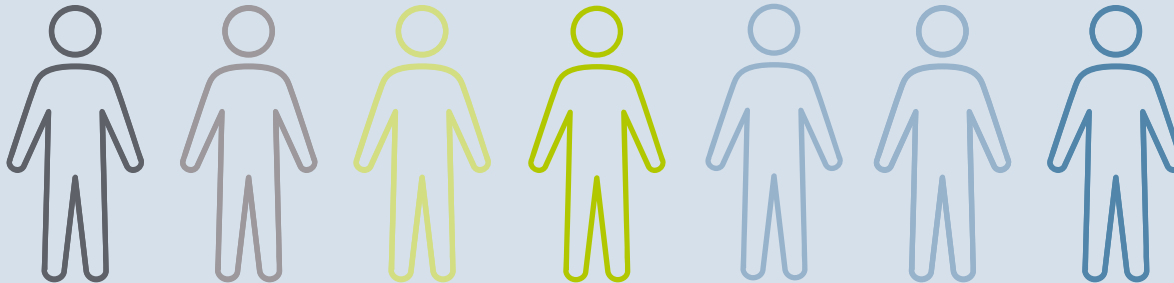
“My estimations are correct ... I do not need to rethink them”

“I do not need to learn ... I am skilled enough”

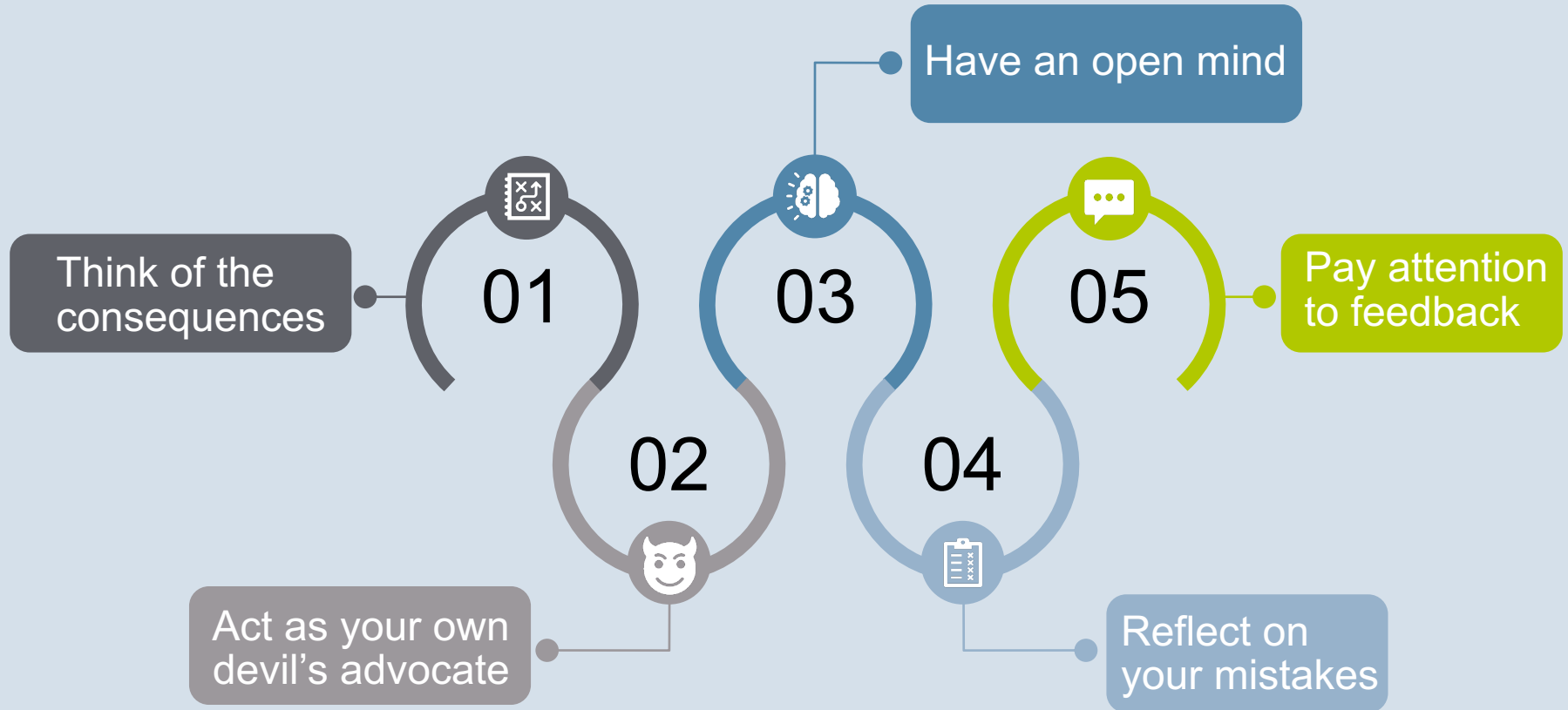
“I can definitely do that”

“No, I don’t need to write that down”

“I am better than experts”



Cognitive Biases: Overconfidence





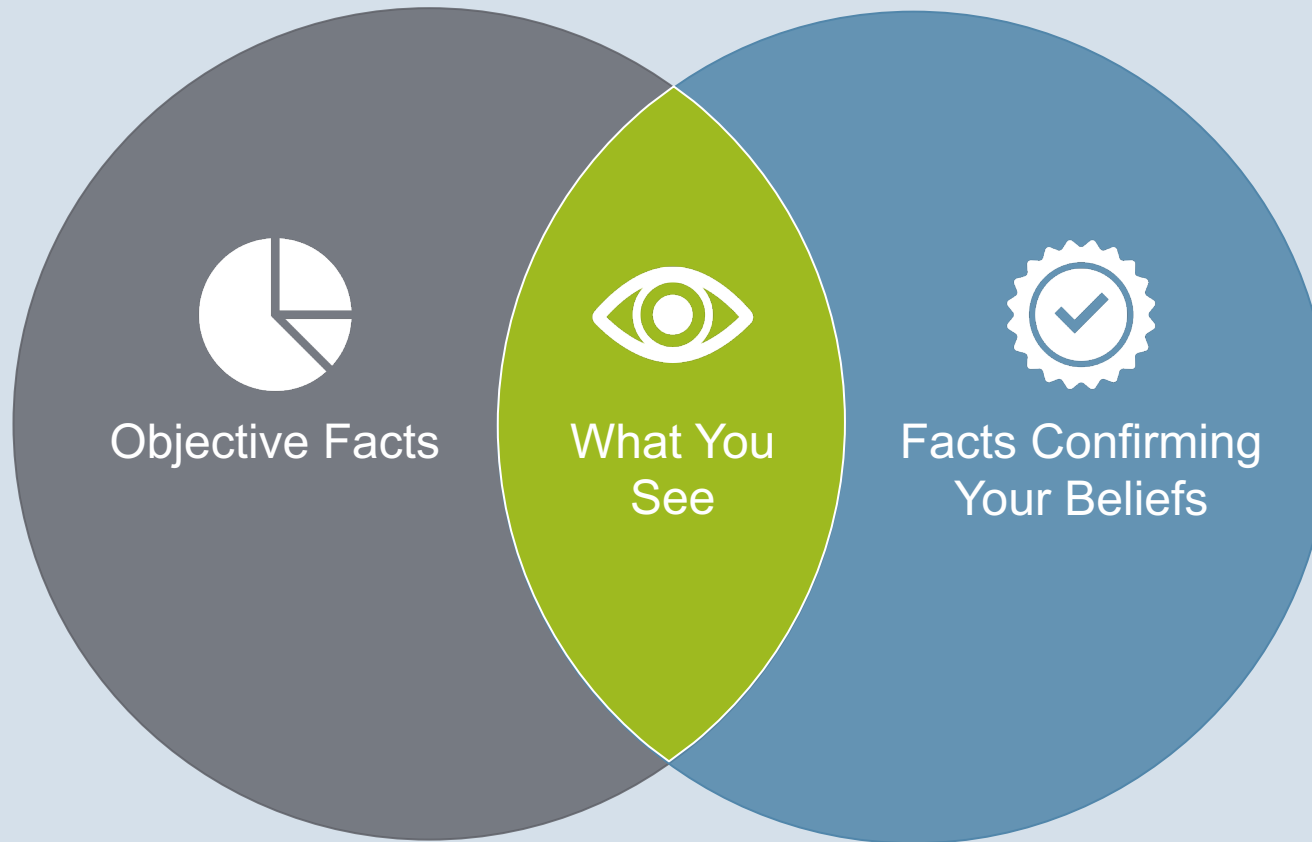
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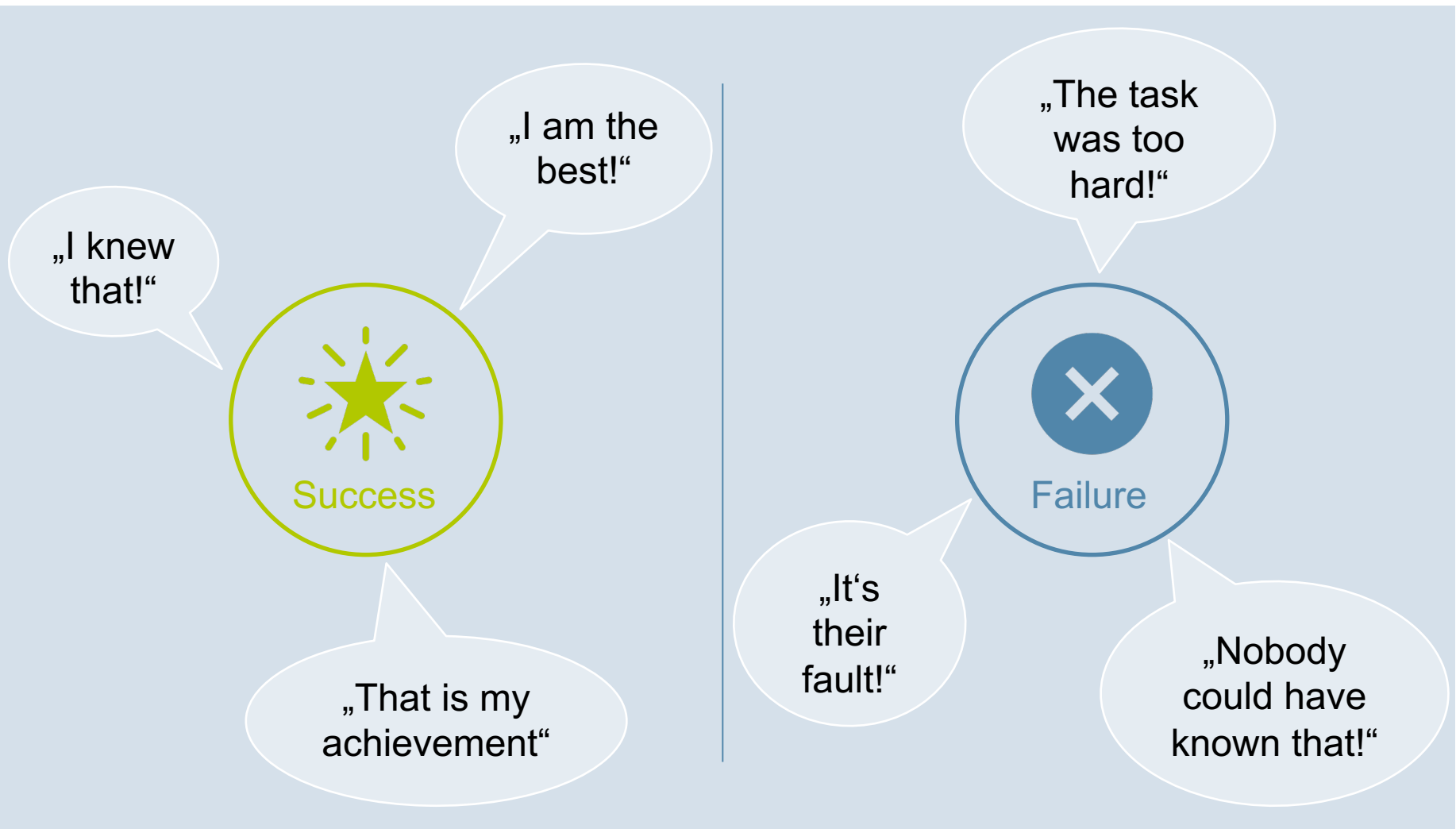
Cognitive Biases: Confirmation Heuristic

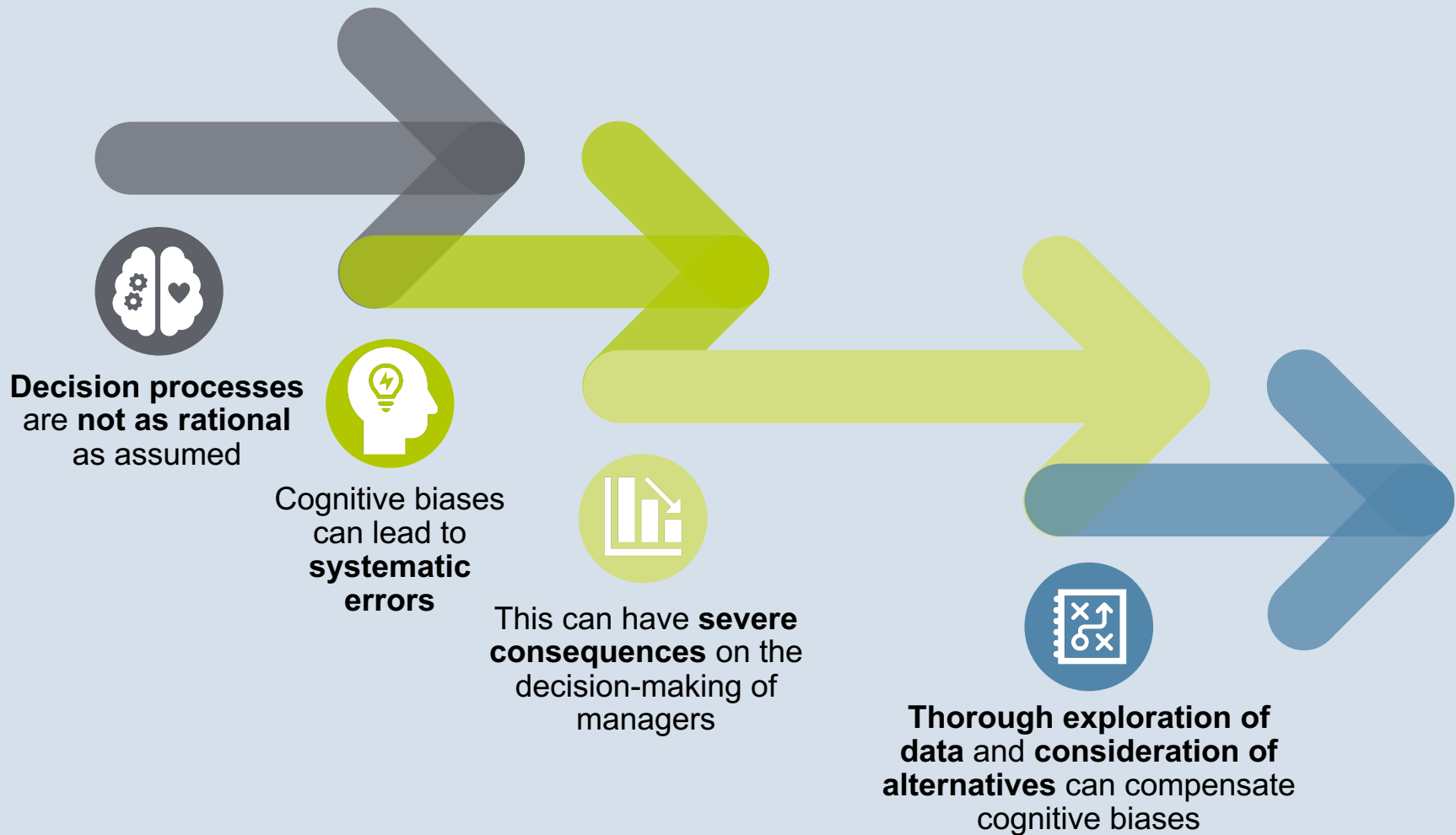




- 01 Framing Effect**
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› Habit to take credit for positive effects, but blaming outside factors for negative events

Cognitive Biases: Self-serving Bias







Data Are Not Insights



Understanding Your Psychological Biases in Decision Making



Data-Driven Decision Making



How to Ask Data-Driven Questions



How to Evaluate Data Integrity



Creating Richer Data-Driven Dialogue

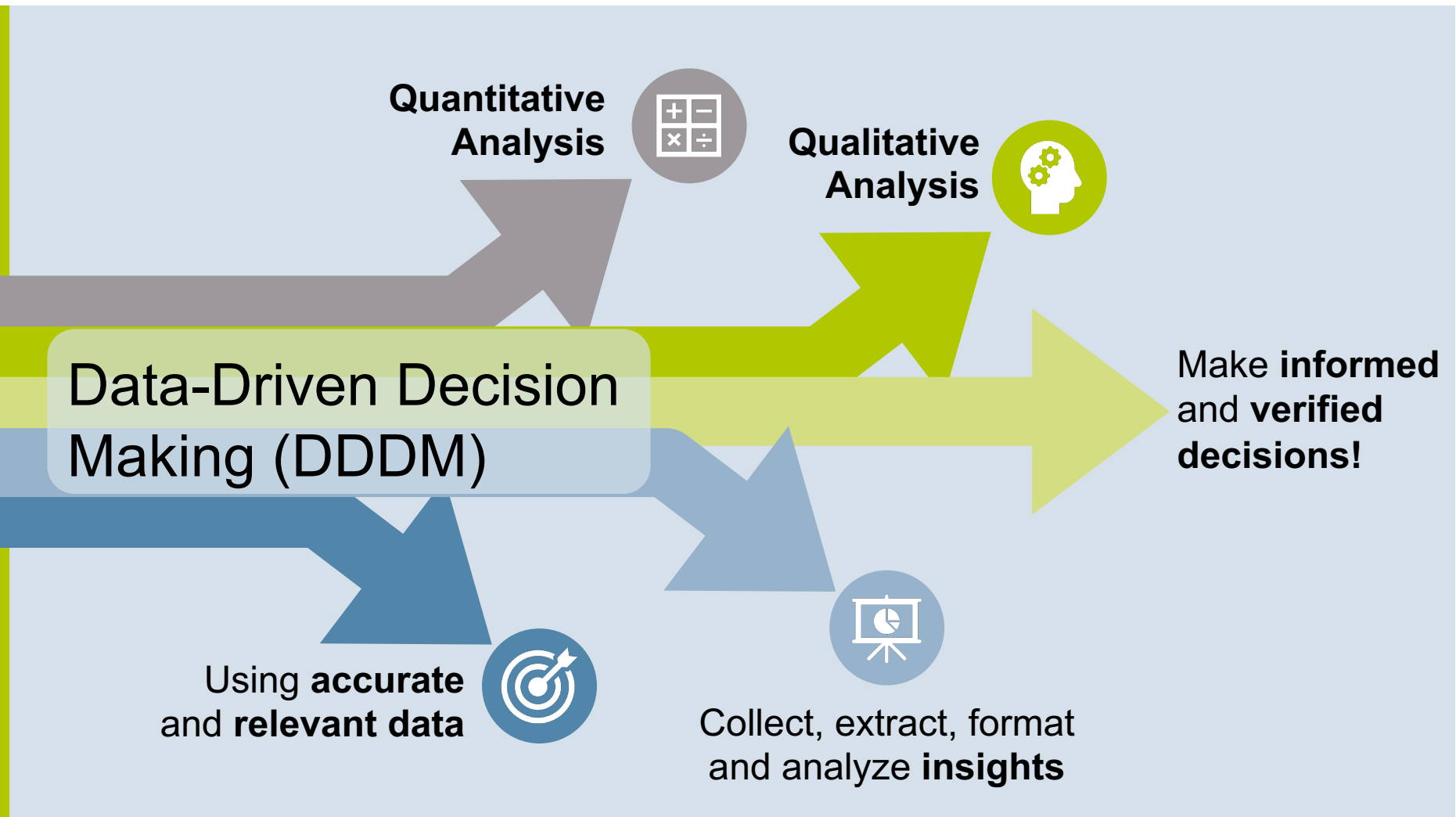


The Art of Guestimating – The Fermi Method



Emerging Areas in Data-Driven Decision Making

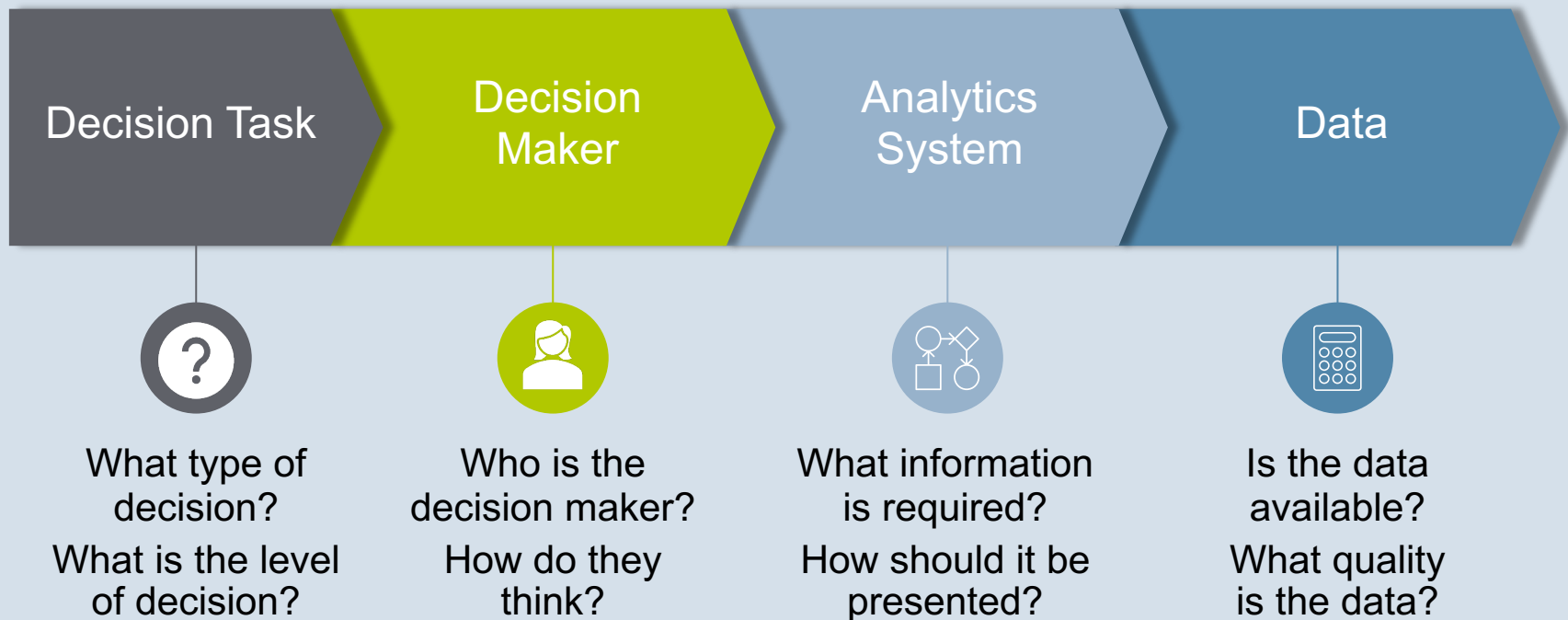
What is Data-Driven Decision Making (DDDM)



Why Data-Driven Decision Making Is Important?



The Decision-Centric Approach



14 Tips & Takeaways For An Enhanced Data-Driven Decision Making Strategy



Data Driven Decision Making Mistakes You Should Avoid

01



Quality of the data

- › Data should fit its intended use
- › Collecting and gathering are only good if well managed

02



Over-Reliance on past experience

- › Environments and markets change
- › Crises are becoming more complex

03



Going with your gut and cooking the data

- › Making decisions with your gut
- › Searching for data to confirm the decision

04



Cognitive biases

- › Confirmation bias
- › Over-confidence
- › ...

Successful Data-Driven Decision Making

Example: Google

Question: Does having a manager actually matter?



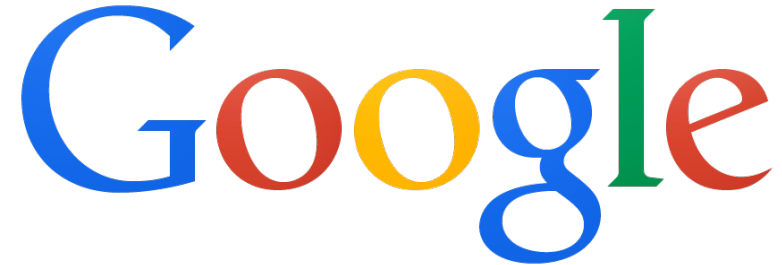
Looked at managers' performance reviews



Conducted various analyses



Researched behaviors of good managers



Successful Data-Driven Decision Making

Example: Walmart

Question: What do consumers buy before a hurricane?



Reviewed purchasing behavior during last hurricane



Adapted their product portfolio



Generated profit



Successful Data-Driven Decision Making

Example: Southwest Airlines

Question: Which customers should we target?



Observe consumer behavior



Segment customers



Target specific customers



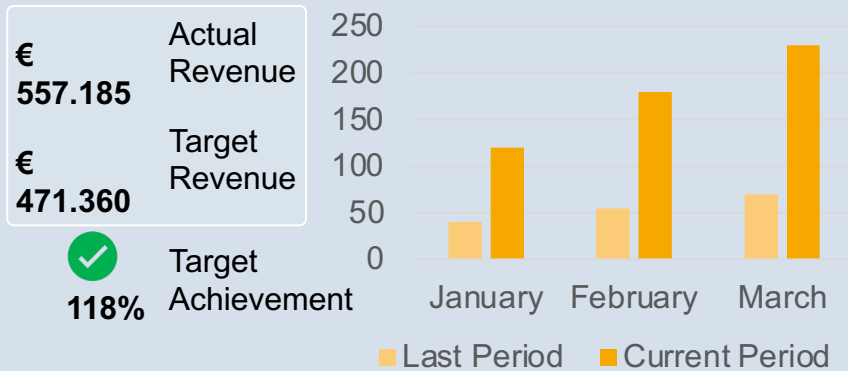
LogoTaglines.com



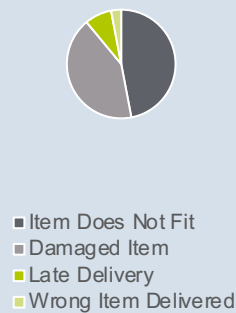
The Role of Dashboards for Data Driven Decisions

Executive Management

Revenues (in k\$)

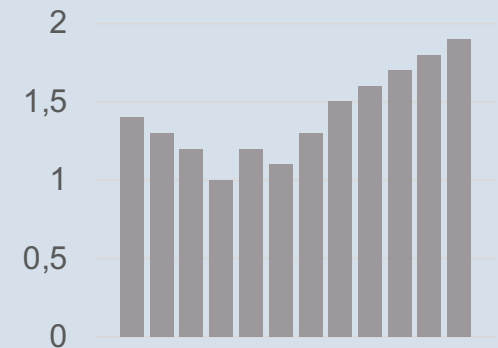


Return Reasons



Retail

Total Orders (in M)



Finance

Current Assets	\$129,000
Cash	\$34,000
Accounts Receivable	\$59,000
Inventory	\$31,000
Pre-Paid Expenses	\$5,000

Sales

NUMBER OF SALES

115



-4%



+5%

REVENUE

\$150,009



-9%



-4%

PROFIT

\$39,709



-1%



-11%

COST

\$110,300



-12%



-1%



Data Are Not Insights



Understanding Your Psychological Biases in Decision Making



Data-Driven Decision Making



How to Ask Data-Driven Questions



How to Evaluate Data Integrity



Creating Richer Data-Driven Dialogue



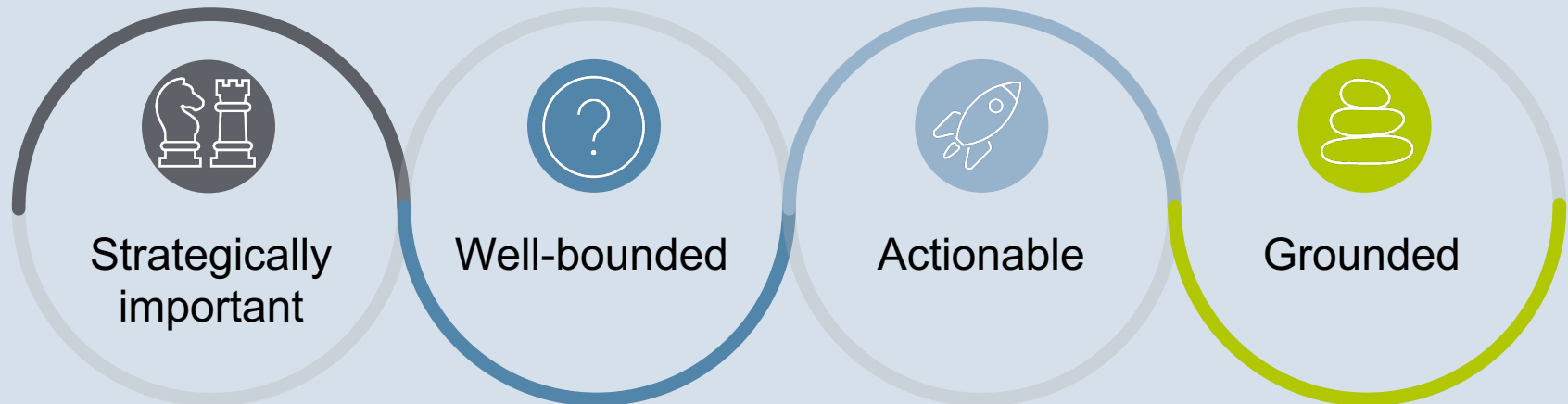
The Art of Guesstimating – The Fermi Method



Emerging Areas in Data-Driven Decision Making

What makes a great data-driven question?

The **quality** of **analytical output** can be vastly improved by asking the right questions at the outset of a project. These should be:



How to prioritize data-driven questions?

What is often considered:



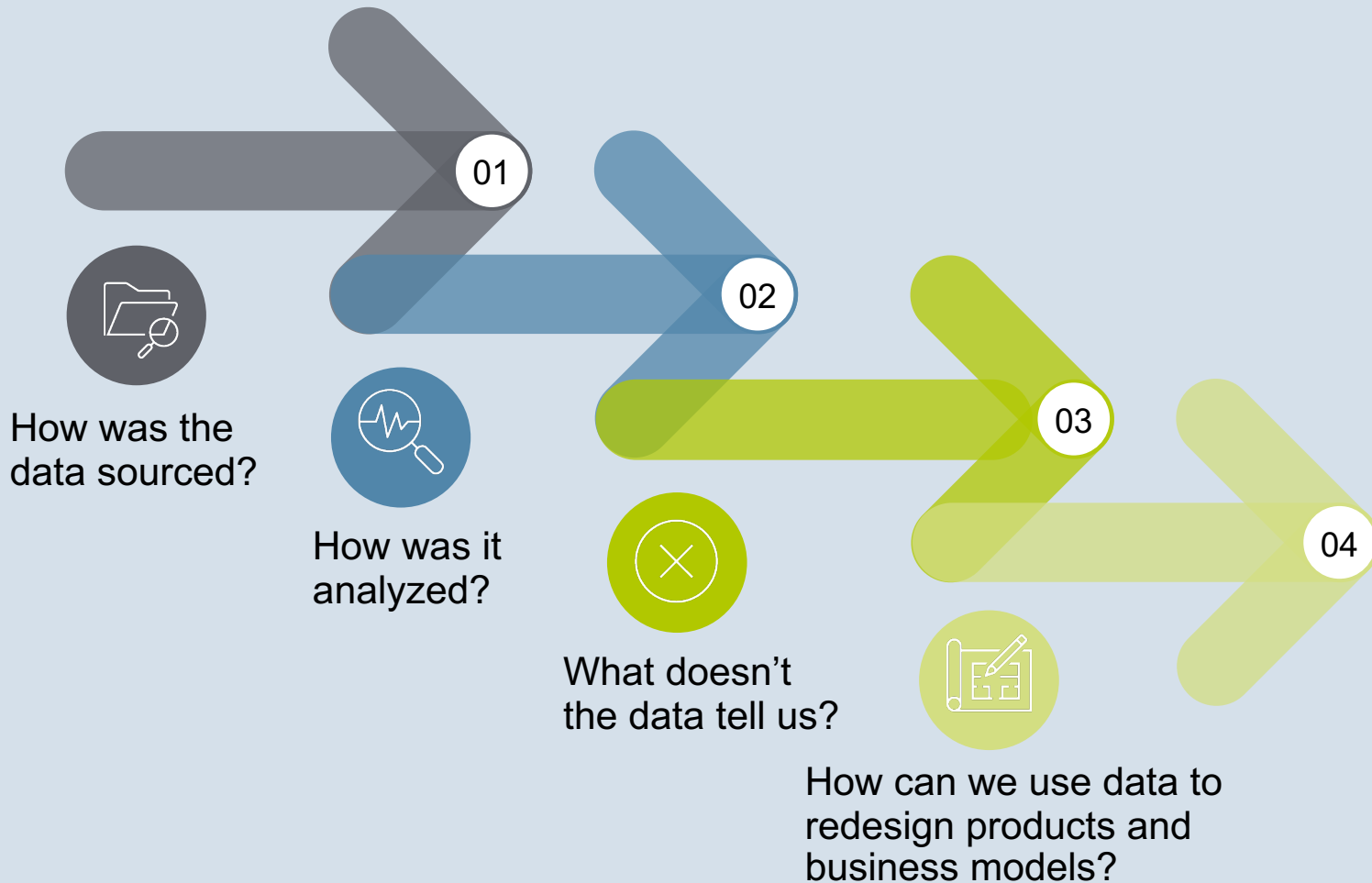
What you should consider:



Data Analysis Questions to Improve Your Business Performance



Data-driven decisions – Start with these questions





Data Are Not Insights



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Data-Driven Decision Making



How to Ask Data-Driven Questions



How to Evaluate Data Integrity



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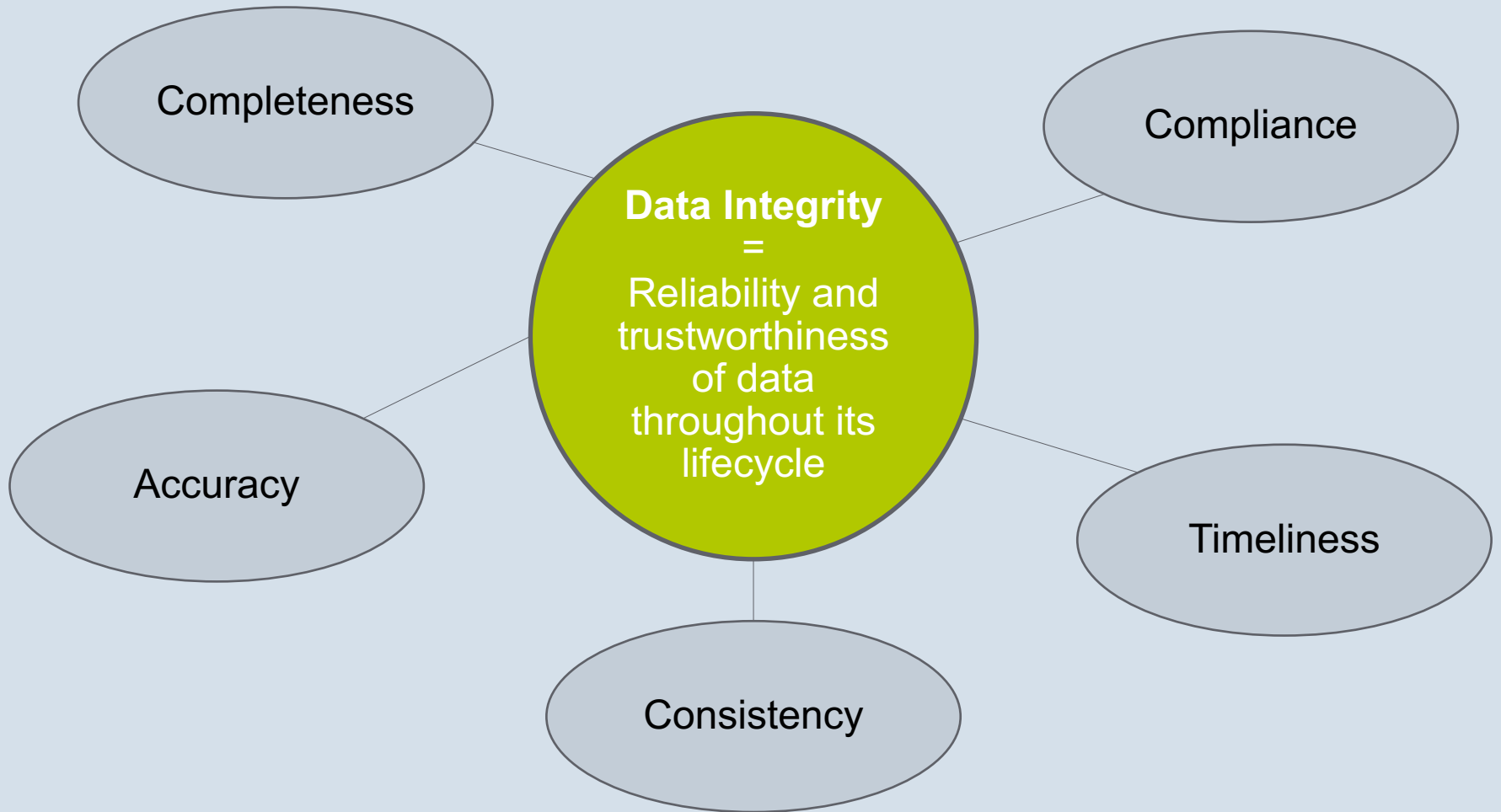


Emerging Areas in Data-Driven Decision Making

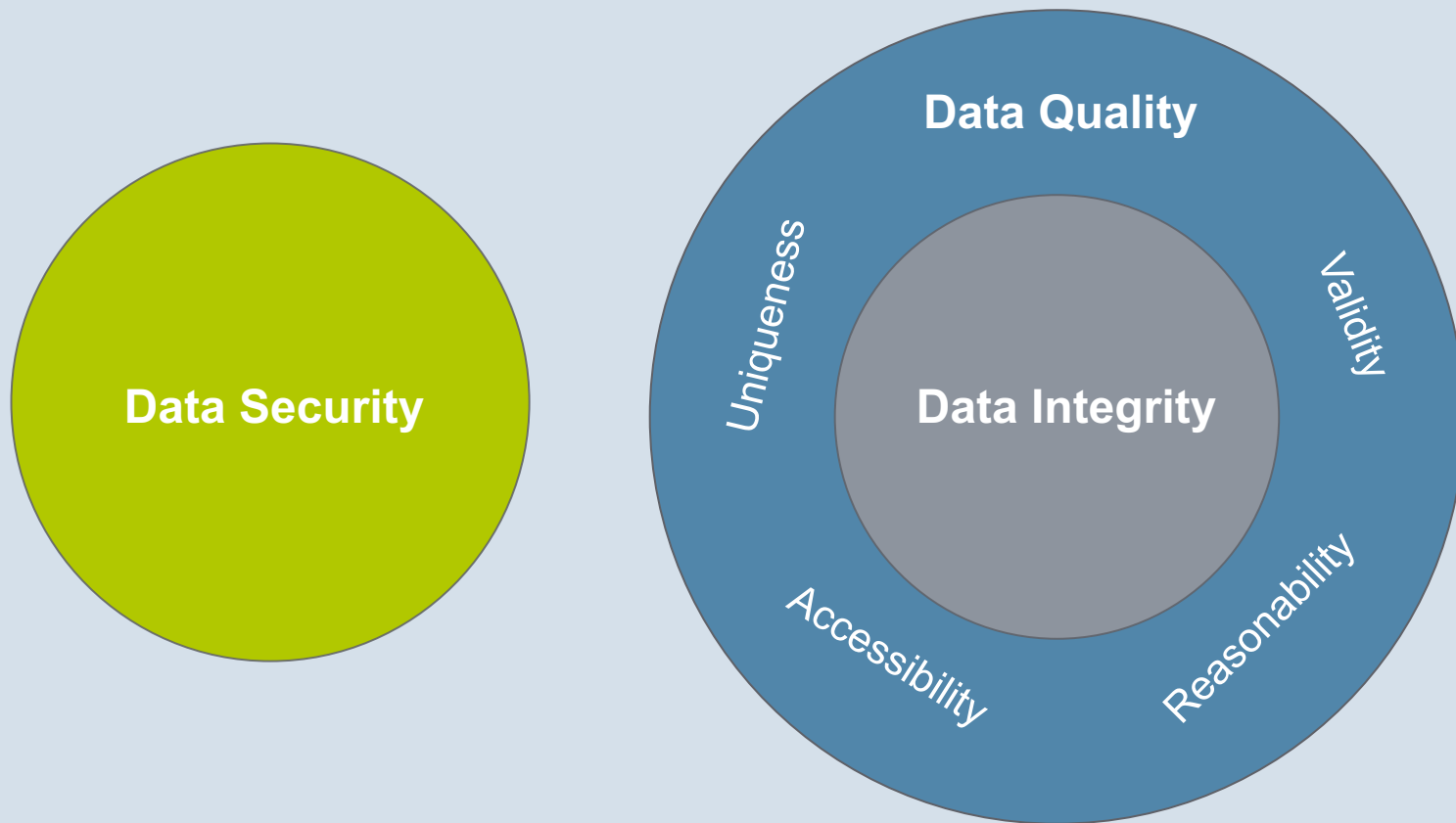
What is Data Integrity?



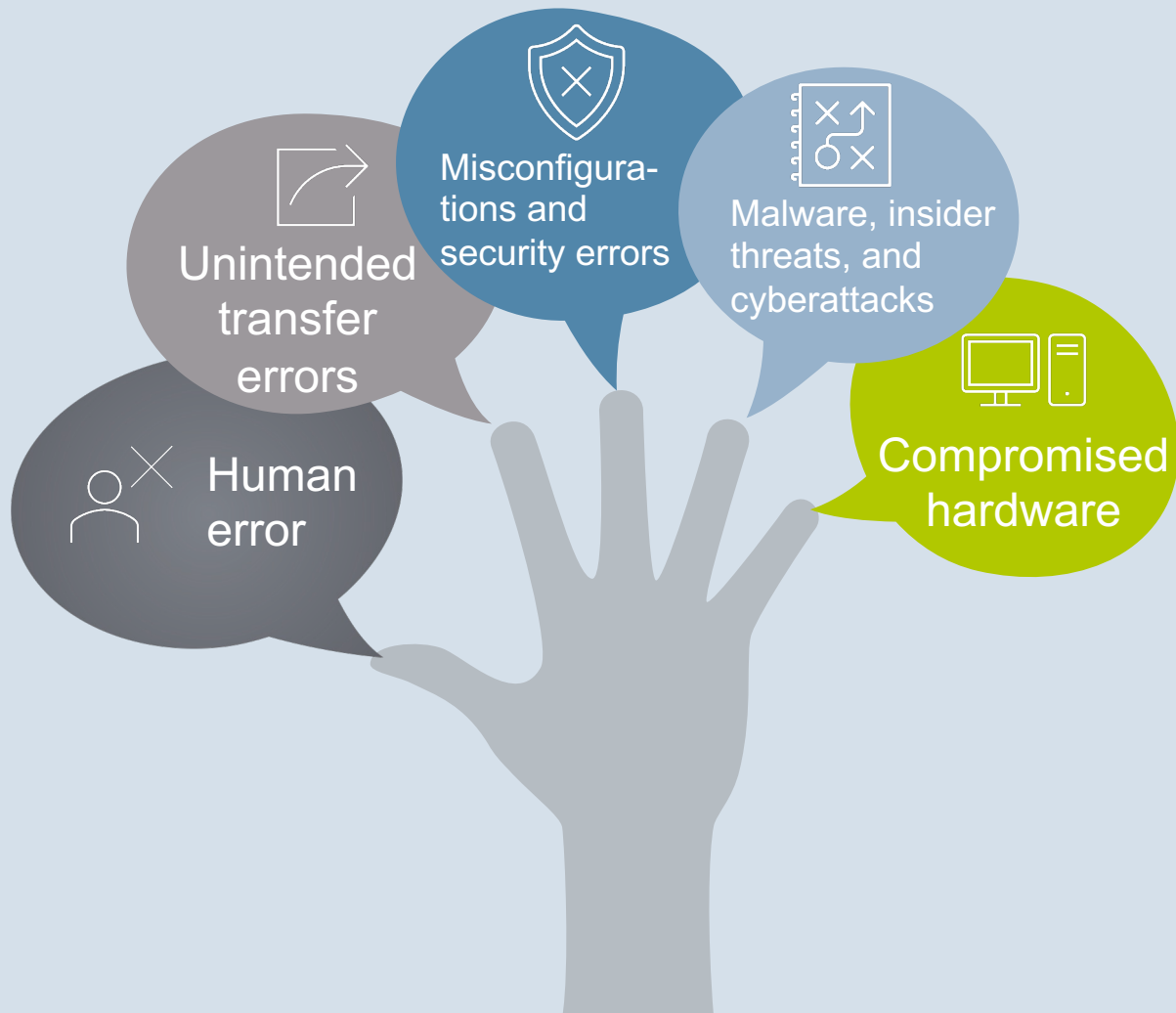
What is Data Integrity?



Data Integrity vs Data Quality vs Data Security MANNHEIM BUSINESS SCHOOL



Threats to Data Integrity



How to Evaluate Data Integrity



Test your data regularly for incomplete or redundant entries.

01

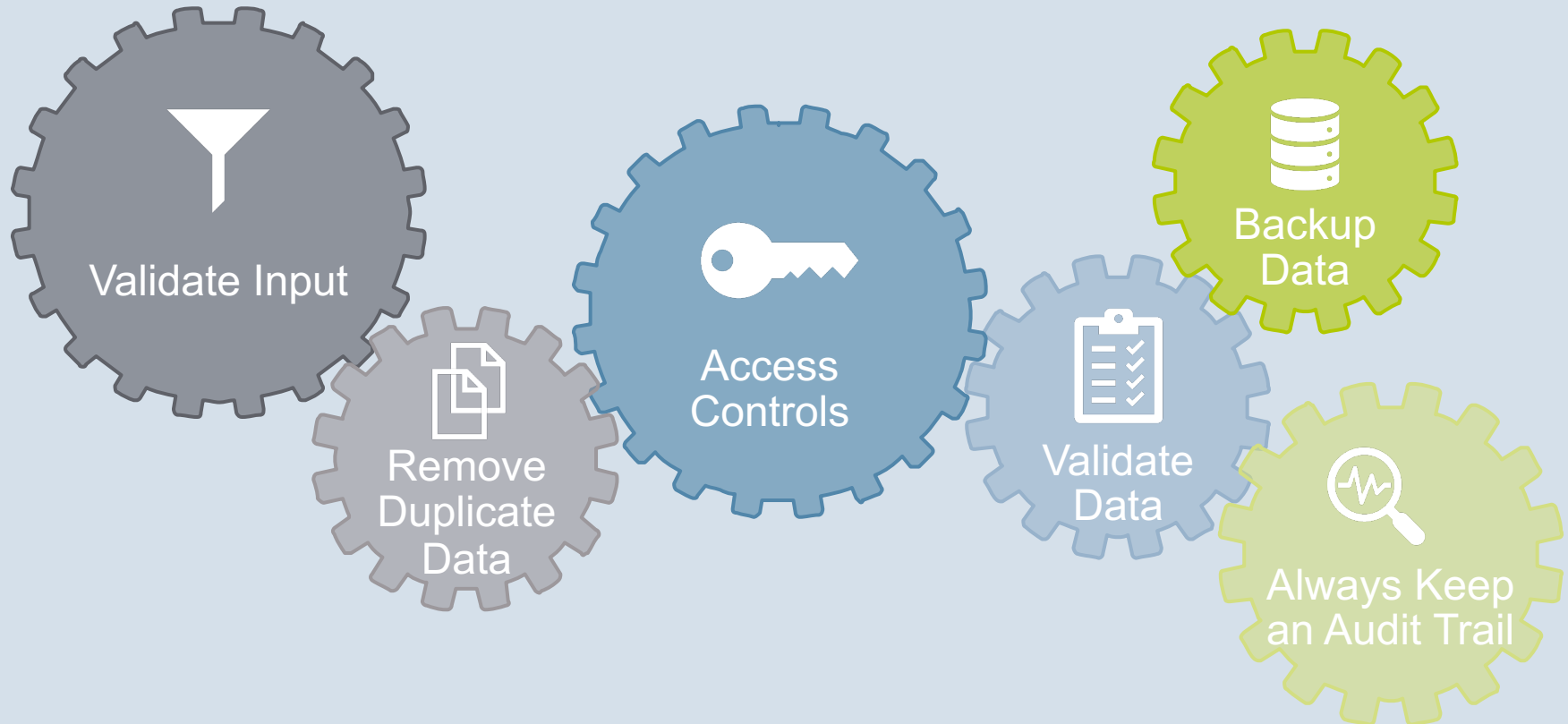
02 Look for missing data.



03 Watch for increasing storage costs.



How to Preserve Data Integrity





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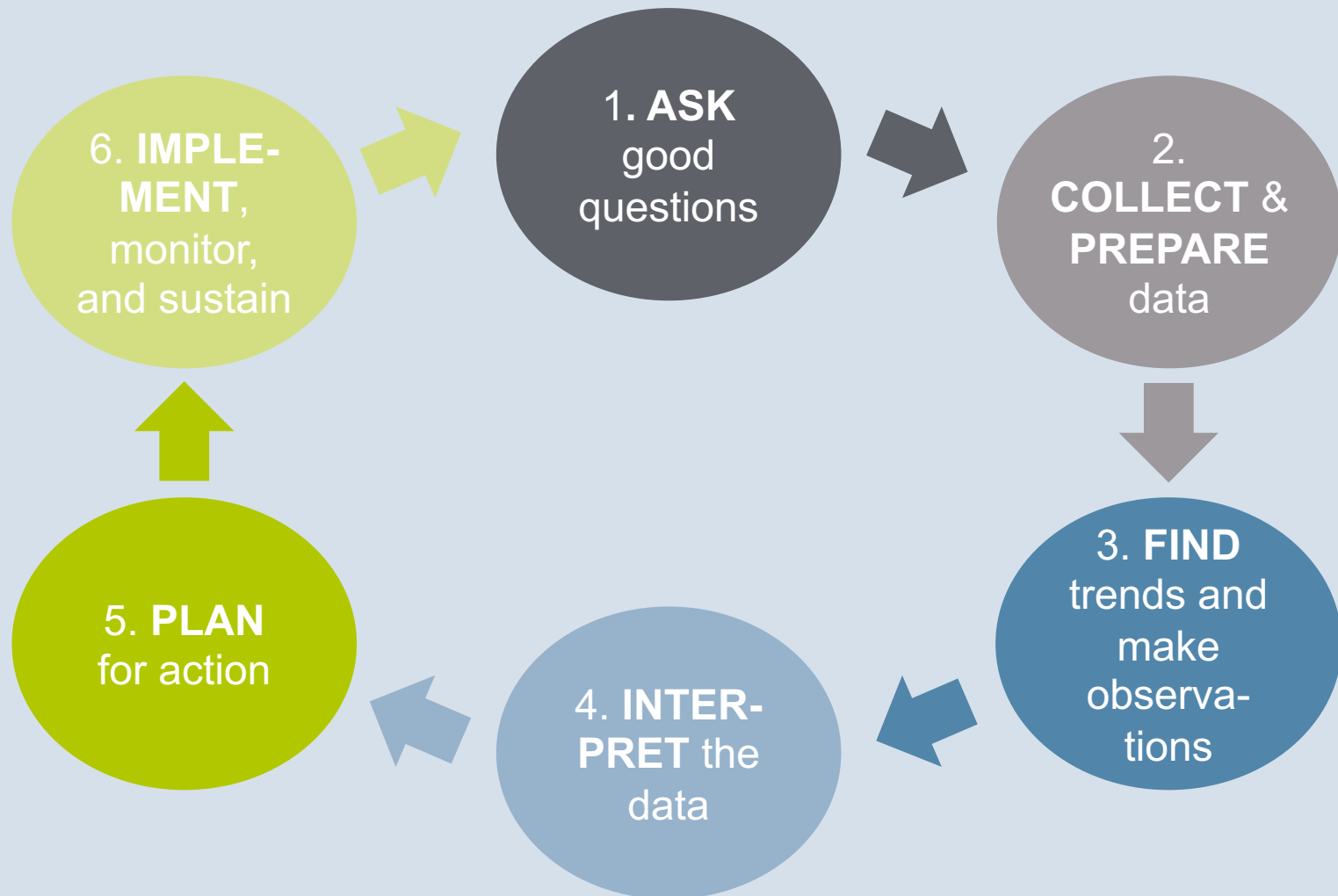


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Emerging Areas in Data-Driven Decision Making

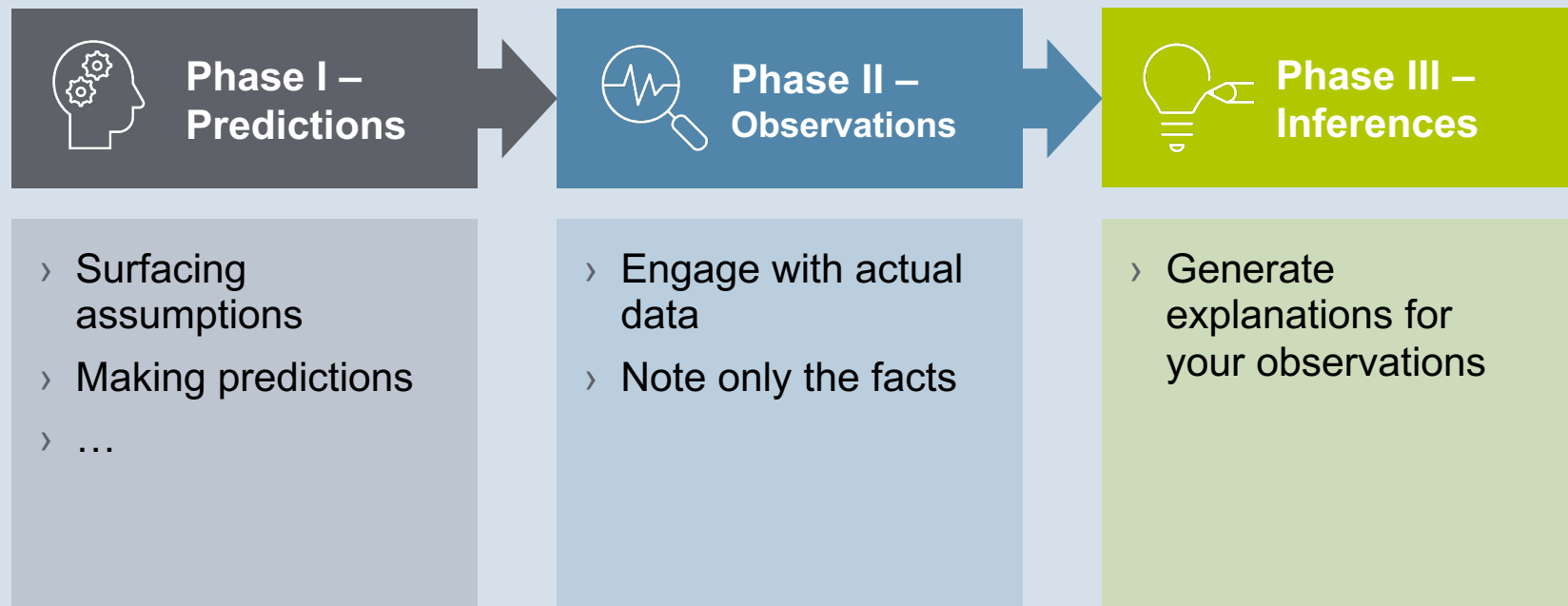
Data Driven Dialogue – an Overview



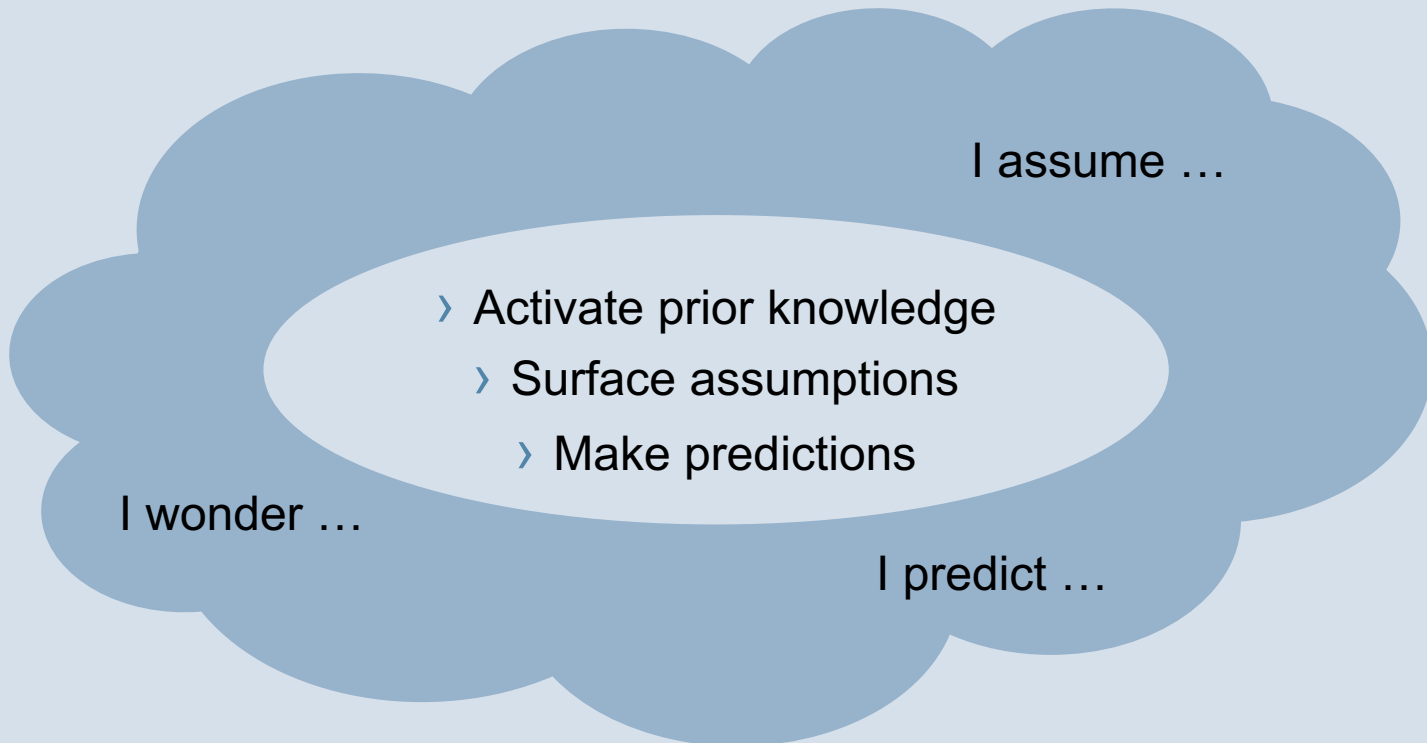
Data Driven Dialogue – What is Needed?



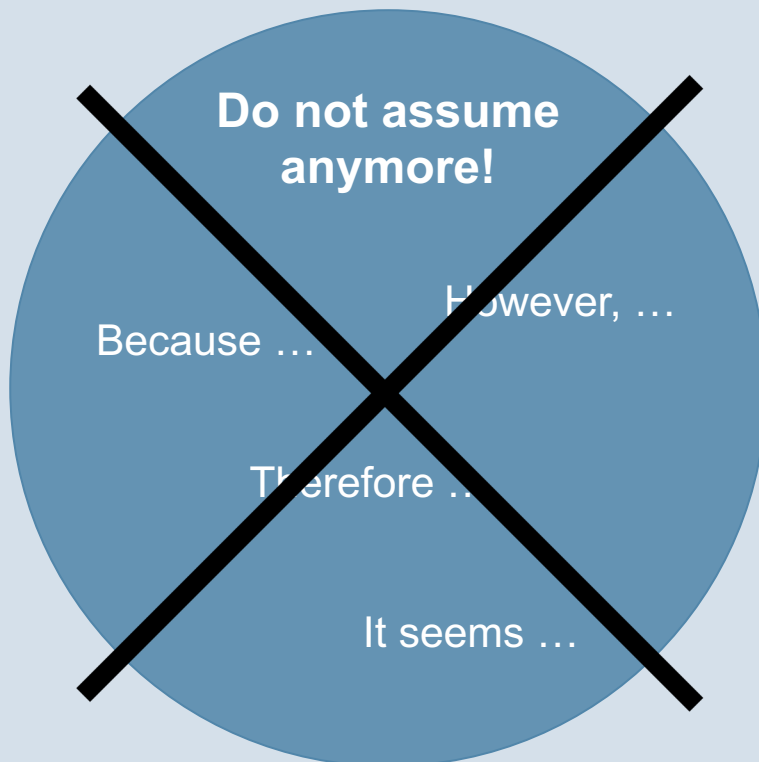
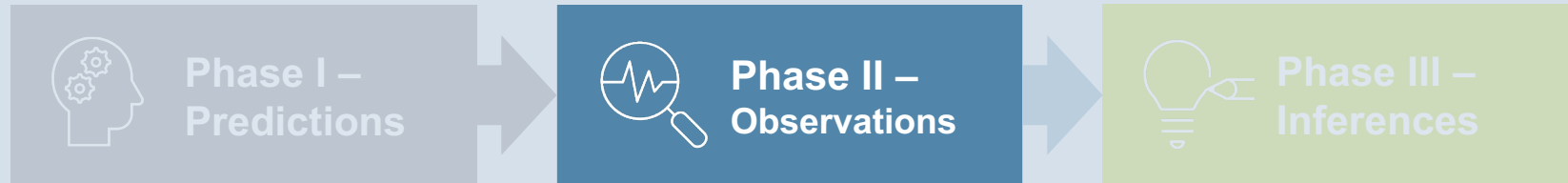
The Three Phases of Data Driven Dialogue



Data-Driven Dialogue – Phase 1



Data-Driven Dialogue – Phase 2



Data-Driven Dialogue – Phase 3



Generate multiple **explanations** for your observations



Identify additional data to **confirm** or **contradict** your explanations

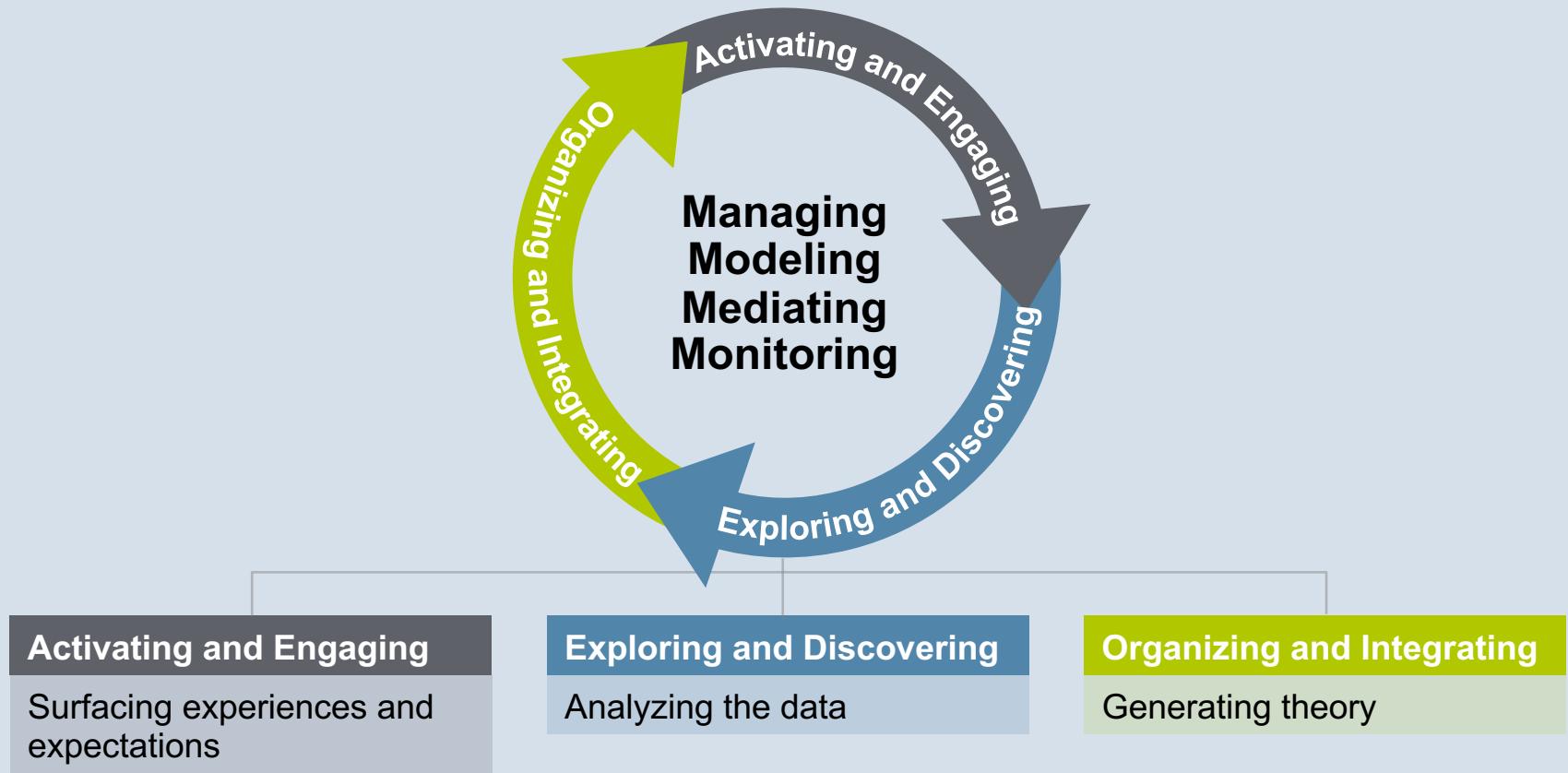


Propose **solutions/responses**



Identify data needed to **monitor implementation** of your solutions/responses

The Collaborative Learning Cycle



The Collaborative Learning Cycle – Phase 1: Activating and Engaging

Tips for success:



Distinguish between predictions and assumptions.



Develop predictions and related assumptions concurrently.



Record predictions and their related assumptions.



Record predictions on a facsimile of the data display.



If group members do not agree on their predictions or assumptions, record more than one set of predictions and their related assumptions.

The Collaborative Learning Cycle – Phase 2: Exploring and Discovering

Tips for success:



Provide time to orient to the data displays before talking.



Develop a sequence for exploration and designate a starting point.



Apply structures and protocols to balance participation.



Establish a public recording protocol.



Chart observations in language that is concise and specific.

The Collaborative Learning Cycle – Phase 3: Organizing and Integrating

Tips for success:



Study success.



Generate multiple theories of causation.



Seek calibrating data that are in existing archives.



Generate multiple theories of solution.



Make sure goals are clear and measurable.



Data Are Not Insights



Understanding Your Psychological Biases in Decision Making



Data-Driven Decision Making



How to Ask Data-Driven Questions



How to Evaluate Data Integrity



Creating Richer Data-Driven Dialogue



The Art of Guestimating – The Fermi Method



Emerging Areas in Data-Driven Decision Making

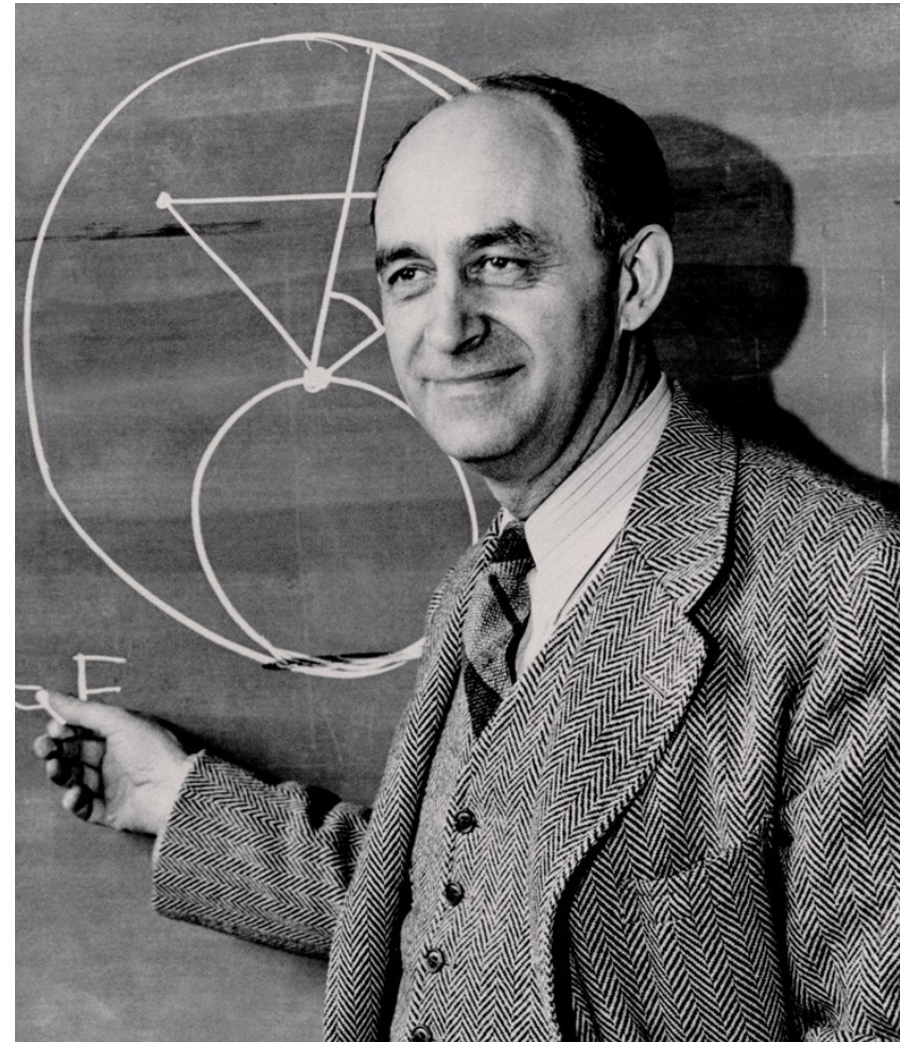
Enrico Fermi and the Fermi-problems

Enrico Fermi

- › Italian-American physicist
- › Creator of the world's largest first nuclear reactor
- › Known for his **ability to make good approximate calculations with little or no actual data**

Fermi problems

- › Making **justified guesses** about **quantities** and their **variance** or **lower and upper bounds**



“How many piano tuners are there in Chicago?” – a Fermi Problem

We make the following assumptions/estimations:



Approximately **5,000,000** people living in **Chicago**.



On average, **two persons** in each household in **Chicago**.



Roughly **one household in twenty** has a piano that is tuned regularly.



Pianos are tuned on average about **once per year**.



It takes a piano tuner about **two hours** to tune a piano



Each piano tuner works **eight hours** in a day, **five days** in a week, and **50 weeks** in a year.

“How many piano tuners are there in Chicago?” – a Fermi Problem

Number of pianos tunings in Chicago in a single year:

$(5,000,000 \text{ persons in Chicago}) / (2 \text{ persons/household}) \times (1 \text{ piano}/20 \text{ household}) \times (1 \text{ piano tuning per piano per year})$
= 125,000 piano tunings per year in Chicago.

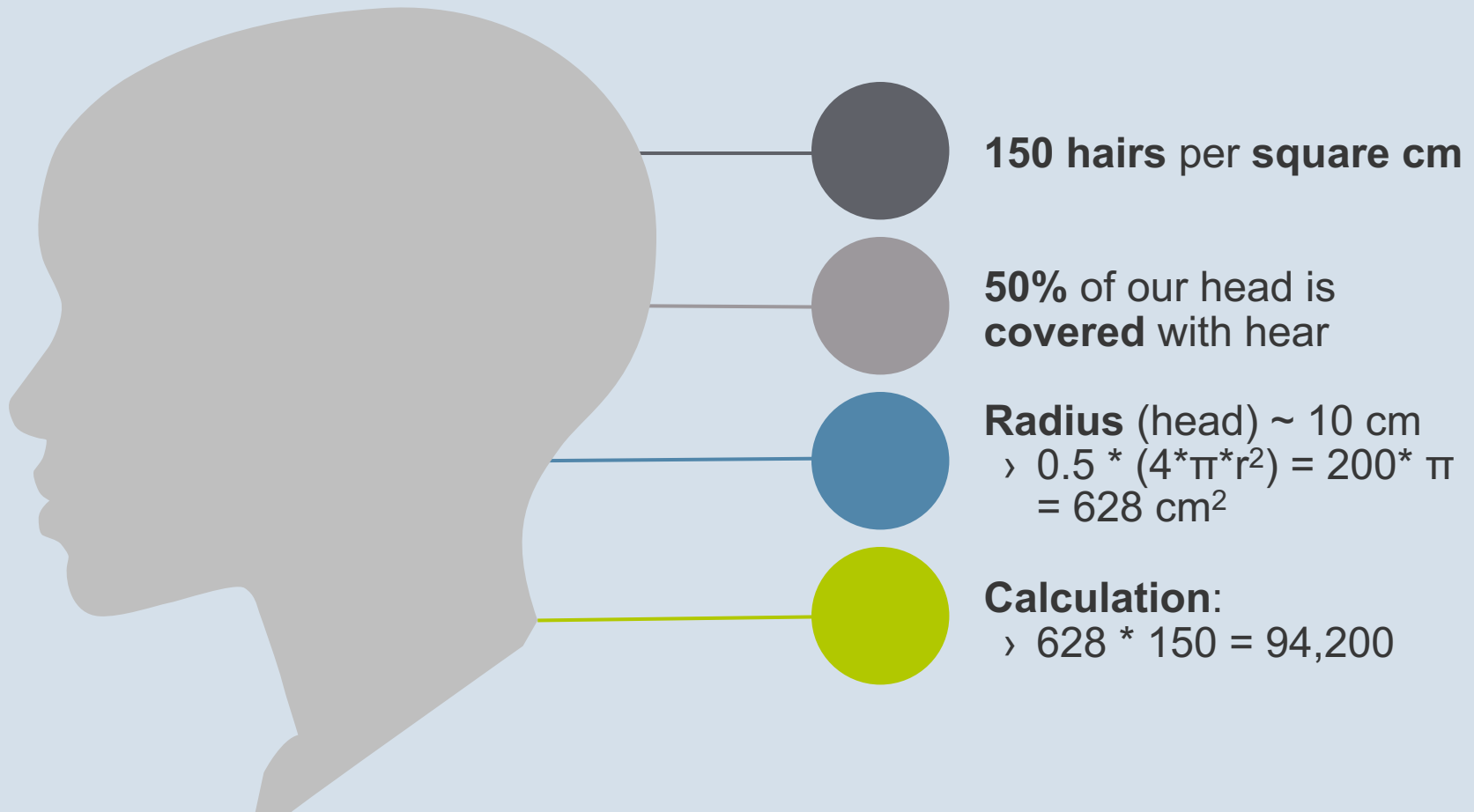
The average piano tuner performs:

$(50 \text{ weeks/year}) \times (5 \text{ days/week}) \times (8 \text{ hours/day}) \times (1 \text{ piano tuning per 2 hours per piano tuner})$
= 1000 piano tunings per year per piano tuner.

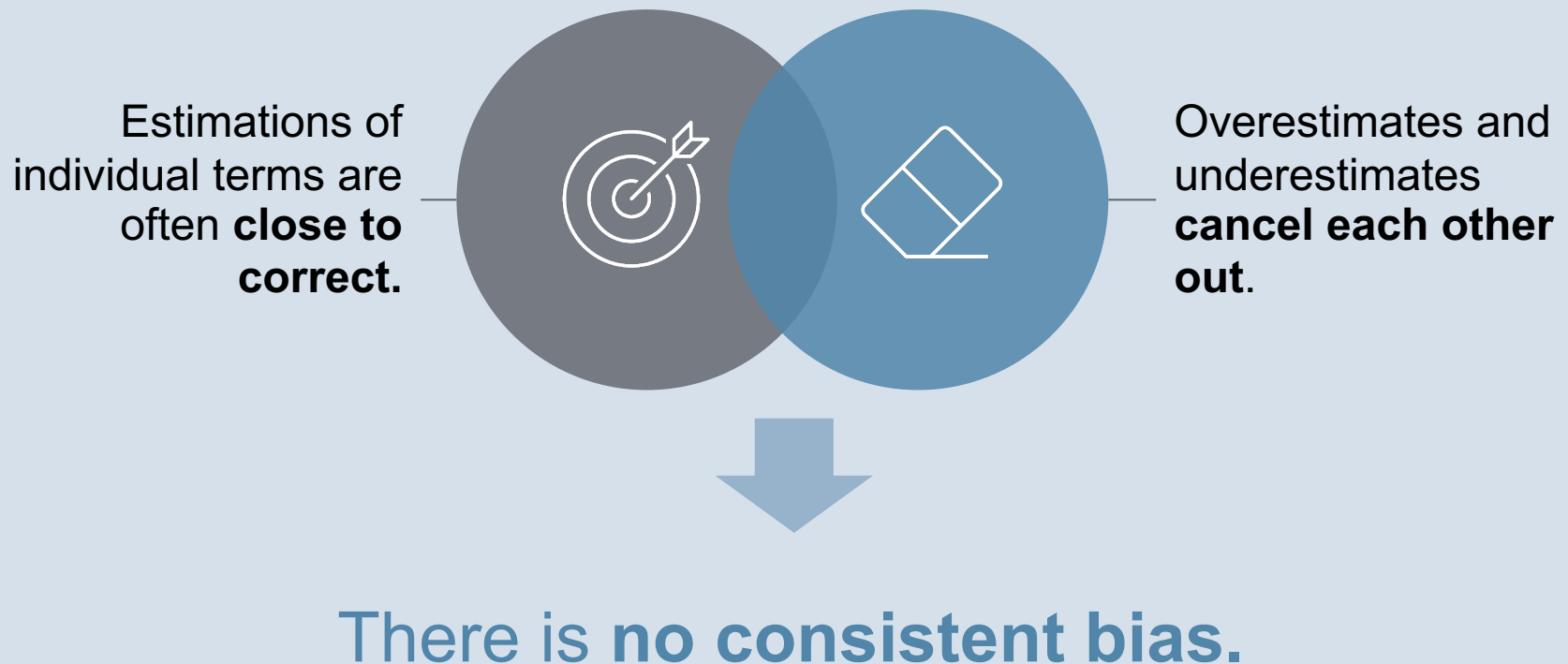
This gives us:

$(125,000 \text{ piano tuning per year in Chicago}) / (1000 \text{ piano tunings per year per piano tuner})$
= 125 piano tuners in Chicago.

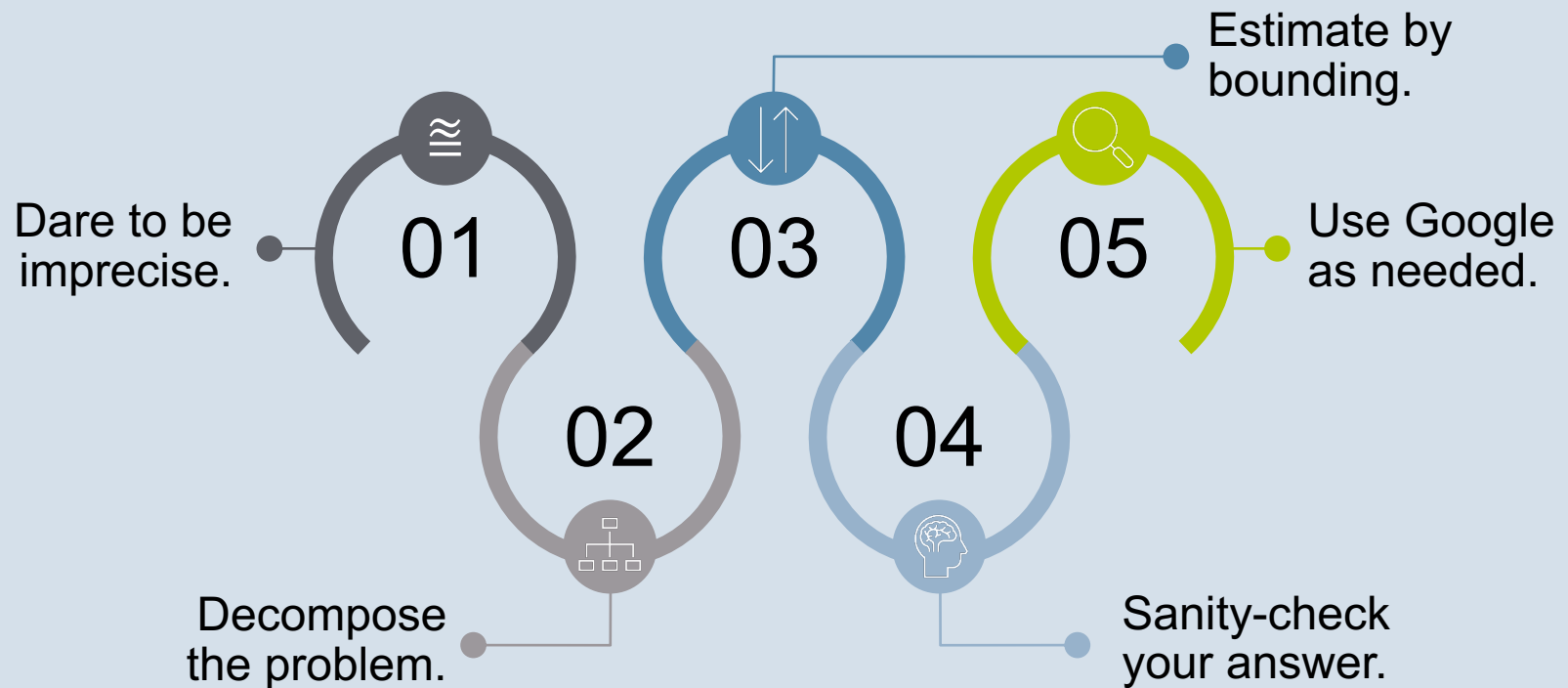
„How many hairs are present on your head?“ – a Fermi Problem



The Fermi Method – How Does It Work?



The Fermi Method – Estimation Tips




The Fermi Method – Estimation Tips: Estimate by Bounding (Example)

How much time per day does the average 15-year-old watch TV?

- Rough estimation: Between 2 minutes and 400 minutes
- Use the **approximate geometric mean (AGM)** (approximate square root of the product of the upper and lower bounds)
- What is the AGM of 2 and 400?
 - › $\rightarrow 2 = 2 \times 10^0$ and $400 = 4 \times 10^2$
 - › Average of the coefficients (2 and 4) is 3
 - › Average of exponents is (0 and 2) 1
 - › **AGM = $3 \times 10^1 = 30$** (*precise geometric mean 28.28*)

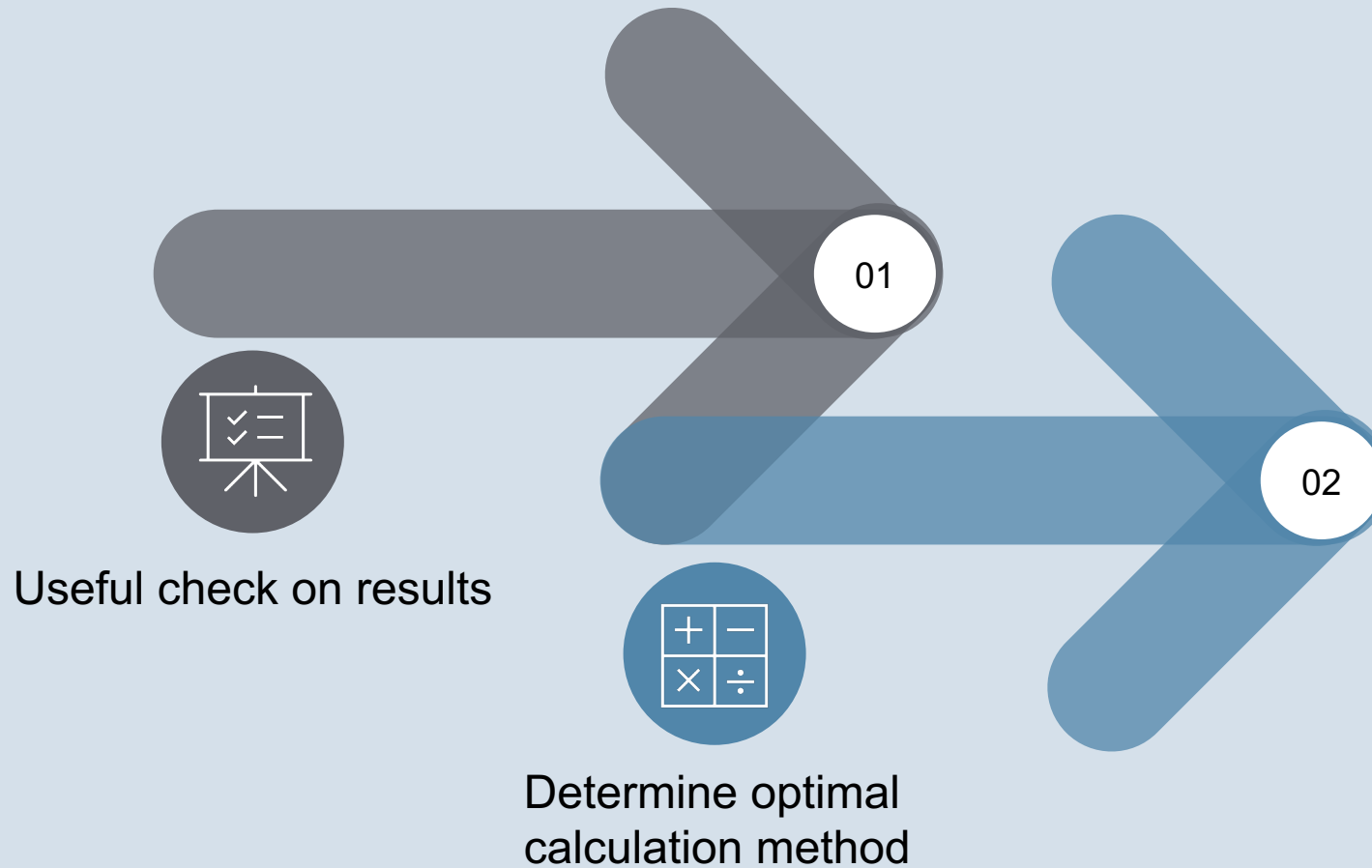


 If the sum of exponents is an odd number: Round the resulting exponent down and multiply the final answer by three.

Fermi Estimation Failure Modes



The Fermi Method – Advantages



„How many new passenger cars are sold each year in the USA?“ - Exercise

Approach #1: Car dealerships

- 1 How many new cars does a dealership sell per month?
 - › More than 5, less than 50
 - › AGM is 15
- 2 How many counties are there in the US?
 - › More than 300, less than 20,000
 - › AGM is 2,500
- 3 How many towns of 10,000 people or more are there per county?
 - › More than 10, less than 5,000
 - › AGM is 300
- 4 How many car dealerships are there in cities of 10,000 or more people?
 - › More than 2, less than 30
 - › AGM is 7.5



$$(15 \times 12) \times 7.5 \times 300 \times 2,500 = 1,012,500,000$$



„How many new passenger cars are sold each year in the USA?“ - Exercise

Approach #1: Population in the USA



~ 330 million people live in the US



~ 110 million people own cars



Lifetime of a car ~ 15 years

1/15 bought a car in the last year



$110 \text{ million} / 15 = 7.33 \text{ million new cars sold}$

Actual number (Google 2021) = 3.34 million



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Emerging Areas in Data-Driven Decision Making

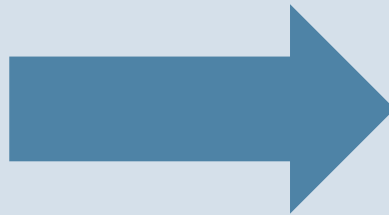
The Pandemic and Its Effects on Decision Making Processes

Data-driven decision making is based on...

PAST



Historical data



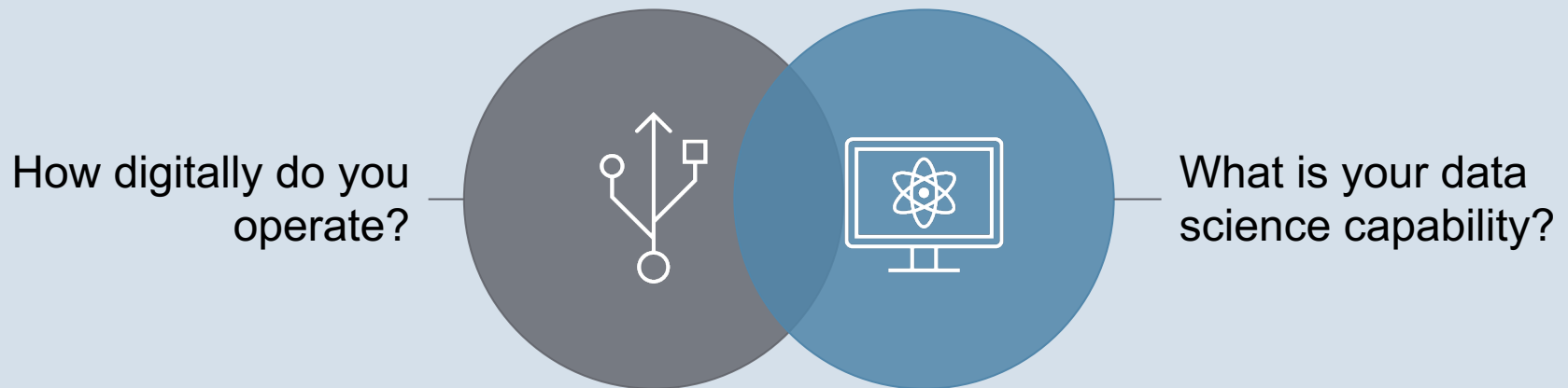
TODAY



“What if” simulations
with more dynamic data
and much less of it

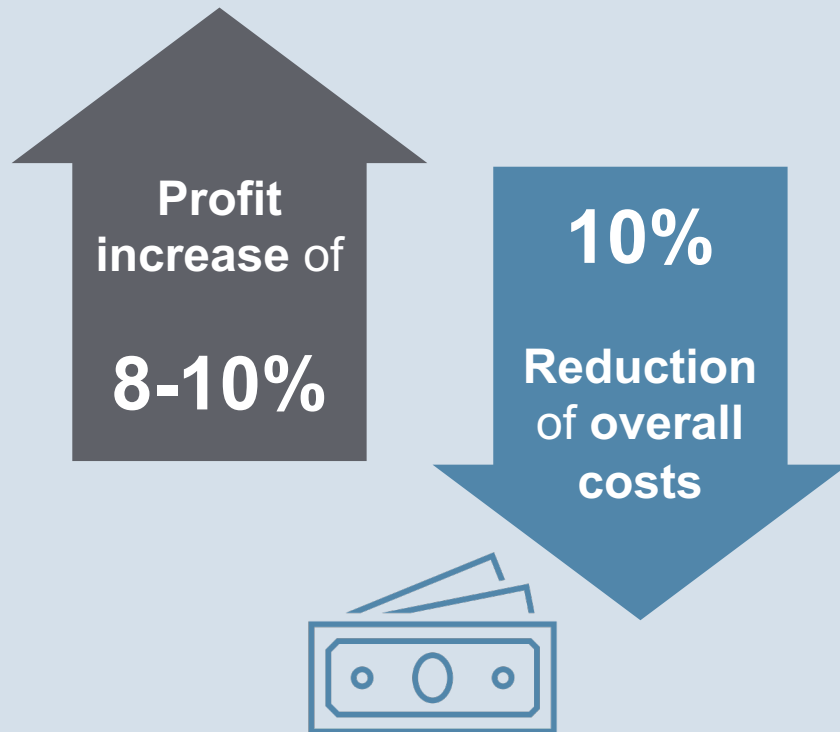
The Pandemic and Its Effects on Decision Making Processes

The viability of organizations adopting these new types of simulation-based tools to make decisions depends on the following characteristics:

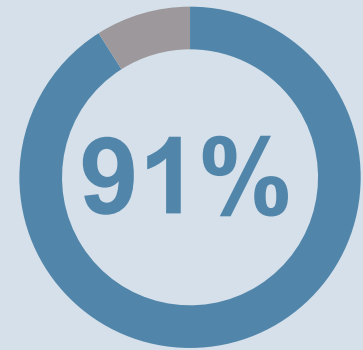


Data-Driven Decision Making – Status Quo

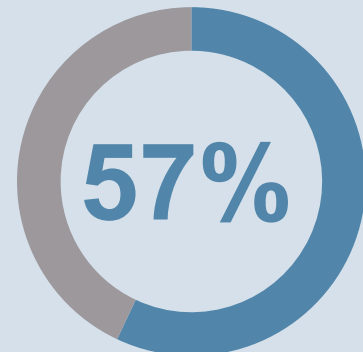
BUSINESSES USING DATA-DRIVEN
DECISION-MAKING EXPERIENCED A...



“DATA-DRIVEN
DECISION MAKING
IS IMPORTANT TO
MY BUSINESS”

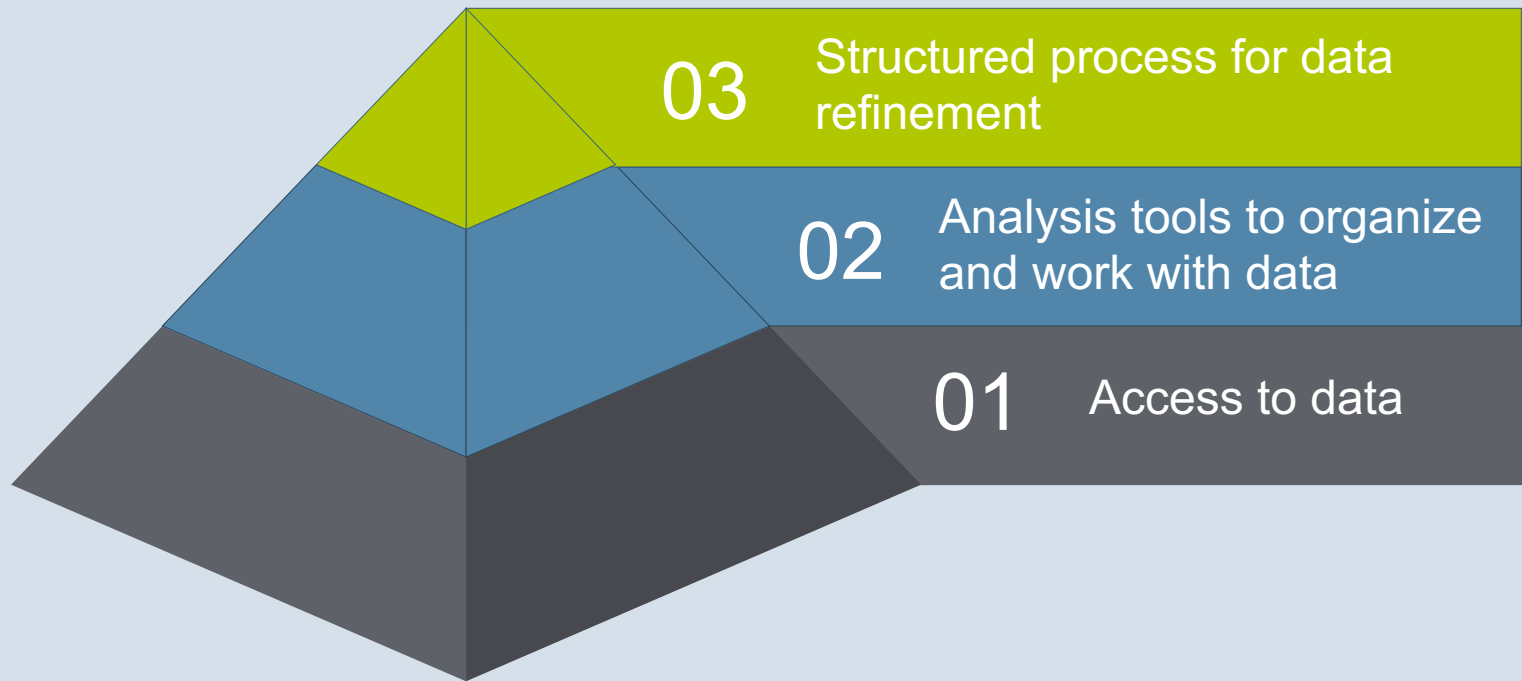


“WE ARE USING
DATA TO MAKE
DECISIONS IN OUR
BUSINESS”



Transforming Your Workforce into Data Professionals

Developing employees into data professionals:



Ways to Integrate Data in Daily Workflows



Data curiosity
and regular
use by all

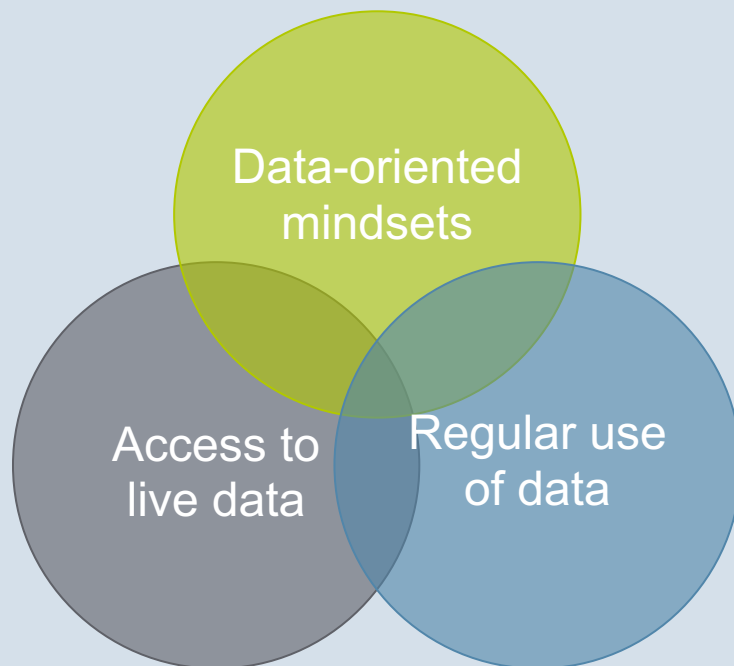


Eliminate
business and
data silos to
increase
collaboration



Leader-
modeled data
behaviors that
translate to the
front lines

Data Curiosity and Regular Use by All



Tips:

- › Leaders should commit to using analytics solutions as well
- › Establish formal trainings
- › Build internal communities
- › Support data skills

Eliminate Business and Data Silos to Increase Collaboration



Data just sitting on desktops ...



... or in spreadsheets ...



... or with data scientists disconnected from the business.

Tips:

- › Create governed, self-service data sources
- › Build a community of data champions
- › Share data in common, accessible spaces

Leader-Modeled Data Behaviors That Translate To The Front Lines



Make decisions at every level



Intervene with cost-intensive projects

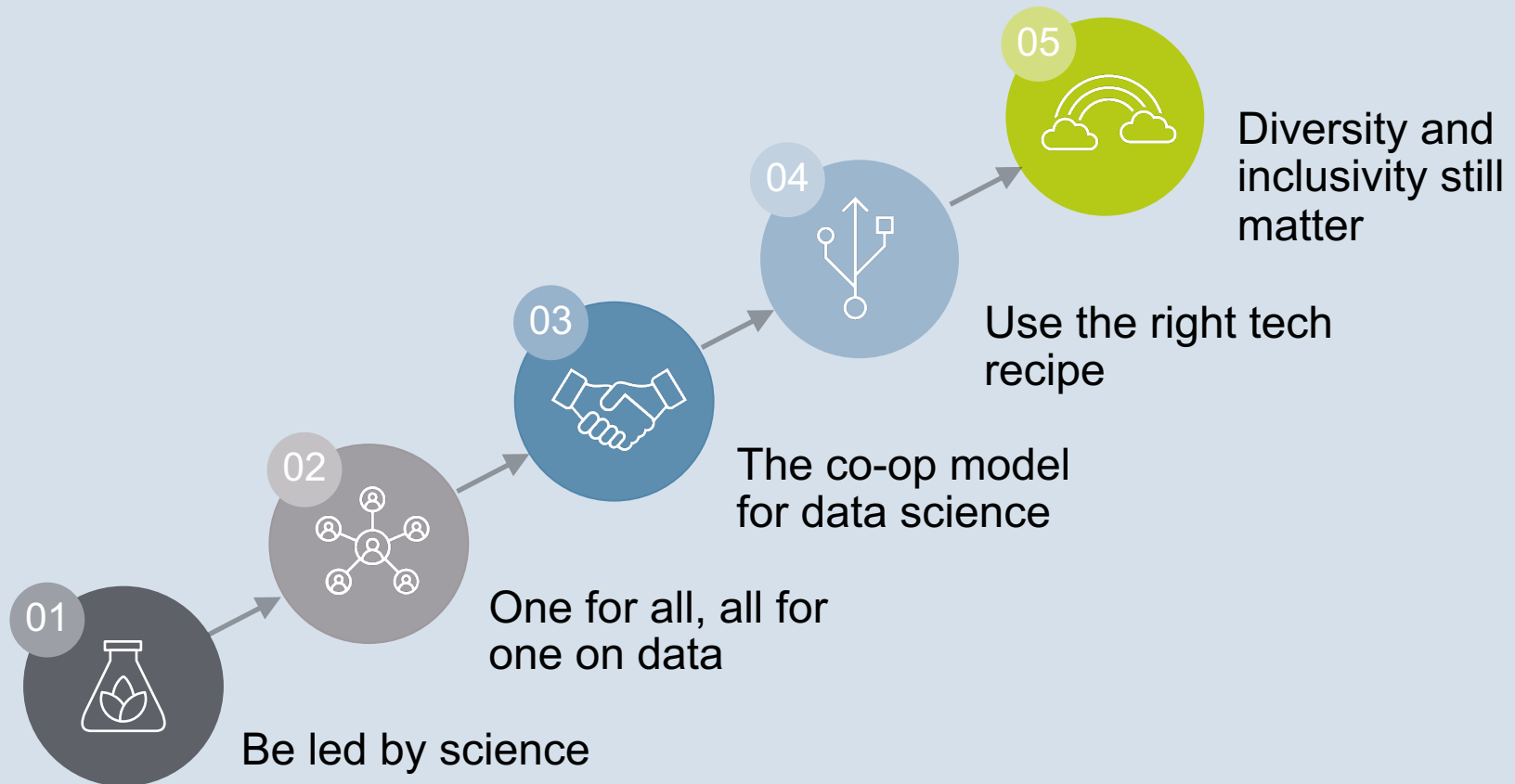


Listen to feedback, communicate with data

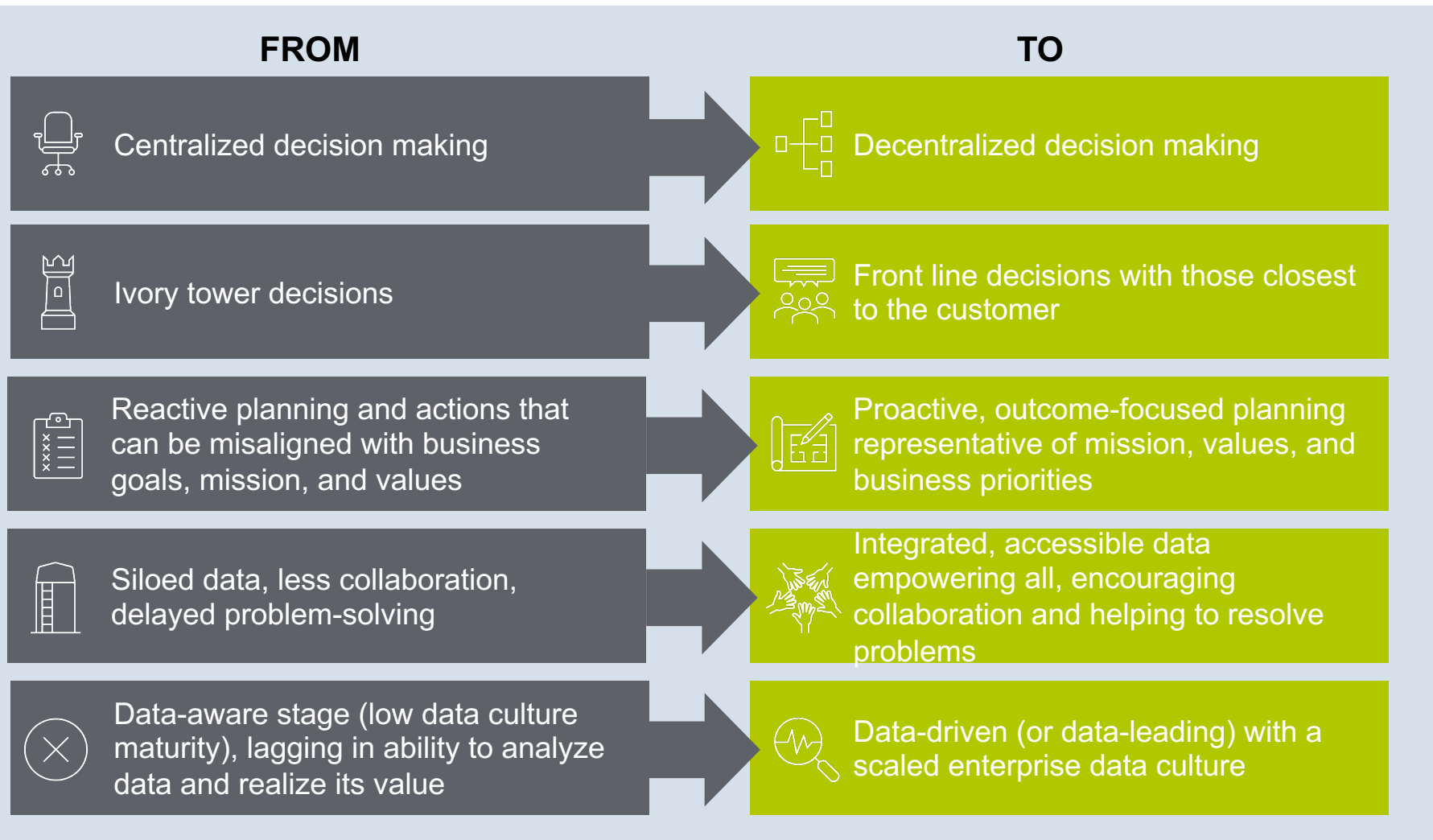
Tips:

- › Open up data access
- › Empower employees with data
- › Develop opportunities for customer-focused innovation

How to Navigate the New Normal Using New Data-Driven Approaches



The Shift: Strategic Influences of a Data Culture



Key Takeaways

01 Remember that data are not insights!

02 Understand that you are victim to psychological biases!

03 Data-Driven Decision Making is about making informed and verified decisions based on the analysis of accurate and relevant data!

04 Only asking the right, relevant, and actionable questions will create value from your data!

05 Data integrity, so the reliability and trustworthiness of your data throughout time, is key to create value from your data!

06 Create richer data-driven dialogue by first making assumptions, then objectively observing your data and last, building inferences by combining both steps!

07 The Fermi-method is a good way to establish rough estimates when you do not have sufficient data!

08 Only firms who realize that data-driven decision making is the future and establish a data culture in their organization, will be able to be successful!

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- <https://www.forbes.com/sites/tableau/2021/07/30/how-to-harness-a-new-wave-of-data-driven-decision-making/?sh=112a8f085ddd>
- <https://kepner-tregoe.com/blogs/the-future-of-work-data-driven-decision-making/>
- <https://www.superoffice.com/blog/data-driven-decision-making/>