

# Big Data and Business Analytics



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University**

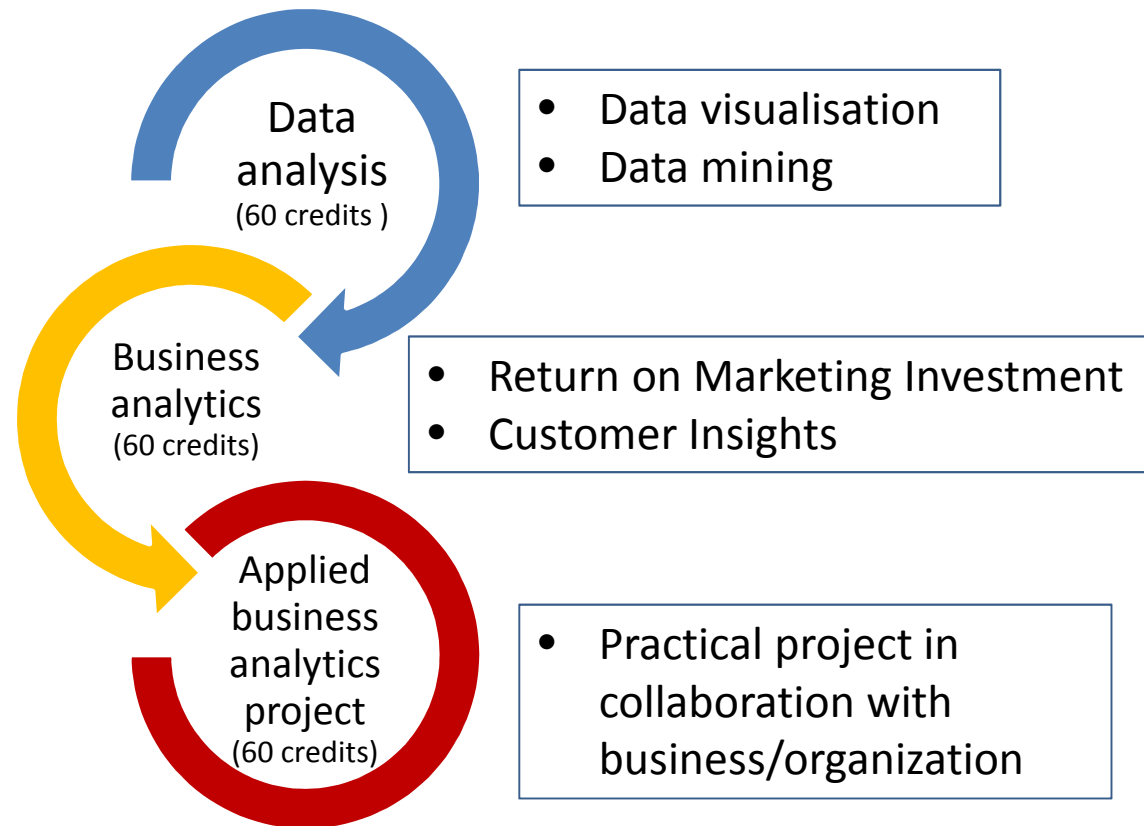
# Masters in Analytics [Business - Marketing]

180 credit masters

Start Feb. 2015

Block mode

12 or 24 months



# Customer insights in a nutshell



Categorizing

Predicting



# Example of a segmentation

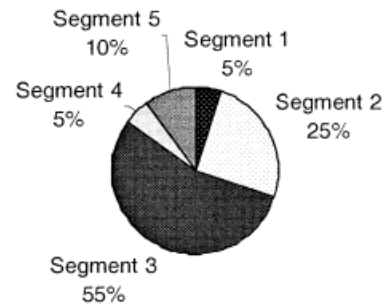
	Small amount per purchase	High amount per purchase
<3 purchases	Low value clients	High value clients
$\geq 3$ purchases	Active budget clients	Stars

# Examples of developments

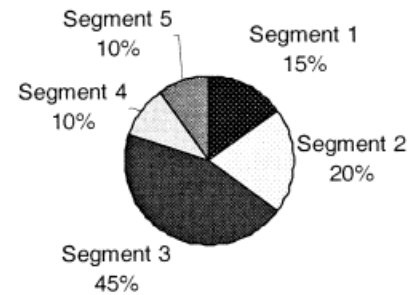
- More data and statistical analysis for segmentation
- Longitudinal segmentation models
- Segmentation models with covariates
- International segmentation models

# International applications

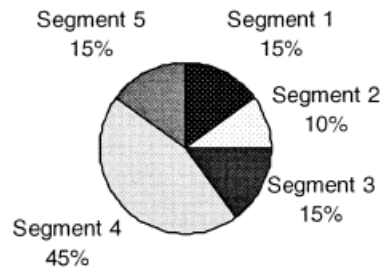
## *Netherlands*



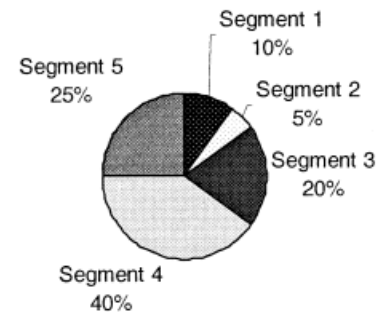
## *Germany*



## *Australia*



## *NZ*

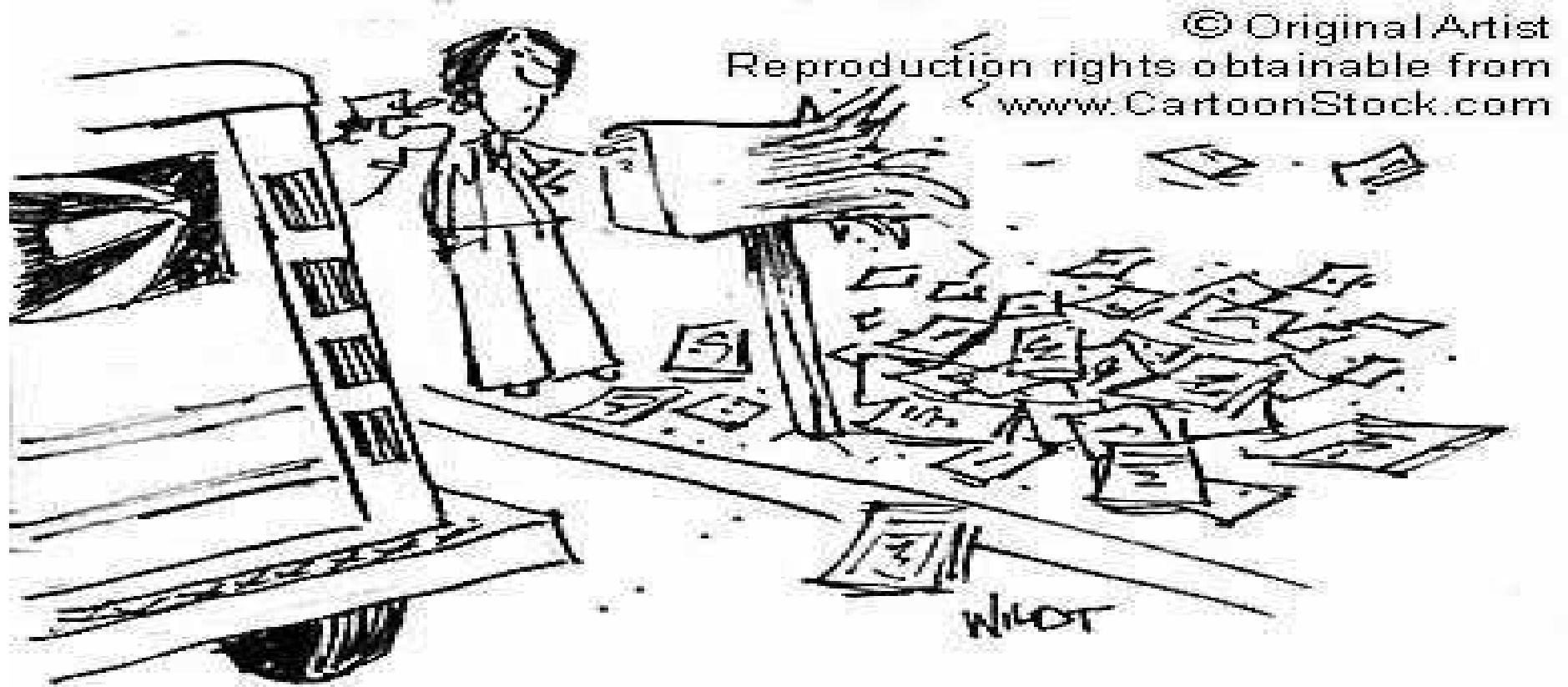


Bijmolt, T.H.A., Paas, L.J., Vermunt, J.K. (2004), "Country and consumer segmentation: Multi-level latent class analysis of financial product ownership", *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, 21 (4), 323-340

## A segmentation of European countries based on household financial product portfolios

Country segment	Relative size	Posterior probabilities of country-segment membership $\{P(Z_j=t Y_j)\}^a$	
		Country	Probability
1	0.256	Belgium, Germany (East), Germany (West), The Netherlands	1.000
		Luxembourg	0.811
2	0.260	Austria, Denmark, Finland, Sweden	1.000
		Luxembourg	0.189
3	0.175	Great Britain, Ireland, Northern Ireland	1.000
4	0.119	Italy, Portugal	1.000
5	0.064	Spain	1.000
6	0.064	Greece	1.000
7	0.064	France	1.000

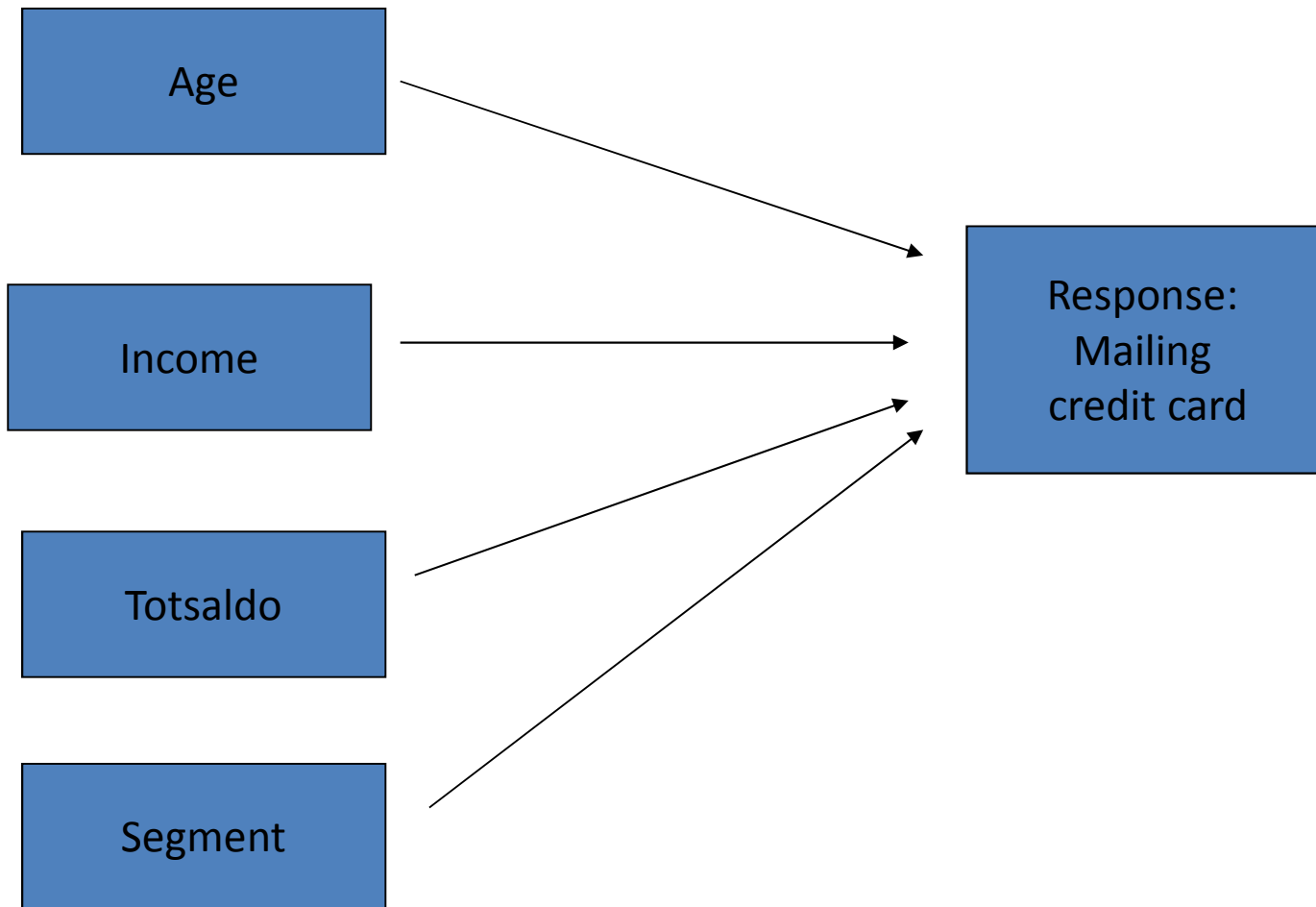
# Predictive model, e.g., postal mail



**\*Whoa! A classic case of mailbox catalog  
overload blowout!**



# A predictive model

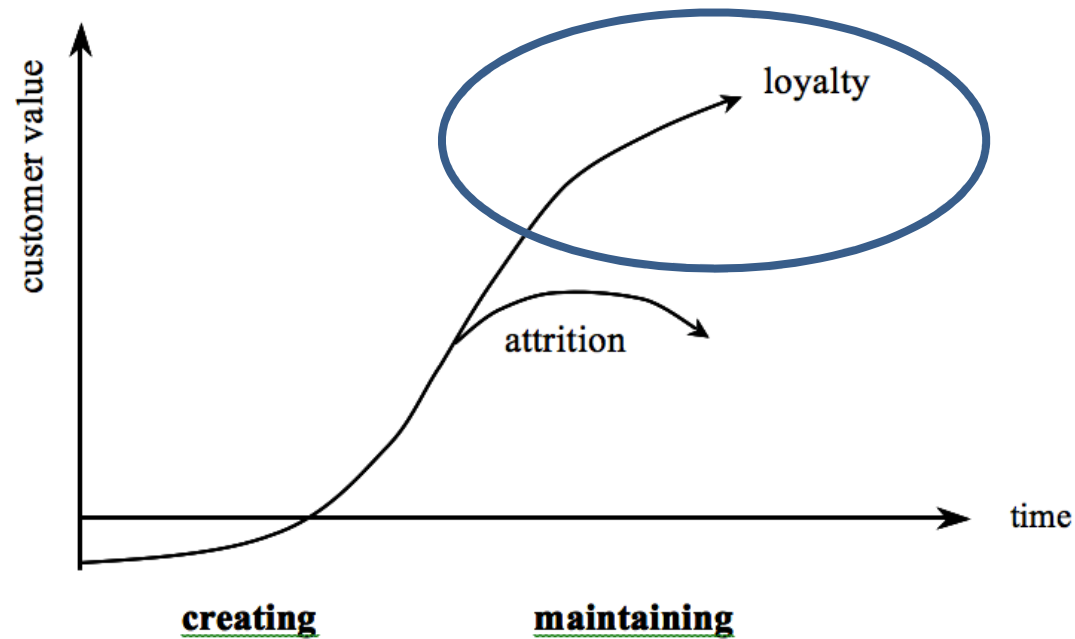


# Selection of potential respondents

- Customers where  $\text{exp}(\text{yield}) > \text{costs}$
- Example, if a mailing costs \$1 and the expected yield of a response is \$100 select all customers with a response probability of at least  $\frac{1}{100} \times 100\% = 1\%$

# A preferred alternative

*The proposed customer life cycle (CLC)*



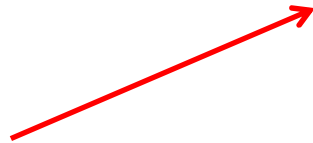
- Acquires the person as a customer;
- Reinforces the customer relationship by cross-selling products;
- Keeps him or her as a loyal customer; and
- Turns the customer into an ambassador.

# Product ladders



Paas, L.J. (2009), "Acquisition pattern analysis for evolutionary database marketing", *The Service Industries Journal*, 29 (6), 805-812.

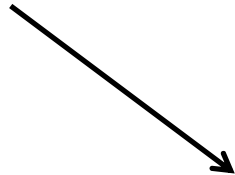
# Return on Marketing Investment



$$\text{Return} = \$0.10 - \$1 = -\$0.90$$



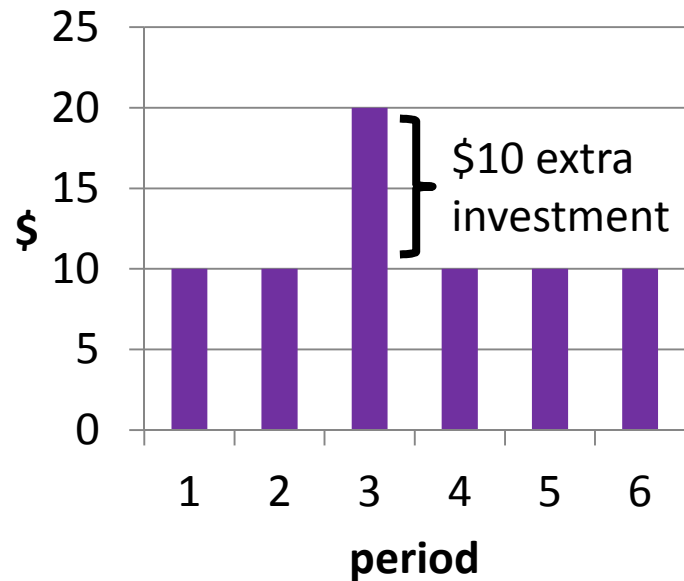
$$\text{Return} = \$1 - \$1 = 0$$



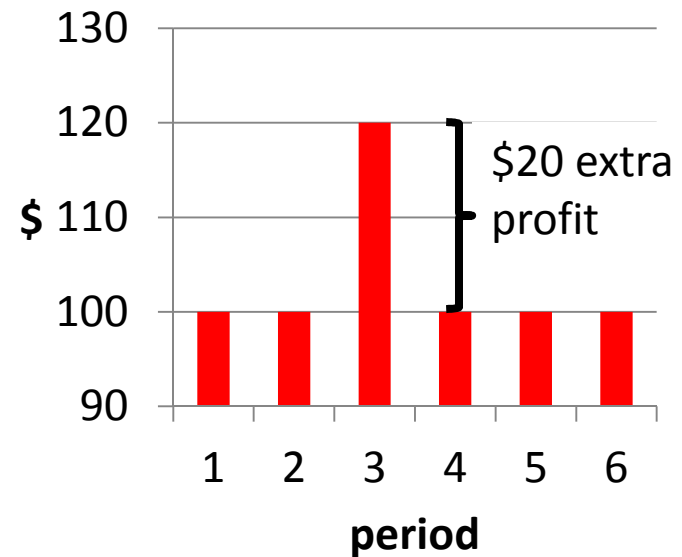
$$\text{Return} = \$10 - \$1 = \$9$$

# Essence of approach

## Marketing investment



## Gross profit



Return on Investment =

$$\frac{\$20 - \$10}{\$10} = \$1$$

# Measuring the Return: Practice

creating: new products, services

communicating: advertising, social media

delivering: distribution

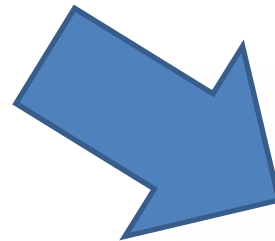
exchanging: pricing



## Messy reality:

Fickle consumers, fierce competitors, seasonality, product-harm crises, price wars, recessions, etc.

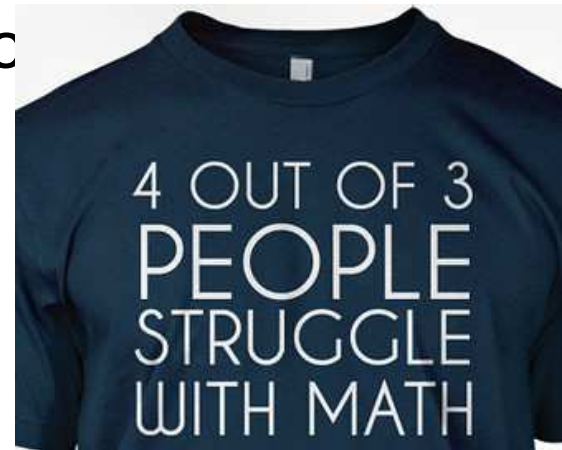
**Solution: Big data and sound statistical models**



Sales, profits

# Why lack of business analytics in marketing practice?

- Resistance:
  - “Marketing is not quantifiable”
  - “Models are never complete”
  - “Analyses are backward looking”
  - Fear for negative ROI
- Difficult:
  - Econometrics, statistics, ...
  - Costs (time and money)





# Overcoming barriers

- Overcoming resistance
  - Intuition and models are complements
  - No black boxes
  - Discuss outcomes in terms of business decision making
- Overcoming skills shortage
  - Massey University's Masters in Analytics [Business]
  - [www.massey.ac.nz/massey/go/analytics](http://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/go/analytics)
  - L.J.Paas@massey.ac.nz