

OVERVIEW

- Question: What is the value of "Big Data" for SMEs?
- Large Representative Sample: 310,000 firms with POS in Spain
- **Treatment:** large bank provides monthly reports free of charge on credit card transactions of:
 - Own firm's clientele
 - Competitors' clientele
- Moderate Adoption: 7,100 adopters
- Big Impact: Adoption increases revenue by 4-9% (IV and <u>LATE</u>)
- **Mechanism:** New revenue sources + better resource allocation (more here?)
- Heterogeneity: Smaller firms benefit the most
- Surprises: No variation by "sophistication" (cool measure!) or local competition (noisy)



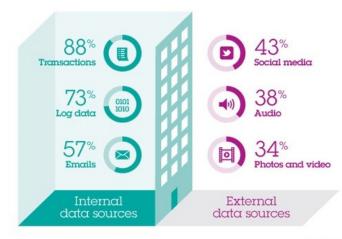
WHAT IS BIG DATA?

- A "data hairball" (Lisa Arthur, Forbes, 8/1/13)
- "Big data is new and 'ginormous' and scary very, very scary" (Lisa Arthur, *Forbes*, 8/15/2013)
- Data so large it's difficult to process using traditional database or software techniques (Wikipedia)
- "Volume, Variety & Velocity" (Doug Laney, Gartner)
- "The oil of the 21st Century...

...and **analytics** is the combustion engine"

- Peter Sondergaard, Gartner







BOUNDLESS



HOW IS DATA USED?

- Value of information associated with how it is used in "Data-Driven Decision Making" (Brynjolfsson, Hitt, and Kim 2011)
- Management and Organizational Practices Survey (MOPS) Brynjolfsson and McElheran (2016 & 2019) and Brynjolfsson, Jin, and McElheran (2020)
- "Big Use of Small Data"
 - High availability of data
 - High use of data in decision making
 - Predictive analytics
 - Organizational complements
 - Fit with business processes



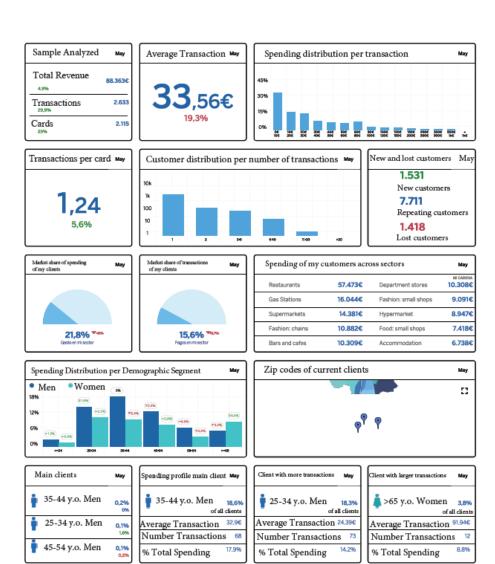
"SMALL USE OF BIG DATA"

- Scale of data unavailable to a single SME
- Free!
- Easy to absorb
- Outsourced Data Viz Capabilities

Vs

- Descriptive (not predictive) analytics
- "Rearview mirror"
- Not tailored to the firm
- Available to competitors





BIG QUESTION

"If this is so great, why isn't everyone doing it?"



WHAT CAN DRIVE NON-ADOPTION HERE?

High costs

- High fixed costs + lack of scale economies
- Adjustment costs (co-invention)

Low returns

- Poor value creation (e.g., bad fit)
- Poor value capture (e.g., market structure prevents firm from reaping ROI)
- Being too "late to the party"

Other barriers

- Awareness/inattention challenges
- Low levels of complements

Other techniques



IMPLICATIONS, PART 1

- Adopters will be firms where:
 - Free reports overcome fixed costs of adoption (low EOS)
 - Some is better than none ("laggards")
 - Enthusiasm of local bank employees affects decision to adopt (managerial inattention?)
 - Imitation of competitors is desirable (market positioning and "fit")



IMPLICATIONS, PART 2

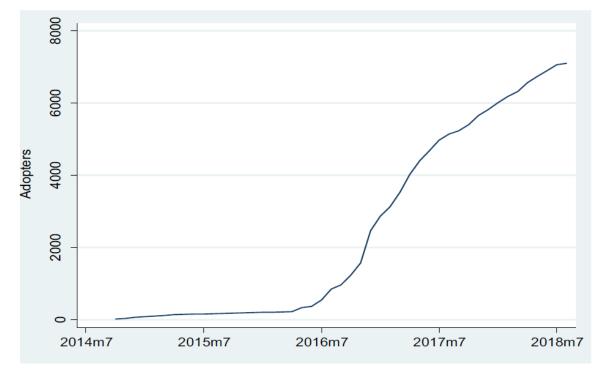
- Non-adopters will be those that:
 - Are already great at this (very competent)
 - No difference by "sophistication" → what were they doing before?
 - Cannot even make use of this (very incompetent)
 - So, the average might be similar, per Table 1, must mask key heterogeneity
 - Pursue differentiation (optimally non-adopting)
 - This will bias downward the differential returns
 - This will complicate the policy and managerial recommendations...



SUGGESTIONS

- Look among those that eventually adopt
- Compare early vs late as in Athey and Stern (2000)
- Drop pilot?
- More on size heterogeneity of nonadopters?

Figure 1: Number of adopters over time





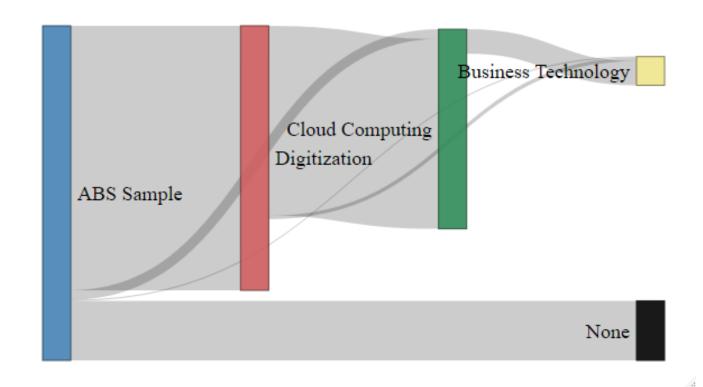
OUTCOMES & SHORT-TERM IMPLICATIONS

- Increased competence at the low end of the competence distribution
- Increased imitation and business stealing
- Increased resource allocation efficiency
- Increased sales to underserved customer segments
 - Underrepresented geographic areas
 - Underrepresented gender-age groups



LONG-TERM IMPLICATIONS?

What happens when firms access outsourced analytics capabilities without the building blocks?





CONTRIBUTION

- Under-studied part of firm size distribution
- Clean "before and after" in large data set
- Great "existence proof" of benefits to smaller firms
- Care taken with identification
- Important visibility to mechanisms
- Great inspiration for follow-on work!



THANK YOU!

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