DATA INTELLIGENCE

Find out about what data intelligence is, and how financial institutions use it to gain competitive advantage



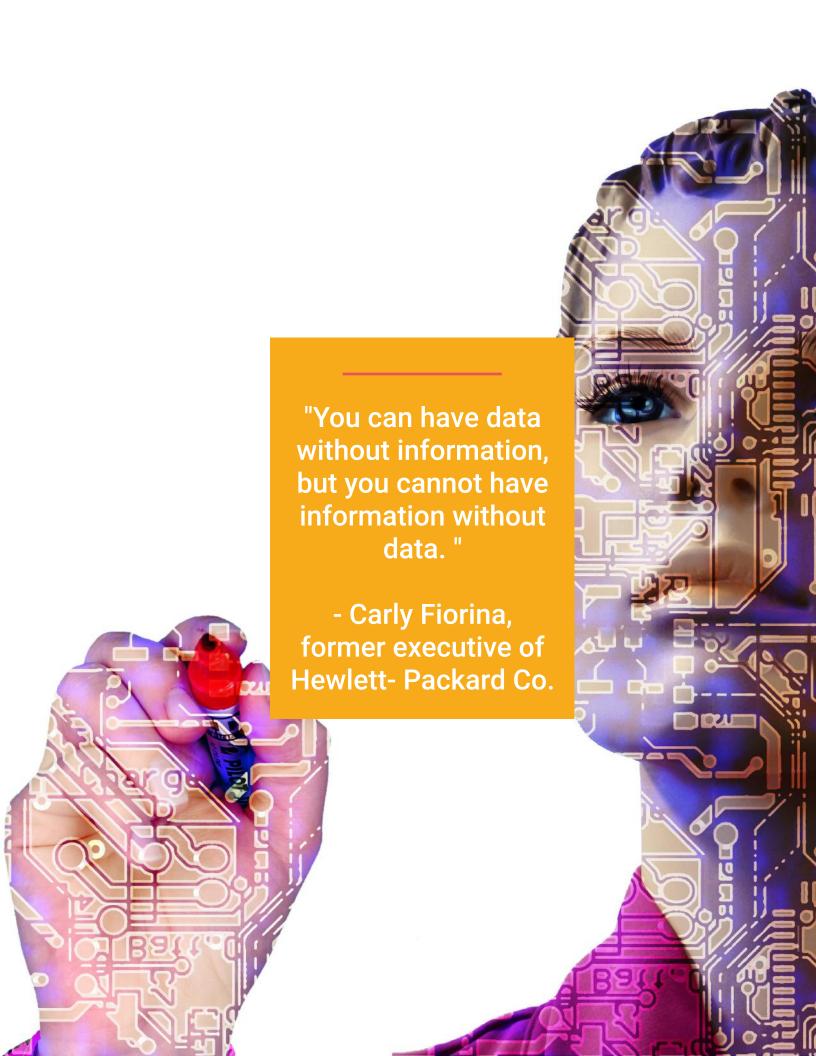
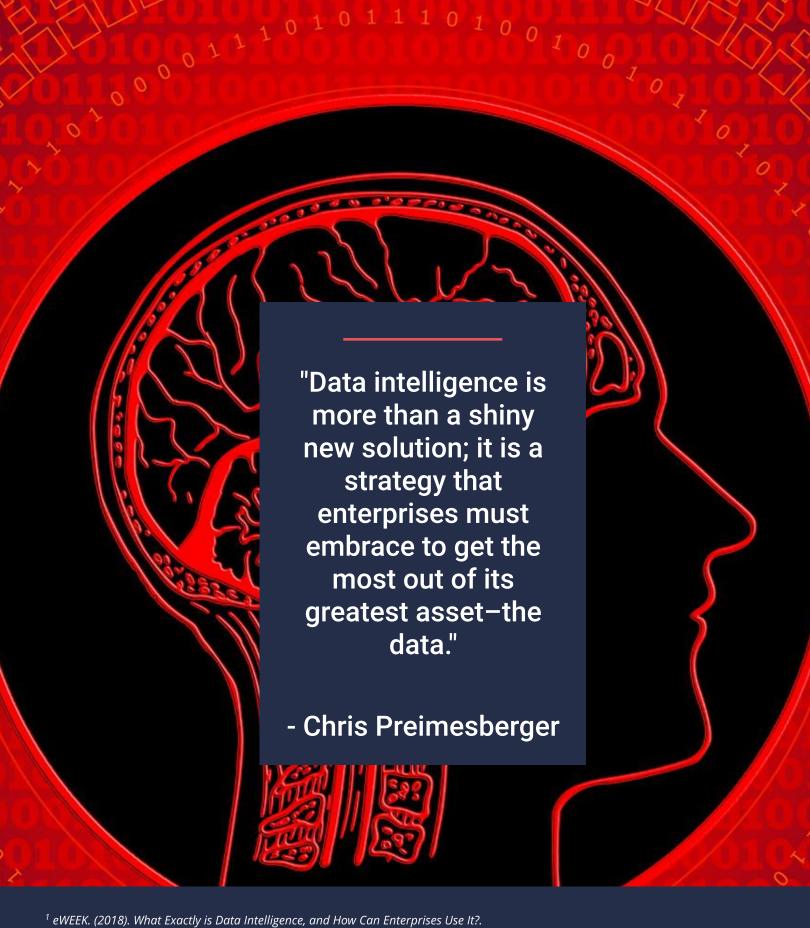




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¹ eWEEK. (2018). What Exactly is Data Intelligence, and How Can Enterprises Use It?. http://www.eweek.com/innovation/what-exactly-is-data-intelligence-and-how-can-enterprises-use-it

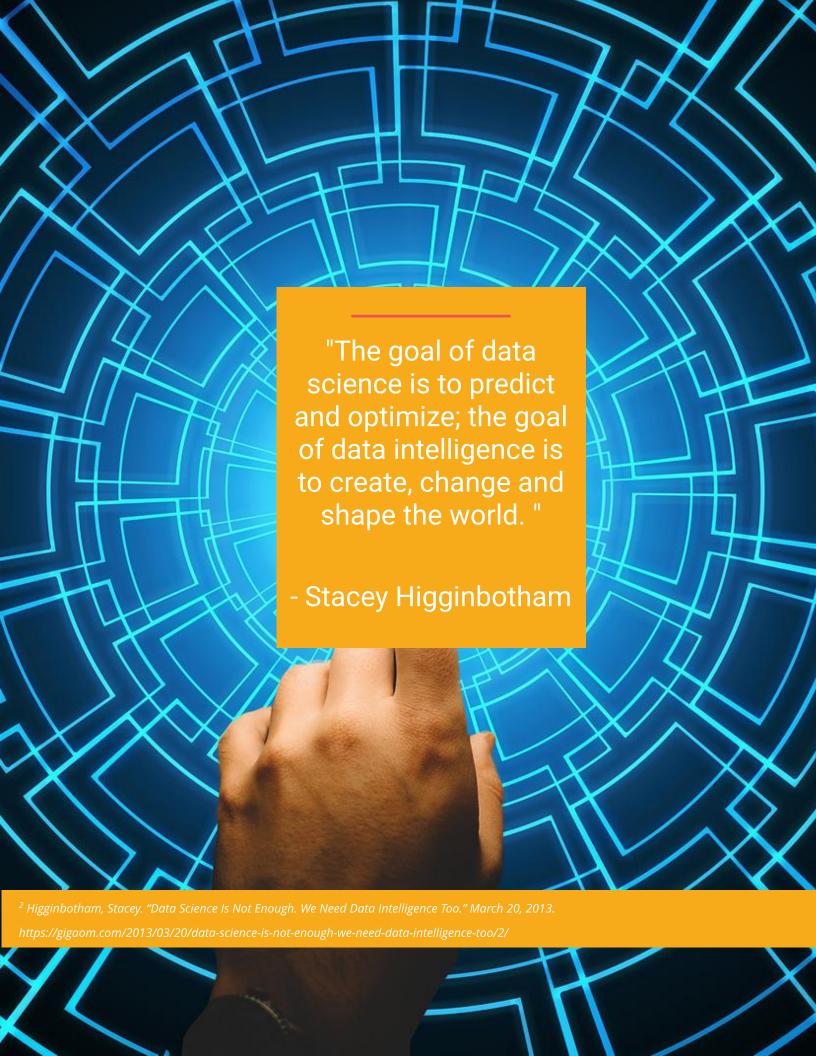


INTRODUCTION

Recent innovations have been designed and developed to embrace behavioural psychology. Data intelligence seeks to use these capabilities to improve the financial habits of consumers. Its machine learning capabilities allow for the automation of chores and provide personalised advice that is actionable.

The promise of data intelligence draws three critical purposes for individual consumers:

- Allows the consumers' financial life to be brought into focus on a daily basis
- Allows consumers to see the appropriateness of transactional decisions
- Allows for greater understanding of how changes in behaviour might improve financial wellness





UNDERSTANDING DATA INTELLIGENCE

Data intelligence enhances the financial lives of consumers. It provides consumers with new perspectives, which derives from transactional and goal-oriented data.

It uses the concepts used in big data and data science. The fusion of these concepts is then used to create a pool of accessible data that is accessible by organisations. It is used to provide customers with added insights so that they can make better decisions and materially change their behaviours for the better. Data intelligence can also provide customers with a more predictive user experience that tailors personally for them.





COMPONENTS OF DATA INTELLIGENCE

Data intelligence provides customers with personalisation in their experience. It helps to make informed predictions and comes up with suggestions used to remedy these projections. It is operationalised in a data engine, and contains three components:

- 1. Detection:identifies historical and current patterns in transactions as clusters. E.g. recurring transactions, income and savings goals.
- 2. Prediction: The identified patterns are used to develop algorithms, and create a new data structure. It enables predictive behaviour based on the trends it recognises. E.g. predicting future cash flows
- 3. Suggestion: Through analysing the prediction, it leads to a suggested course of action. E.g. reminder to transfer money from one account to another to meet an obligation.





HOW IS DATA INTELLIGENCE DIFFERENT TO BIG DATA

It fuses the forces of both big data and data science. It also contains an analytics layer on top of the aggregation platform, which helps with pattern and insight recognition. This helps to:

- Predict consumer financial needs
- Provides customers with a more personalised user experience
- Able to predict future activity, and thereby provide suggestions as guidance

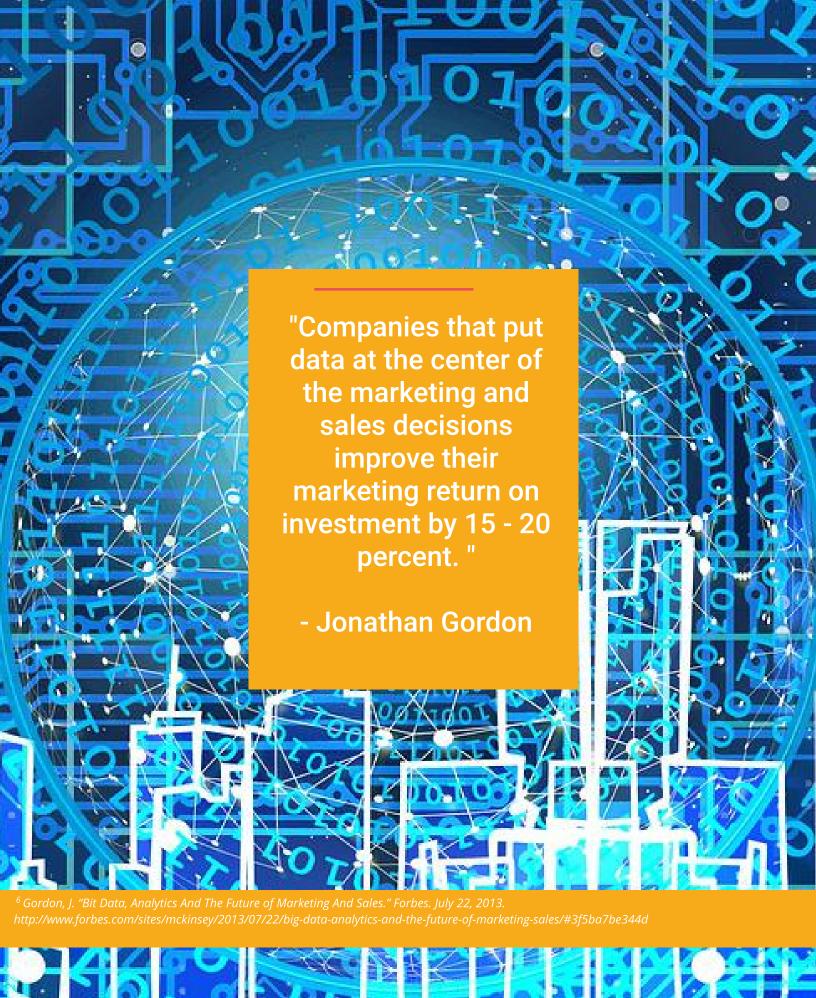




APPLICATIONS OF DATA INTELLIGENCE

Technology is constantly growing. There is an expectation that banks will continue to deliver high-end technology that provides consumers with more intuitive user experiences. They do this by offering added personalisation through assistance with predictions and suggestions.

Using the data provided information, it provides consumers with a personalised experience. It does so by tailoring the experience, product, and guidance for each customer's unique situation. Consumers gain new insights, which helps them better plan for the future and solve current financial struggles.

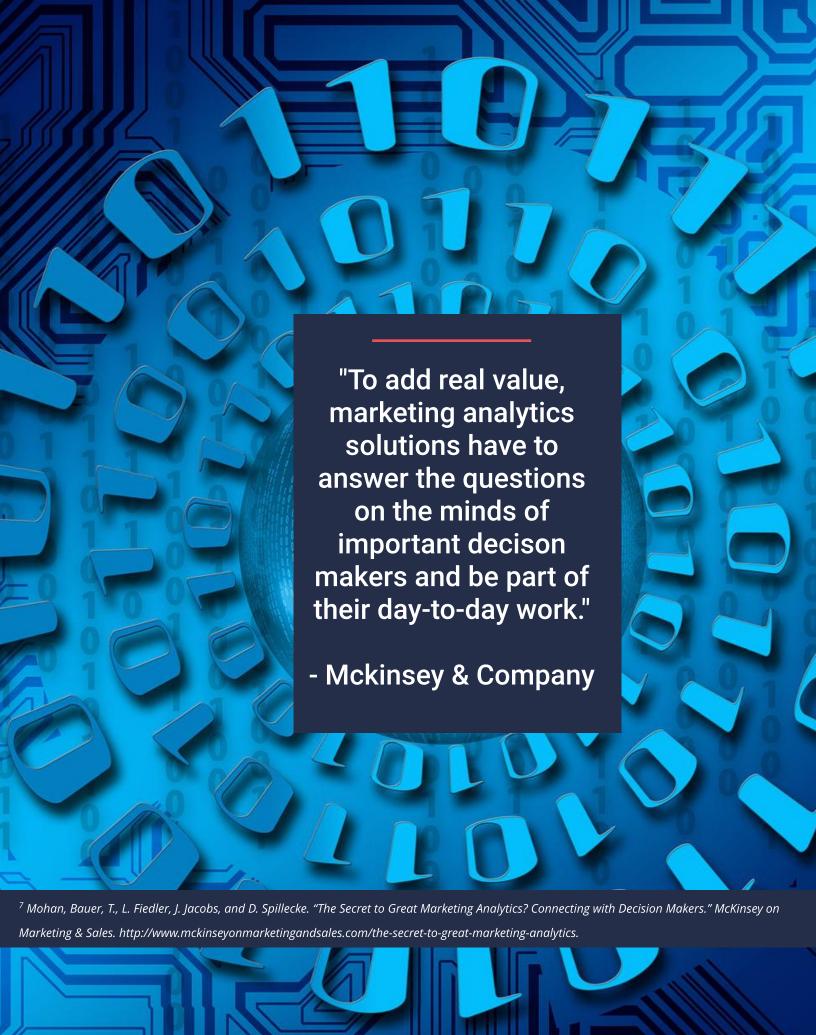




MECHANICS OF DATA INTELLIGENCE

Data intelligence leverages a pool of data that is derived from the fusion of big data and data science. It embraces behavioural psychology; allowing for an understanding of behaviours, preferences and profiles.

Through its behavioural psychology functions, it also analyses data to make predictions. These predictions provide consumers with a more educational context of daily transactions, which notifies consumers of how decisions in one area can affect other areas. It, therefore, enables consumers to make informed decisions that allow them to be projected further towards their goals and objectives.





MAXIMISING THE BENEFITS OF DATA INTELLIGENCE

To maximise the benefits of data, obtain information from all the data that is collected and organised. Do this by answering the questions:

- From where is quality data able to be obtained?
- Exactly what insights are customer and institutions able to gain from given data?
- How can consumer lives be improved after given insight from the data?
- Which individuals will benefit most from big data usage
- When and where will the data and insights be delivered?





INFLUENCE OF DATA INTELLIGENCE ON ADVISOR-INVESTOR RELATIONSHIPS

Data intelligence provides consumer financial advisors insights to gain a holistic view of finances. A comprehensive outlook enables them to see the implications of how one decision can affect the other. As such it allows them to understand their client's financial choices and trade-offs better. Customers are thus able to get more personalised guidance from their advisors. The individualised advice could lead to more productive conversations and therefore enforce greater advisor-investor relationship.



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