

DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT: PILLARS OF AI STRATEGY EXECUTION

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2024

2022

2015

2005

2002

2001

1999

1991



WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

ROLE OF DATA AND INFORMATION IN
AI STRATEGY





AGENDA

INTRODUCTION

ALIGNING DATA TO BUSINESS GOALS

UNDERSTANDING AI DATA SUPPLY CHAINS

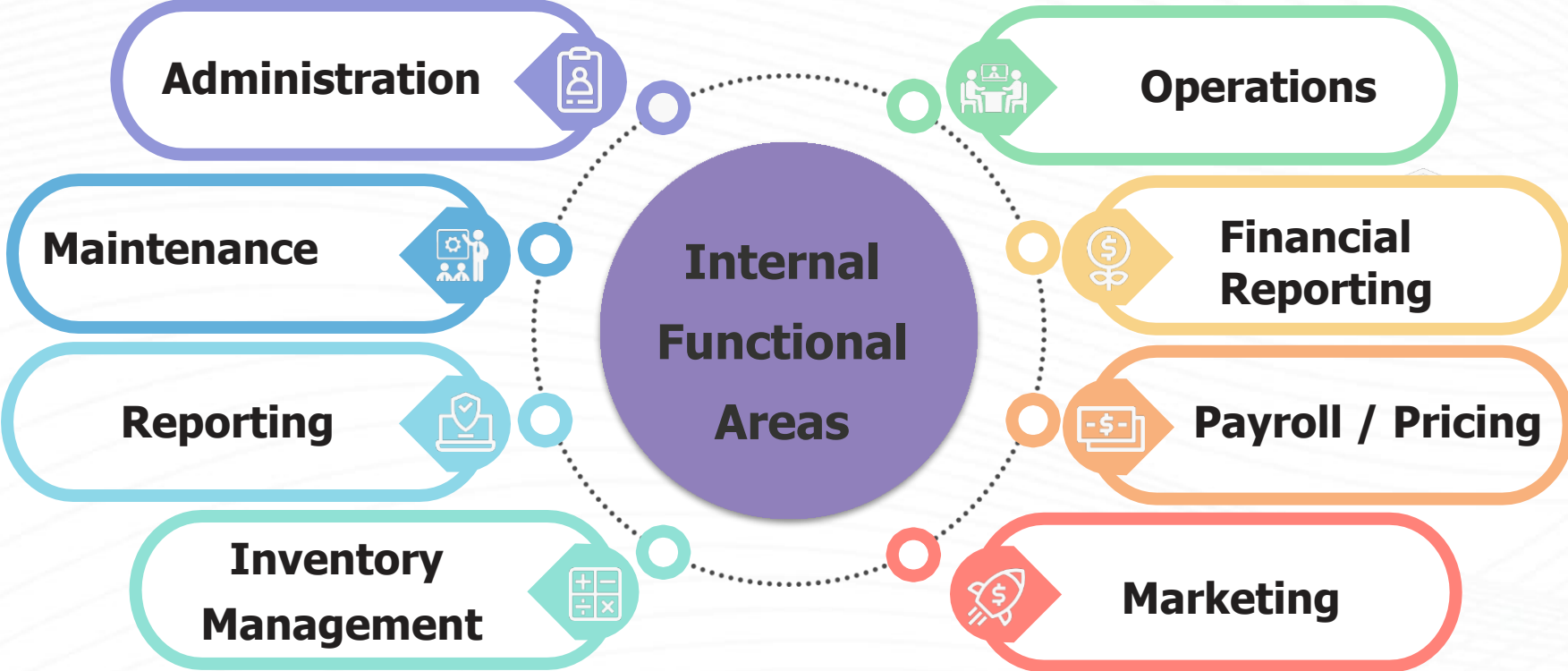
ENABLING SUCCESS THROUGH STRATEGIC DATA &
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



Aligning Data to Business Outcomes



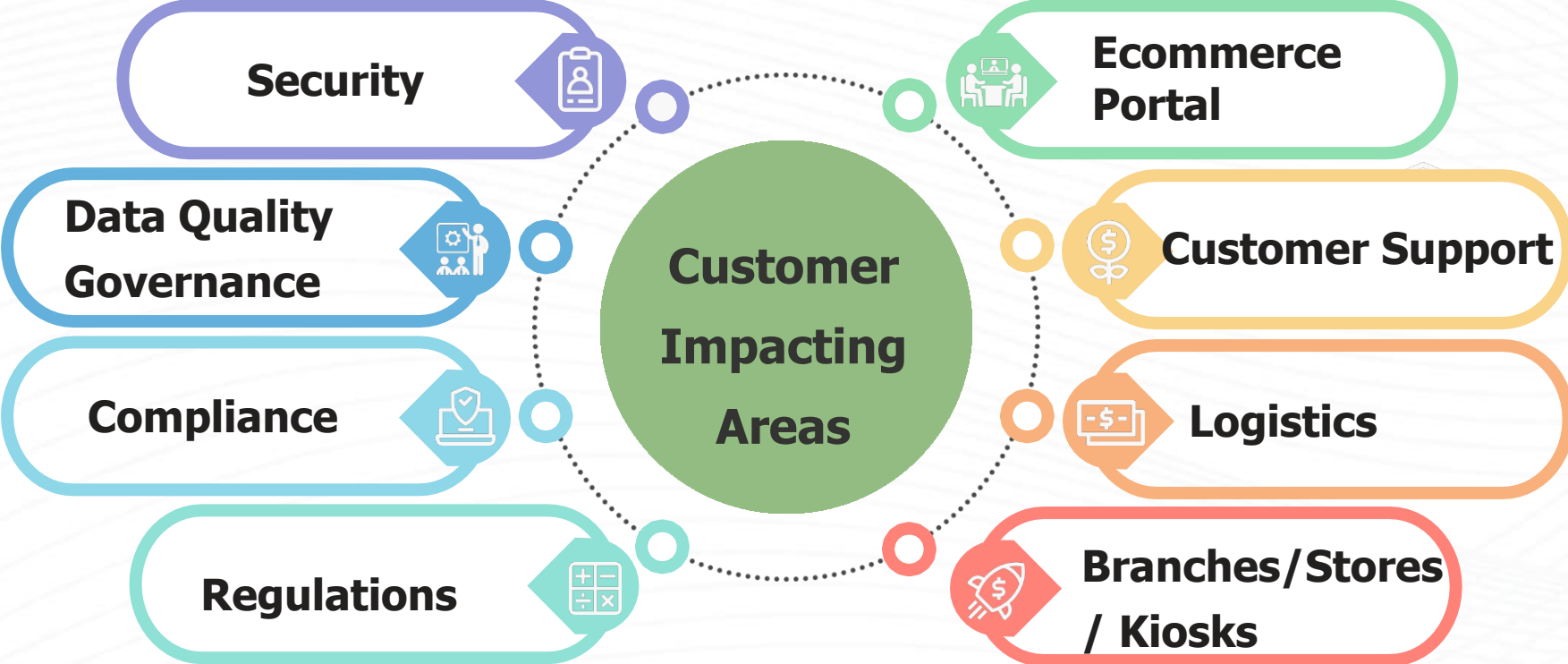
BUSINESS GOALS AND AI OPPORTUNITIES



INTERNAL-BACKOFFICE

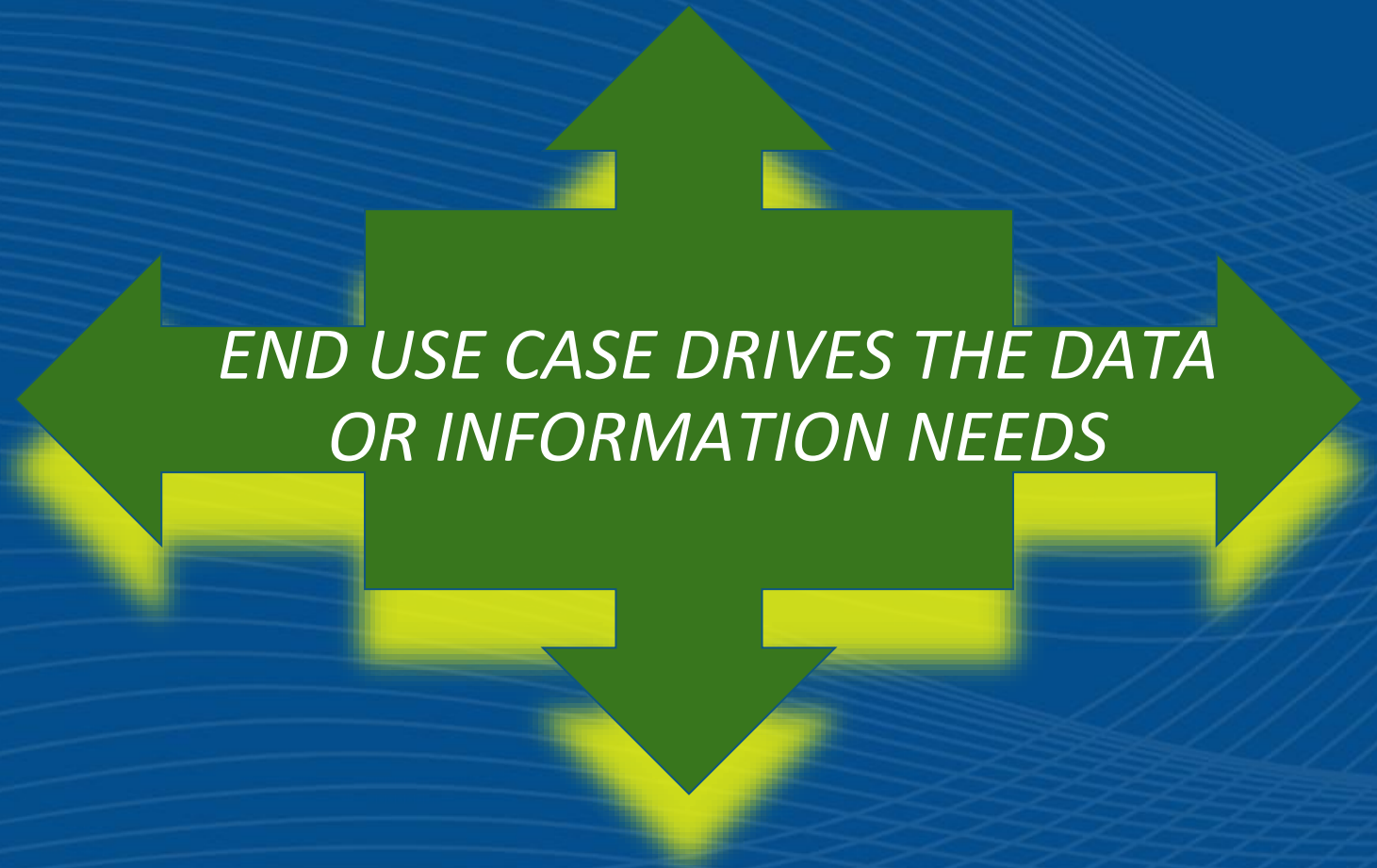


BUSINESS GOALS AND AI OPPORTUNITIES





**NOT ALL DATA IS CREATED
EQUAL!!**



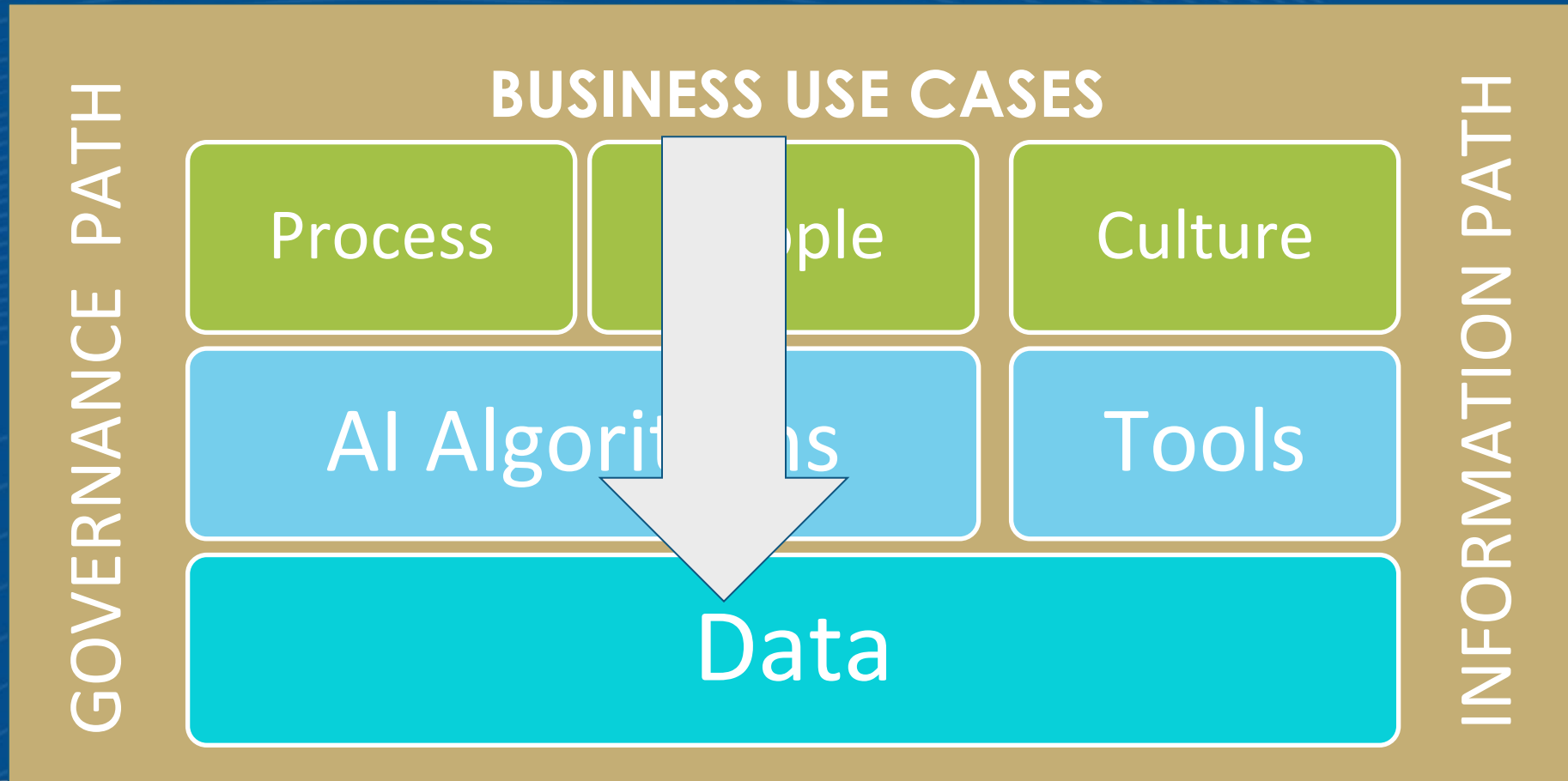
Polling EXERCISE 1

HOW MANY DATA SOURCES DO YOU TYPICALLY USE IN YOUR DOMAIN OR BUSINESS LINE? 1-2, 3-10, 10+, not sure

Most of us deal with multiple data sources daily. But do we really understand their strategic impact?



USE CASES DRIVE DATA SUPPLY CHAINS





STRATEGIC RELEVANCE OF THE DATA SUPPLY CHAIN

"FARM TO TABLE "

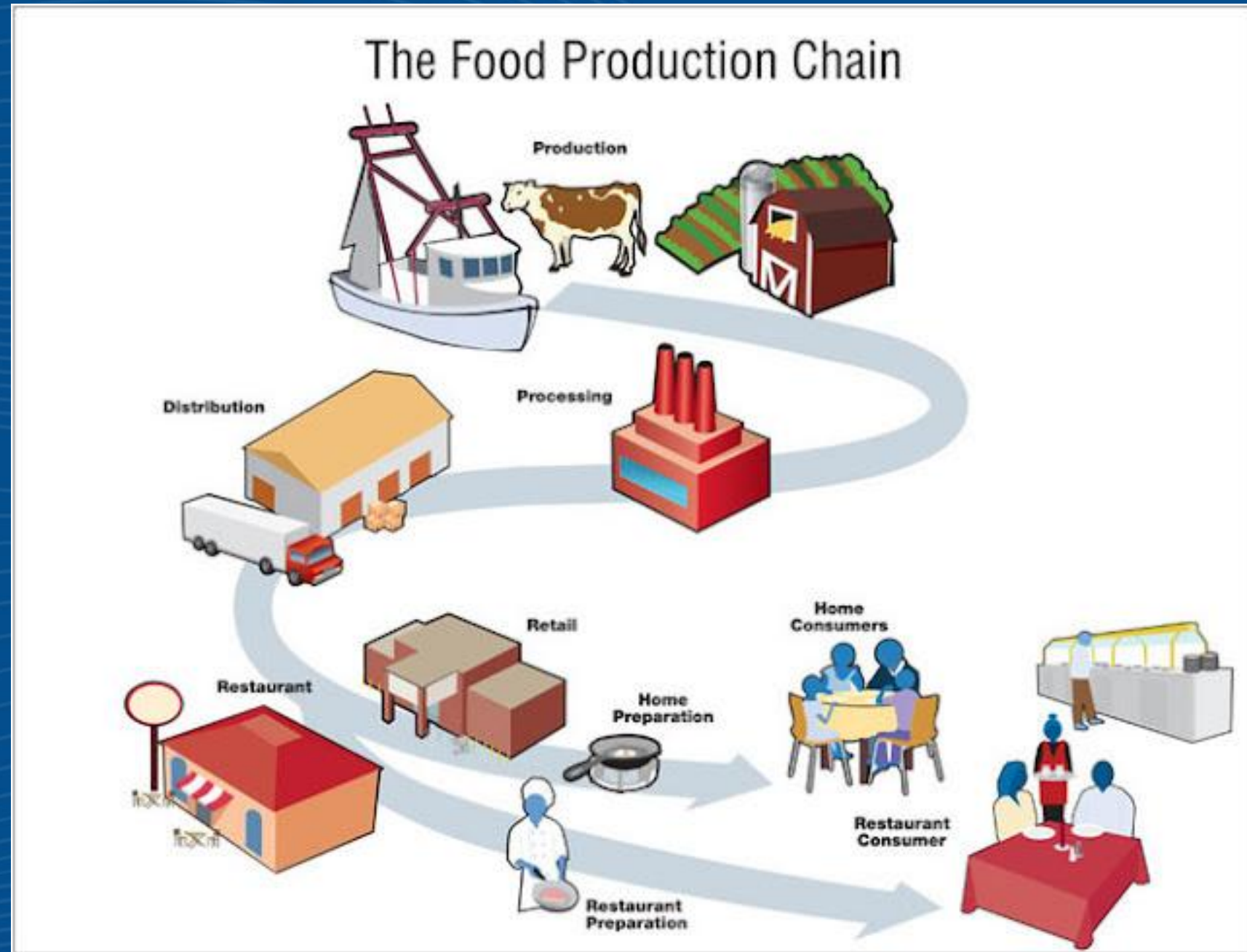


DATA SUPPLY CHAINS

RAW DATA

INFORMATION

END USER
CONSUMPTION



DATA IS TRANSFORMED TO INFORMATION BY DIFFERENT PROCESSES



Raw data undergoes processing to prepare it for transformation by different tools

TRANSFORMATION ENGINES



Information is created through transformation enabled by AI, Business intelligence, reporting, decision rules, and GPT processes



Activity 1: Define Your Data Supply Chain

Map your organization's data supply chain:

- Identify **raw data sources** (e.g., sensors, databases, user inputs).
- Outline **processing steps** that are applied to your data to support your use case.
- Highlight **storage systems** or warehouses where data is stored
- What **insights or actions** does the data support.





Production

Where is your data produced?



Processing

Where is your data stored and how is it processed?

Distribution Channels

How is your data being distributed? information?

Distribution



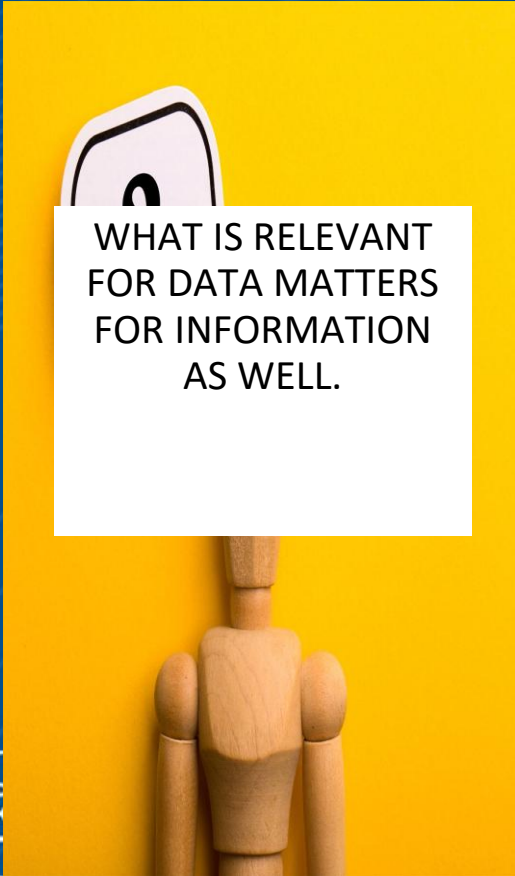
Data/ Information Quality

How is your data/ information quality monitored?

Who are your end user?
what information are they consuming?



DATA IS VALUABLE TO AI IF...



WHAT IS RELEVANT
FOR DATA MATTERS
FOR INFORMATION
AS WELL.

Raw quality is maintained and organized

Reliably cleaned and stored

Actionable Information is created accurately

Data and Information access and use matches
the business case



**SUCCEEDING WITH AI
STARTS WITH DATA AND
THEN SELECTING RIGHT
AI TOOLS**



AI IS NOT AN EASY BUTTON FOR **EVERYTHING**



NOT

Just technology, software or hardware

NOT

Out of the box Interoperability

NOT

Plug n' Play module

NOT

Work unsupervised without humans in the loop

NOT

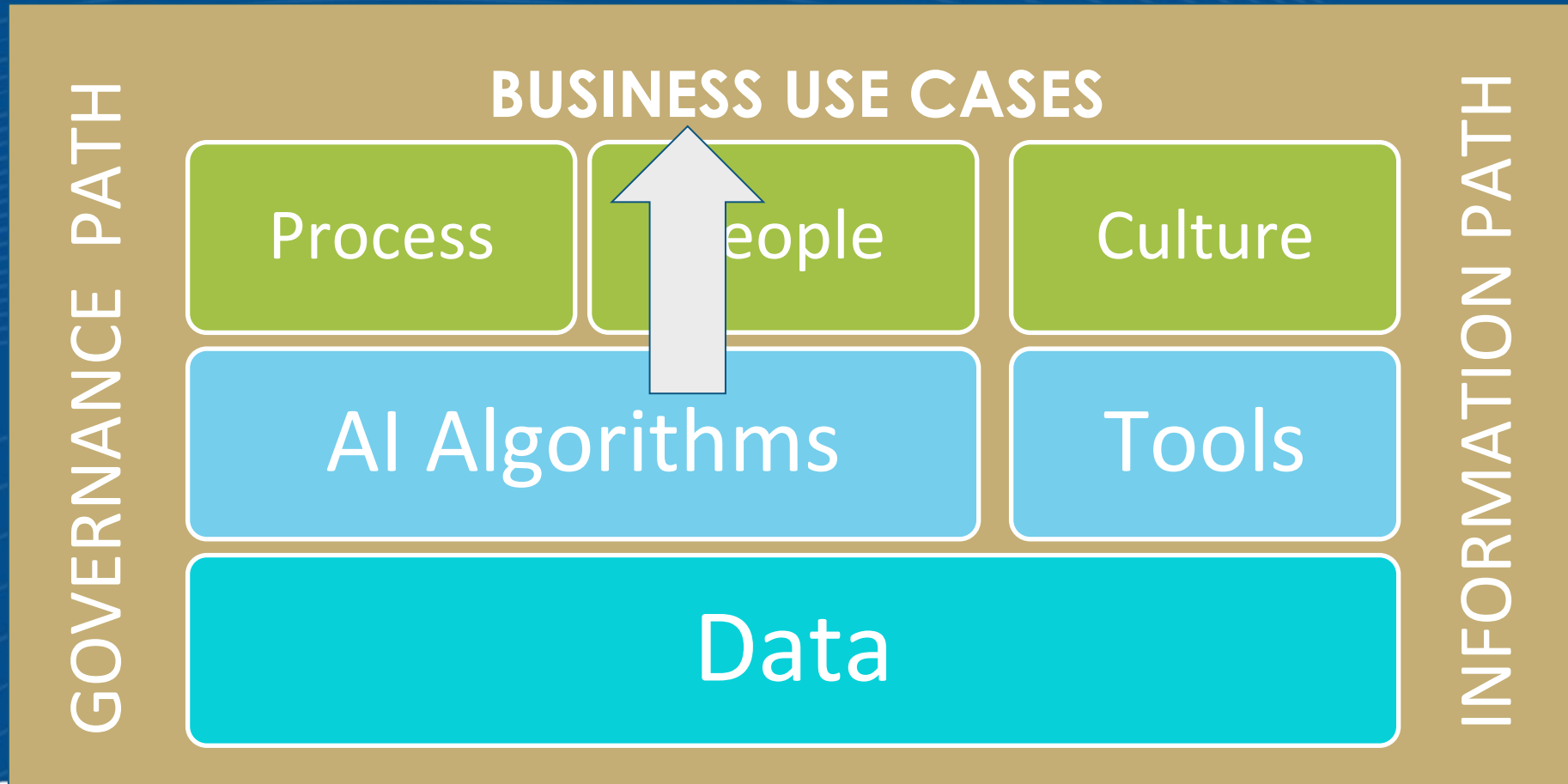
Data Ready

NOT

Delivers Instant ROI at start



ALIGN AI TO THE BUSINESS USE CASE



WHY DO WE NEED TO DO THIS?

85% of the AI projects fail because business goals
were not identified properly!

-Gartner Report



IT IS NOT ABOUT HAVING AI TOOLS BUT
USING AI THAT IS RELEVANT TO YOUR GOALS



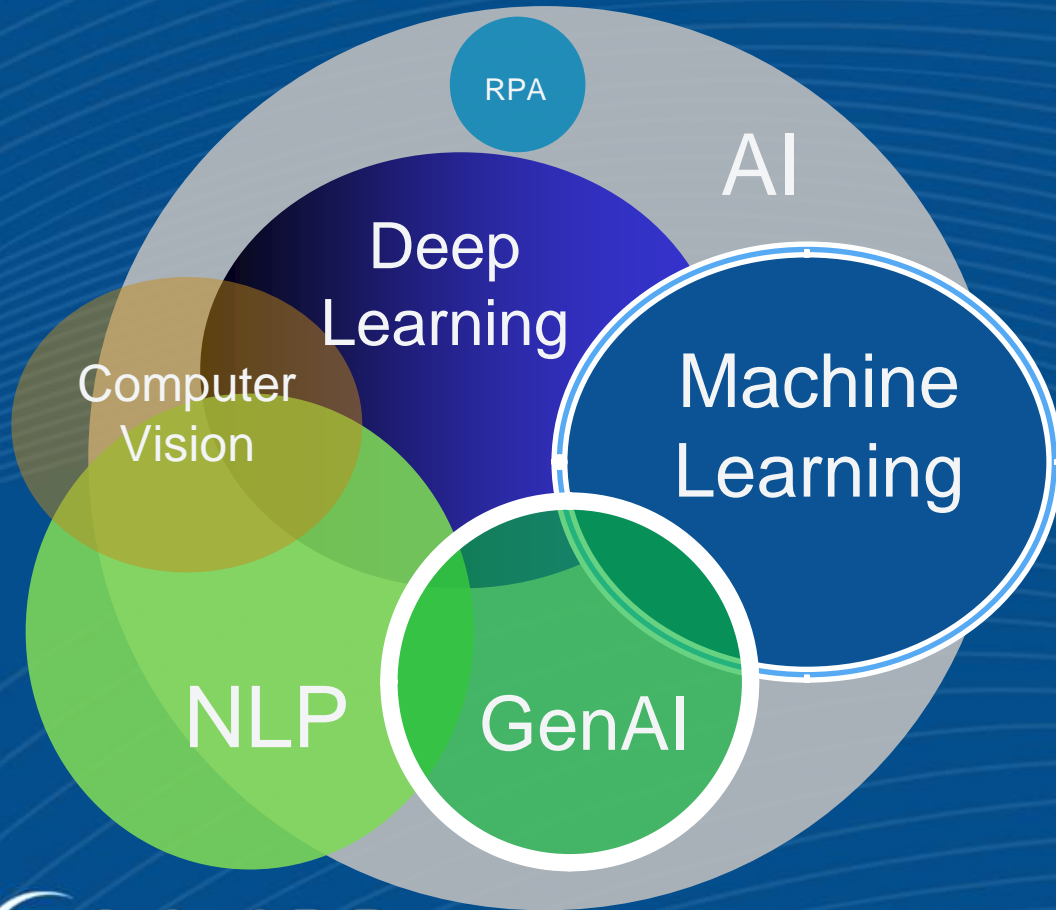
POLLING QUESTION 2:

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING AI
BASED TOOLS DO YOU USE AT
WORK?

1. YOUR PHONE
2. GOOGLE SEARCH
3. VOICE TEXTING
4. GRAMMARLY
5. POWERPOINT DESIGNER
6. MICROSOFT CO-PILOT
7. CHATGPT, BARD, CLAUDE, LLAMA
ETC.
8. ALL THE ABOVE



AI APPROACHES FOCUS ON SOLVING BUSINESS CHALLENGES USING DATA



Statistics: Summarization, prediction

Robotic Process Automation (RPA): Rules and Decision Systems, Optimization processes

Machine Learning: Iterative learning and optimization

Deep Learning: Iterative complex pattern discovery

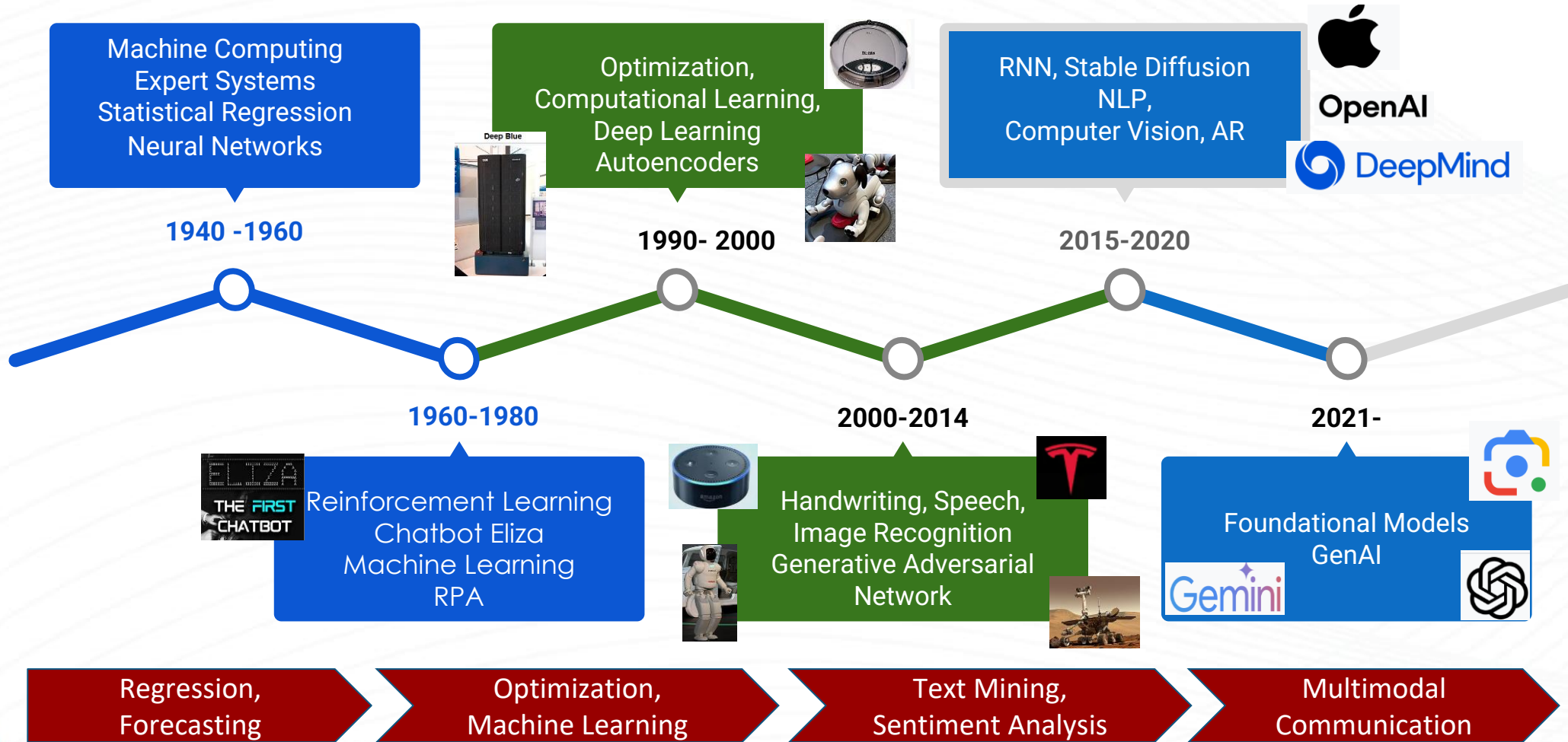
Computer Vision: Digitalization of data to images

Natural Language Program (NLP): Language interpretation/ generation

GenAI: Generative process transformers



SUCCESS WITH AI: SOLVING BUSINESS CHALLENGES



AI INITIATIVES SHOULD BE CONNECTED TO BUSINESS METRICS

SUCCESSFUL AI ALIGNMENT WITH BUSINESS GOALS ARE MEASURED BY

- Growth in customers
- Increase average cart value per online visit
- Decrease in time and cost of production, transportation, energy utilized, ER services provided, plant and equipment failures
- Reduced costs of Security and Fraud operations
- Reduced regulatory penalties





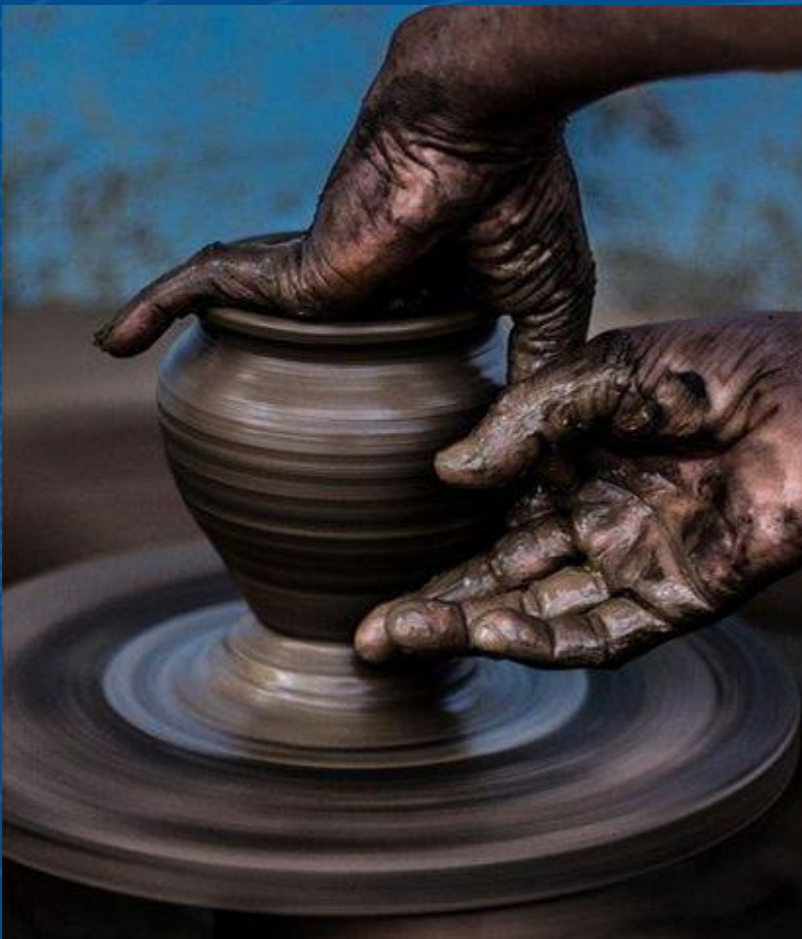
ALIGNING DATA TO AI



USE CASES DRIVE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR DATA AND AI TECHNIQUES

	Targeted Social Media Marketing	Financial Estimate of Net Assets	Silicon Wafer Etching
AI Explainability	Medium: Profile details to support marketing	High: Lineage and auditability	Very High: Nano dimensions of precision
Actionable AI	High	High	High
AI for Compliance	Medium: Broad ethical rules	High: GA* guidelines	Very High: To requirements
Data Quality	Medium: Law of averages	High: Strategic outlooks	Very High: Speck of dust matters
Volume and Variety of Data	Medium: Demo, Transactional, market profiles	Very High: Everything about the enterprise	Medium: Variety of metrics on air quality, temperature, run time, layer coating, depth of etching.





QUALITY

VS.

DEGREE OF SLOP



All data is **not** equal. Use cases determine the permissible “Degree of Slop” of data



QUALITY OF DATA AND INFORMATION CONSUMED

WHERE IS
SLOP
ACCEPTABLE
?



FACTORS DELIVERING AI BUSINESS SUCCESS

- Data Trust
 - Data Quality, Accuracy, Reliability
- Data Access and Flow
- Data Storage and Transformation
- Data Governance



KEY TAKEAWAYS



**First select a use case
then select the AI design**



**Understand core data
requirements that will
power AI use cases**



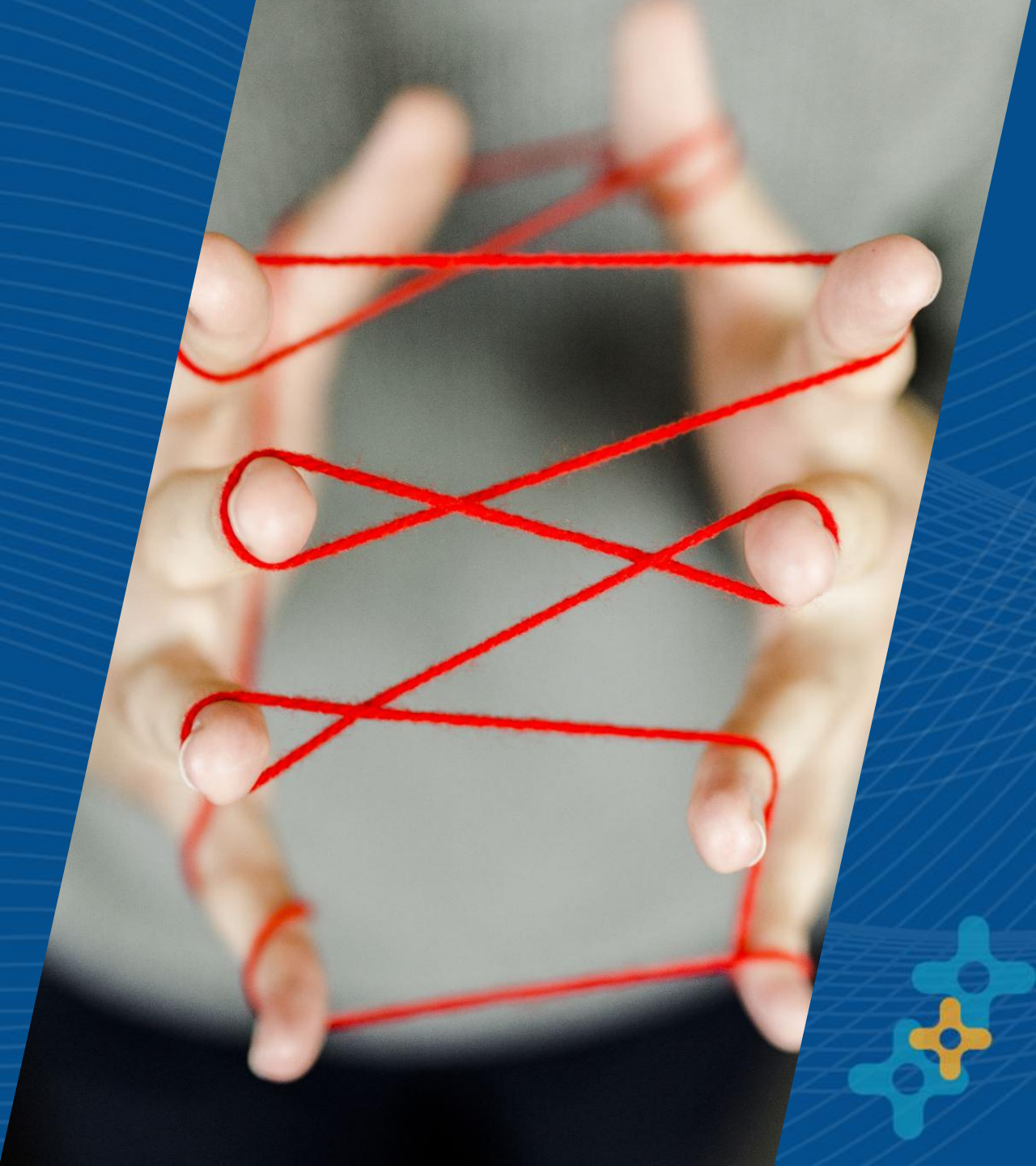
**Align AI success to data
requirements**



**Align AI use to business
outcomes**



DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



RELATING AI TO STRATEGIC PILLARS OF SUCCESS

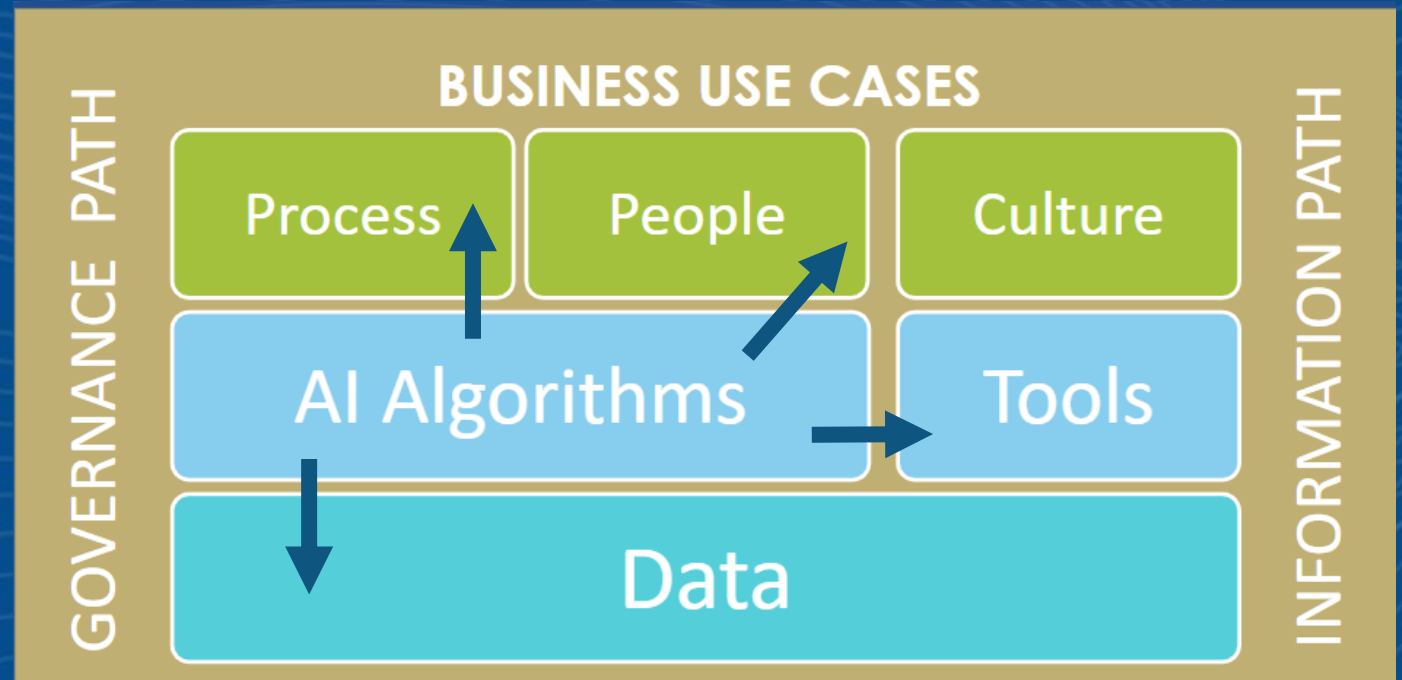
Data (AI)

Process (AI)

Technology (AI)

People (AI)

Organization (AI)



DATA | AI APPROACH ADOPTED = QUALITY OF DATA RELEVANT TO THE BUSINESS CASE

Machine Learning Predictive
Applications

vs.

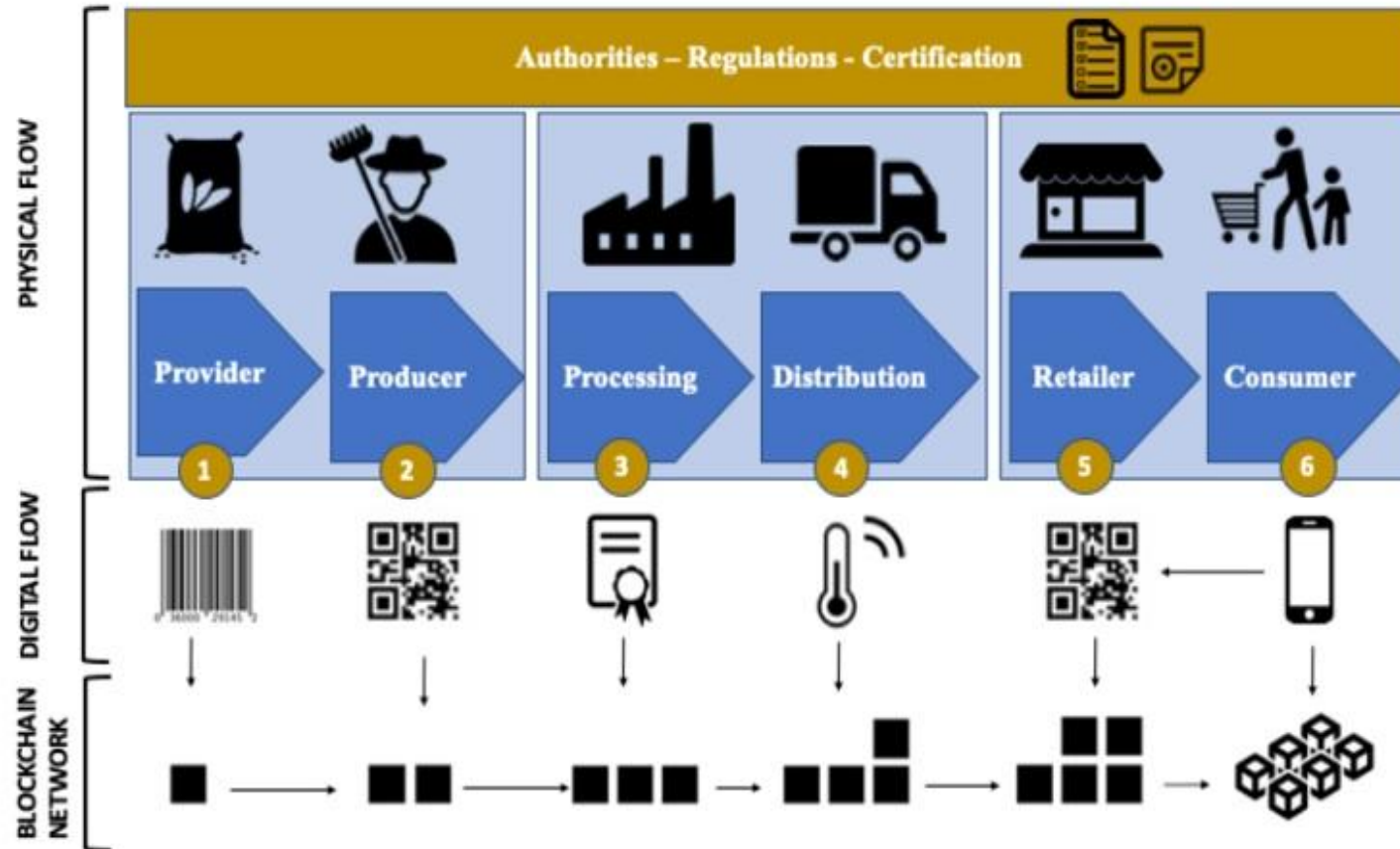
Generative AI Applications

- Data types
- Velocity of data
- Reaction time/ SLA
- Governance & Monitoring
- Responsible AI



What is more relevant Data or Information?

PROCESS | QUALITY OF INFORMATION GENERATED STARTS WITH RAW DATA QUALITY



ORGANIZATION | PICK A GOVERNANCE & QUALITY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

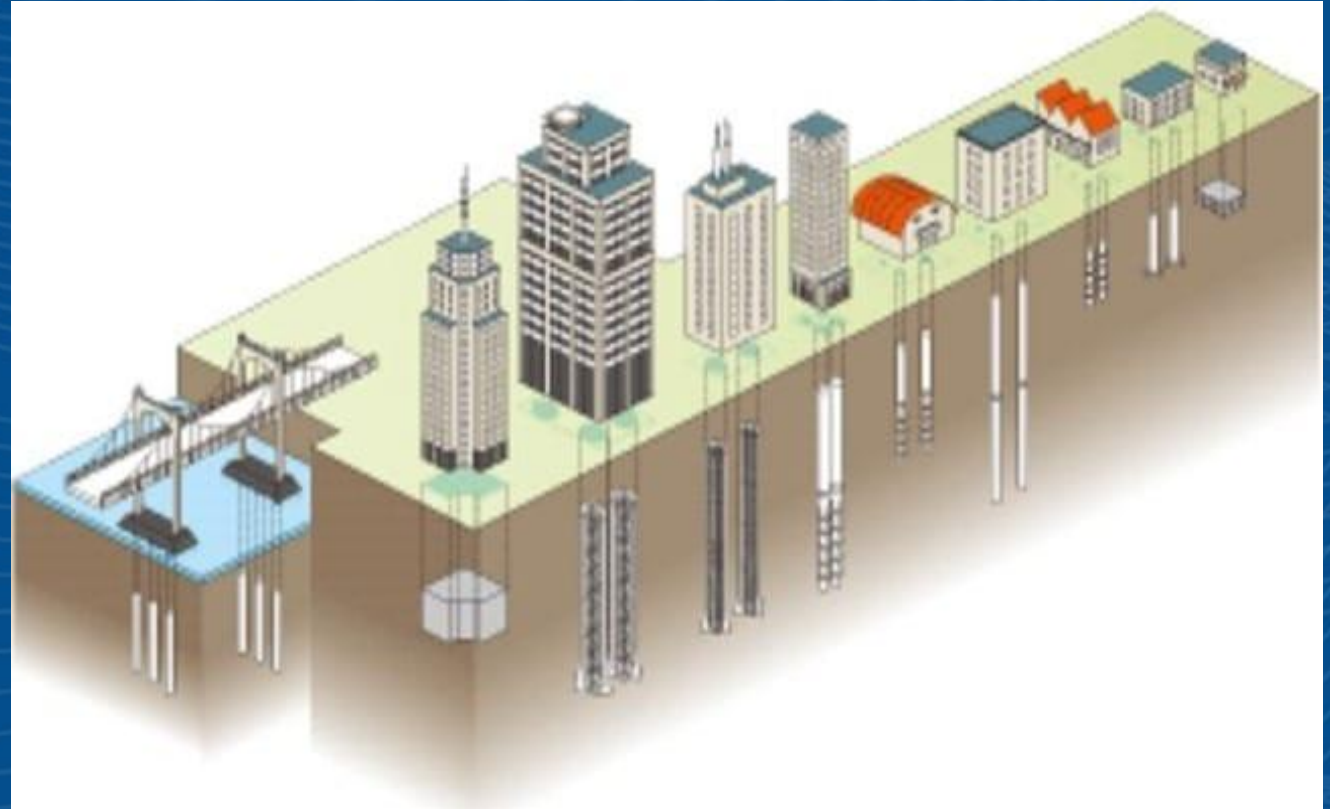
- DMBOK- Data Management Body of Knowledge for governance and quality
- CRISP-DM- Cross-industry standard for data mining to turn data into knowledge
- AI-CRISP - Cross-industry standards for AI-led solutioning
- NIST – Guidance on responsible AI for DIM
- FAIR Principles- Making data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable



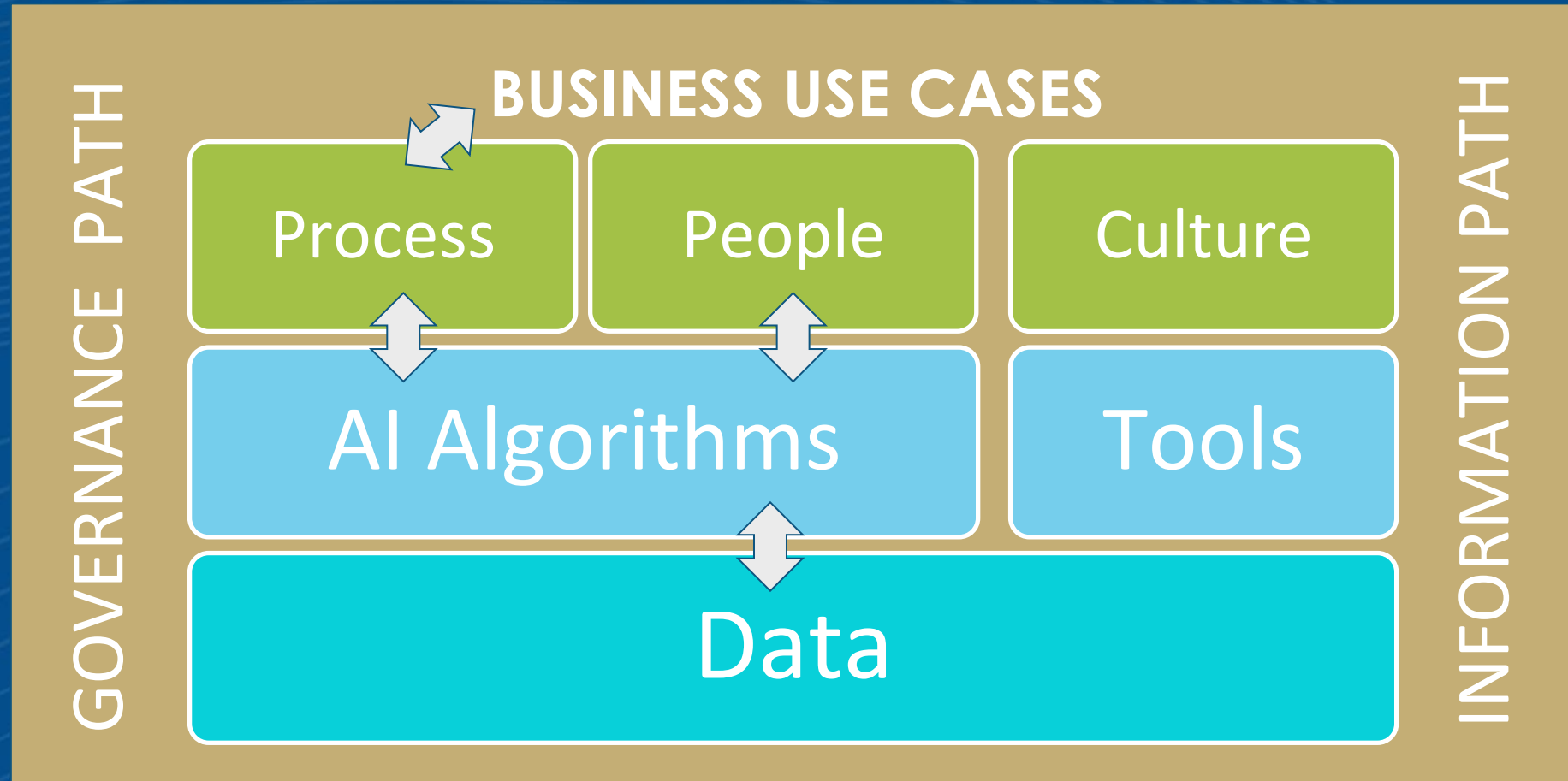
TECHNOLOGY | BUILD SUSTAINABLE AND FLEXIBLE DATA ECOSYSTEMS

Design and select enablers and processes that support use case relevant data -

- Integrability
- Access
- Security



KEEP THE FOCUS ON AI BUSINESS CASE



Activity 2: Revisit Data Supply Chain

- ▶ Understanding the downstream impact of AI, what will you do differently against the upstream data-supply chain?
- ▶ Fill the column on the right.





SUMMARIZING TAKEAWAYS





KEY INSIGHTS

- Aligning to business outcomes
- 85% of AI projects fail because business goals weren't properly identified.
- Not all data is created equal; use cases drive data or information needs.
- Start with aligning data to business objectives
- The use cases determine the threshold "degree of slop" in data quality.



ENSURING AI SUCCESS

- Data and information access and use **should match** the AI **business case**.
- **Data is valuable to AI** if:
 - Raw quality is maintained and organized.
 - It is reliably cleaned and stored.
 - Actionable information is created accurately.



ENSURING AI SUCCESS ALONG DATA SUPPLY CHAIN

- **Data Supply Chain Management** ensures access, usability, and value.
- Remember, AI is **not an “Easy Button”**.
- **Value is created from data and information when**
 - AI tools and processes align with the use case
 - monitoring of “slop” is continuous along the data supply chain.



THANK YOU!

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[cs](#)





Appendix



References

[The state of AI in 2022—and a half decade in review | McKinsey](#)

[The state of AI in early 2024 | McKinsey](#)

[DMBOK- DM book of knowledge](#)

[NIST- Risk Management Framework](#)

[CRISP-DM](#)

[FAIR](#)

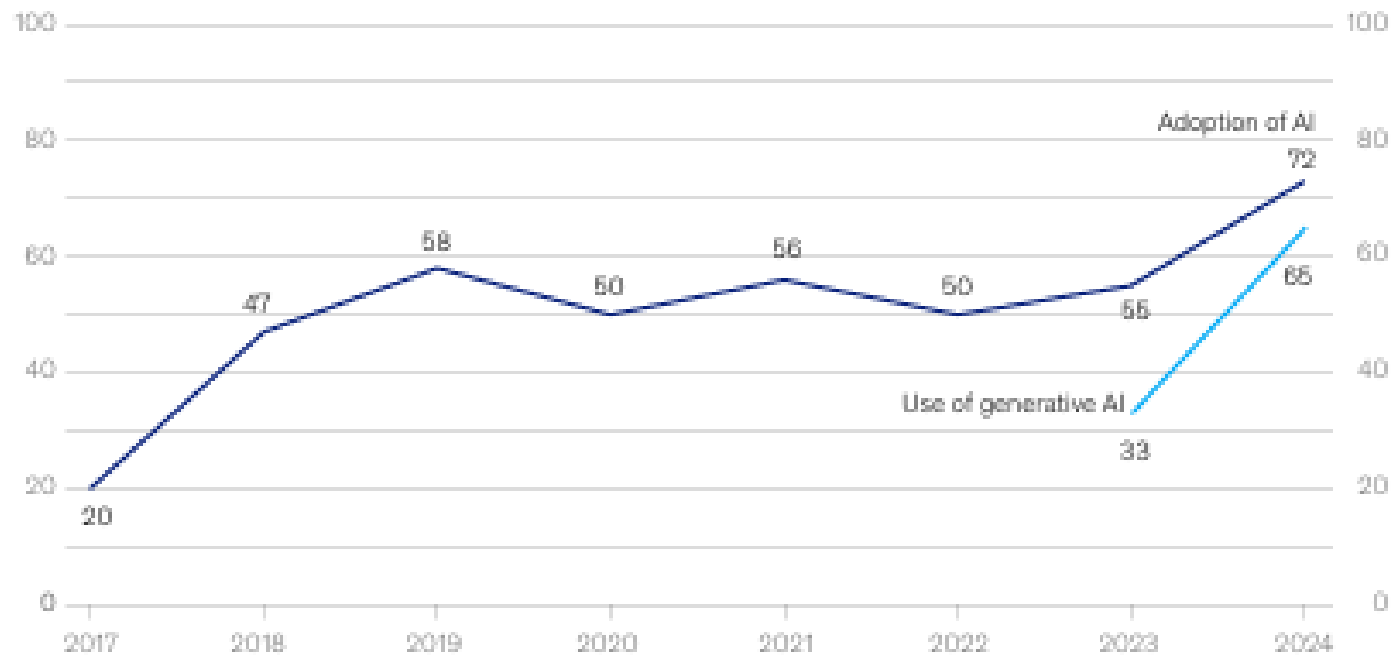




Exhibit 1

AI adoption worldwide has increased dramatically in the past year, after years of little meaningful change.

Organizations that have adopted AI in at least 1 business function,¹ % of respondents



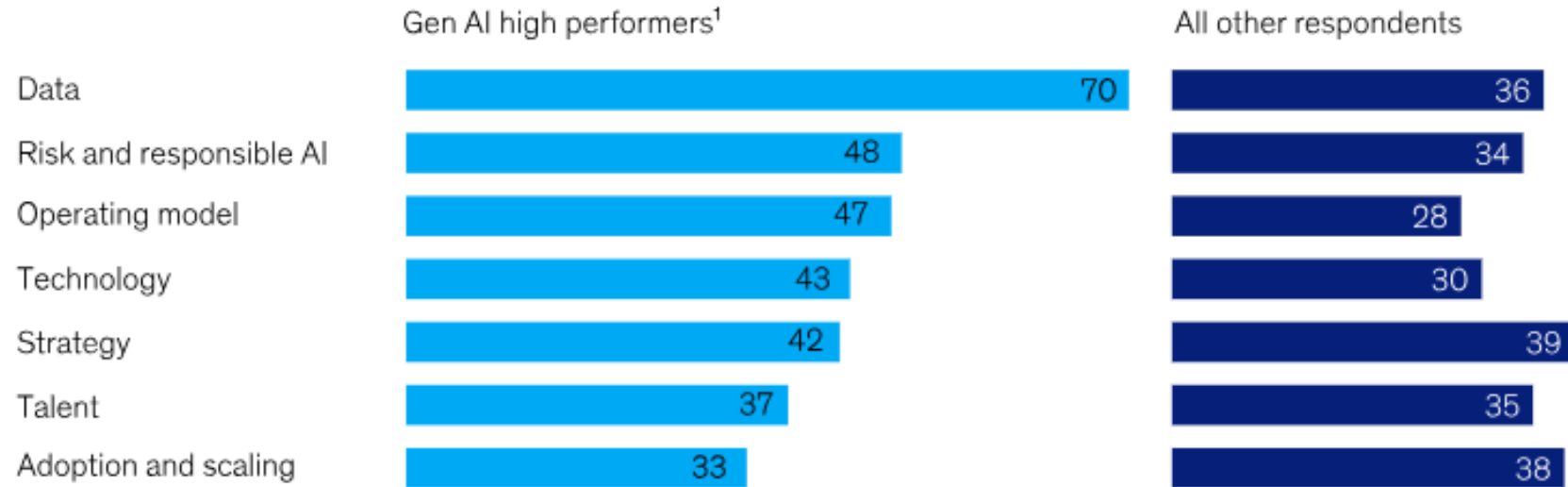
¹In 2017, the definition for AI adoption was using AI in a core part of the organization's business or at scale. In 2018 and 2019, the definition was embedding at least 1 AI capability in business processes or products. Since 2020, the definition has been that the organization has adopted AI in at least 1 function.
Source: McKinsey Global Survey on AI, 1,363 participants at all levels of the organization, Feb 22–Mar 5, 2024





Generative AI high performers report experiencing a range of challenges in capturing value from the technology.

Elements that have posed challenges in capturing value from generative AI (gen AI), % of respondents



Note: Figures do not sum to 100%, because respondents could choose multiple answer options.
¹Respondents who said that at least 11% of their organizations' EBIT in 2023 was attributable to their use of generative AI. For respondents at AI high performers, n = 46; for all other respondents, n = 830. Respondents who said "don't know/not applicable" are not shown.
Source: McKinsey Global Survey on AI, 1,363 participants at all levels of the organization, Feb 22–Mar 5, 2024





Nearly one-quarter of respondents say their organizations have experienced negative consequences from generative AI's inaccuracy.

Generative-AI-related risks that caused negative consequences for organizations,¹ % of respondents



¹Question was asked only of respondents whose organizations have adopted generative AI in at least 1 function, n = 876. The 17 percent of respondents who said "don't know/not applicable" are not shown.

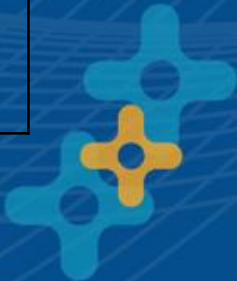
Source: McKinsey Global Survey on AI, 1,363 participants at all levels of the organization, Feb 22–Mar 5, 2024

McKinsey & Company



DATA SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT TO ENSURE ACCESS, USABILITY, AND VALUE

Key Points	Food Supply Chain	Data Supply Chain
Raw materials vs. Raw data	Farmers produce raw agricultural products like grains or vegetables.	Raw data is generated from sources such as sensors, user-generated input, IoT devices, logs, databases, APIs, etc.
Processing stages	Food processing facilities clean, filter, and transform raw ingredients into products.	Data is cleaned, filtered, and transformed into usable formats for analysis.
Storage and distribution	Warehouses store processed food, ensuring it is accessible for transportation.	Data storage systems (e.g., databases, data lakes) keep processed data readily available.
Tracking and traceability	Food tracking mechanisms ensure quality control and trace issues using identifiers.	Data tracking ensures quality, monitoring for errors, and enabling traceability.
Consumer access	Finished food products reach consumers via grocery stores , restaurants, farmers market, for consumption.	Processed data is delivered to end users (e.g., dashboards, reports) for decision-making.



Saving and Sending Your Slidedeck

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- ▶ Upload your presentation in PPT and PDF by March 21, 2025 here: <https://myaiim.app.box.com/f/7159708b36dd40ff8461d442d6d0d564>
- ▶ Confirm your slidedeck has been submitted by emailing Sasha Sicard at ssicard@aiim.org
- ▶ **Note:** *Speakers will use their own computer to present from. Uploading presentations is for AIIM approval and for uploading to the event app.*

