

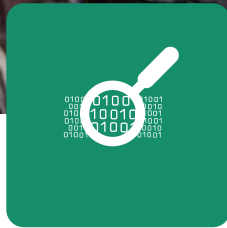
BIG DATA IN BANKING

Pravin Burra, Sept 2018



Data

Banks have large volumes of data available across multiple domains.



Use Cases

In any large organisation including banks the number of available use cases is both exhilarating and daunting.



Capacity

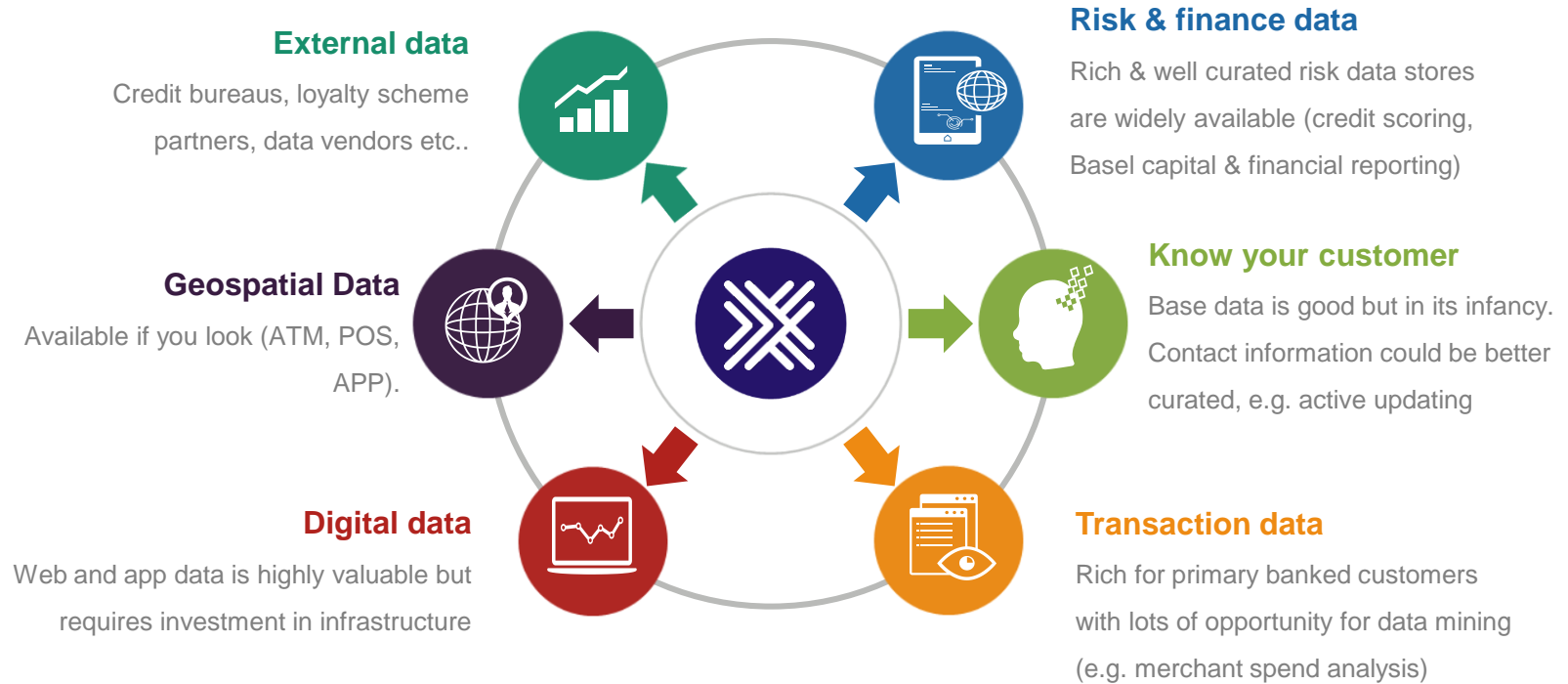
Budgets, technology and capacity will guide the number of projects that can be attempted in a given period.



Alignment

IT scheduling is critical to getting work plugged in. Once plugged in business change management is essential for adoption.

Data



Data Governance

Must read GDPR & BCBS239



Data Ownership

Business owner & technical curator



Master data management

How the data comes together



Lineage

Path of information from source to application



Data quality

Profiling, exception reporting



Access rights

Permissions, masking, deletion



Metadata

Purpose, timeliness etc.

IT Decisions

01

PERSONAL COMPUTER VS SERVER

Minimise under the desk computing by creating appropriate server environment

02

TRADITIONAL SERVER VS DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING

Technical skills needed to establish and use environment
e.g. Hadoop

03

MY SERVER VS RENTED

Convenience vs security of cloud. Also consider bandwidth

04

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

In memory computing
Serverless architecture
Cold vs warm storage
Real time processing

USE CASES

Know My Customer

Single view of the customer, customers like me, ideal customer, features & triggers

Know My Organisation

Segment level BI, issues & opportunities, what we really do (listening)

Know My Market

Market view, benchmarking, micro segmentation, scenario analysis



Manage Risk

Credit, fraud, operations, churn, compliance

Make Money

New to bank, cross & up sell, pricing, product design

Improve Experience

Reduce friction, vend better, listen better
Do the right thing the right way

Understand the Customer

- Consistent vs single view
 - Portfolio view
 - Merchant view
- Clustering
- Features & triggers
 - Feature library
 - Value scoring
 - Pay away analysis
 - What the customer wants



Portfolio tilt



Value proposition



People like me



Analytix Engine

Personalisation

The use of data to personalise customer interactions and improve experience



A customer has a need

- ✓ I need to send money
- ✓ I need a place to live
- ✓ I need to pay for my child's education

The need drives behavior

- ✓ Borrow money
- ✓ Cut back on spending & save
- ✓ Past behavior may have been driven by what we sold

Our purpose is to generate value

- ✓ Better user experience
- ✓ Responsible funding of life goals
- ✓ Advice in setting life goals

Personalisation

Good use case for in memory computing

Decision Engine

Global rules, business rules, lead store, scores, optimization algorithm

Customer Data

Product holding, profitability, recent touchpoints, contact info.



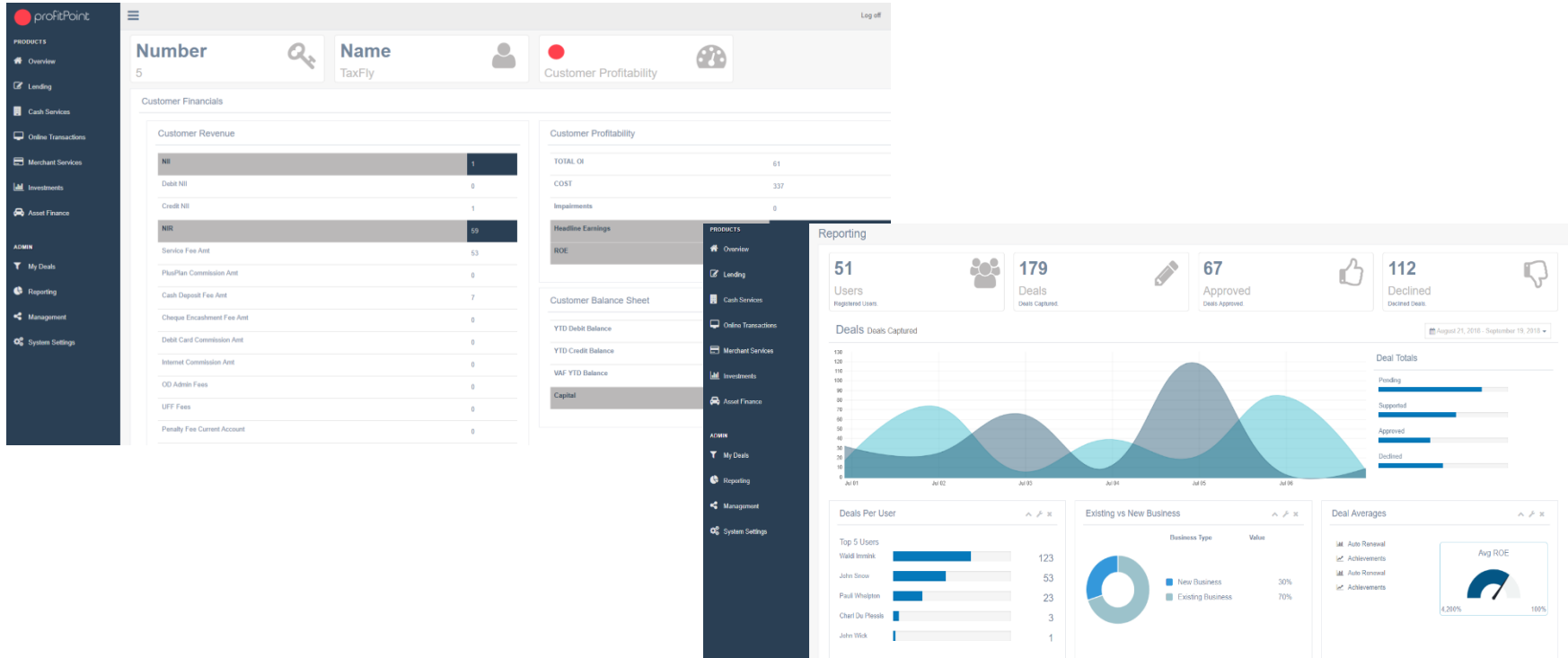
Channel Integration

Real time & consistent, content store, ability to interact, fulfilment

Measurement

Response modelling, who responds to what and why

Pricing & Profitability Tools



Credit Loss Reserving

Globally there has been a move to expected credit loss provisioning for accounting purposes (IFRS 9).

This is a combination of general insurance techniques:

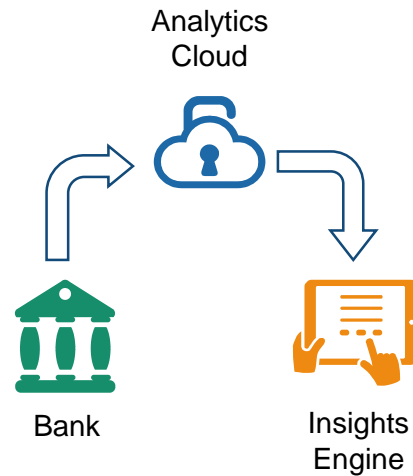
- Probability of default (frequency)
- Loss given default (severity)

And life/pension techniques:

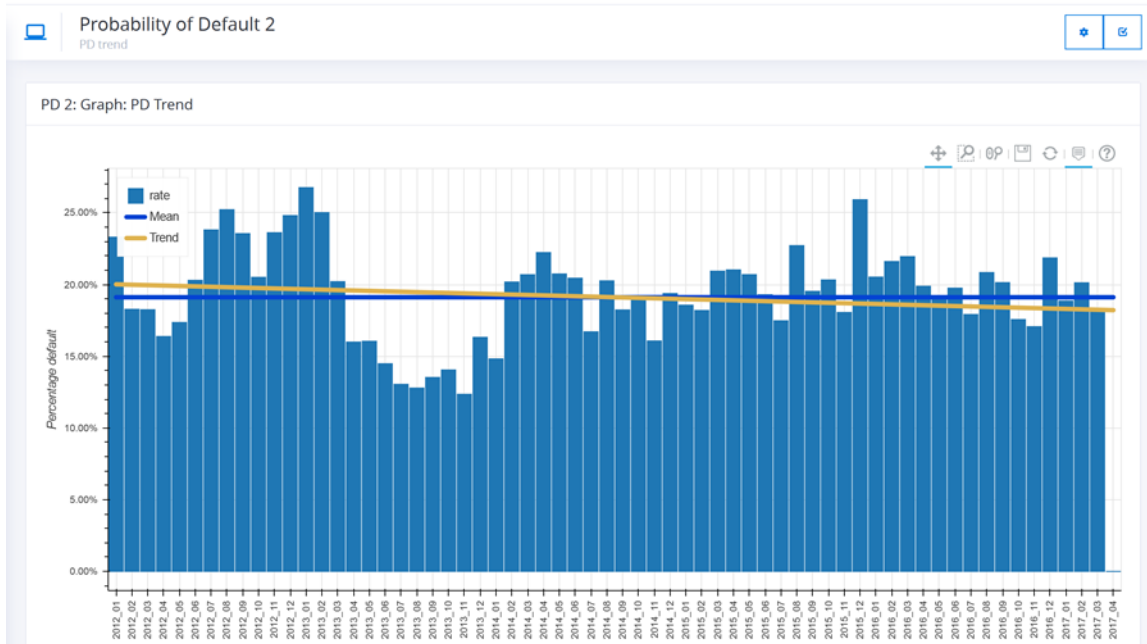
- Survival modelling to derive lifetime expected loss

Because of the data volumes (millions of rows) this calculation can take material time at banks often measured in days as opposed to hours or minutes.

Using big data techniques we have been able to perform the assumption derivation in seconds on gigabytes of data. This allows management to explore more microsegments to better manage credit risk appetite.



Credit Loss Reserving



Frequency of default calculation on 70gigs of data in a few seconds without caching.

This allows for more scenarios to be generated for more micro segments to better manage risk appetite.

Also useful for IFRS 9 to run multiple scenarios on the fly to determine bucket 1 bucket 2 segmentation.

Technique can easily be extended to runoff triangle generation and claims investigations by micro segments.

Non-Traditional Data



Voice data

What was said, how it was said, when was it said, in what context was it said



Email data

Categorization, routing, sequencing



System log data

Demand forecasting, sequencing, route cause analysis



Image data

FICA, identification, emotion



Natural language processing

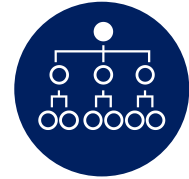
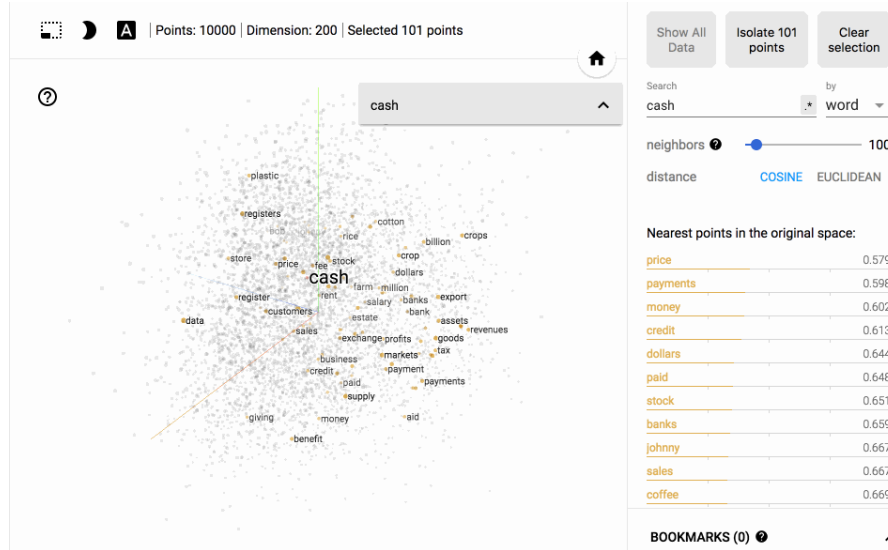
Neural net example



Call centre logs



Emails



Classification of contact messaging:

- Root cause analysis
- Optimised routing
- Demand planning
- Focused training on high demand requests

How Change Happens

According to Google



INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTOR

- One person does the task



DELEGATION

- Many people do the task
- The task needs to be defined and standardised



DIGITISATION

- We teach a computer to do the task
- Automate mundane
- It needs to be well codified, e.g. ATM
- Not every task needs to be digitised



ANALYTICS

- Machine learning
- Continuous review
- Human in the loop



Team



Data Engineer

Data production



Production Engineers

Join the bits together

App building



Data Scientist

Widgets, (modules) APIs

Classification, scoring,
forecasting



Business

Strategy, trade offs,

Channel execution

Path to success



The VALUE of data lies in its ability to inform decisions.

**The POWER of an organisation lies in its ability to execute
its decisions.**



Questions



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Over 25 years of analytics experience

Ex partner at big 4 audit firm

Previous executive head of customer analytics at leading retail bank



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