

Achieving Individual — and **Organizational** — Value With AI

Findings from the 2022 Artificial Intelligence and Business Strategy
Global Executive Study and Research Project

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New research shows that employees **derive** individual value from AI when using the technology improves their sense of **competency**, autonomy, and **relatedness**. Likewise, organizations are far more likely to obtain value from AI when their workers do. This report offers key insights for leaders on achieving individual and **organizational** value with artificial intelligence in their organizations.

Introduction

At Land O'Lakes, a member-owned **cooperative agribusiness**, farmers are using data and artificial intelligence to make smarter decisions. Over the past 30 years, corn farmers have used advances in **bioengineering**, chemicals, and analytics to boost their average yields by 50%, from 120 to 180 **bushels per acre**. Those advances pale in contrast to future corn yields that will be made possible using data and AI: Demonstrations promise to triple that average — to 540 **bushels per acre** — by the end of this decade. Farmers don't have to wait that long to see some of those benefits, however. Through extensive **experimentation** and complex algorithms, Land O'Lakes is already providing AI-driven recommendations to help individual farmers become more productive.

But AI systems aren't telling farmers exactly what to do: Every piece of land differs; every local market differs. Instead, the **cooperative** offers detailed recommendations to improve the decisions individual farmers make. These include:

- Placing the right seed in the right soil at the right density while incorporating long-term weather forecasts.
- Applying nitrogen at the appropriate rate and at the most optimal time frame, saving costs and increasing plant uptake.
- Implementing the right farming practices (e.g., tilling, cover crops) to increase soil health, sequester carbon, and drive equal or higher yields compared to prior outputs.
- Using computer vision to identify weeds and diseases and to apply the right amount of crop protection in the required spots.



Teddy Bekele, CTO of Land O'Lakes, says that farmers are "making decisions rather than following a recipe." That is, they are no longer adhering to age-old family traditions about how to **cultivate** the land, nor are they blindly following AI recommendations. Farmers are **forging** their own paths — better informed, but still independent.

The research and analysis for this report was conducted under the direction of the authors as part of an MIT Sloan Management Review research initiative in **collaboration** with and sponsored by Boston Consulting Group.

At the same time, many farmers in the co-op are building stronger connections with other farmers, **agronomists**, and **nutritionists** as they learn from one another. When Land O'Lakes runs large **grower** events that showcase new technologies, participating farmers "want to spend half of their time talking to other farmers to understand what they're **重新** doing," Bekele says. "There's a big interaction among these farmers. Working with one another is a big part of what the **cooperative** is all about."

Greater **competency**, increased autonomy, stronger relationships — these are all **hallmarks** of self-determination, which is a foundation of human **motivation**(**动机**) and people's innate growth tendencies.¹ The social psychology concept of self-determination holds that people have three basic psychological needs: the need to feel competent, the need to feel autonomous, and the need to feel related to others or things beyond themselves. Our research, based on a global survey of 1,741 managers and interviews with 17 executives, finds that individuals **derive** personal value — what we refer to as individual value — from AI when using the technology improves their self-determination, which **encompasses** their **competency**, autonomy, and **relatedness**.

The Land O'Lakes story illustrates a broader phenomenon. Across industries, we find employees using AI and then feeling more competent in their roles, more autonomous in their actions, and more connected to their work, **colleagues**, partners, and customers. Understanding this phenomenon, however, depends on understanding how individuals use AI — which we discovered is incredibly difficult to specify. Many people use the technology without realizing it. For example, users aren't always aware that products have AI **embedded** in them.

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When individuals use those products to generate benefits for their companies, do they personally get value from AI? Does it matter if they aren't aware that the products incorporate AI?

Our research also suggests that a popular belief — that organizations achieve value with AI **at the expense of** individuals — does not represent the lived experience of most employees. Organizations with employees who personally **derive** value from AI are 5.9 times as likely to get significant financial benefits from AI compared with organizations where employees do not get value from AI. Only 8% of our global survey **respondents** are less satisfied with their jobs because of AI. Therefore, understanding AI's contributions to individual and **organizational** value demands greater awareness of AI use, its variety, and its effects on both individual and **organizational** value creation.

This report offers three key insights:

1. Individual value from AI is critical for organizations to obtain value from AI.
2. Individuals benefit from AI when using the technology enhances their competence, autonomy, and/or relationships.

3. Managers can encourage AI use and catalyze value creation at the individual level by cultivating trust, understanding, agency, and awareness.

Five Key Survey Findings

This year's research offers several **intriguing takeaways** on achieving individual and **organizational** value with AI:

1. A majority of individual workers personally obtain value from AI. **Sixty-**four percent of survey **respondents** personally **derive** at least moderate value from using AI. These workers are 3.4 times as likely to be more satisfied in their jobs as employees who do not get value from AI.

2. A majority of individuals regard AI as a coworker, not a job threat. A surprising number of **respondents** (60%) feel that AI tools are like a coworker — not the response you might expect about AI systems that, according (雅阁) to some media hype, will **displace** these workers.

3. Requiring individuals to use AI encourages its use more than building trust in AI does. Not surprisingly, making AI use mandatory (强制性) and building trust in AI both increase the likelihood that individuals will, in fact, regularly use AI. But building trust in AI only doubles the likelihood that individuals will use AI regularly, while mandating its use triples the likelihood.

4. Mandatory (强制性) use, despite seeming oppressive, still leads to individual value. Requiring AI might lead to **begrudging** use, but individuals are 1.4 times as likely to get value from AI when organizations require them to use it compared with individuals at organizations that do not mandate its use.

5. Organizations get value when individuals get value, not at the expense of individual value. Among **respondents** who report that their organization obtains moderate, significant, or extensive value from AI, the vast majority (85%) claim that they personally obtain value from AI.

What Does “Using AI” Really Mean?

Managers often say “using AI” as if they were referring to using a tool, like a **stapler**. But while people know when they are using a **stapler**, that is not always the case with AI. Consider a general business product like Salesforce's customer relationship management software, Einstein. It incorporates AI, using **machine learning** (ML), natural language processing, and **computer vision** to, for example, predict customer behavior, understand customer sentiment, and **automate** client services. However, end users might not be aware, or care, that AI is behind the product's performance. What's more, individuals often consider AI solutions akin to coworkers, which is rarely the case with a **stapler**. In addition, when using **specialized** AI solutions that **govern** (or are a part of) a business process, users may need to know how an algorithm arrived at its recommendation; in other instances, users need to train the algorithm in order to use it. Understanding the **inner workings** of a **stapler** is not necessarily needed in order to use it. Ultimately, the concept of “using AI” covers a broad range of applications in which AI may be a **more or less** prominent component. It's not just that using AI is different from using other tools; using AI itself is not a **monolithic** activity with a consistent meaning in different contexts. Understanding how

organizations create value with AI requires a more foundational understanding of how individual workers use AI and how AI use contributes to personal value.

Many individuals don't realize the extent of their AI use in their work.

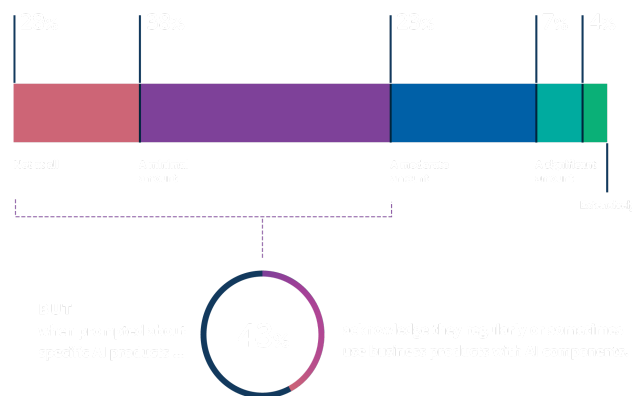
Individual workers tend to underreport their use of AI. Nuria Oliver, scientific director and **cofounder** of AI research center ELLIS Alicante Foundation, says that “AI is everywhere. Most people use it every day without knowing they’re(重新) using it.” With no prompts, 66% of individuals report that they do not use AI or use AI only **minimally** in their jobs. But when prompted with specific examples of AI business applications, 43% of these **respondents** acknowledge that they regularly or sometimes use business products with AI. (See Figure 1.) In the general survey pool, 79% report using consumer products with AI components regularly or sometimes. We find that individuals frequently use AI without knowing they are doing so.²

ABOUT THE RESEARCH

This report presents findings from the sixth annual research effort between MIT Sloan Management Review and Boston Consulting Group on artificial intelligence.

FIGURE 1
The Hidden Use of AI
Many workers don't realize they are using AI.

How much are you presently using AI tools in your job?
When initially asked, 66% report no or minimal use of AI.



AI use is so **pervasive** that individual workers may already take some AI applications for granted. Nicholas Mills, a lawyer, initially described his former firm’s implementation of a large AI platform that assists with corporate **due diligence** as “the only piece of artificial intelligence I use.” But, when prompted, he acknowledged that “Siri and all that technology is so **integrated**(整合) into my life, I didn’t even think about the fact that it’s probably using **predictive** algorithms on the back end to become better for me.”

Lack of awareness can be a **byproduct** of the growing extent of AI use. After all, AI is often a small but critical **embedded** component of a larger system. **As a result**, individuals underreport AI use and therefore the value they **derive** from the technology. Organizations need to understand all of these uses — both hidden and known — to understand how using AI contributes to individual and **organizational** value.

There are far more uses of AI than just **conspicuous** custom(自定义) applications.

Most **interviewees'** responses to questions about their use of AI focus on large custom(自定义) applications that feature a **conspicuous** AI component, such as demand **forecasting**, customer service bots, and AI-driven coaching tools. But Fiona Tan, CTO at Wayfair, is **excited** about the many less-**conspicuous** ways that the online retailer **embeds** AI in its processes. She points out that “managers don’t come to work every day and say, ‘I’m going to use AI and ML.’” Rather, AI is one crucial part of a process to, **among other things**, ensure that customers get exactly what they need. For example, Tan notes that Wayfair often ships large items, and although “you can order six T-shirts and return five of them — no big deal — I certainly don’t want to send you six couches when you’re(重新) going to send five of them back.” As one critical but hidden part of the overall e-commerce experience, Wayfair’s recommendation engines help customers select the products they want, reducing the likelihood of returns. The company’s customer service and operations teams focus more on the outcomes than on the **underlying** technology that leads to this result.

Deeper discussions with **interviewees** reveal many other ways managers can use AI beyond **conspicuous** use cases, each with varying **salience**, extent, **sophistication**, maturity, frequency, and fit. Each attribute affects how individuals perceive their use of AI. For example, AI components are part of many work processes and products — talent marketplaces, word processing, and performance management coaching tools among them. When AI has a barely **perceptible** role in a solution, does that affect how an individual considers their use of AI? In other situations, AI might be a small but integral component or a nice-to-have addition, such as in customer relationship management systems that suggest which customer calls to make and at what time to make them or which products to recommend for a customer when building an order for them. To what extent is “using AI” a binary activity (you are or you are not) versus a matter of degree? To better understand how the use of AI affects value, we **conceptualize** AI uses into four types.

Four AI Use Scenarios

General consumer products with AI components. Products such as voice assistants, writing apps, calendar **schedulers**, or office productivity applications increasingly **embed** AI components. For example, assistants like Siri, Alexa, and Cortana use voice recognition and voice generation; Grammarly includes natural language processing.

General business products with AI components. Some **commercially** available solutions use AI components to deliver important functionality in business. These cover a wide range of business applications, including off-the-shelf **imaging** tools that support **radiologists**, and customer relationship management software, such as Salesforce’s Einstein and Microsoft Dynamics 365.ⁱ

Customized AI-based solutions that support a specific organizational function. Some organizations use customized AI-based solutions to solve specific internal challenges in specific departments or functions. For example, logistics company DHL has a tool that helps optimize plane **loads**(负荷), and **automaker** Porsche **embeds** sound processing technology to detect manufacturing issues.ⁱⁱ

Customized AI-based solutions that support many organizational functions. Some organizations use tailored AI-based solutions that support many functions. For example, Dutch airline KLM developed a tool to help manage the potential effects of flight **cancellations** on multiple functional areas,ⁱⁱⁱ and

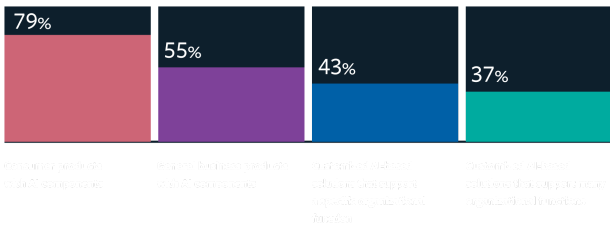
Amazon applies custom(自定义) AI tools to pricing, demand **forecasting**, and inventory management.

Based on our analysis, AI use is common in the enterprise. (See Figure 2.) Although custom(自定义) AI applications receive considerable attention, fewer **respondents** report using such applications compared with **commercially** available products. That begs the question: Under what conditions do individuals themselves obtain value from AI?

FIGURE 2
AI Use Scenarios

Despite the attention given to customized AI-based solutions, individuals are more likely to use consumer products with AI components.

What types of AI solutions do you use?



Percentage of respondents who use each solution sometimes or regularly.
Qualtrics XM Insights, percentages among respondents who use AI.

Achieving Personal Value With AI

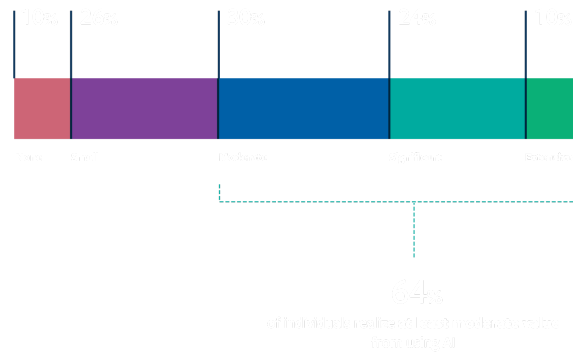
Our survey results show that 64% of workers personally get at least moderate value from using AI. (See Figure 3.)

Individuals regularly realize value from AI without using customized AI applications. In fact, our research shows that individuals who use general business applications of AI are just as likely to **derive** value from AI as individuals who use customized applications. These frequent, unheralded uses of AI can all lead to significant value for individuals in the **aggregate(骨料)**.

FIGURE 3
Deriving Value From AI

Most individuals say they realize at least moderate value from using AI.

How much value do your people get from using AI?



Precisely **quantifying** the amount of individual value from AI is challenging. Ironically, managers can use AI to help better measure many aspects of **organizational** performance, sometimes even to create new measures.³ Yet the value individuals **derive** from using AI is itself difficult to measure, partly because of the many ways individuals use the technology. Measuring a return on AI depends on understanding the varieties of AI use and how they contribute to value creation.

Individuals **derive** value through greater **competence**.

Individuals need to feel competent in the performance of their jobs. They will not find value in technologies that make them feel ineffective, inefficient, or useless.

Using AI can help employees gain **competence** in their jobs — or, more precisely, feel more competent — in several ways. For example, individuals can use the input from AI to make better decisions that exploit business opportunities.

At ExxonMobil, geoscientists and **geophysicists** often make **complicated** decisions about where and how to extract oil. Sarah Karthigan, the company's former AI operations manager for IT, says it uses AI to identify "the right type of patterns and to help **augment** the decisions that a geoscientist or a **geophysicist** would make." With greater confidence in their decisions, they can "discover insights of value at a much faster pace."⁴ AI-enhanced decision support can improve **competence** in finding new opportunities.

Additionally, individuals can use AI to anticipate and avoid unwanted outcomes. At **insurer Nationwide**, claims **adjusters** must identify fraud when processing a claim — and avoid falsely accusing **claimants** of fraud. That's a tricky spot to be in — one that's **complicated** by having access to hundreds, if not thousands, of data points that may or may not indicate fraud. As Bradley **Coy**, a senior **consultant** for advanced analytics at **Nationwide**, says, "There's just so much text data generated through all of these interactions with our company." Claims **adjusters** are using AI to sort through the noise, highlighting those data points that might be abnormal in a given situation. **Coy** adds that AI helps **adjusters** better understand "what is attempting to be done and hopefully solve a claim in a more personal way." The ability to learn by quickly **synthesizing** all the information helps individual claim **adjusters** prevent fraud, avoid negative attention, and improve client interactions. With AI, **adjusters** not only learn to become more competent in their job — they feel more competent as well.

Our survey findings reinforce the stories told by our **interviewees**: Individuals who receive AI-based suggestions on improving their performance are 1.8 times as likely to **derive** value from AI as those who don't. In addition, employees who are in organizations that invest in AI that improves the quality of decisions (such as operations scheduling, inventory management, and marketing ROI) are 1.5 times as likely to perceive individual value from AI compared with those who are in organizations that do not invest in this type of AI.

Individuals **derive value through increased autonomy.**

Workers must be able to make informed decisions with individual discretion, but it can take time to learn to do a job without guidance.

Despite a narrative that automation might make employees feel redundant or **subservient** to the machine, our research indicates that working with AI often affords individuals more autonomy rather than less. AI tools can help enhance individual autonomy in several ways: by helping individuals learn from past actions, by projecting the outcomes of current actions, by providing **salient** information about relevant(相关) past situations, and by offering feedback on the consequences of past actions that suggest ways to improve performance. They can also recommend new actions or help individuals understand the implications of specific actions. (See Figure 4.)

FIGURE 4
AI Helps Performance Over Time
Individuals use AI to make decisions about past, present, and future performance.



At **Nationwide**, each call center associate receives ongoing(持续) training through a “future of work” program, **Coy** says. Part of the content is technical, but “half of it is geared toward softer skills, such as, ‘How do I find empathy(移情) in a situation?’” he explains. He is particularly **excited** because “there’s so much to learn from what’s being said and done” through natural language processing, given the vast amount of text generated from customer interactions.

Personalized feedback is provided to call center associates using insights from the AI’s text analysis. But as **Coy** says, the goal is not to dictate “exactly what associates need to think and do, but to improve the

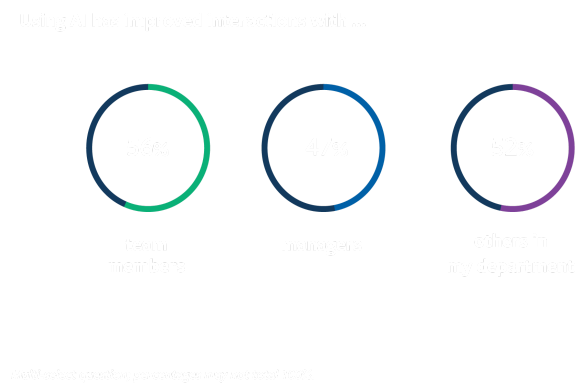
ways they get information.” The purpose of the training session is for individuals to learn to use the detailed, **personalized** feedback to handle customer interactions without greater oversight or **dependence** on others.

Using AI solutions that help workers operate with less direct oversight from management creates a perception of autonomy that can help improve job satisfaction. At Walgreens, for example, **pharmacists** are using AI tools that predict when pharmacy orders will be ready; this effort intends, in part, to improve customer satisfaction among those waiting for **unfilled** orders. James Odeyinka, technical cloud architect(建筑师) at the retail pharmacy chain, says that using the tool has reduced customer complaints about wait times, leading to fewer interventions from management. “Employees notice when they don’t get routine calls to discuss complaints,” he says. Managers notice, too: Odeyinka recalls that in one case, a manager called to **congratulate** the pharmacy for receiving fewer complaints. “This is what brings them joy,” he says.

Individuals **derive** value through stronger relationships.

Self-determination theory holds that individuals have a psychological need to interact with, connect to, and care for others. Individuals will not find value in technologies that make them feel isolated or **solitary**. Using AI can help individuals develop relationships with coworkers, customers, business partners, and even the tools themselves. Our survey results show that many **respondents** think that using AI has improved interactions with their team members (56%), with their managers (47%), and even with other people in their departments (52%). (See Figure 5.)

FIGURE 5
AI Improves Communication and Collaboration
Using AI helps a variety of working relationships.



At LinkedIn, Ya Xu, head of data, describes the professional networking company in one word: **integrated**(整合). Although the organization is **functionally** organized, she sees the role of data and AI **in terms of** enabling “really strong **collaboration** between all the other functions that we work with in order to bring AI solutions to production.”⁵ Because so many AI solutions require cross-functional teams, she says that using AI “brings that **collaboration** to life.” Using AI among teams can improve team **collaboration** as well.⁶ The airline KLM, for example, developed a tool to predict which passengers are likely to miss their flights after their **luggage** was loaded(载入) onto the plane. That capability enabled cargo teams to tag customers’ **luggage**, making it easier and faster to **offload** their bags, while improving the ability of flight crews to make on-time

departures. Thanks to the new AI tool, KLM's crew and cargo teams seamlessly work together.

Communicating shared experiences with AI also strengthens relationships within organizations. Global **nonprofit** World Wildlife Fund (WWF) uses AI in numerous ways, says data and technology global lead scientist Dave Thau, including processing satellite images for forest **conservation** efforts, performing language processing on policy documents, identifying **species** recorded by motion-**sensing** cameras, analyzing social media to **uncover** new trends in the illegal pet trade, using thermal sensors to detect animal shipping, classifying **ivory**, and matching investors with sustainable(永续) projects. Given that there are so many applications, individuals might not be aware of how their coworkers are using similar technologies. "We have technology-focused teams all over the place," Thau says. "They're(重新) generally fairly small per office." He notes that WWF is documenting all the ways the organization uses AI to help the various teams see what they have in common with others in the organization and how influential AI technology is throughout the organization.

Our research has identified four ways that managers can advance individual use of, and value from, AI: by building trust, understanding, agency, and awareness.

AI also enables relationships with business partners. Thau emphasizes the importance of partnerships because WWF cannot do everything internally. "I work with AI companies in many different places; they're(重新) **sprouting** up everywhere," he says. "We have lots of opportunities to work with those organizations, but if the director-level folks don't know that we're(重新) working with AI and how it can help them, they won't be looking for those partnerships; it won't be on their minds." Using AI can become the basis of new business relationships, for both individuals and the organization.

Front-line workers are using AI solutions to **deepen** their connections with customers as well. At The Estée **Lauder** Companies, AI tools don't simply result in quick transactions in which beauty **advisers** hand off recommendations to customers. Instead, using AI helps individual beauty **advisers** form deeper connections with customers. Sowmya Gottipati, the cosmetic company's vice president and technology lead for global supply chain, describes how AI can help a client "try 30 shades of lipstick in 30 seconds" and then the beauty **adviser** can help them narrow the options to just two or three. With the AI tool, beauty **advisers** become more effective and trustworthy. This, says Gottipati, helps "build a relationship with the customer."

One interesting finding is that employees can relate to AI tools as well. **Sixty** percent of individuals using AI view it as a coworker. Individuals who view AI as a coworker are 1.7 times as likely to **derive** individual value from it compared with those who don't view it that way: They **cooperatively** use AI **as opposed to** seeing it as a boss, a **subordinate**, or a mere tool.

Promoting a **Virtuous** Cycle of Use and Value

Individual use and individual value can form a **virtuous** cycle. The more people use AI, the more value they **derive** from it. These positive results lead to more AI use. At Walgreens, for example, AI use spans three main areas: finance, marketing, and health care. The successes people saw in

each area led them to want more. Odeyinka **summarizes** Walgreens's attitude toward AI with an **intriguing** word: greedy. "Greedy means that you come in with one **use case**, and then you see that you are more competent, and it transforms to multiple use cases," he explains.

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1. Managers can promote trust.

Clearly, individuals who do not trust AI will be reluctant to use it. This year's survey results **underscore** this relationship. Individuals who trust AI are 2.1 times as likely to use it regularly as individuals who do not trust the technology. This **corroborates** the findings in our 2021 report, "The Cultural Benefits of Artificial Intelligence in the Enterprise": Managers need to **nurture** trust to encourage AI use. To do so, they need to ensure that workers can easily interpret AI-based outcomes and recommendations. Our survey results show that if users can interpret AI outcomes, they are 2.8 times as likely to trust the technology compared with users who cannot interpret them. Demonstrating value also builds trust. Individuals who get value from AI are 1.6 times as likely to trust the technology compared with individuals who do not get value.

Calls for transparency and explainability are not new. But some companies are going further to encourage trust in their AI solutions. For example, global **reinsurance** provider Munich Re(重新) launched a new product aimed at enhancing trust in AI solutions by **insuring** against the risk of using particular AI models. **As a result**, Michael Berger, head of **Insure AI** at Munich Re(重新), is seeing those AI models in use in many organizations. "What **excites** me a lot is to work with a lot of different **machine learning** use cases out there, seeing that a lot of companies are really doing something, really creating something valuable for other companies, based on **machine learning**," he says. Munich Re(重新) evaluates the performance of these different AI models and offers a "performance guarantee, which signals trust," says Berger. Based on Munich Re(重新)'s **due diligence**, "we can estimate what performance the AI can likely deliver," he says. "We have seen the performance data. We basically model the performance distribution of an AI. We're(重新) confident you can expect this level of performance from an AI, and if performance **falls short**, we cover financial losses faced by users who trusted in the AI's performance."

These **reassurances** go beyond promises to financial backing. According(雅阁) to Berger, "This simply creates a different level of trust and engagement" for individuals who depend on systems from other organizations, **strengthening** their relationship with these partners. With AI, managers have new ways to improve trust in relationships with key **stakeholders**.

2. Managers can encourage greater understanding of how to use AI.

With use comes greater understanding, and with greater understanding comes increased use. But cycles like these can be difficult to initiate.

At Levi Strauss & Co., front-line workers participate in a boot camp to learn how to use AI. Katia Walsh, the clothing company's senior vice president and chief global strategy and AI officer, points out that these boot camps involve people across the entire organization, from 24 locations worldwide and from every single function, including retail stores and design. People are able to do more in the organization when they understand how the tools work, she says. Walsh makes a point of emphasizing that employees who participate in the boot camp **emerge** not only with a new understanding of what AI can do but also with a new sense of what they themselves are capable of. Levi's designed the boot

camp to **cultivate** new **competencies**, **bolster** autonomy, and **deepen** relationships with both the organization and other teammates. Walsh concludes that “these people are now helping us change the culture in the whole enterprise globally. They think differently; they know the language they speak; they connect with data scientists, engineers, and product managers.”⁷ Workers who understand how to work with and explain AI are 1.7 times more likely to perceive individual value from the technology than those workers who do not understand AI.⁸

At Ikea, employees’ initial **reluctance** to use AI switches to demand for the technology once people see the value that can come from using it. While Barbara Martin Coppola, the retailer’s former chief digital officer, does not believe in the trope that AI will **displace** people, she acknowledges that workers might initially fear **displacement**. But she sees those fears quickly **subside**, and, she says, “when people start to actually understand that it’s **augmenting** them and not **displacing** them, and that it’s at the service of **human beings** and at the service of business, people really start demanding it.”⁹ Understanding that AI can improve their **competency** in their roles can make individuals feel more open to, and willing to, adopt it.

Managers may find that the cycle of understanding is already in progress. They can take advantage of the fact that individuals already use AI in consumer applications to introduce new AI tools as an extension of a familiar category. Rather than presenting a custom(自定义) AI solution as a new type of tool that requires a “cold start,” some managers transform the adoption challenge into a “warm start” by comparing new tools with familiar AI applications. Wine and spirits company Pernod Ricard did this when it introduced a new AI scheduling tool to its sales force, according(雅阁) to Pierre-Yves Calloc’h, head of artificial intelligence. Managers compared the new tool to the navigation app Waze to show people that they were already using similar digital assistants. This analogy helped **facilitate**(方便) adoption of the new scheduling tool.¹⁰

The likelihood that an organization obtains significant financial benefits from AI triples when AI becomes a core element of business strategy across all or nearly all business units.

3. Managers can foster agency, even when mandating use.

“Initial **hesitancy** with adopting AI is common,” says The Estée **Lauder** Companies’ Gottipati, “particularly for those who have followed a certain process for a long time and are now being asked to change something.” A popular solution to this challenge is to get these employees to trust AI. But trust is not the only factor driving adoption. Requiring AI use (and making it easy to use), especially at the early **stages** of adoption, can be just as important as **fostering** trust when it comes to getting employees to use AI.

Mandating the use of AI may seem counterintuitive to **fostering** agency, but **interviewees** and survey **respondents** widely cite it as an important step to overcome resistance — initially. After all, it’s hard to achieve the benefit of self-determination with AI if people aren’t using it. Our survey findings make clear that requiring use of and building trust in the technology are **complementary**, not oppositional, management approaches. Unsurprisingly, making AI use mandatory(强制性) triples the likelihood of AI use: Individuals required to use AI at work are three times as likely to regularly use the technology as those not required to use it professionally.

While requiring AI use can help jump-start adoption, managers should ensure that individuals still have agency. Protecting individual choice,

even when mandating AI use, is critical. Our survey results show that individuals who are able to override AI are 2.1 times as likely to regularly use AI as those who are not able to override it. Preserving human agency while requiring use is a key component of early adoption management techniques. Autonomy matters.

4. Managers can promote awareness.

Employees might not know much about how AI technologies work. A commonly touted way to address this concern is to increase transparency. But transparency isn't just about how AI makes predictions; it's also about knowing when individuals are using AI, who else is using AI, and how AI use relates to the overall **organizational** strategy. Organizations need to expand their definition of transparency to help individuals get value from the technology.

Is it important that people know what technology they are using, **as long as** it works? With AI, it often is important. As the ELLIS Alicante Foundation's Oliver observes, "Knowing it is AI does matter, because in the end, the tools influence us, and they influence the perception that we have of the world." Oliver recommends that organizations "try to inspire people into becoming more curious about the AI systems that they use so they can understand them a little bit better." Individuals can then better appreciate the value the tool provides and become more invested in improving it, rather than seeing only its **shortcomings**. Employees using AI knowingly are 1.6 times more likely to get individual value and 1.8 times more likely to be satisfied with their jobs compared with those who do not realize they use AI. Of course, individuals are more likely to report individual value from AI when they knowingly engage in higher-value, customized applications of the technology. Even so, when individuals don't know that they are using AI, they have a harder time recognizing its value.

Signaling the importance of using AI tools — for both the individual and the company — is another valuable approach to encouraging adoption. Managers who lead by example, by using AI with their teams, are 3.4 times as likely to boost regular AI use among individual team members compared with managers who do not lead by example. The likelihood that an organization obtains significant financial benefits from AI triples when AI becomes a core element of business strategy across all or nearly all business units.

Improving awareness and perception of AI is especially critical in the early **stages** of AI adoption. Indeed, at the pilot stage, improving perception of AI (in terms of understanding and awareness) is strongly **correlated** with individual value. **Respondents** who see AI as an opportunity for their job are 3.6 times as likely to **derive** value from AI compared with those who do not see AI as an opportunity. Individuals' early adoption of AI influences the organization's ability to showcase successes and develop **organizational** processes that support further AI adoption.

Aligning Individual Value With Organizational Value

Individuals can get value from AI without the company benefiting, just as companies can get value from AI without individuals benefiting. Ideally, and in many cases, both the individual and the organization **derive** value from AI. Organizations in which survey **respondents** do not get value from AI are almost six times less likely to get significant financial benefits from AI compared with organizations in which individuals get value from AI.

At Vanguard, aligning individual benefits from AI and ML with client and business outcomes is essential to its mission to give investors the best chance for investment success. For instance, client-facing crew (employees) use AI in their day-to-day work when engaging with clients and are a core component of delivering premier (总理) client service. As Jing Wang, head of the company's Center for Analytics and Insights, points out, "Our client-facing crew are often critical to client interactions, which is why we are continuing to invest in innovative technologies that help them to drive efficiencies (效率) and optimize the overall client experience."

Improved customer engagements powered by AI and ML improve value for clients, crew, and the organization. Vanguard's chief data analytics officer Ryan Swann explains that one way the organization uses AI and ML is by helping the asset management company's **advisers** "speak to the right client, at the right time, and on the right topic, while taking into account **a number of** variables." This ultimately accelerates a client's ability to achieve investment success. He adds, "As an **adviser**, I'm able to provide improved and timely support by leveraging AI and ML within my normal **workflow** that considers things like individual goals, risk tolerances (公差), interactions, market conditions, and/or proven investment strategies."

Creating and sustaining alignment between AI's individual and corporate benefits can be challenging, especially in large organizations that might have different incentives for AI adoption across the enterprise. Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov, chief AI officer at e-commerce company eBay, points out that "it's hard to get a whole group of people with different incentives to coordinate. While typically everyone is on board that it's the right answer, the prioritization of that versus the very immediate-term business objectives is what typically ends up **faltering**."¹¹ Aligning company and individual value with AI is "very much a cultural challenge," adds Karthigan.¹²

Aligning the achievement of individual and **organizational** value from AI remains a work in progress.

When Karthigan was at ExxonMobil, her team made sure that it had advocates on the business side before starting any AI pilot projects, because "ultimately, the end users need to be brought in," she says. "They shouldn't be fighting the solution. They should very much be the ones who are adopting those solutions and helping **propagate** the changes that this would produce." ExxonMobil has a robust change management process to ensure that how individuals use and get value from AI is aligned with the company's efforts to capture value from AI. Karthigan's remarks **affirm** that aligning individual and **organizational** value from AI requires structured effort.

A significant minority of survey **respondents** (37%) report that they and their organizations achieve moderate, significant, or extensive value from AI. At the same time, 30% of survey **respondents** report that neither they nor their organization **derive** value from AI. Aligning the achievement of individual and **organizational** value from AI remains a work in progress. The following recommendations — based on our survey data and interviews — offer specific guidance on how to avoid **misalignment**.

Avoid the lure of low-value, shiny AI.

Some individuals might get value from using AI even if their organizations do not. Twenty-six percent of **respondents** to our survey report getting moderate, significant, or extensive value with AI themselves but note that their organizations get little or no value. AI, particularly consumer AI, might be easy for people to adopt, but individuals sometimes chase the

latest AI fad(时尚) without considering the actual value. Dave Galinsky, former senior director of customer data strategy and analytics at McDonald's, cautions against "focusing on shiny things in AI and machine learning because they are such hot topics."¹³ Instead, he recommends focusing on customer value and customer experience. The fast-food giant ensures that employees are not "so eager to do something really cool and innovative to make ourselves look good but that doesn't have the value back down to the customer."

Look for benefits at both the individual and organizational levels.

In the legal field, Mills observes dissatisfied peers at other law firms spending many hours reviewing hundreds of documents while conducting due diligence for clients. "Associates' happiness is at an all-time low, which is a motivating factor for some firms to bring in these AI tools that let us use time more productively," he says. Mills's former firm now uses an AI tool, for example, to help lawyers process due diligence for clients' M&A transactions, an endeavor that typically involves teams of corporate associates reviewing hundreds, if not thousands, of lengthy documents. Any given transaction could require thousands of hours of essential but unexciting effort to review and discover important hidden liabilities and commitments.

Before the law firm adopted an AI solution to help with due diligence, Mills says, "I would get 10,000, 20,000 PDF pages uploaded to a data room to review. I would have to download each PDF, upload each into Adobe Reader and individually(单独) recognize the text, then click into each document separately to read through it. Each document could be hundreds of pages, and there could be thousands of them, depending on the deal size." The firm slashed time spent processing due diligence using AI tools, which freed Mills to "go right to reviewing the meat that matters, probably reducing my workload by 70% for processing due diligence specifically." As a result, Mills finds such tools "mutually beneficial, because the firms get happier employees who get a better life doing more substantive work." Mills notes that the AI system gave the firm's younger associates more time "to focus on substance instead of processing, allowing us to develop as legal practitioners more efficiently over time, improving competency while benefiting the organization."

Avoid burdening workers to serve the machines.

Conversely, organizations can get value from AI while some individuals in the organization do not. For instance, time spent entering data or teaching misguided AI systems might create value for the organization, but at the expense of hours of employee time. Organizations are notorious for asking employees to absorb these activities in addition to their regular responsibilities.

At Duke University Hospital's intensive care unit, an AI implementation failed for precisely this reason. In their *MIT Sloan Management Review* article "AI on the Front Lines," MIT professor Katherine C. Kellogg and colleagues observed, "Busy clinicians in the fast-paced ER environment objected to the extra work of inputting data into a system outside of their regular workflow."¹⁴ The AI implementation succeeded only after managers established incentives for the clinicians and clarified how benefits from their work would accrue across the organization. This example illustrates how a myopic focus on creating organizational value can lead to a loss of individual autonomy when workers are forced to support an AI solution that does not have clear individual benefits.

According(雅阁) to our survey, however, such misalignment is uncommon across the full range of AI uses. Only 7% of survey respondents report that their organization gets moderate, significant, or

extensive value from AI but that they themselves get little or no value. Even so, managers need to anticipate whether new AI implementations will impose burdens on workers without delivering clear personal benefits.

Ensure that the benefits offset efforts at an individual level.

Even if AI systems create value for some people, the individuals who reap that value might not be the same ones who bear most of the burden of creating it. For example, a **telecommunications** company wanted to develop an AI tool to help **salespeople** identify high-value accounts — help that the **salespeople** did not feel they needed. **As a result**, the **salespeople balked** at the effort necessary to develop a tool that **codified** their **tacit**(隐性) knowledge. Many felt that it would **erode** the value of their personal relationships.¹⁵ While the system created **organizational** value and individual value for some individuals, it burdened others and **weakened** their relationships with their clients.

Demonstrating value at a local level is key. Levi's Walsh focuses on achieving some value from AI, even if small, that is **relevant**(相关) to an employee: "When we can show value very quickly, even if it's not the biggest value in the world, it has to be meaningful to **excite** people. But if people can see it very quickly and very **concretely** in their own business unit, function, geography, that certainly gets people on board because they improve their **competency** and see that 'Wow, this is helping me solve a problem that I've been looking to tackle all this time.'"

Walsh explains that local, immediate benefits help employees embrace AI: "One of my **aspirations** and missions has been to make AI closer to people, to give it a face, to help people understand that not only is it not there to replace jobs, for example, but it is there to help them succeed even more and make them even smarter." These successes and knowledge gains must benefit individuals, or they will resist.

Walsh believes that is key to greater benefits. "I spent 20-plus years at the intersection of technology and data and analytics and **machine learning**, and most of that career has been actually helping companies transform themselves to meet their strategic goals," she explains. "It's particularly challenging with technology, and especially when you look at a particular technology like AI, because it can be seen as so **intimidating**." Demonstrating value improves trust in AI tools.

Conclusion

Organizations have a **checkered** history of implementing systems that create business value yet are unpleasant for the individuals **compelled** to use them. AI has the potential to be yet another technology in that rogues' gallery, especially with so much speculation that these AI systems could end up replacing workers.

Instead, our research finds that individual use and individual value are crucial for **organizational** success with AI. Use of AI can improve an individual's self-determination through greater **competency**, increased autonomy, and stronger relationships. Rather than feeling threatened by AI, workers often view the technology as a coworker. In fact, AI has become so **embedded** in daily consumer uses and business processes that people might not even be aware that they regularly use AI-based technologies.

In our [first research report on AI and business strategy](#), Erik Brynjolfsson, then professor at the MIT Sloan School of Management and now at Stanford University, said that “people using AI are starting to replace people who don’t use AI, and that trend will only accelerate.”¹⁶ But visible, AI-heavy applications are not the only way that people use AI. AI is so widespread that practically everyone now uses it to some degree. The trend has shifted: AI’s threat to people’s jobs isn’t about whether someone is just “using AI.” Rather, the new threat is that if people are not using AI to become more self-determined, they and their company will miss out on important sources of individual and corporate value.

Individuals often achieve some value with AI, as do organizations. But our findings clearly demonstrate that organizations are far more likely to obtain value from AI when their workers do as well. The relationship between individual and **organizational** value from AI is **additive** (添加剂), not zero (零)-sum.

About the Research

This report presents findings from the sixth annual global research study on artificial intelligence and business strategy by *MIT Sloan Management Review* and Boston Consulting Group. In the spring of 2022, we fielded a global survey and subsequently analyzed records from 1,741 **respondents** representing more than 20 industries and 100 countries. We also interviewed 17 executives who were either researching or leading AI initiatives in large organizations in a broad range of industries, including financial services, media and entertainment, retail, travel and transportation, and life sciences.

Our research looks at how individuals use AI at work and how they **derive** personal value from their use of AI. Interviews and survey data support the finding that personal value from AI happens when using AI leads to increased **competency**, autonomy, and **relatedness**, the essential ingredients of self-determination. Additional analysis provides insights into how individuals’ personal value from AI contributes to organizations’ value from AI.

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