The provision of the right data with appropriate quality that meets the needs of decision makers or automated decision processes is critical for most successfully operating companies and government agencies. In recent years, technology enablers like data warehouses and analytics software have been complemented by managerial considerations like data governance and process-centric initiatives. In 2012, the business analytics/BI/data warehousing minitrack attracted a record number of 21 submissions from which ten were accepted. The three sessions begin with strategic topics, move on to BI design and development, and then focus on BI architecture and modeling issues.

Clark classifies the strategic benefits of analytics in the context of managing a network of inter-organizational relationships. He also introduces a set-theoretic methodology that could be used to test for, or discover, complex causal relationships between implementation choices and strategic benefits.

Raber, Winter and Wortmann quantitatively analyze 51 companies to construct a capability maturity model for BI that covers BI deployment, use, and impact. Olbrich, Pöppelbuß and Niehaves investigate which factors influence BI design in organizations in terms of relevance, variability and controllability by means of a Delphi study.

Mosig focuses on identifying and prioritizing measures using system dynamics to align the decision makers' objective with subjective information requirements.

Goul, Marjanovic, Baxley and Vizecky argue that managing the BI app store will become inevitable for enterprise BI. They propose an approach based on sentiment analysis to support requirements engineering for BI app store management.

Zimmer, Baars and Kemper explore how agility requirements explain the emergence of parallel BI systems and what architectural measures can be taken to deal with them.

Loebbert and Finnie address the relative value of local as opposed to global BI. They propose a multi-agent solution for distributed BI systems.

Clavier, Lotriet and van Loggerenberg use a case study to investigate whether Goods-Dominant (G-D) Logic contributes to certain BI shortcomings that might be overcome by Service-Dominant (S-D) Logic. Supported by two starkly contrasting case studies, Borgman, Heier and Bahlfi find out that project turbulence has a significant impact on many aspects of the metrics design process.

Finally, by extending BPMN for business activity monitoring, Friedenstab, Janiesch, Matzner and Müller aim at integrating approaches from different communities of practice to ensure the timeliness and effectiveness of operational business processes.