

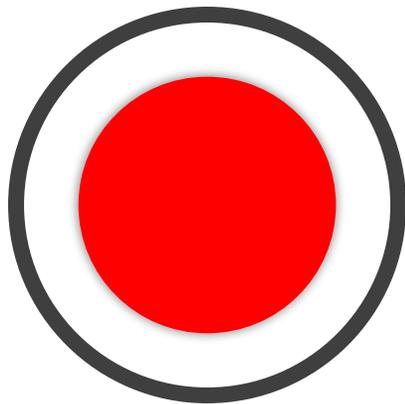
ASK ME (ALMOST) ANYTHING! MANAGING THE QUALITY OF ANALYTICS PRACTICE

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AGENDA

-  Introduction
-  What do we mean by the “quality of an analytics practice”?
-  Dimensions of quality in an analytics practice
-  Considerations for implementing a quality program in analytics
-  Open Q&A: Please use the chat panel to submit your questions

DEFINE THE QUALITY OF ANALYTICS PRACTICE?



It is not using analytics to measure or improve the quality of something else, but rather the quality of the analytics itself.

It is something we all want.

It is something we intuitively understand but is difficult to articulate.

THE QUALITY OF OUR WORK IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY “QUALITY”?

“In technical usage, ‘quality’ can have two meanings:

1. the characteristics of a product or service that bear on its ability to **satisfy stated or implied needs**;
2. a product or service **free of deficiencies.**”

**Source: American Society for Quality, <https://asq.org/quality-resources/quality-glossary/q>*

Compliance with some set of criteria, standards, or requirements

Noncompliance of standards or requirements = Deficiency, Defect

Perfect quality = Complete absence of defects



WHY QUALITY OF ANALYTICS PRACTICE?



Prevention or control of risks from defects.



More value from analytics.

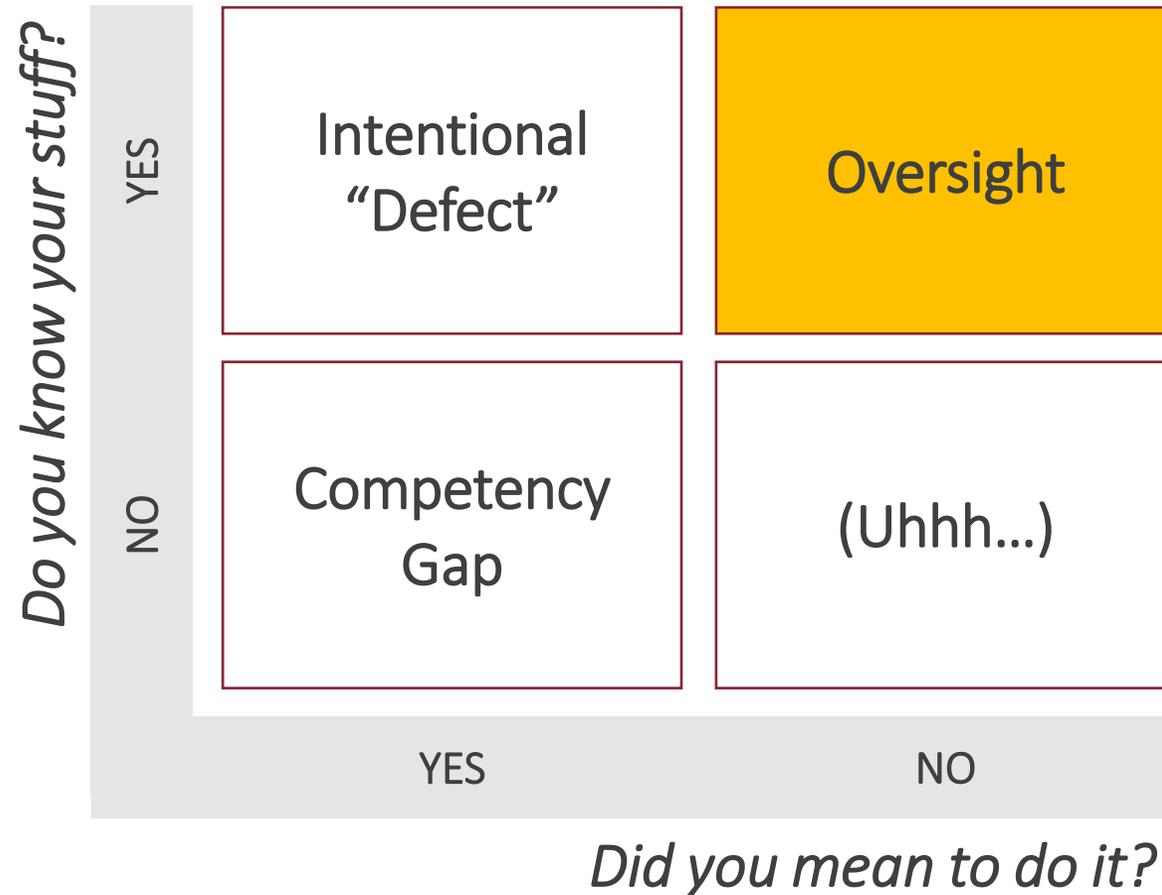


Trust and confidence in analytics.



Element of analytics governance.

HOW DO DEFECTS HAPPEN IN ANALYTICS PRACTICE?



Other dimensions:

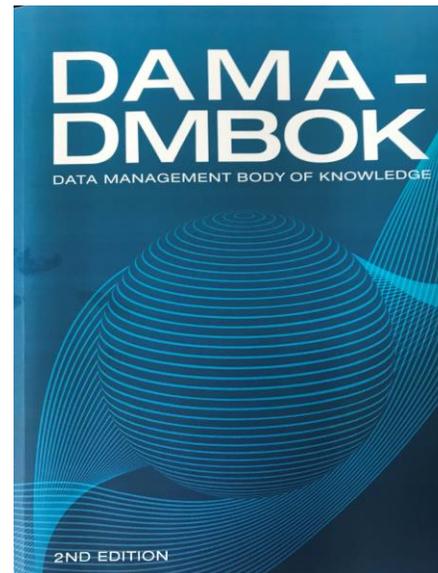
- Do you mean well?
- Whose best interest do you have?
- Do you care?

DATA QUALITY: FOR ANOTHER DISCUSSION!

Not in the scope of this talk.

There is already an entire discipline on the subject.

For analytics practitioners, data quality is a dependency/constraint rather than an objective.



 Completeness

 Validity

 Accuracy

 Consistency

 Integrity

 Timeliness

 Uniqueness

 Reasonability

DIMENSIONS OF QUALITY IN ANALYTICS PRACTICE

1

APPROPRIATENESS

- Is the data appropriate for the need or question?
- Is the analysis appropriate for the need or question?

2

CLARITY

- Are the definitions exact and repeatable?
- Are the methods and steps employed free of ambiguities?

3

CONSISTENCY

- Is it invariant?
- Is it tool- and system-agnostic?

4

TRACEABILITY

- Are all inputs and outputs known for each step or task performed?

5

ACCURACY

- Is it free of errors: syntax, runtime, semantic, logical?

6

TRANSPARENCY

- Is the result or analytic interpretable?
- Is everything about the analysis clearly documented?

7

COMPLETENESS

- Is the logic free of gaps from start to finish?
- Have you considered everything?

8

JUSTIFIABILITY

- Do you have a defensible reason for everything?
- Are all risks, limitations, and dependencies clear?

DIMENSIONS OF PROJECT QUALITY IN ANALYTICS

01

Are all expectations, requirements, and standards set properly?

02

Have you met all expectations, requirements, and standards?

03

Is everything justified?

04

Is everything documented?

05

Have all outstanding issues been resolved?

06

Does the “client” sign off on the deliverables?

COMPONENTS OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT



1. Quality Planning

Defining the quality requirements and necessary activities for generating the required quality.



2. Quality Assurance

Generating the product in a way such that maximizes the likelihood of achieving the quality expectations.



3. Quality Control

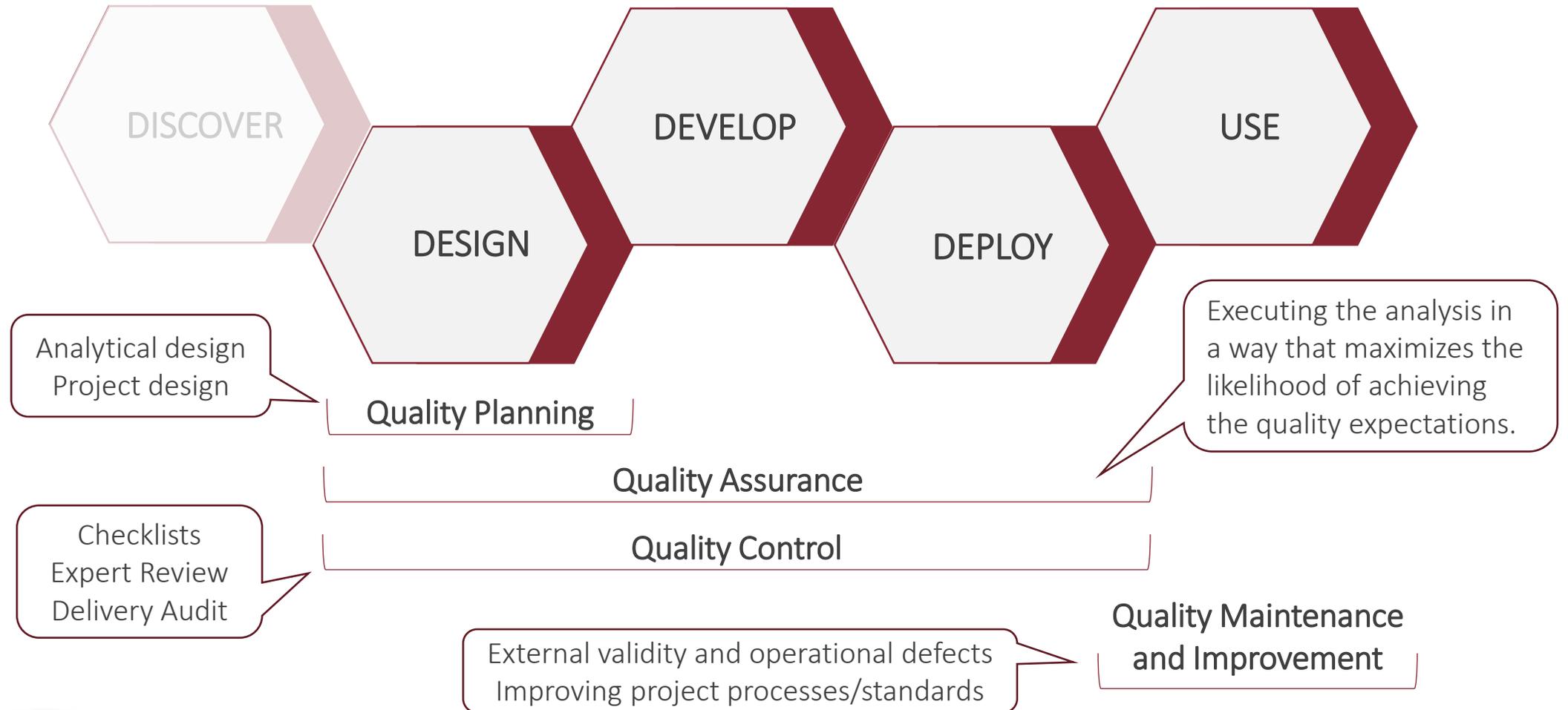
Inspection of products for meeting quality requirements.



4. Quality Improvement

Ongoing activities after “launch” that improves (or maintains) the quality of the product.

MANAGING THE QUALITY OF ANALYTICS PROJECTS



ASPECTS OF QUALITY CONTROL IN ANALYTICS PRACTICE

	DELIVERY AUDIT	EXPERT REVIEW
OBJECTIVE PROBLEMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected vs. observed. • Presence of justifications. • Tactical errors (syntax, runtime, semantic). • Proper documentation (analytical and non-analytical). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faulty application of analytics expertise. • Recommendations and suggestions based on best technical practices. • Bias and statistical ethics.
STARTING POINT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Guilty until proven innocent” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observed = Expected. • Everything is justified. • No tactical errors.
SCOPE/FOCUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical/Analytical (i.e., technical)
QUALIFICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of expertise can be an asset. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific technical expertise by the reviewer is required.

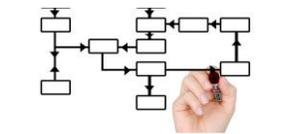
IMPLEMENTING A QUALITY PROGRAM OF ANALYTICS PRACTICE



Create an inventory of the analytics and the analytics projects.



Define roles and responsibilities.



Define processes and procedures.



Define standards, policies, and a set of common requirements.



Set up basic infrastructure.



Train all analysts on basic quality principles and practices.

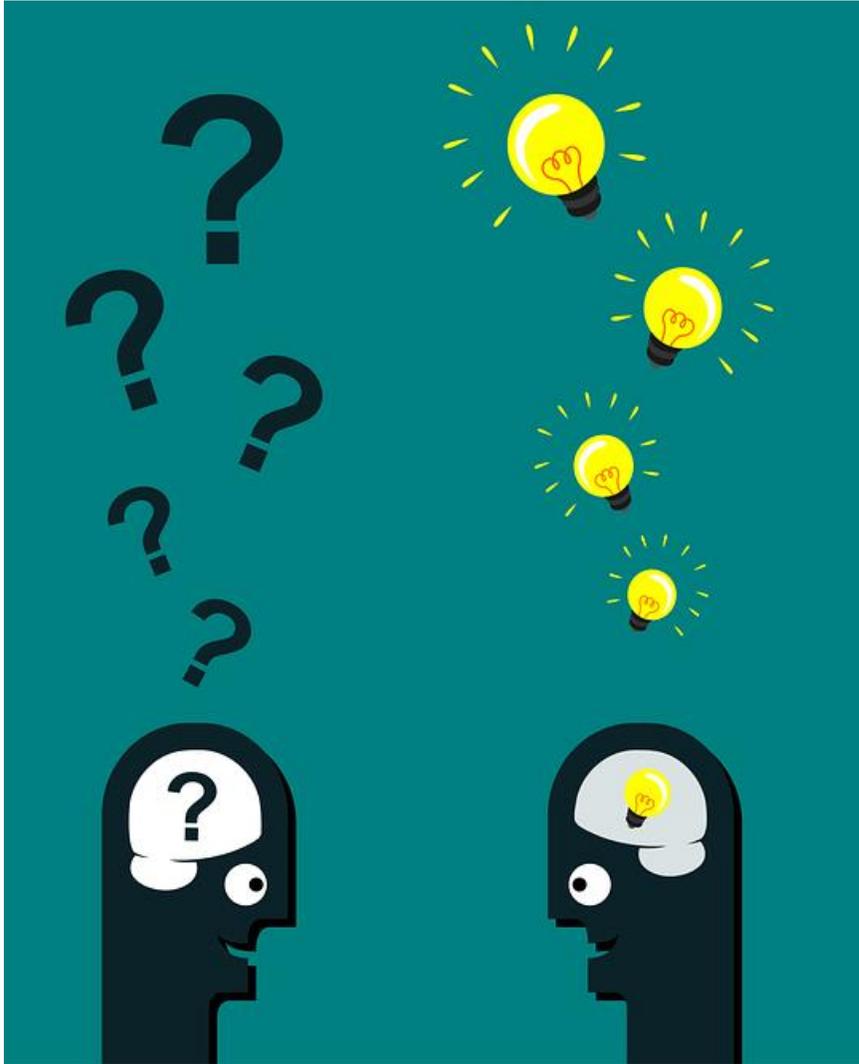
Independent team?
Independent analysts within the same team?
Who will sign-off?

Workflows
SOPs

Checklists
Forms
Auditability standards

Document store
Shared computing environment
Common statistical tools
If operationalized:

- Test environment
- Test dataset



More at <https://msightanalytics.com>

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