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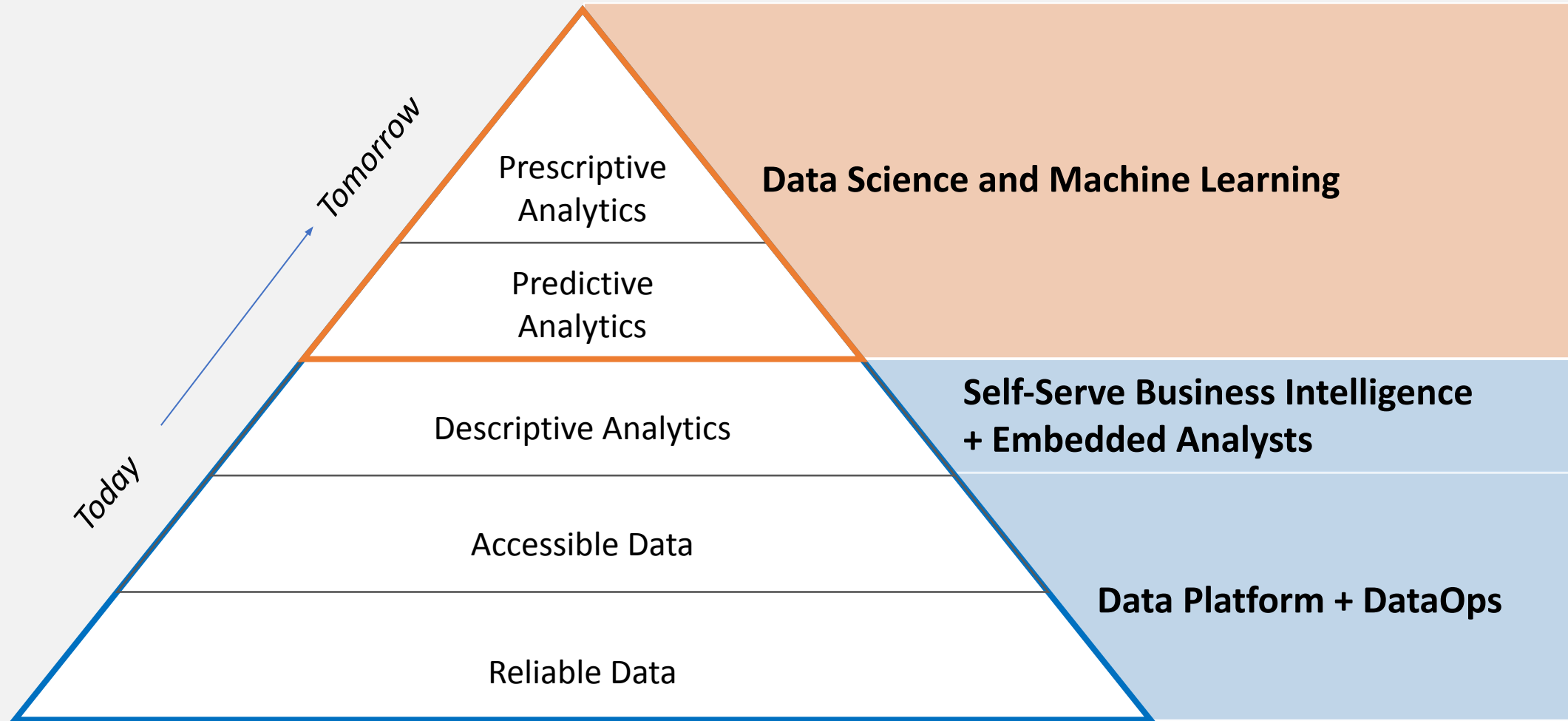
# A best-in-class data analytics org starts with a clear purpose

*Help business stakeholders to make better decisions with reliable information and insights*

- Data is just information in a digital format
- Insights come from discerning the patterns in the data
- Reliability implies both accuracy and accessibility
- Reliability does not imply certainty; the goal is to reduce uncertainty
- The value of your information and insights can be measured by the realized improvements to your decision making, e.g. better decisions made faster

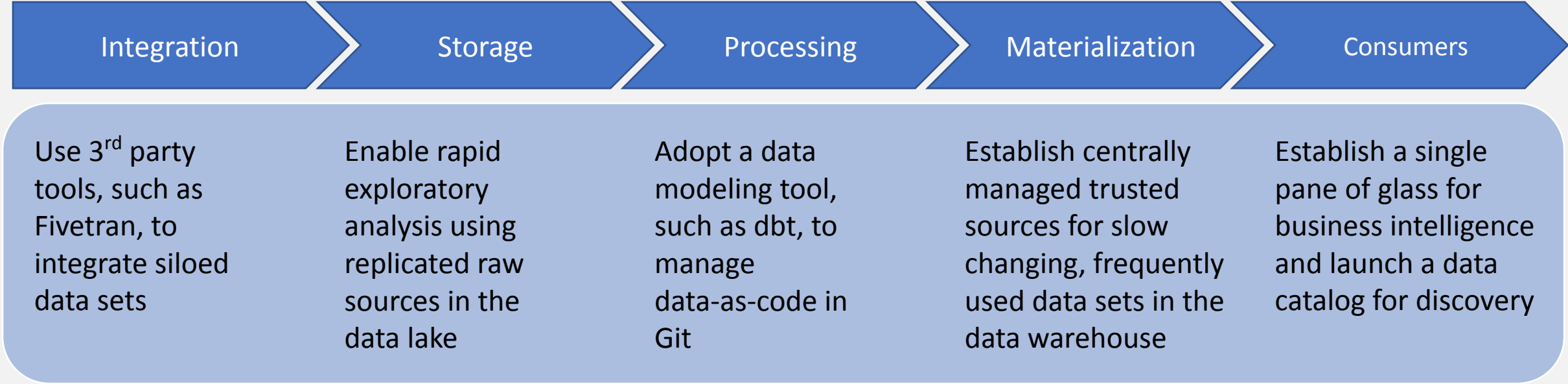
# In pursuit of that purpose, data-and-analytics needs tend to follow a hierarchy similar to Maslow's

This provides a helpful framework for prioritizing data analytics investment over time

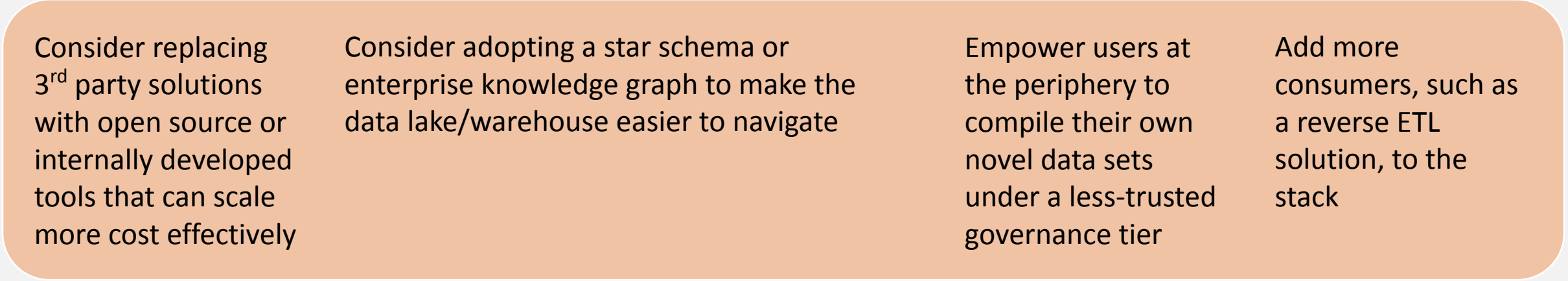


# By investing in the right tooling (i.e. Data Platform), your data-and-analytics team can scale more efficiently

Near-Term Priorities

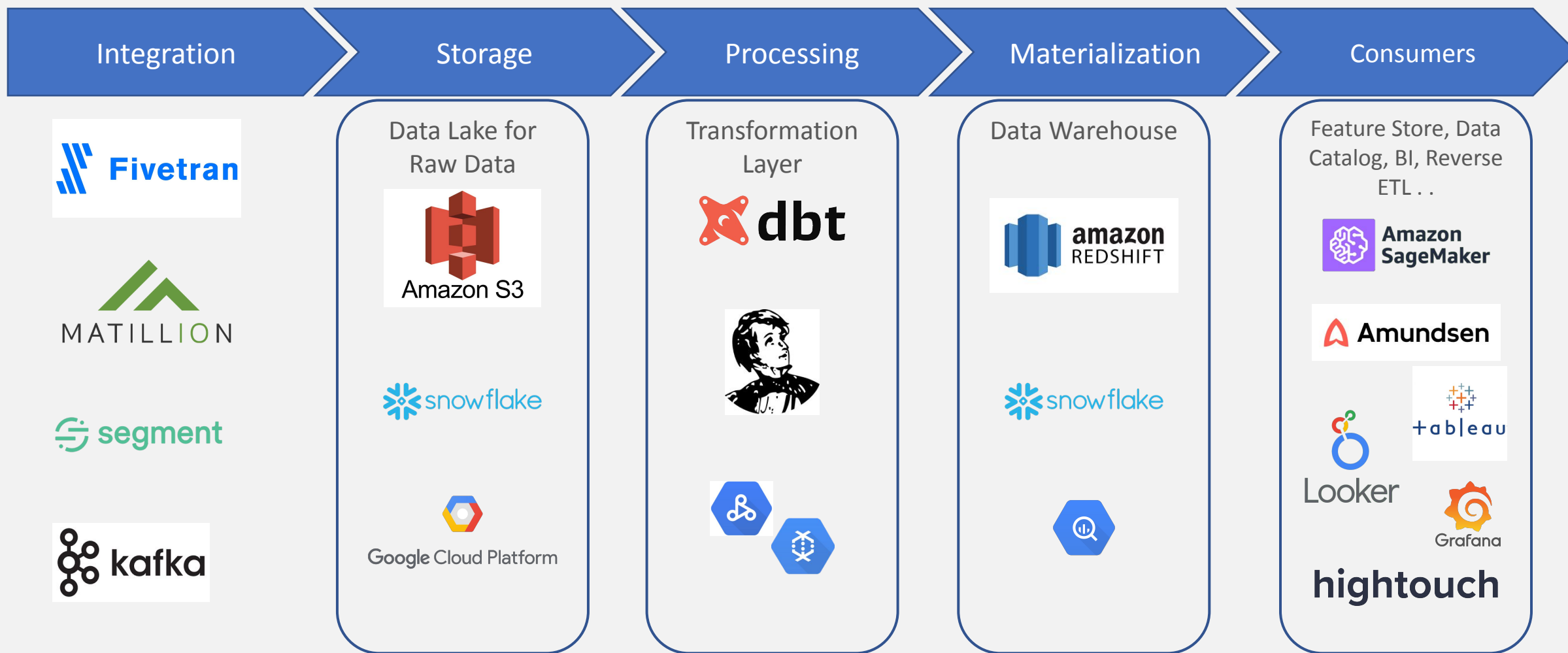


Longer-Term Priorities



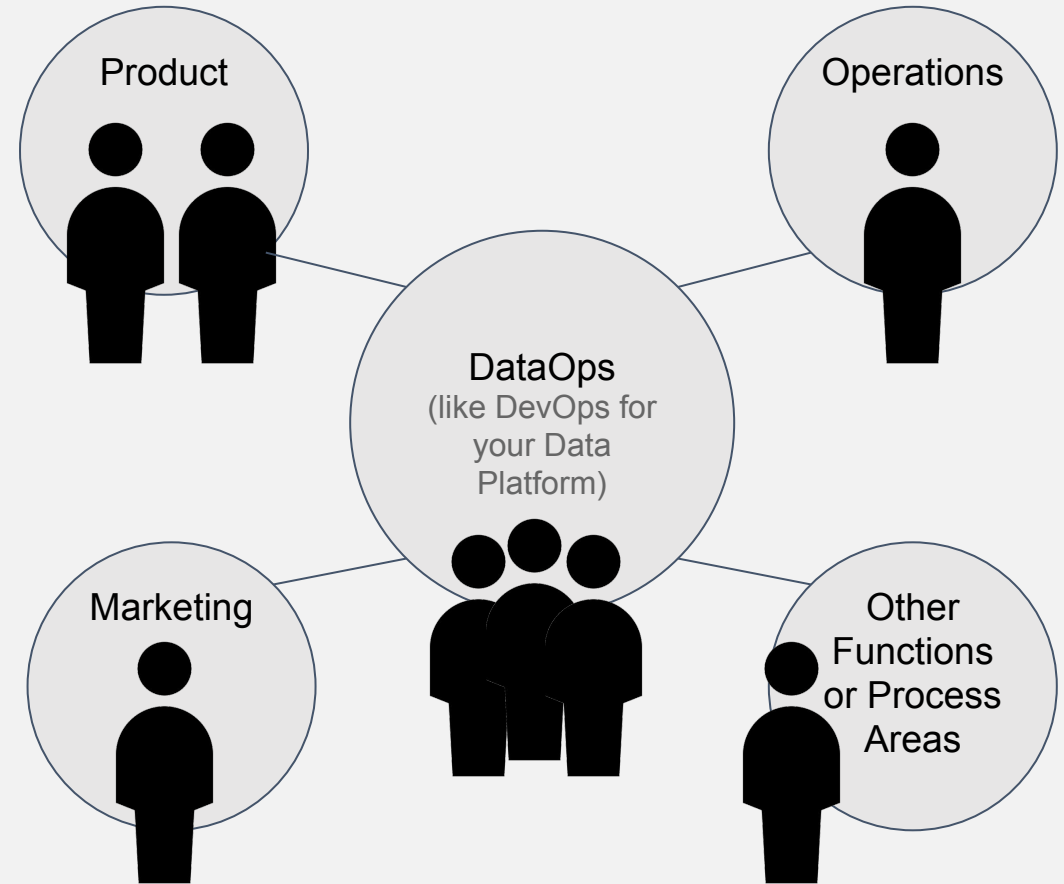
# The Data Platform should enable you to ingest, transform and consume data from diverse sources and for distinct purposes

Data integrations will be important in the short term to get everyone at the company visibility into the same information about the growth, health and performance of the business



# Don't buy into the false dichotomy of centralized vs embedded data analytics

- Treat your Data Platform like an actual product, with a centralized “DataOps” team supporting the Data Platform
- Embed analysts with stakeholders where they can form stronger working relationships, deepen their business understanding, and acquire greater data fluency
- Roll both centralized and embedded subteams up under the same single point of accountability to improve coordination
- Make that single point of accountability independent of the stakeholders they serve (e.g. under the CTO, CFO or even CDO, not Product or Marketing)



# Grow headcount slowly and prioritize tooling and infrastructure investments to set new hires up for success

- Guiding principle of tech investments should be reducing complexity to increase efficiency, productivity and scalability; operationally, reduce uncertainty to improve decision velocity (both speed and direction)
- If using outside partners to set up tooling, ensure there is a seamless hand-off to the teams that will have to support those tools on an ongoing basis
- Hire analysts who are experts in SQL and business intelligence tools with the stakeholder management skills necessary to navigate competing business priorities
- Start with generalists and add in more specialization over time to serve higher level needs in the hierarchy; align analysts to business units and/or process areas to maximize productivity (e.g. closer relationships, better data fluency, deeper domain understanding)
- Use a tiered data governance model to balance speed and agility with quality and reliability, with the governance tier reflecting the use cases and level of trust in the data

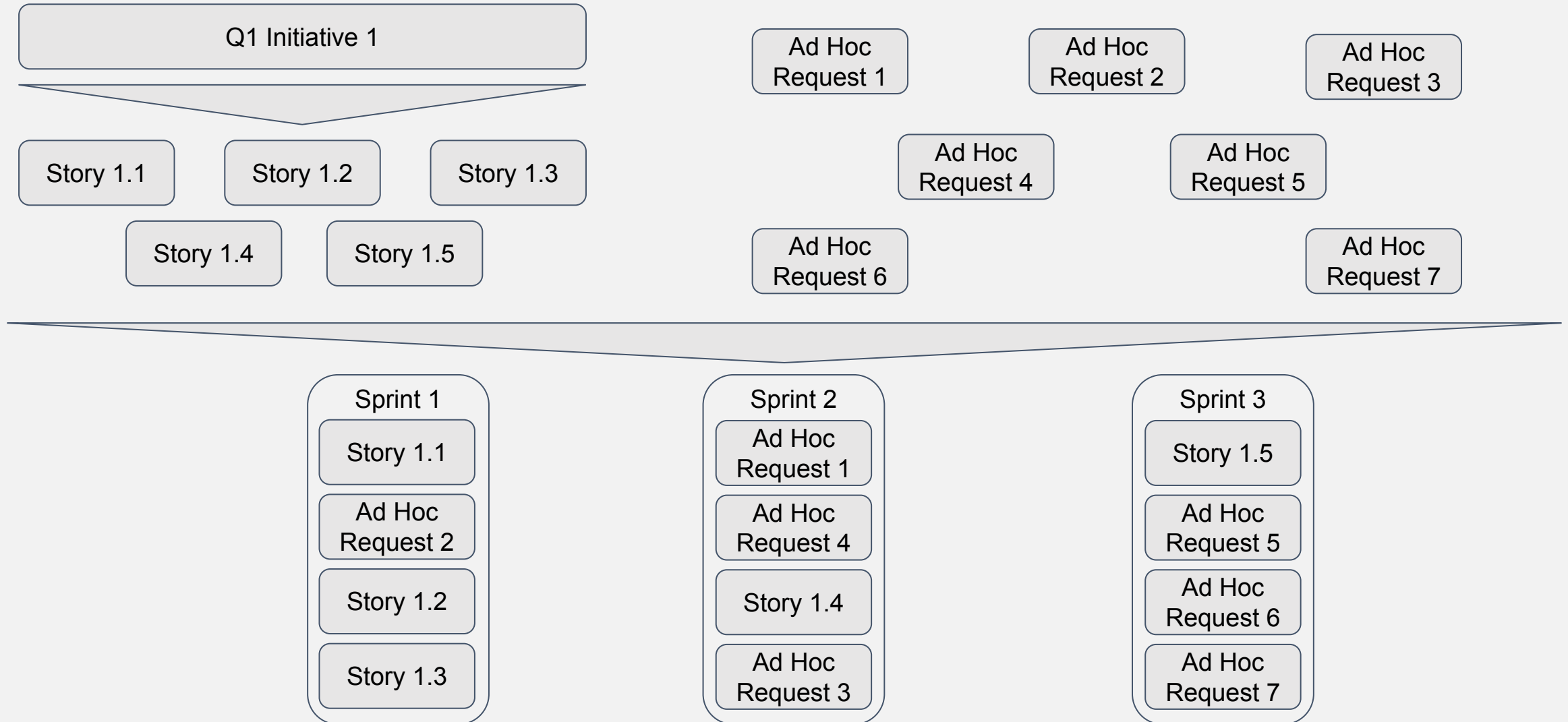
Use quarterly roadmaps together with agile sprints to keep the focus on what's important and not just what's urgent

Alignment



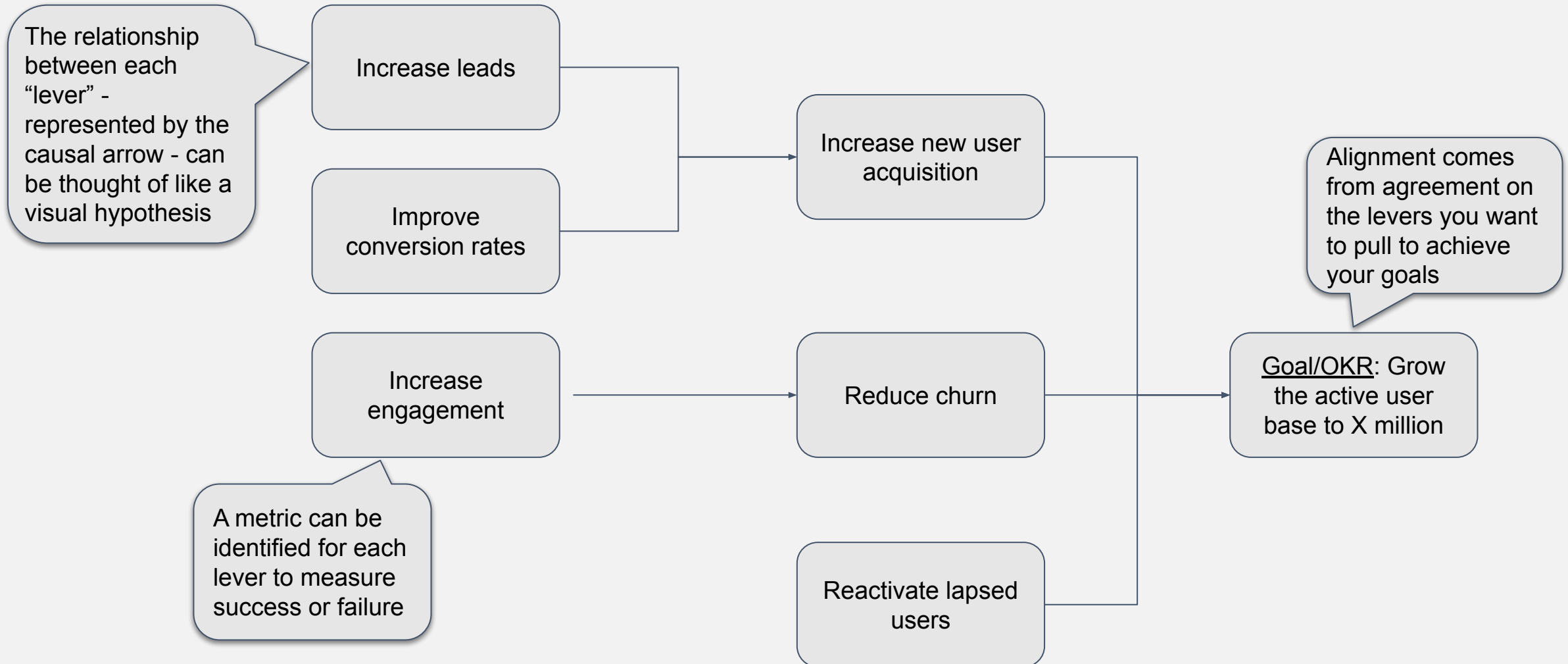


# As each quarter evolves, ad hoc requests can be incorporated into sprint planning to stay responsive to changing needs



# To ensure key performance indicators and operating metrics are also aligned with company goals and OKRs, causality is key

The diagram of causal relationships below is purely illustrative and should be considered complete or comprehensive



Another helpful framework for identifying important metrics is the hypothesis dashboard described in [\*Getting to Plan B\*](#)

A DASHBOARD FOR JOHNNY'S LEMONADE STAND

Hypotheses	Metrics	Actual period 1	Actual period 2	Actual period 3	Insights obtained, course corrections needed
<b>Leap of faith 1: Commuters will stop and buy a refreshing drink</b>					
<b>Hypothesis 1:</b> At least 10 customers per day	Customer count	2 customers	No one stopped in the rain	6 customers	High pricing deters sales, they look, don't buy; no point in setting up if it rains; seems like demand is somewhat less than Johnny thought.
<b>Leap of faith 2: People will pay a premium price</b>					
<b>Hypothesis 2:</b> \$1.50 per glass will be acceptable	Total sales, price paid	\$3.00 total sales, \$1.50 per glass		\$5.50 in sales (1@ 50 cents, 5@ \$1)	\$1.50 too high, based on Monday sales; pricing then reduced; \$1 looks about right based on Wednesday's lower pricing.