



WHY MEASURE AT ALL?

"What gets measured gets done."

W. Edwards Deming

"There is nothing quite so useless, as doing with great efficiency, something that should not be done at all."

Peter F. Drucker

Effective measurement helps us both improve and prioritize our efforts. In many ways, measuring is management.



OVERALL CONSIDERATIONS

- Use metrics to tell a story. What's the moral / takeaway of the story? How can you make the insight obvious without the audience needing to be a privacy expert.
- Get metrics to highlight specific needs for investment or resources.
- Think about what you can measure that shows how you are executing your strategy.
- Enable your organization to take smart business decisions.

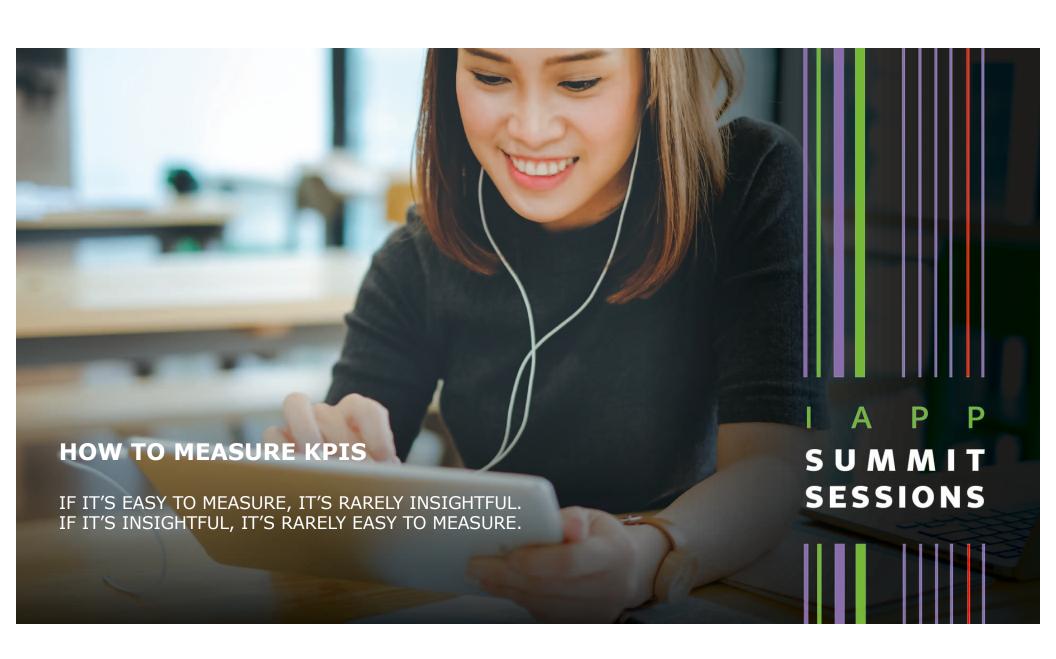


NOT ONLY A NICE TO HAVE...

KPIs are not only a nice to have – they are legally required, i.e. by CCPA

(Proposed Text of Regulations, § 999.317. (g) (1)):

- (1) Compile the following metrics for the previous calendar year:
 - a. The number of requests to know that the business received, complied with in whole or in part, and denied;
 - b. The number of requests to delete that the business received, complied with in whole or in part, and denied;
 - c. The number of requests to opt-out that the business received, complied with in whole or in part, and denied; and
 - d. The median number of days within which the business substantively responded to requests to know, requests to delete, and requests to opt-out.
- (2) Disclose the information compiled in subsection (g)(1) within their privacy policy or posted on their website and accessible from a link included in their privacy policy.



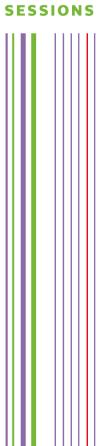


IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF KPIS

- Develop organizational goals that follow the SMART model— i.e. specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and timely.
- Ensure that the KPIs are tailored to your organization and are clearly defined/understood within the parameters of the business.
- They will be reported to a number of different audiences, ranging from privacy professionals through to the board of directors therefore they need to be easily understandable and logical.



MAKE SURE YOU USE THE RIGHT METRICS FOR THE RIGHT JOB









Activity Metrics

Trend Metrics

Outcome Metrics



METRICS EXAMPLE: SUBJECT ACCESS REQUESTS



» Number of subject access requests / user inquiries received



Trend metrics:

» Trend in average time to respond to a subject access request (and comparison vs. legal requirement)

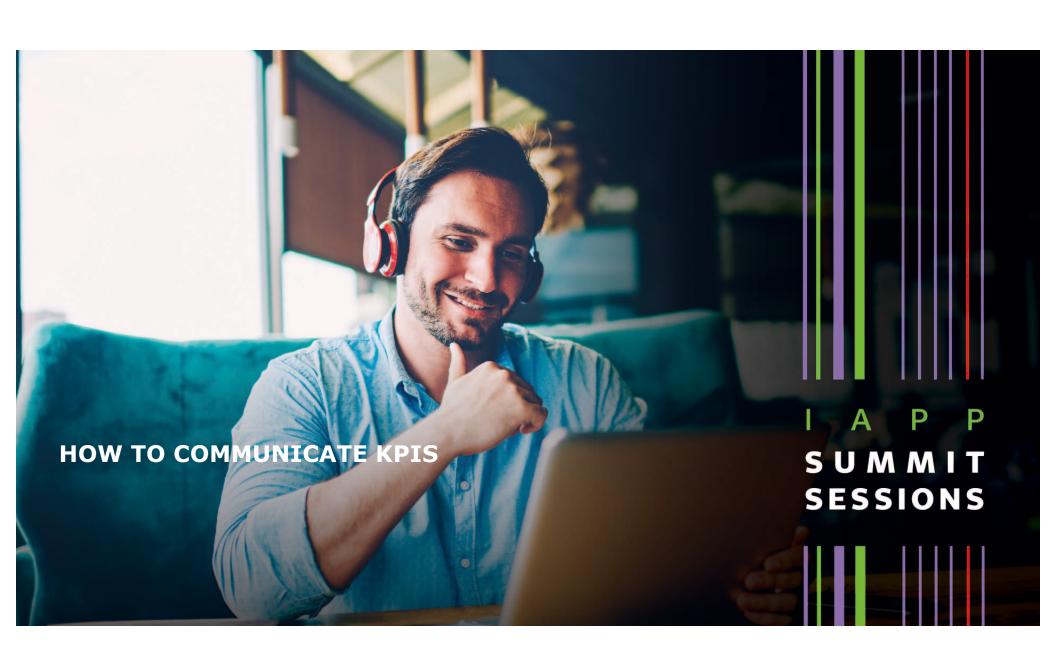


» Trend in % of customers happy with initial response

Outcome metrics:

» Total number of escalations / lawsuits settled, total number of regulator complaints answered





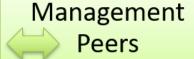


COMMUNICATE VALUE IN ALL DIRECTIONS



Executives

- Air-cover / Support
- Budget



- Align priorities
- Resolve conflicts

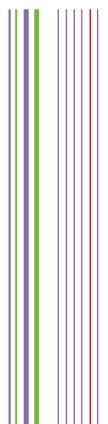


Team

 Agree priorities and messaging



WHAT METRICS SHOULD I USE FOR WHICH AUDIENCE?







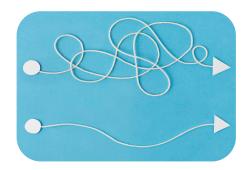








COMMUNICATING WITH EXECUTIVES



Keep it simple!



Emphasize impact on strategic priorities!



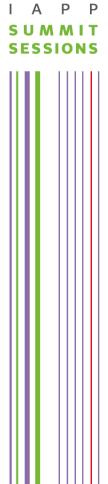
Be clear if decisions are necessary and provide clear options!



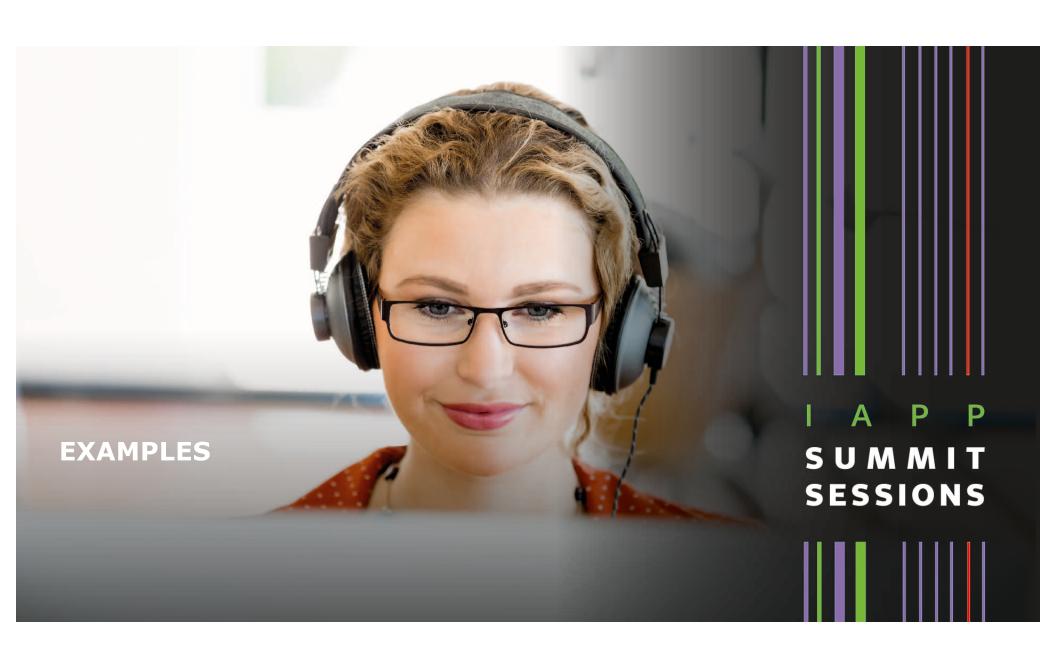
Don't leave audience with FUD (fear, uncertainty, doubt)!



COMMUNICATING WITH PEERS / TEAM









EXAMPLE 1: PIAS



I. Activity metrics

Number of assessments completed

II.Trend metrics

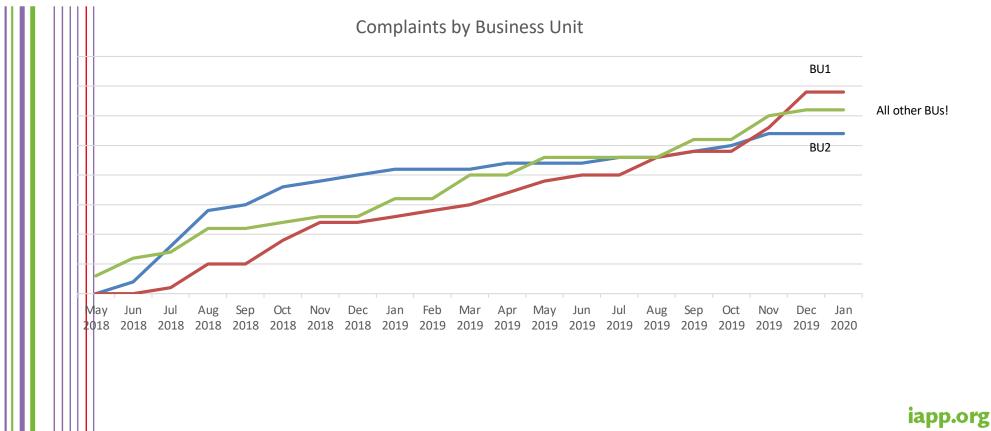
- # of assessments completed month over month
- % of assessments completed within a week, month over month

Outcome metrics

Trend in % of Assessments indicating significant remediation required

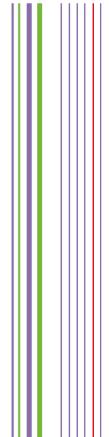


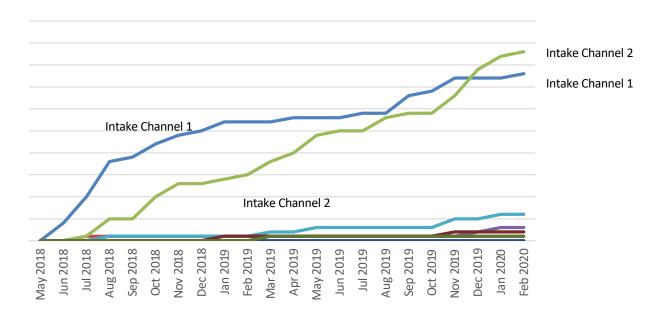
EXAMPLE 2: USER INQUIRIES





EXAMPLE 3: REGULATOR INQUIRIES

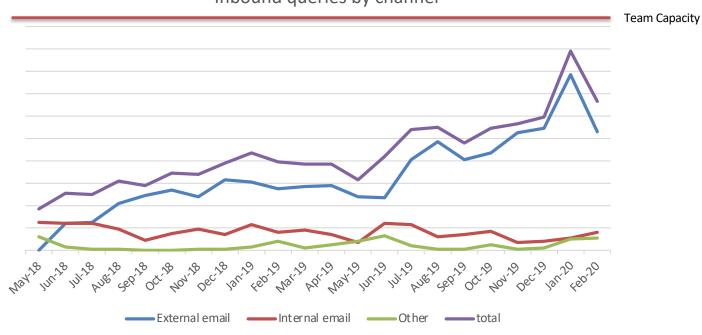






EXAMPLE 4: TEAM CAPACITY







EXAMPLE 5: RESOURCE PLANNING

