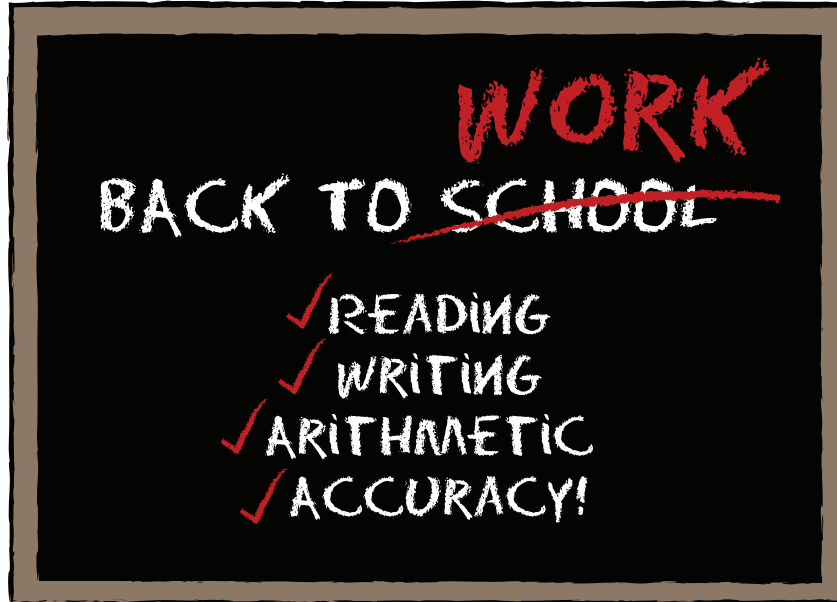


Developing an Eye for Accuracy



A is for Accuracy.
The core skill you don't learn at school.

Name: _____

Department: _____

Date: _____

Please record your time here: _____

(Time limit: 3 minutes)

Score: / 25



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Developing an Eye for Accuracy **WORK** ~~BACK TO SCHOOL~~

Compare each item in Column 1 to its match in Column 2. If the items are the same, put a tick in the 'S' column. If the items are different, put a tick in the 'D' column, and then circle the error in Column 2. Please write how long it takes you to complete this exercise on the front of this paper.

Term starts: 5 th September 2016	S	D	Term starts: 5 th September 2016
$344 + 344 = 688$	S	D	$344 + 344 = 688$
accuracy@scottbradbury.co.uk	S	D	accuracy@scottbadbury.co.uk
A is for accuracy	S	D	A is for accuracy
B is for blunders	S	D	B is for blunders
C is for concentration	S	D	C is for concentration
Shakespeare's 400 th anniversary	S	D	Shakespeare's 400 th anniversary
Battle of Naseby: 14 th June 1645	S	D	Battle of Naselby: 14 th June 1645
$766 + 699 = 1,465$	S	D	$766 + 699 = 1,465$
Mr Simmonds	S	D	Mr Simmons
Rubidium Rb 37	S	D	Rubidium Rh 37
GCSE results	S	D	GSCE results
$a = (v-u) \div t$	S	D	$a = (u-v) \div t$
Sons and Lovers by DH Lawrence	S	D	Sons and Lovers by DH Lawnrence
Manganese Mn 25	S	D	Mangagnese Mn 25
Miss Stevens	S	D	Miss Stevens
Comprehension test	S	D	Comprehension test
Key stage 3	S	D	Key stage B
Copernicium Cn 112	S	D	Copernicium Cn 112
WH Auden	S	D	WN Auden
$GPE = m \times g \times h$	S	D	$GPE = m \times g \times h$
Punctuation and grammar	S	D	Punctuaton and grammar
1,669 pupils	S	D	1,699 pupils
Robert Louis Stevenson	S	D	Robert Louis Stevenson
45,442 divided by 5 = 9,088.4	S	D	45,422 divided by 5 = 9,088.4

Developing an Eye for Accuracy ~~BACK TO SCHOOL~~ **WORK**

Term starts: 5 th September 2016	✓	D	Term starts: 5 th September 2016	
344 + 344 = 688	✓	D	344 + 344 = 688	
accuracy@scottbradbury.co.uk	S	✓	accuracy@scottbradbury.co.uk	Missing r
A is for accuracy	✓	D	A is for accuracy	
B is for blunders	✓	D	B is for blunders	
C is for concentration	S	✓	C is for concentration	Missing r
Shakespeare's 400 th anniversary	✓	D	Shakespeare's 400 th anniversary	
Battle of Naseby: 14 th June 1645	S	✓	Battle of Naseby: 14 th June	Extra l
766 + 699 = 1,465	✓	D	766 + 699 = 1,465	
Mr Simmonds	S	✓	Mr Simmons	Missing d
Rubidium Rb 37	S	✓	Rubidium Rh 37	b not h
GCSE results	S	✓	GSCe results	Transposition
$a = (v-u) \div t$	S	✓	$a = (u-v) \div t$	Transposition
Sons and Lovers by DH Lawrence	S	✓	Sons and Lovers by DH Lawnece	Extra n
Manganese Mn 25	S	✓	Mangagnese Mn 25	Extra g
Miss Stevens	✓	D	Miss Stevens	
Comprehension test	✓	D	Comprehension test	
Key stage 3	S	✓	Key stage B	3 not B
Copernicium Cn 112	✓	D	Copernicium Cn 112	
WH Auden	S	✓	WN Auden	H not N
$GPE = m \times g \times h$	✓	D	$GPE = m \times g \times h$	
Punctuation and grammar	S	✓	Punctuaten and gram	Missing i
1,669 pupils	S	✓	1,699 pupils	6 not 9
Robert Louis Stevenson	✓	D	Robert Louis Stevenson	
45,442 divided by 5 = 9,088.4	S	✓	45,422 divided by	4 not 2

How did you do in the test? And what does it mean?

There are just 25 pieces of data to compare and verify, so even just one mistake equates to a 4% error rate. The test should have taken no more than three minutes to complete. Imagine your people made one error every three minutes. That's 20 errors every hour and 140 errors in a seven hour day. Now think about the number of people you employ who are reading, checking or transferring data. It's easy to see how it mounts up!

An error is made in just a second or two. But how long does it take to find and correct it, once it's been made? And what are the consequences in terms of wasted time and productivity? And consider the cost implications of the errors themselves.

The reason we all make mistakes is because we are human. It doesn't matter how experienced, how conscientious or how senior we are, the physical structure of the human eye and the way our brains and eyes co-ordinate all conspire to make us vulnerable to making mistakes.

The good news is that accuracy is a trainable skill. We can all learn to become more accurate.

At Scott Bradbury we specialise in data accuracy skills. We work with organisations to reduce errors, save money and boost productivity. We develop the accuracy skills of people who in-put, transfer and check data, enabling them to process information efficiently and accurately.

Developing an Eye for Accuracy Training

Developing an Eye for Accuracy is our core training programme. Delegates learn and practise proven accuracy techniques and how to apply them to the work they do.

Delegates complete pre-course and post-course assessments to enable us to measure the group's improvement in accuracy and speed. Delegates also record the errors they make during the programme and from this a personalised 'error pattern' emerges which is specific to them and alerts them to areas where they are most prone to make a mistake.

Measurable Return on Investment

Results from the programme are measurable and the return on investment is demonstrable. Typically delegates achieve a 60% reduction in errors and a 3% increase in processing speed. We also provide additional testing to use back in the workplace so you can monitor accuracy performance in the months following the initial training.

Free Demonstration

A free demonstration shows how the accuracy techniques work and the typical cost savings and productivity gains you can expect to achieve. We also share tips for building an internal accuracy culture where people are motivated to get it right first time, every time.

Find out more from the experts in accuracy skills.

Call +44(0)1638 723590 or email accuracy@scottbradbury.co.uk