

Quality Management Approach following

lean6sigma

*DMAIC Overview*



## Problem Solving Failure Points (examples)

Projects:           Not aligned with strategy  
                          Defined too broadly (or too narrowly)

Analysis:           No clear target metric  
                          Poor data definition (what data to collect)  
                          Measurement system failure  
                          Incorrect conclusions

Control:            Changes not locked into business process  
                          Lack of visibility to variation beyond spec.



## Problem Solving: Future State

DMAIC problem solving must consider the path to the lean6sigma Company

### Lean6sigma Company

<u>Waste</u>	<u>Goal</u>
Orders	Make to Order*
Lot size	1
Value-add time / total time	1
Variation	6 $\sigma$
Inventory	\$0

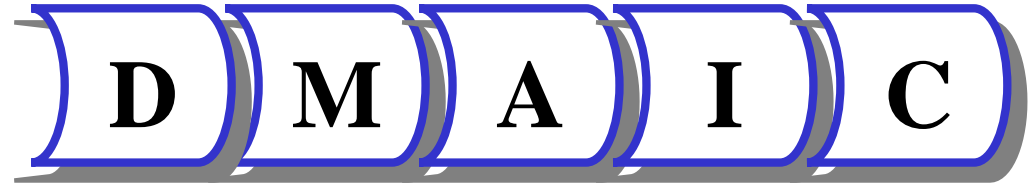


## DMAIC Overview

- **What is DMAIC?**
- **When, Where, Why to apply?**
- **Overview each phase**
  - *Define*
  - *Measure*
  - *Analyze*
  - *Improve*
  - *Control*



## What is DMAIC?



- The DMAIC methodology is a structured step-by-step process for problem solving.
- Five phases:
  - Define: Define the problem along with key inputs and goals.
  - Measure: Collect data on the current process.
  - Analyze: Use data to identify causes of the problem.
  - Improve: Develop, evaluate, and implement solutions.
  - Control: Develop processes to ensure sustainability.



# D M A I C

The DMAIC process can be applied to any process that needs improvement

## □ Core Processes

- Marketing
- Sales
- Product Development
- Product Manufacturing
- Customer Service
- Billing
- Accounts Receivable
- Contracts

## □ Enabling Processes

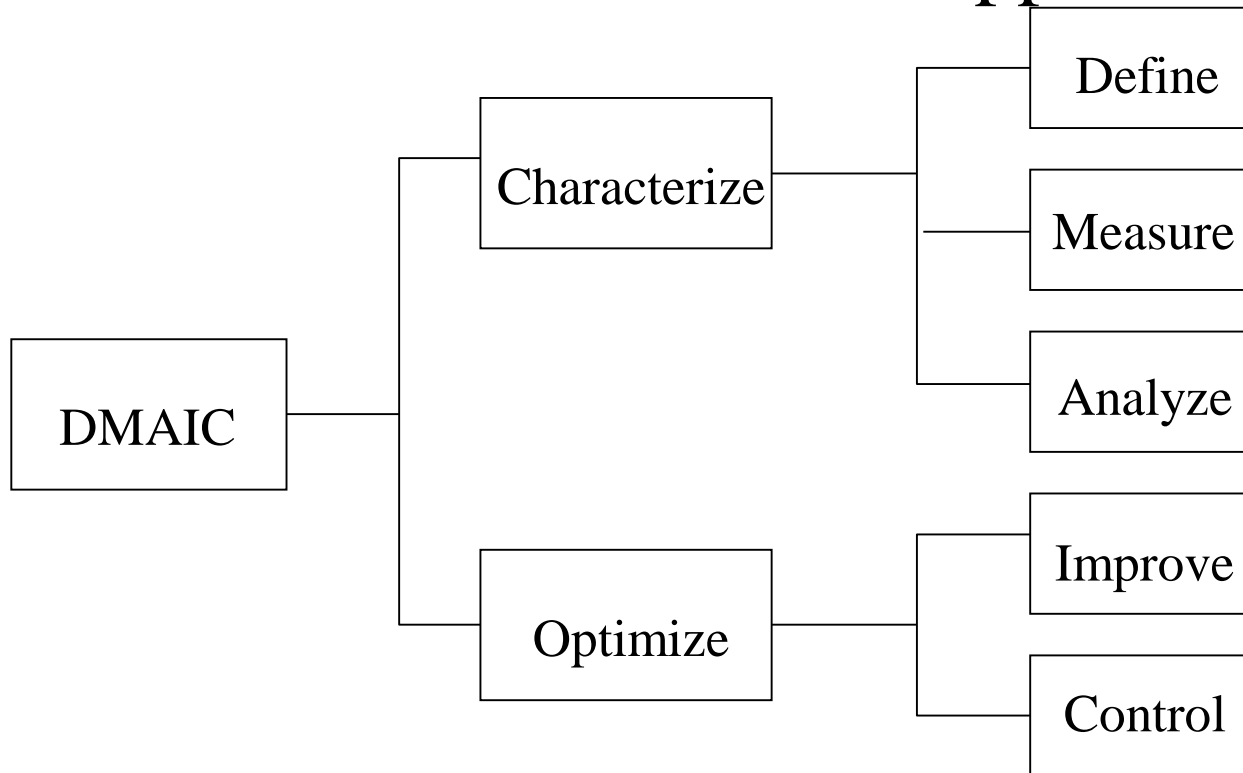
- Hiring
- Training & Development
- Information Technology
- Compensation
- Legal
- Administration



# DMAIC



What is different about this approach?



**On the Surface, it is not new!**



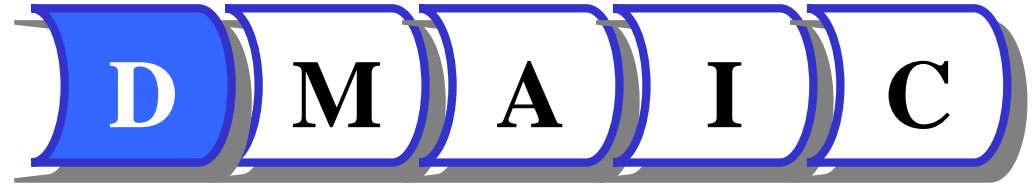
## What's Different?

- Rigorous problem solving methodology
  - tied to company goals
  - roadmap to the “end-game”
  - problem structuring, mentoring
  - process control
  
- Metrics: strict guidelines on benefits, sign-off, company-wide visibility (“analyst quality” results tracking)
  
- Full-time leaders (sufficient & qualified resources)
  
- Common language, consistent training program





## Define

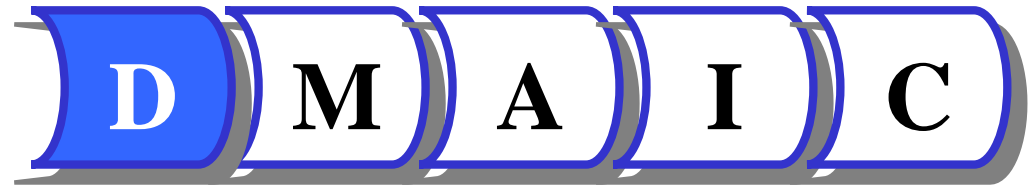


The objectives of Define are to:

- Identify the opportunities for improvement.
- Develop the business process and information.
- Identify the Voice of the Customer (VOC).
- Identify Critical Customer Requirements (CCR).
- Identify Critical To Quality (CTQ) Indicators.
- Assign & Develop an effective team.



## Define

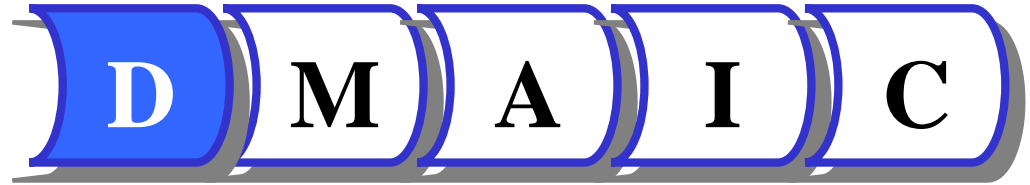


The activities and deliverables of Define are:

- Develop a Team Charter.
- Develop and identify Value Stream Maps, Variation Maps, and Process Maps.
- Identify KPIs, --- including the measures of Results (“Y”)
- Identify Product Families, Investment, Manning and Capacity.
- Identify “Quick Win” areas.
- Translate VOC into CCRs(Critical Customer Requirements) and CTQs.( Critical to Quality)
- Develop team guidelines and ground rules for a prepared and effective team.
- Presentation to Stakeholders.



## Key Questions:



- Team:
  - Has the right team been assigned?
  - Have they all been trained?
- Customers
  - Has the customer been identified (CTQs)?
  - Have customer needs been translated into measurable requirements?
- Critical “Ys”
  - Does this project address a key business goal?
- Problem Statement
  - Has problem been sufficiently defined?
  - Is project scope specific enough?
- Timing / Results:
  - Is completion date reasonable?
  - Does team have sufficiently aggressive goal? Is it fact-based (e.g. with external benchmarks)?
- Lean6sigma Ideal Future State
  - Has team identified lean6sigma vision for process (e.g. lot size = 1)?



## Measure

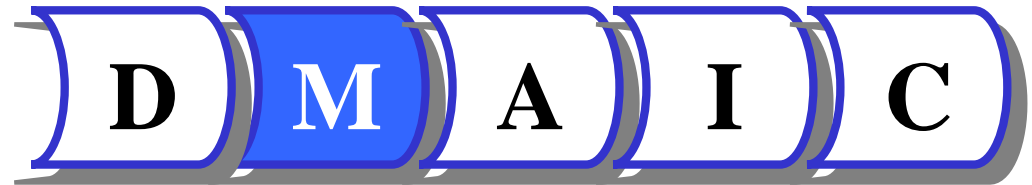


The objectives of Measure are to:

- Develop team brainstorming sessions.
- Identify and develop a measurement system to be able to collect and analyze data pertaining to the CCRs.
- Identify the process variables.
- Develop the baseline sigma level for the process(es).
- Identify and collect the data for the baseline metrics.



## Measure



The activities and deliverables of Measure are:

- Active team meetings, use brainstorming, affinity diagrams, etc.
- Develop and identify the  $Y = f(x)$ 
  - Key Process Input Variables (KPIVs) and Key Process Output Variables (KPOVs).
- Well defined measurement plan for Key Input, Process & Output Indicators.
- Updated Baseline performance levels.
- Plot and analyze data.
- Validate the capability of the Measurement Systems
- Determine if special cause variation is present.
- Presentation to Stakeholders, Confirmation of Project Charter

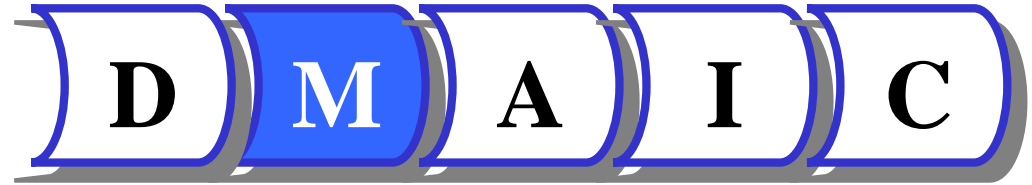


## DMAIC

**If we cannot express what we know about a process in numbers, we do not know much about it.**



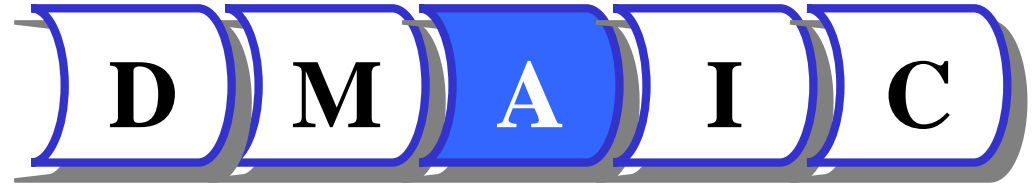
## Key Questions:



- **Project Measures:**
  - What are the key performance metrics of process (input, process, output)? What will be the measure of success?
  - Are they directly related to project scope and CTQs
- **Data Collection / Data Quality**
  - What is the data collection plan?
  - Was a Measurement System Analysis (MSA) conducted?
  - Was Current State Value Stream Map completed? Was product portfolio well defined for the Value Stream?
  - Have other data quality issues been addressed (accuracy, calibration, linearity, and process stability)
- **Performance baseline**
  - What is the current process performance?
  - Are there any “low hanging fruit” for improvement?
  - What is process entitlement?



## Analyze



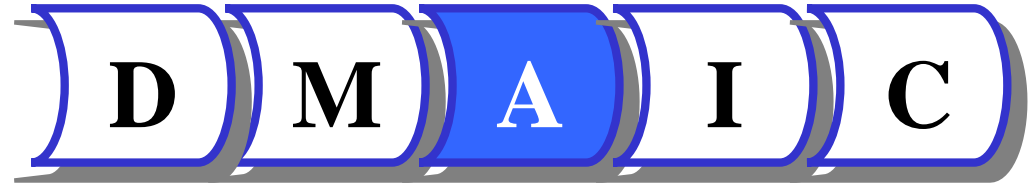
The objectives of Analyze are to:

- Identify and analyze specific variations for improvement.
- Validate actual root cause conditions.
- Identify specific focus areas for team problem solving.
- Hypothesize Future State map





## Analyze

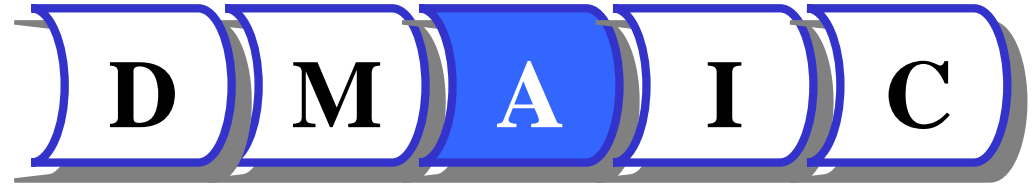


The activities and deliverables of Analyze are:

- ◆ Stratify Process Data & Identify Specific Problems
- ◆ Develop preliminary FMEAs.
- ◆ Develop capability indices.
- ◆ Root cause verification analysis.
- ◆ Hypothesis testing of collected data
- ◆ Clarified Problem Statements
- ◆ Screening design of experiments (DOE).
- ◆ Definition of Future State Map
- ◆ Presentation to Stakeholders.



## Key Questions:



### □ Data Analysis:

- Was benchmarking conducted to identify process capability?
- What are the gaps between process performance and customer requirement (cycle-time, variation, inventory, cost, delivery, etc.)?
  - Was a Future State Value Stream Map developed?
  - Was a flow analysis conducted (takt, balancing, WIP, kanban)?
  - Were waste & variation clearly identified?

### □ Root Cause

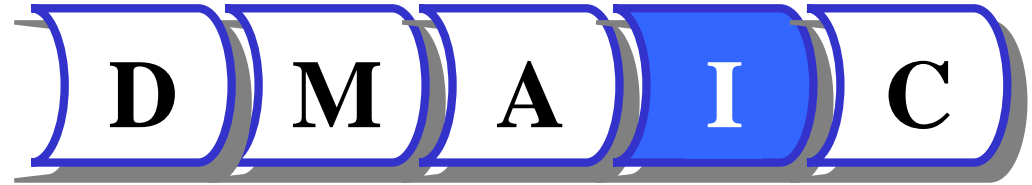
- What are the key causes of the performance gap (Pareto, etc.)?
- Were all likely causes evaluated?

### □ Quantifying Performance Gap

- Is original savings opportunity still valid?
- Are there additional opportunities?
- Should the project scope be revised?



## Improve

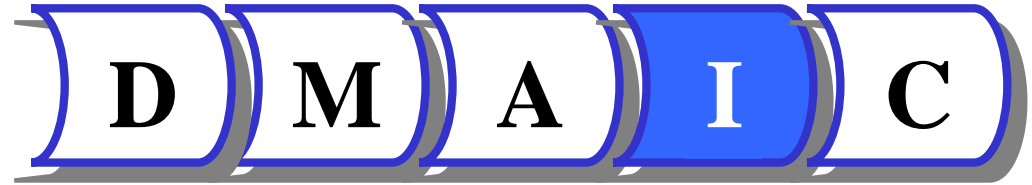


The objectives of Improve are to:

- Develop the appropriate improvement solution(s).
- Evaluate if new solutions are necessary.
- Finalize Future State map and new processes
- Develop a culture for change acceptance.
- Implement improvement solutions.



## Improve

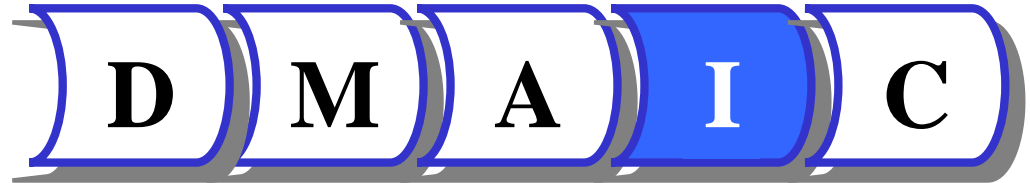


The activities and deliverables of Improve are:

- ◆ Generate robust solution ideas.
- ◆ DOE (Design of Experiments) optimization tests.
- ◆ FMEA evaluation.
- ◆ Design new process maps.
- ◆ Intellectual Property (IP) protection of new processes (either manufacturing or business processes)
- ◆ Evaluate the benefit of the solutions.
- ◆ Presentation to Stakeholders.



## Key Questions:



### Generating Solutions:

- Has team generated sufficient list of possible solutions?
- Was the process creative (finding “out of the box” solutions)?

### Selecting Solutions

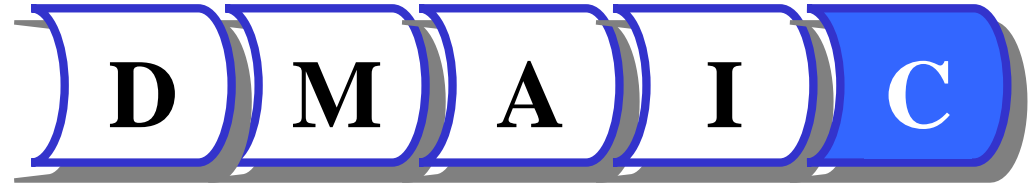
- What tools were used to ensure that the best solution was selected?
- Does the cost/benefit equation look right? Is too much Capital used?
- Was the solution modeled or piloted for effectiveness?
- Does the solution meet performance objective? What is the resulting DPM, cost, cycle time, takt time, inventory, etc.?

### Designing the Implementation Plan

- Was Future State Value Stream validated? Is it feasible?
- Is implementation plan robust? Complete?
- Has error-proofing (poke-yoke) been utilized?
- Has communications been included in planning?
- How will the organization know that the plan has worked (i.e. metrics, visual controls, process changes)?



## Control

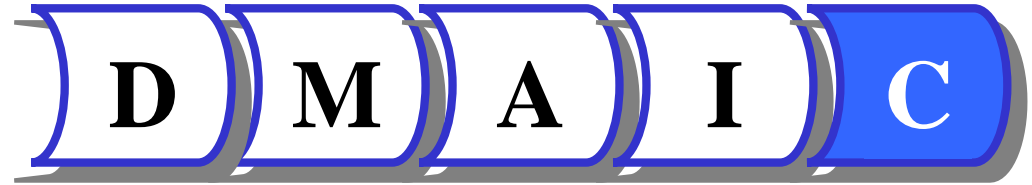


The objectives of Control are to:

- ◆ Develop plans, standards, process controls, etc. to sustain the improvements made.
- ◆ Disseminate lessons learned and hand off improvements to process owners.
- ◆ Train associates to understand and follow new process maps and control plans.
- ◆ Build the organizational capabilities to drive toward additional process improvements.



## Control

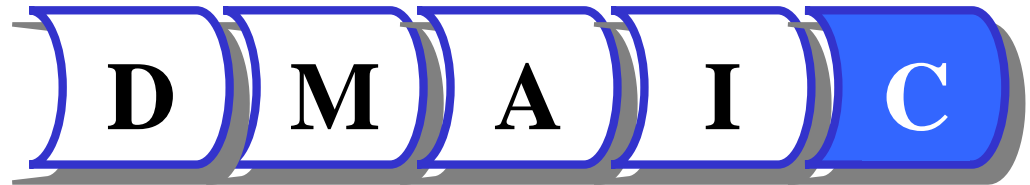


The activities and deliverables of Control are:

- ◆ Use Pilot Plan (if necessary)
- ◆ Implement process control systems.
- ◆ Implement any new standards or procedures.
- ◆ Develop and implement training plans.
- ◆ Validate solutions & results
- ◆ Link results to financial statements
- ◆ Monitor process and financial KPIs until process stability has been confirmed (6-12 months).
- ◆ Presentation to Stakeholders.
- ◆ Evaluate and congratulate the team



## Key Questions:



### Control Strategy:

- What specific tools will be used to ensure process control (Poke Yoke, SPC, work procedures, inspection/test, automation)?

### Process Monitoring

- Is a robust monitoring in place? How often? What data? What is the data collection technique? Where in the process?

### Feedback & Corrective Actions

- What is the signal to indicate performance beyond desired level?
- Is a strong corrective action process in place to ensure results?

### Transfer of ownership

- How will day-to-day responsibilities be transferred to process owner?
- What is the recommended audit cycle?
- What is the process-level KPI (e.g. changeover time)? Who, specifically, owns this KPI? What is the review cycle?
- What is the financial KPI (e.g. cost per transaction, expense-ending cost). Who, specifically, owns this KPI?  
What is the review cycle.





## Leadership of DMAIC

The power of DMAIC is in the appropriate and rigorous use of the methodology.

### Conclusions

1. Every business problem can be addressed through the DMAIC process ---do not accept that DMAIC is too complex or too simple.
2. Complex processes may need a multi-generation plan & several DMAIC projects to achieve full potential.



# DMAIC Flow

