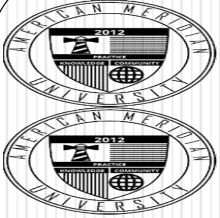




Improve Phase

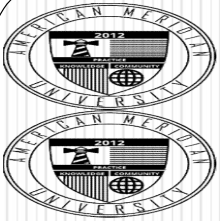
Did the process Improve?

Dr. Bob Gee
Dean Scott Bonney
Professor William G. Journigan
American Meridian University



Control Chart Advantages

- Systematic and efficient method for turning data into actionable information
- Lets people make decisions from FACTS
- Highlights special cause impacts to a process
- Provides warning of degradation before making defect products / services
- Establishes controls for continuous improvement and shows evidence of improvements
- Involves everyone and builds worker knowledge of the process



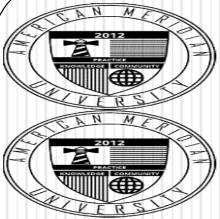
Exercise: What Does the Data Say?

- Each of the following 10 examples contain presentations of data “before” and “after” an improvement project was conducted.
- For each example, answer the question:

Did the process improve?

- You may answer ...

YES, NO or CAN'T TELL

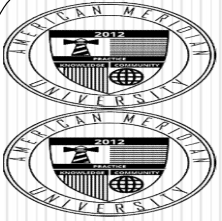


Did the Process Improve?

For each example, did the process improve?

Example	Yes	No	Can't Tell
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			



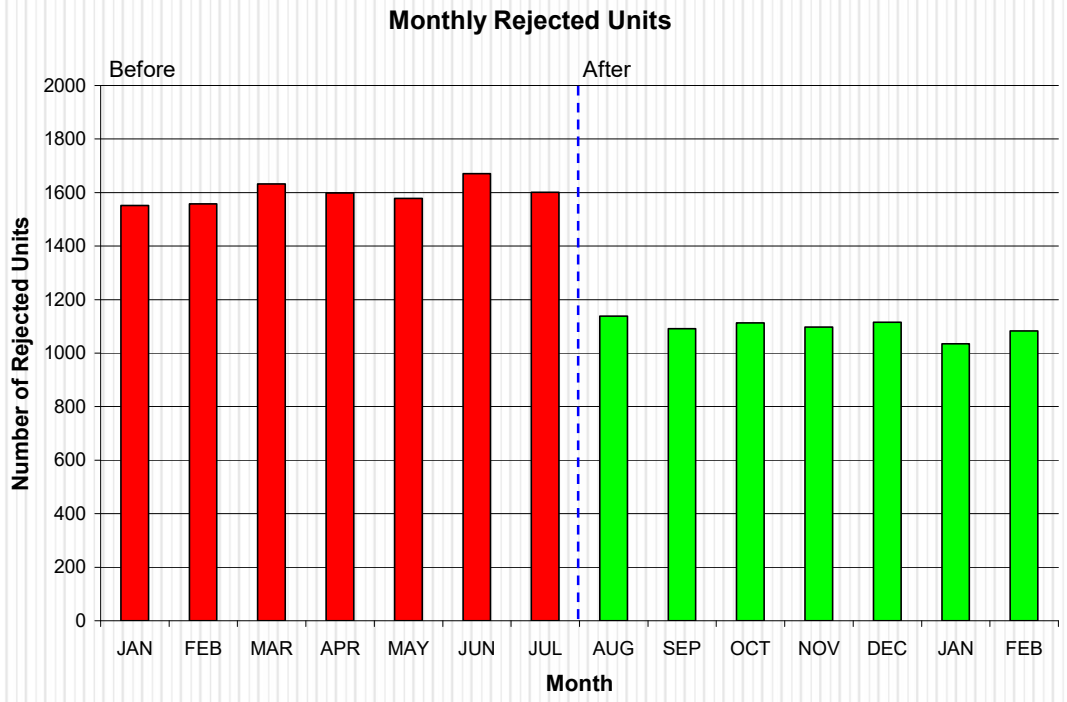


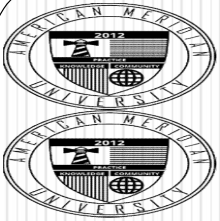
Did the Process Improve?

Example 1



Example 1: Monthly rejects before and after an improvement project



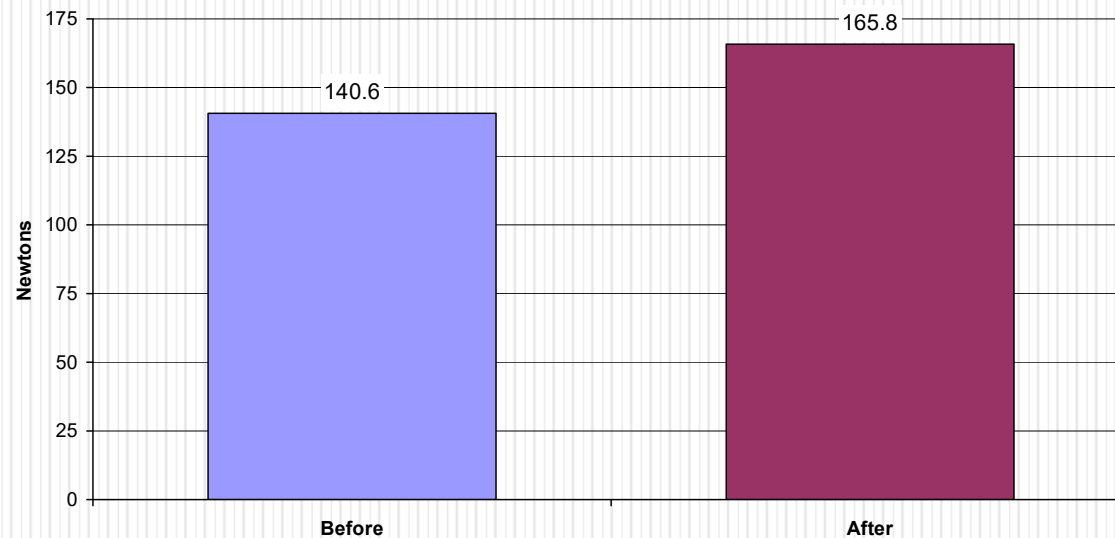


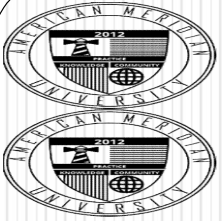
Did the Process Improve?

Example 2



Example 2: Adhesion strength in Newtons before and after an improvement project
(Larger values are better.)

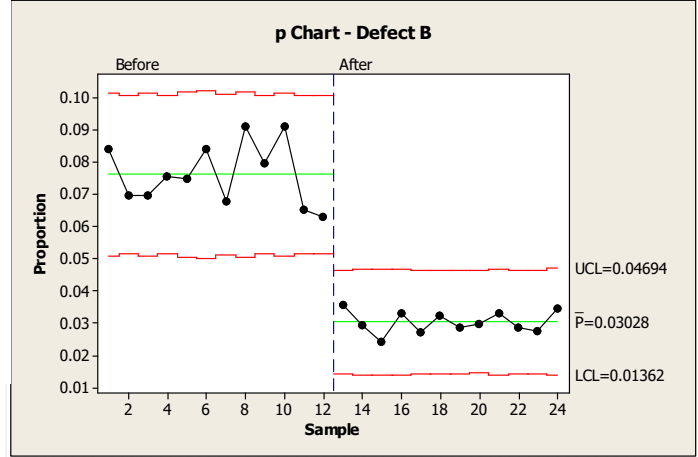
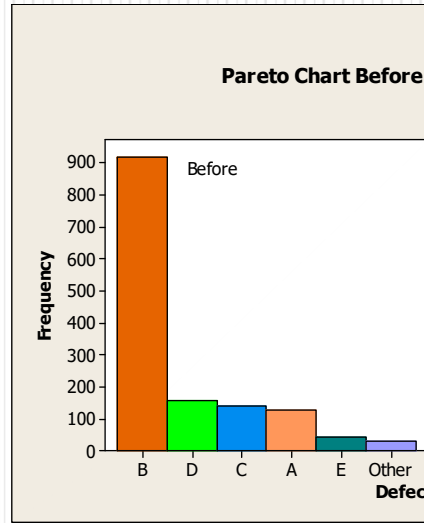


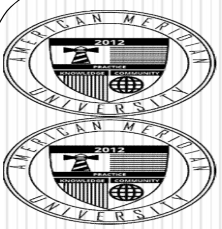


Did the Process Improve? Example 3



Example 3: Defects before and after an improvement project



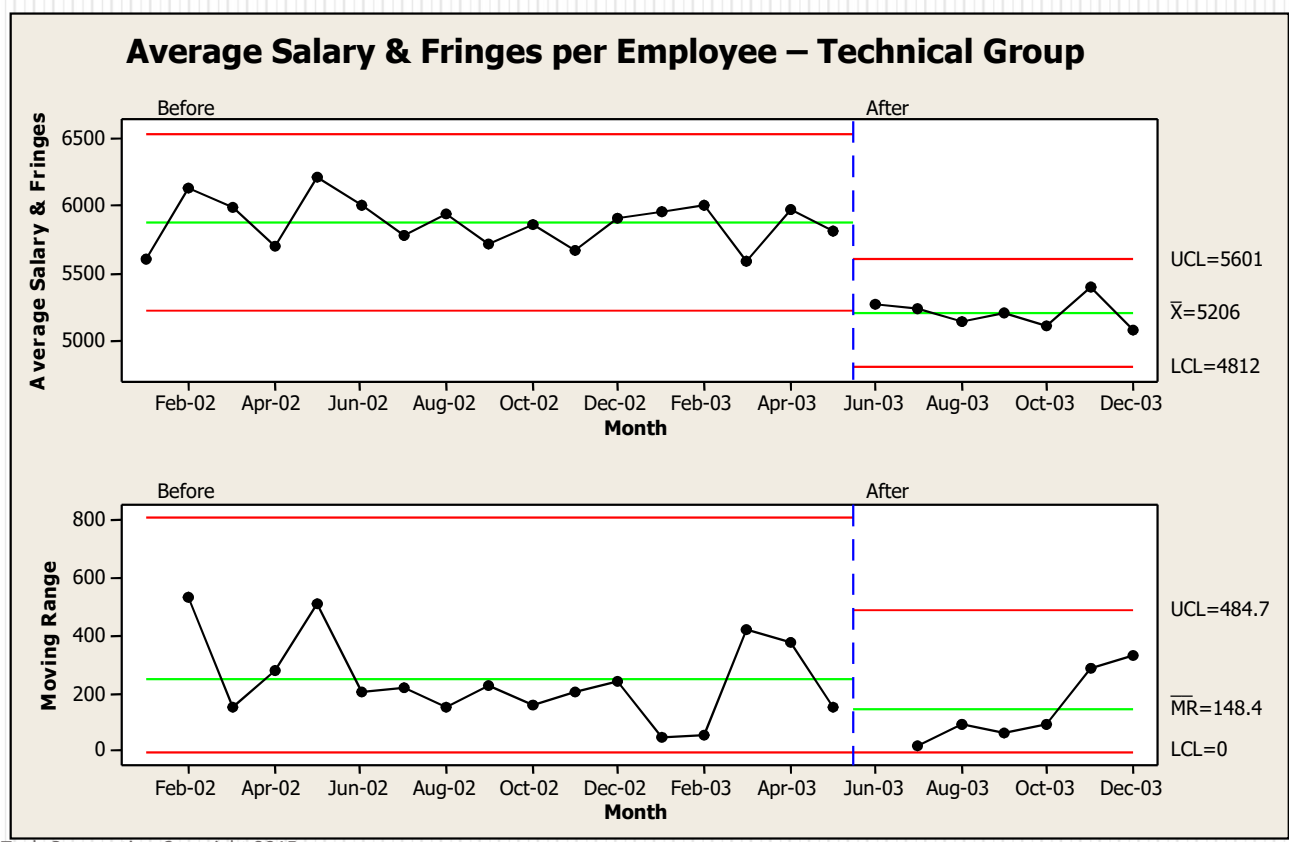


Did the Process Improve?

Example 4

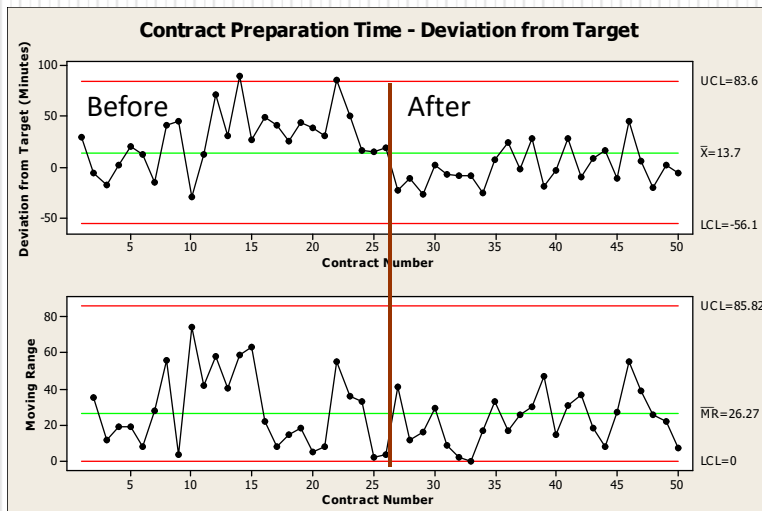


Example 4: Labor Cost before and after an improvement project



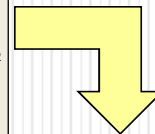


Did the Process Improve? Example 5

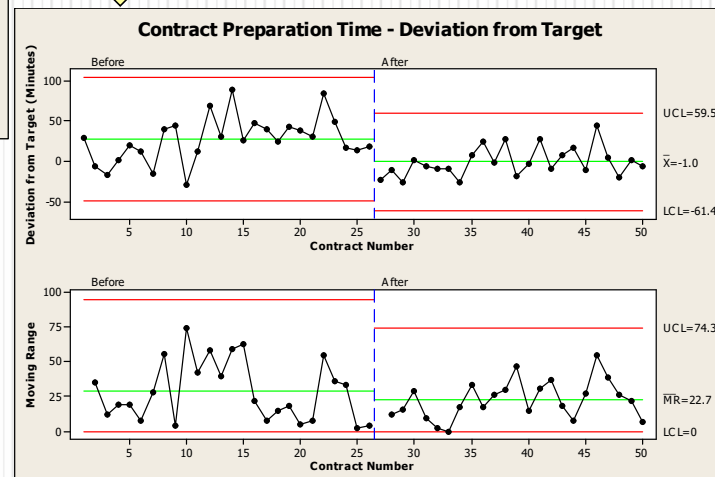


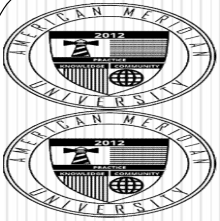
Example 5: Contract Preparation Time – Deviation from Target

Same data, with control limits computed separately for “Before” and “After” data.



- Contracts are rated according to complexity.
- A contract rated “A” is the least complex, “B” is moderately complex and “C” is most complex.
- A target preparation time is established for each type of contract. The deviation from the target is measured and charted in these graphs.
- The first 26 points show baseline (contract preparation time before the improvement project was conducted).

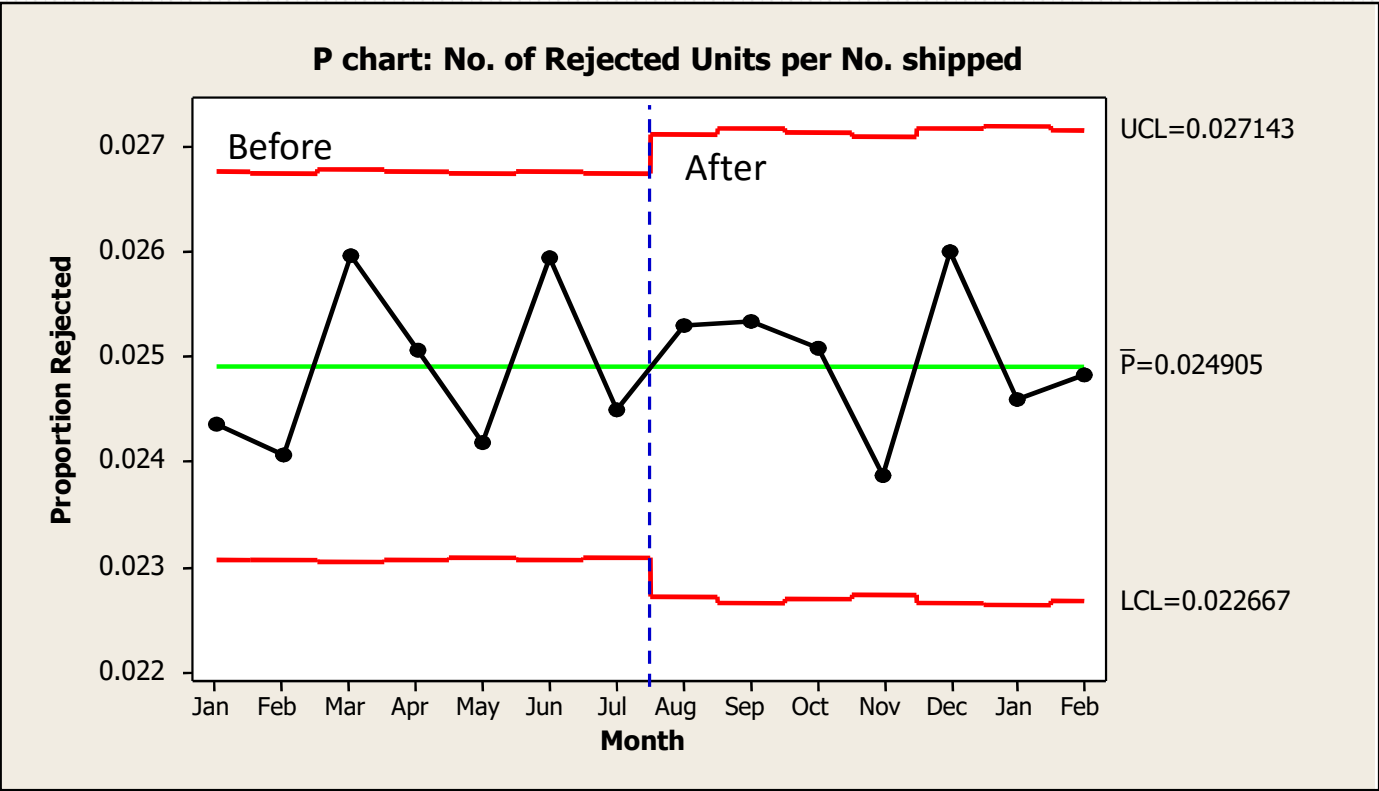


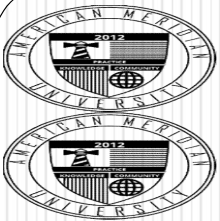


Did the Process Improve? Example 6



Example 6: Rejected Units before and after an improvement project

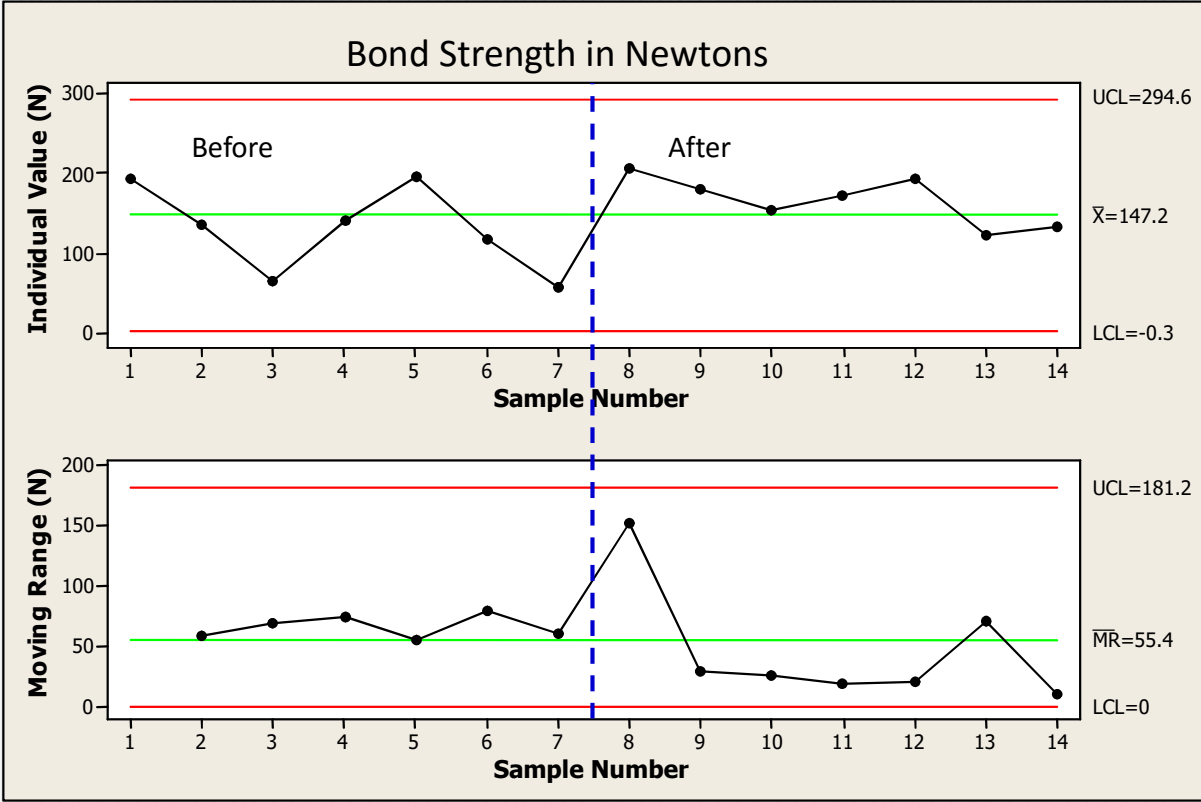


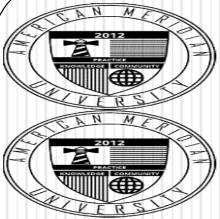


Did the Process Improve? Example 7



Example 7: Bond Strength before and after an improvement project



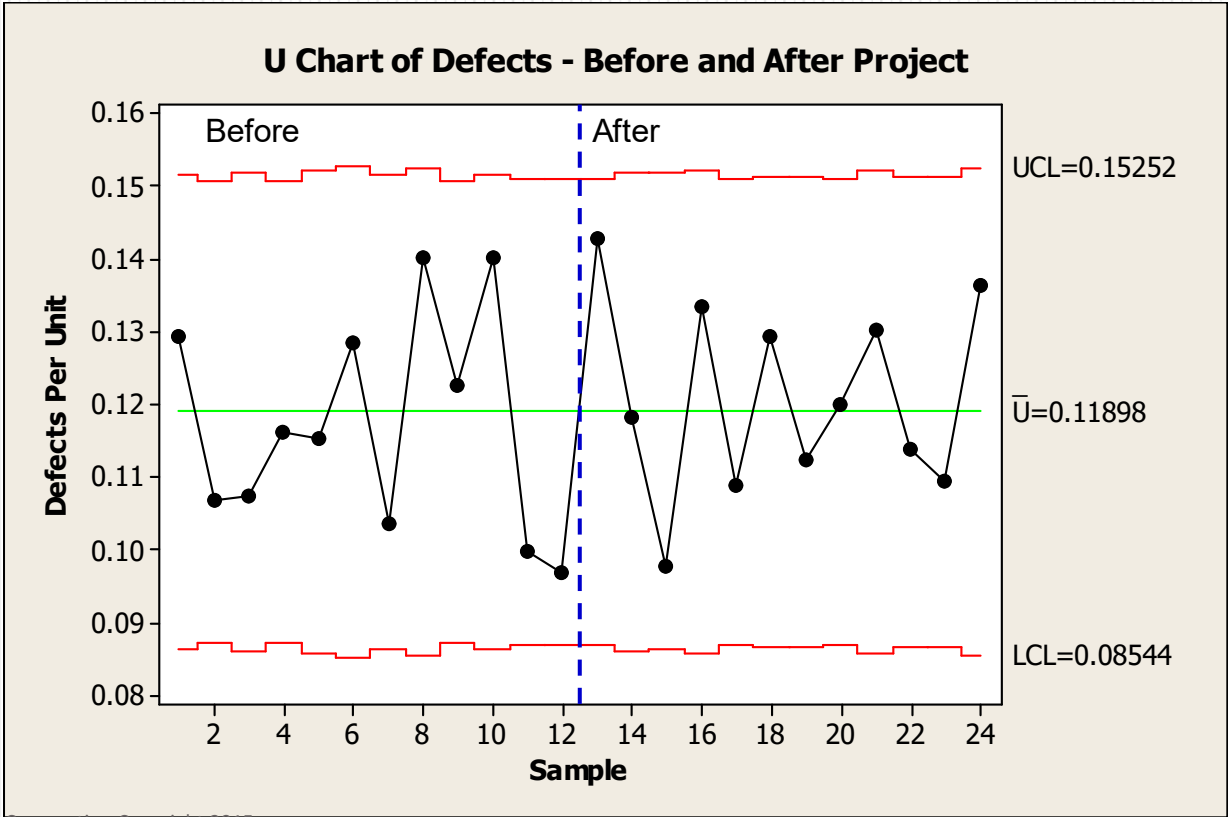


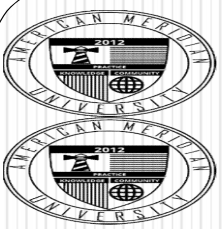
Did the Process Improve?

Example 8



Example 8: Defects per Unit before and after an improvement project



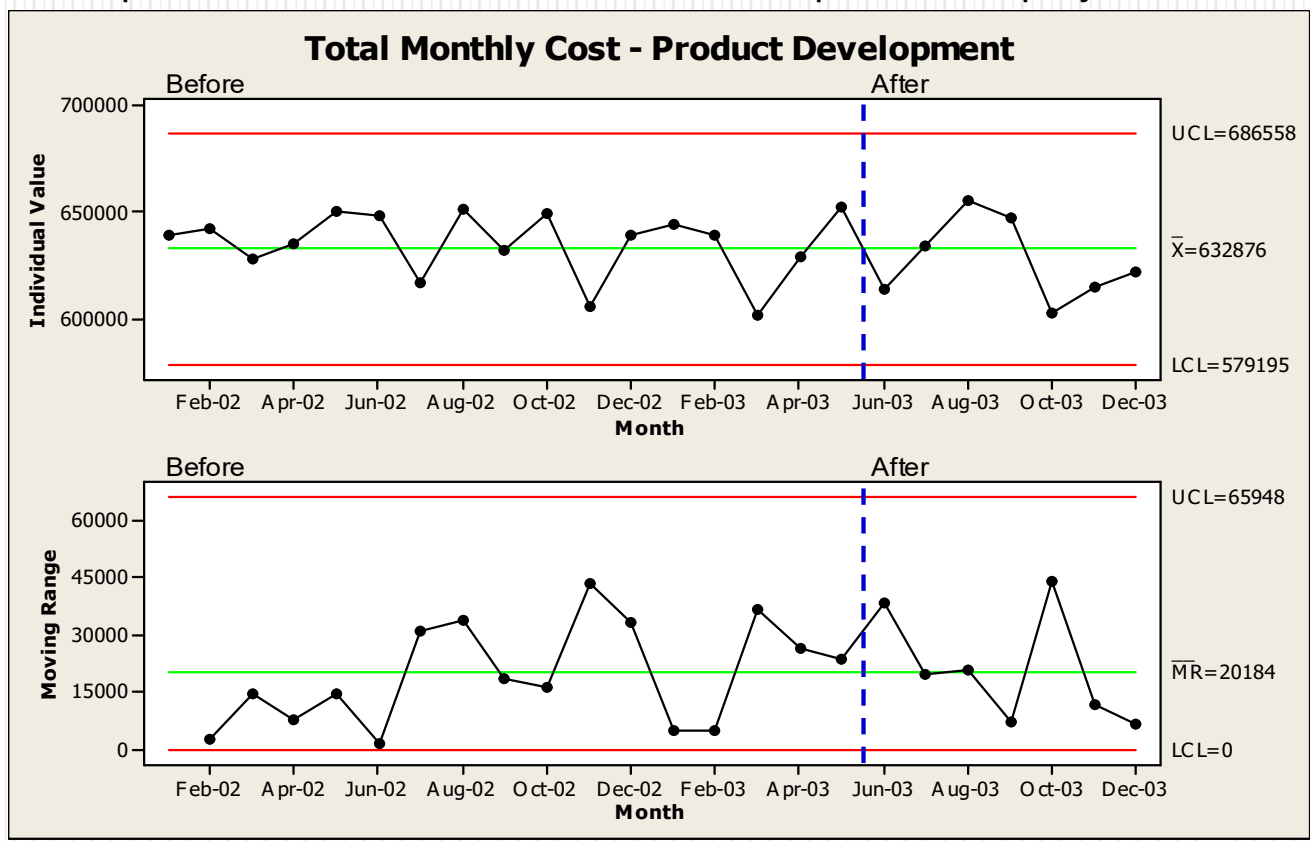


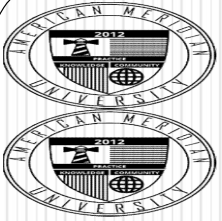
Did the Process Improve?

Example 9



Example 9: Total Cost before and after an improvement project

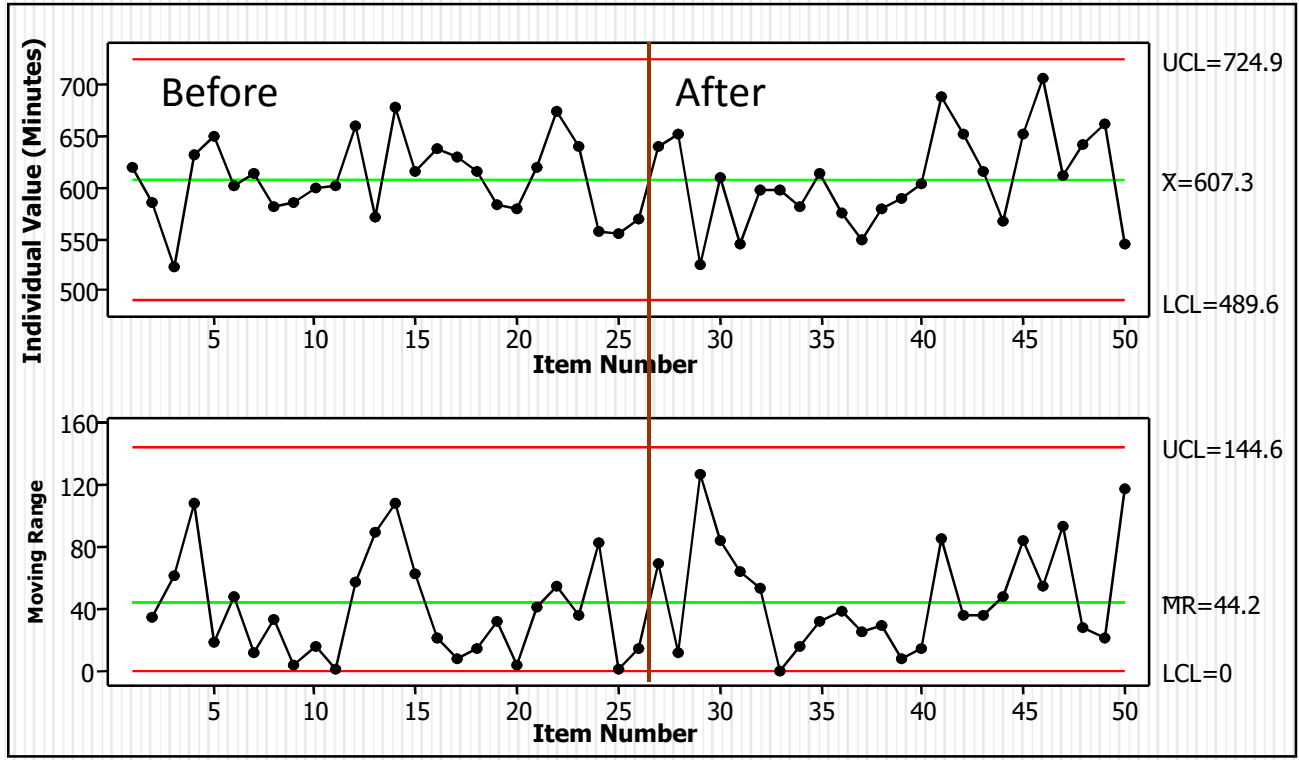


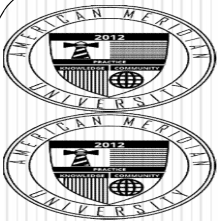


Did the Process Improve? Example 10

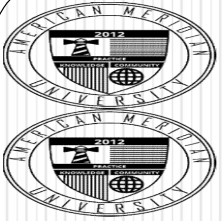


Example 10: Cycle Time





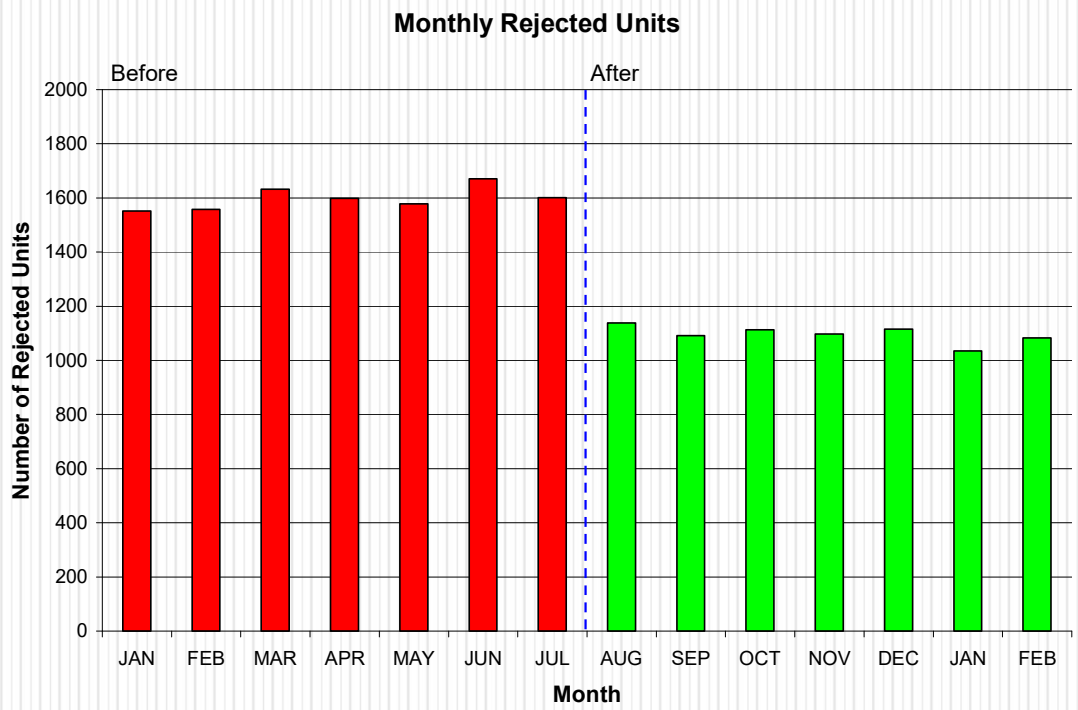
Solutions

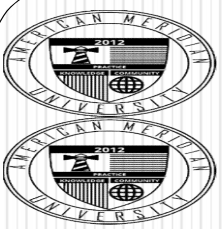


Did the Process Improve? Example 1



Example 1: Monthly rejects before and after an improvement project



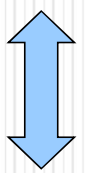


Did the Process Improve?

Example 1 and 6

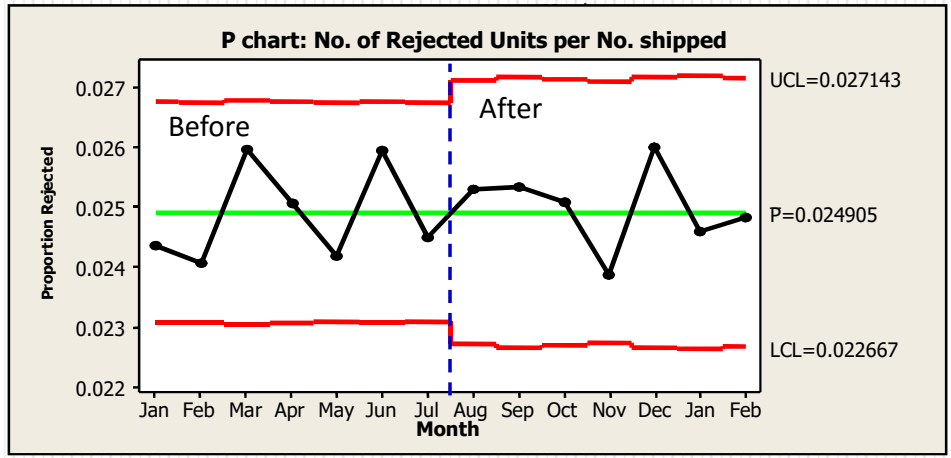
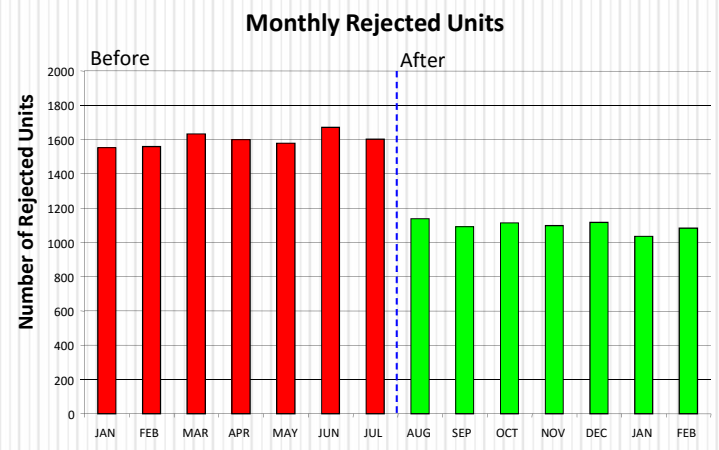


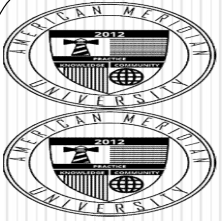
Example 1:
 Monthly rejects before
 and after an
 improvement project



Same data!

Example 6:
 Rejected Units
 before and after
 an improvement
 project



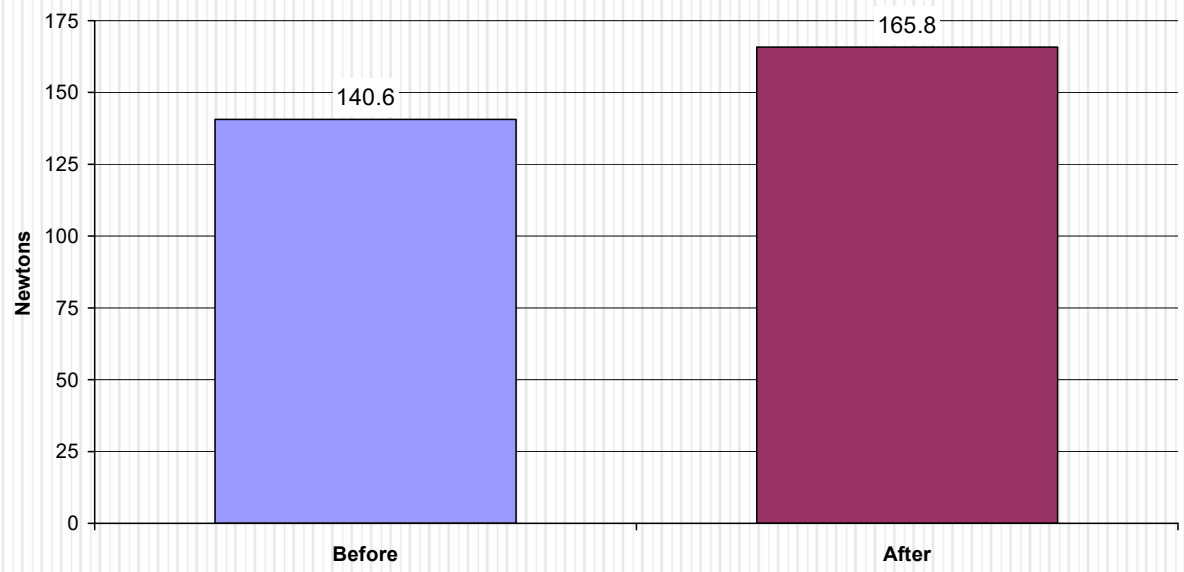


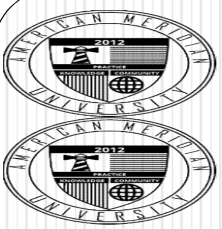
Did the Process Improve?

Example 2



Example 2: Adhesion strength before and after an improvement project
(Larger values are better.)





Did the Process Improve?

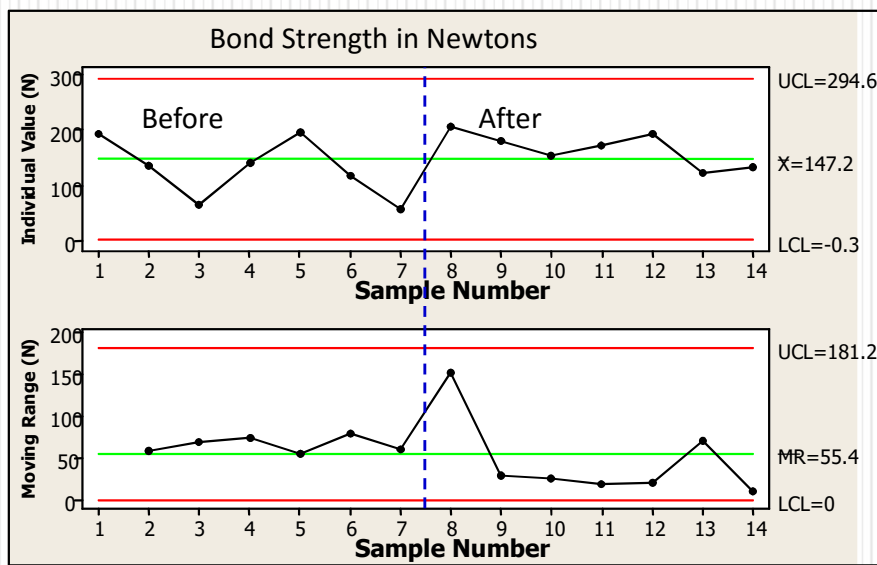
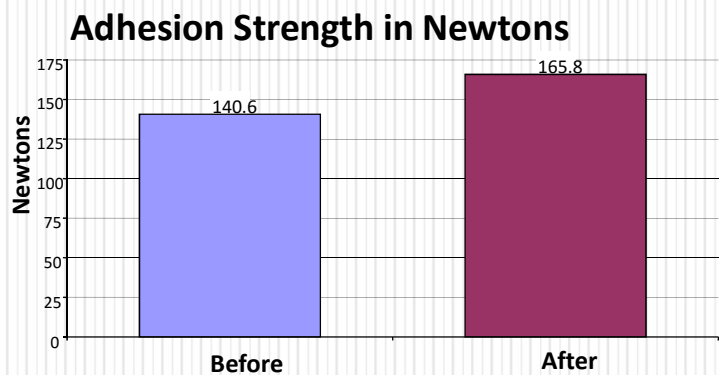
Example 2 and 7

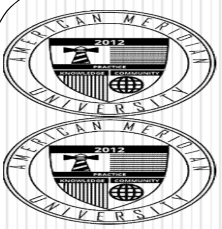


Example 2:
 Headliner fabric adhesion
 before and after an
 improvement project
 (Larger values are better).

↕ **Same data!**

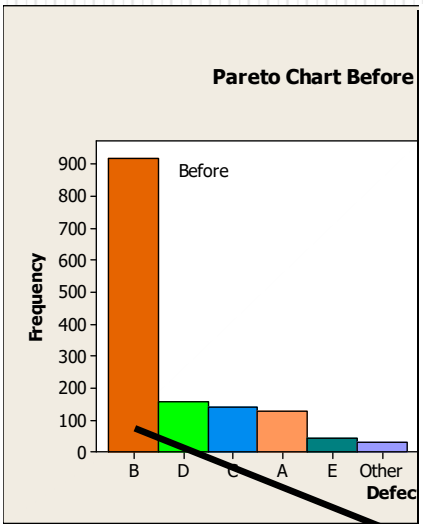
Example 7:
 Bond Strength
 before and after an
 improvement project.



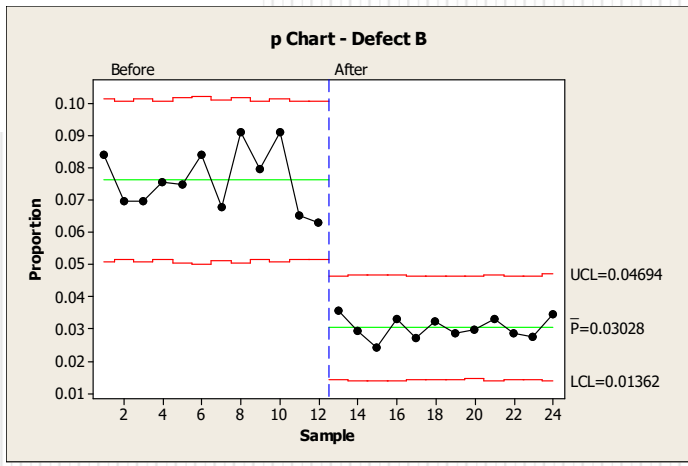


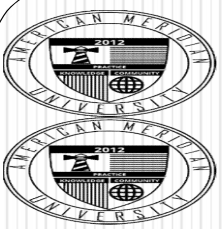
Did the Process Improve?

Example 3



Example 3: Defects before and after an improvement project



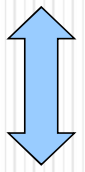
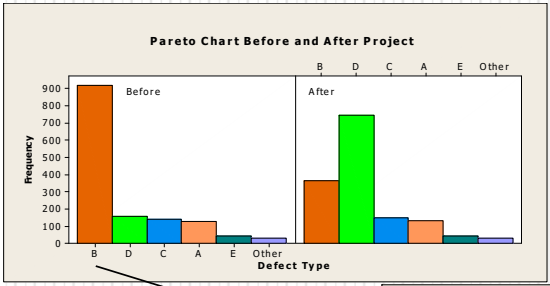


Did the Process Improve?

Example 3 and 8

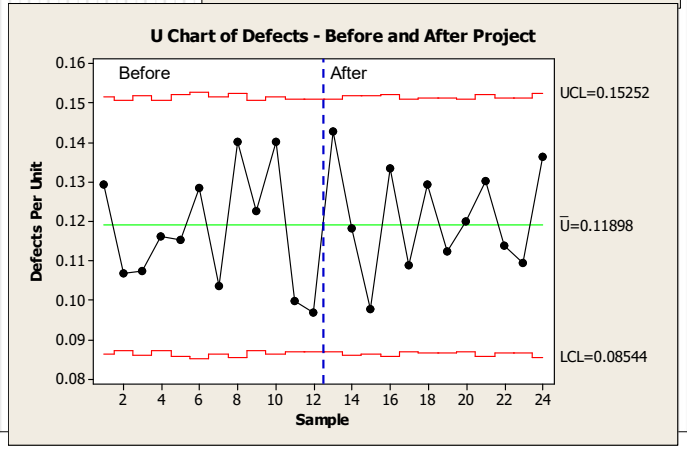
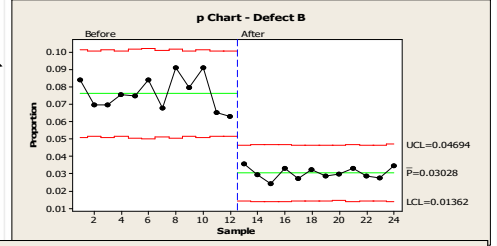


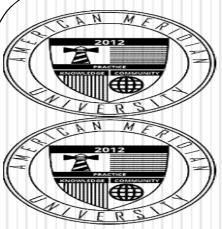
Example 3:
Defects before and after an improvement project



Same data!

Example 8: Defects per Unit before and after an improvement project



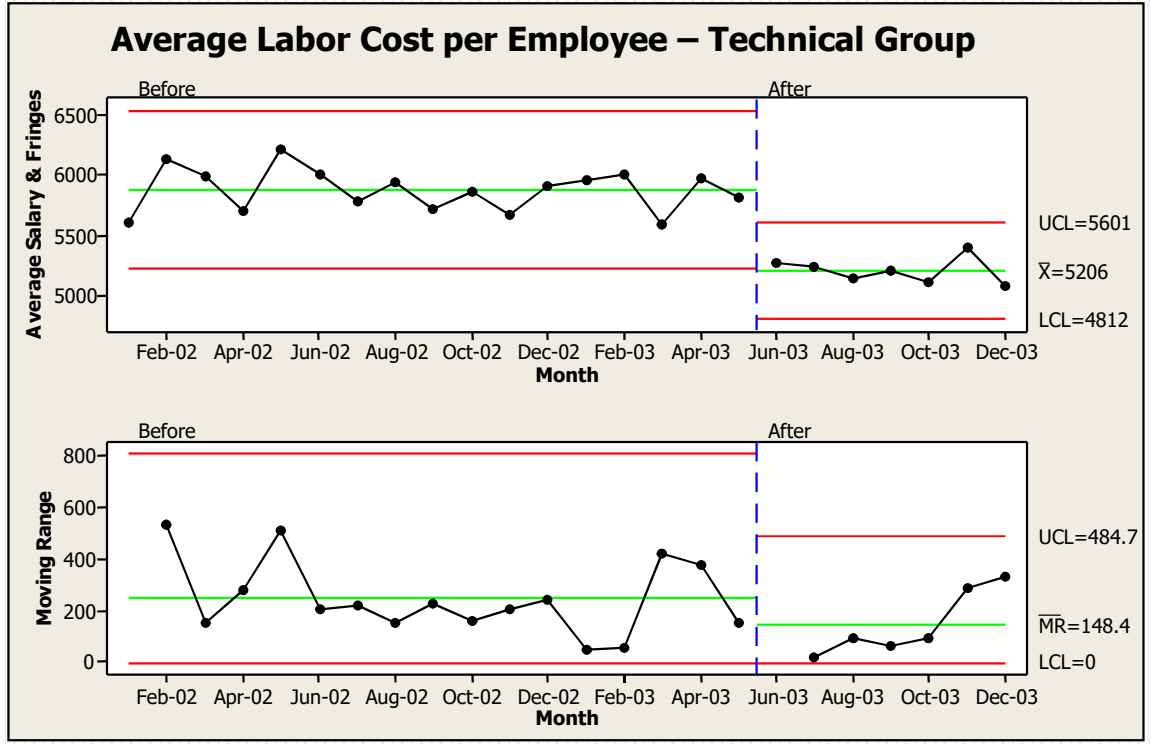


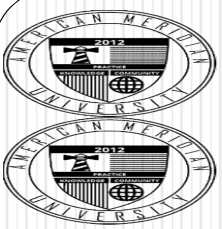
Did the Process Improve?

Example 4



Example 4: Labor Cost before and after an improvement project



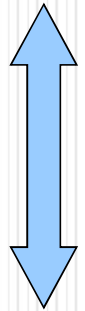


Did the Process Improve?

Example 4 and 9

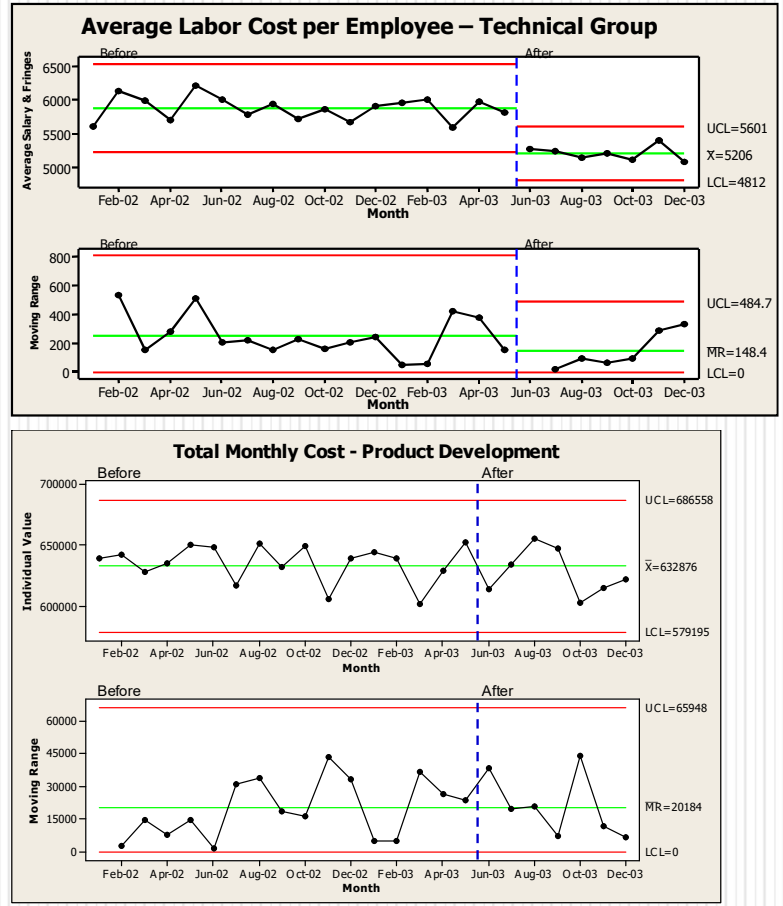


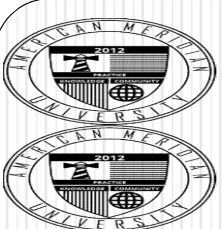
Example 4: Labor Cost before and after an improvement project



Same Process!
(Data set #4 is subset of data set #9).

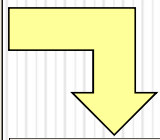
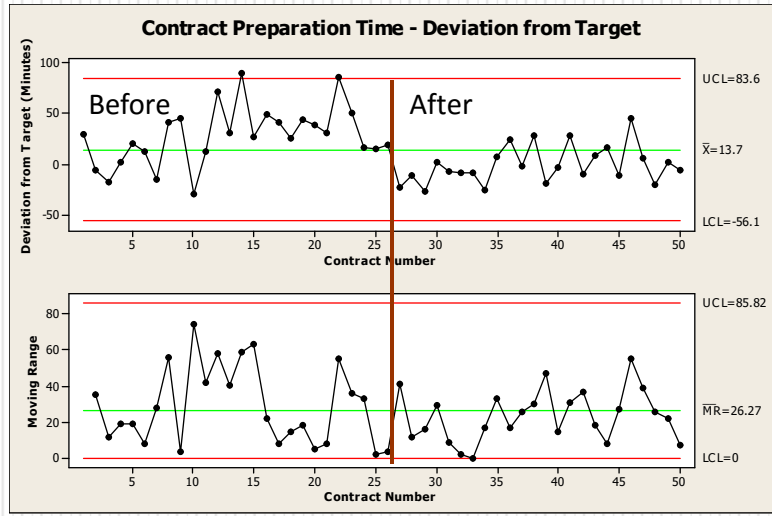
Example 9: Total Cost before and after an improvement project



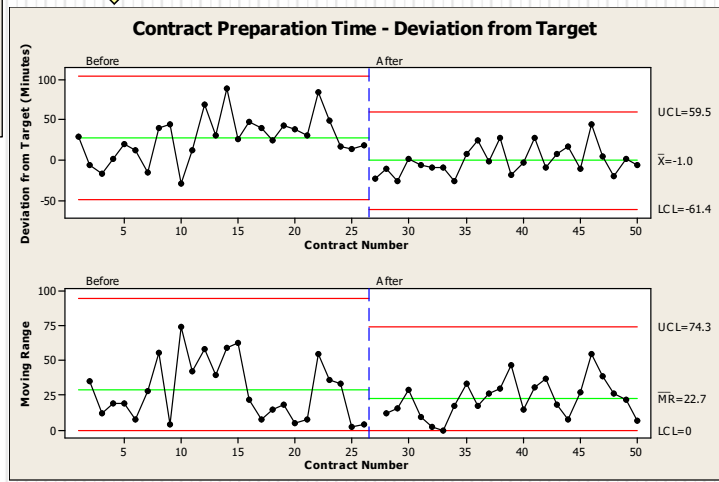


Did the Process Improve?

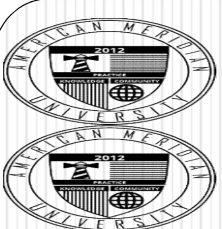
Example 5: Contract Preparation Time – Deviation from Target



Same data, with control limits computed separately for "Before" and "After" data.



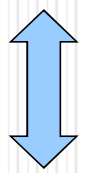
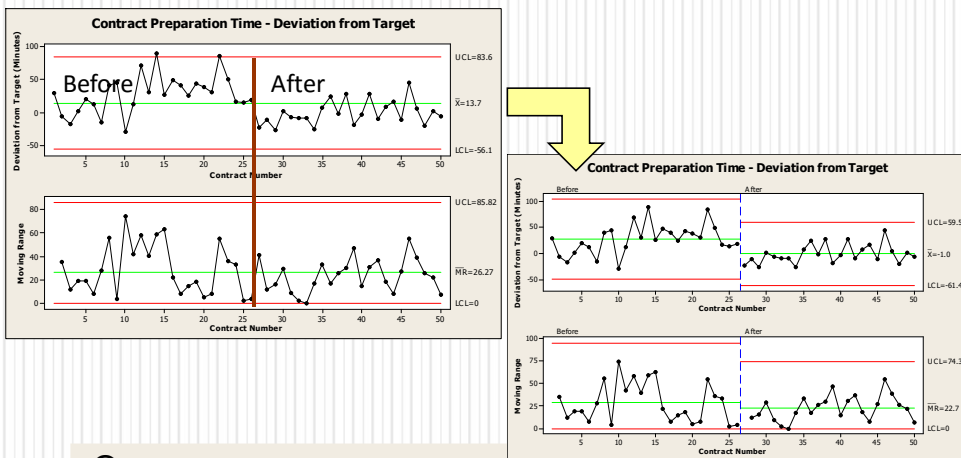
- Contracts are rated according to complexity.
- A contract rated "A" is the least complex, "B" is moderately complex and "C" is most complex.
- A target preparation time is established for each type of contract. The deviation from the target is measured and charted in these graphs.
- The first 26 points show baseline (contract preparation time before the improvement project was conducted).



Did the Process Improve?

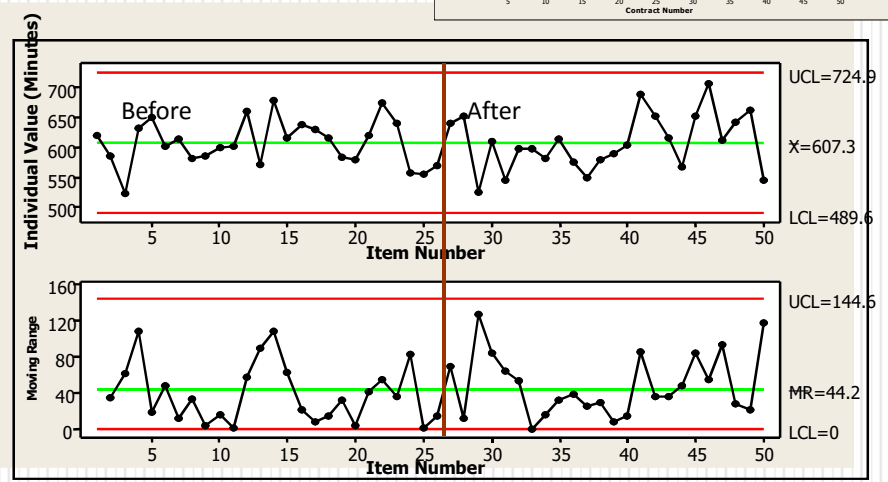
Example 5: Contract Preparation Time – Deviation from Target

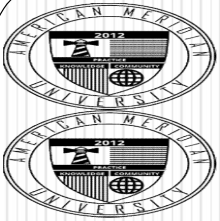
Example 5: Contract Preparation Time – Deviation from Target



Same data!

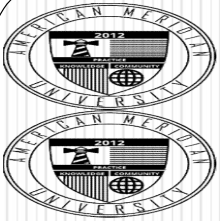
Example 10: Cycle Time





Summary of Key Points

1. Binomial data needs to be reported and charted with sample size.
 - Example: Number of rejects out of number shipped
2. Items cannot be compared to each other by merely looking at bar graphs of averages (bar graph = bad; control chart = good).
3. To measure process improvement, look at impact on the process in total (total number of defects, total cost, etc.).
 - Some process changes merely move defect type or cost into another form.
4. Measure and chart the “actual thing”!
 - To measure process improvement,
 - Avoid ratios and other computed values such as “average cost per employee”. What matters is impact on total actual cost.
 - Avoid charting deviation from nominal, forecast, budget, etc.



Did the Process Improve?

The only thing worse than no data is misleading data.