

Scoping LeanIT: asking the right questions

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THE LEAN
ENTERPRISE
ACADEMY

Introduction

Why is this Lean IT Summit important?

Time to move from value streams to value creation systems

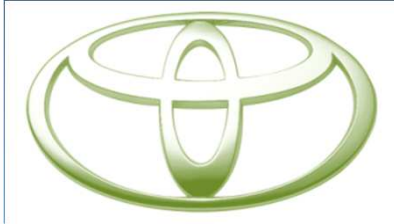
Time to integrate functions into lean management

What is the problem we are trying to solve?

Not just to improve the efficiency of IT

But to harness IT to enable value creation

Lean is the practice of using the scientific method to solve business problems in order to create value



The Toyota Example

Toyota created a **unique synthesis**
of three improvement streams: -

Process thinking – organising the flow of work

Learning – by doing and reflecting

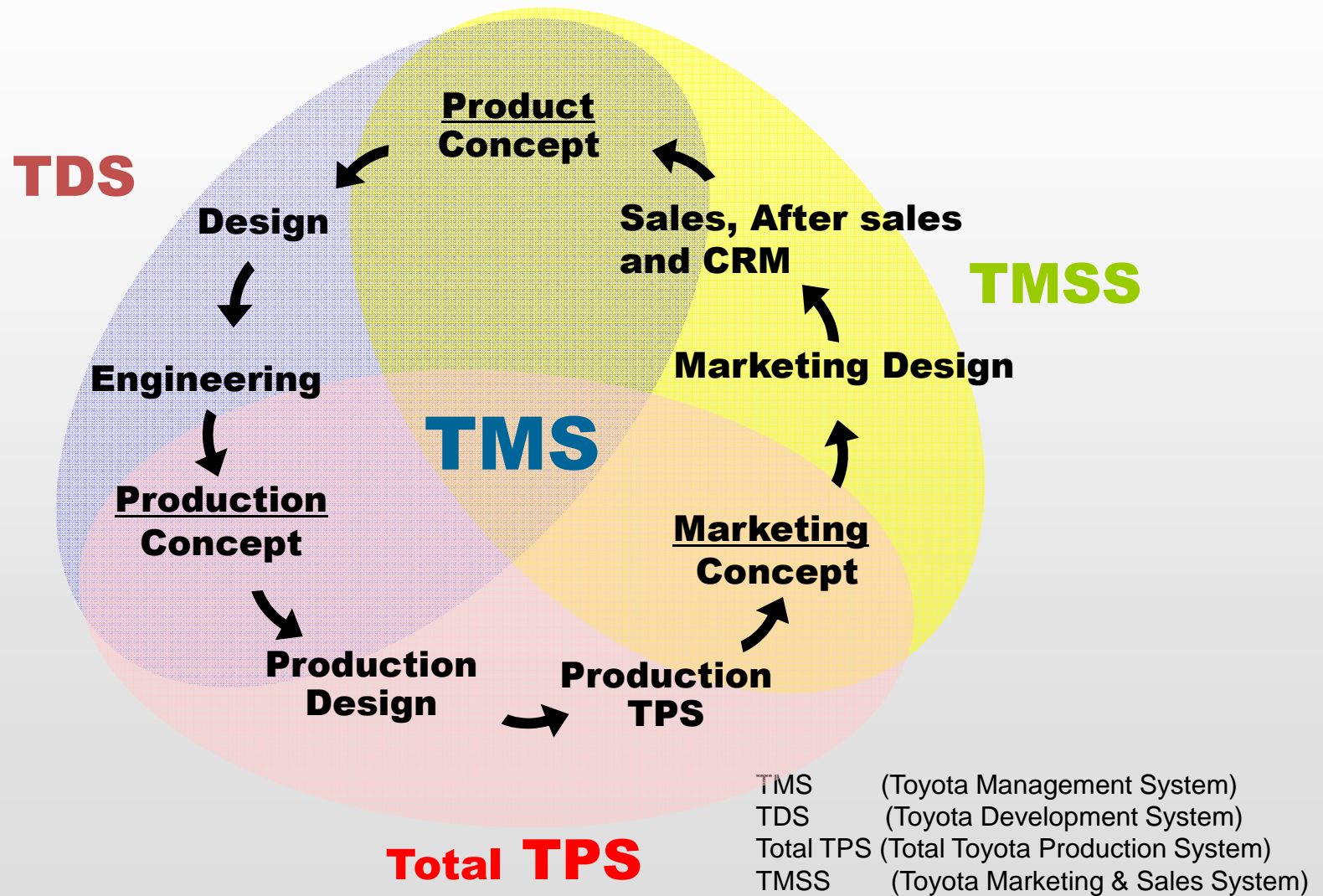
Quality – using the scientific approach

Out of this came many new **tools** and techniques

The lean **principles** for designing value streams

And a different **way of managing** and leading

Toyota Business System

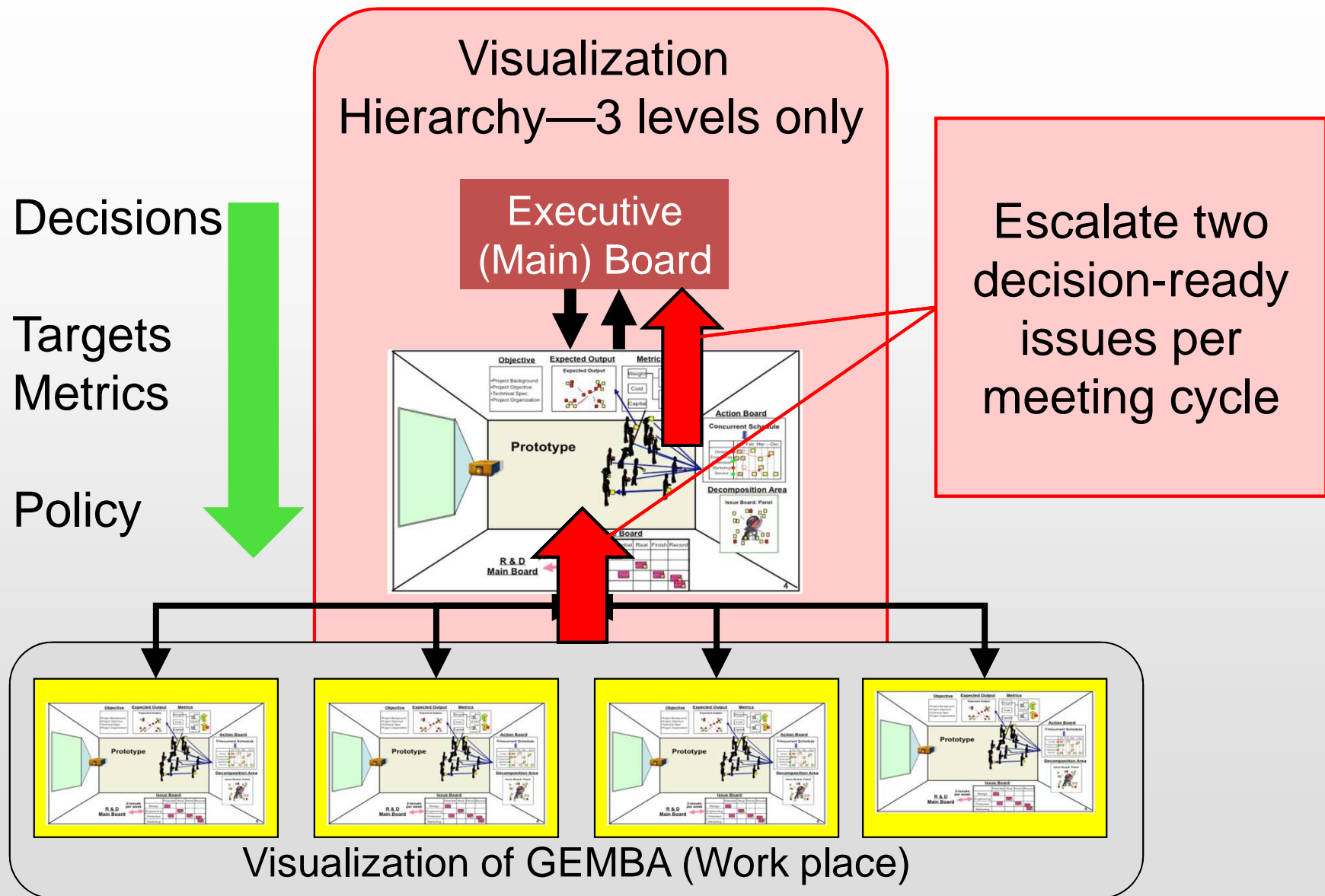


Toyota Management Tools

Category	Contents	Activity
TMS Management System	1. Corporate management	1-1. Capital of senior management
		1-2. Policy deployment
		1-3. Organizational power
		1-4. Improvement effort
		1-5. Audit
		1-6. Customer relation
	2. Finance (Financial accounting)	2-1. Financial income
		2-2. Financial strength: Stability
		2-3. Financial strength: Growth
		2-4. Profit control: Short term
		2-5. Profit planning: Mid & long term
		2-6. Management structure
	3. Cost planning (Management accounting)	3-1. Current cost
		3-2. Cost planning
		3-3. Capital investment
		3-4. Budget control
		3-5. Purchasing
		3-6. Cost competitiveness
	4. Globalization	4-1. Global strategy
		4-2. Education
		4-3. Local company
		4-4. Support organization
		4-5. Export competitiveness power
		4-6. Global purchasing
TDS Development System	5. Pull planning	5-1. Pull planning
		5-2. Organization, product development
		5-3. Oobeya (Project management room)
		5-4. Gyaku RE (Resident Engineer)
		5-5. Quality assurance standard
	6. Design review (DR)	6-1. DR with competitor
		6-2. DR for concept
		6-3. DR for products
		6-4. DR for components
		6-5. DR for drawing
		6-6. DRBFM
	7. Design to cost	7-1. Cost planning
		7-2. VE/VA
		7-3. Parts commoditization, Module
		7-4. Weight planning
	8. Feedback system	8-1. Feedback sheet
		8-2. Design process & process
		8-3. Design check sheet
	9. Technical know-how	9-1. Design standard
		9-2. Technical standard
		9-3. Technical report

Category	Contents	Activity
Total TPS Production System	10. Production planning	10-1. Target setting
		10-2. Production planning
		10-3. Long-term factory plan
		10-4. Project plan, oobeya
		10-5. Technical member, Oobeya
		10-6. Organization and role
	11. Quality management	11-1. Quality assurance
		11-2. Quality into process
		11-3. QA Network
	12. Process & Production Design	12-1. Target setting
		12-2. Process design review (DR)
		12-3. Cost planning
		12-4. Pre-production check sheet
		12-5. Supplier management
	13. Production and TPS	13-1. Basic concept of TPS
		13-2. Total TPS Overview
		13-3. 5S
		13-4. Quickening personnel, workshop
		13-5. Process improvement
		13-6. Process improvement training
		13-7. Logistics improvement: Kanban
		13-8. Kanban Training
		14-1. Global top
		14-2. Competitors
TMSS Marketing and Sales System	14. Product and brand	14-3. Brand power
		14-4. Customer expectation
		14-5. Customer claim and complain
		15-1. Organization & meeting structure
		15-2. Market needs
	15. Product planning	15-3. Evaluation of own products
		15-4. Forecast demand
		15-5. SE activity with development
		16-1. Organization & meeting structure
		16-2. Sales planning
	16. Sales planning	16-3. Promotion
		16-4. Sales exhibition
		16-5. Price setting
		17-1. Sales
		17-2. Used car
	17. Internal organization	17-3. Service & maintenance
		17-4. Dealer support
		17-5. Education plan
		18-1. Global sales ratio
	18. External organization	18-2. Subsidiary
		18-3. Organization
		18-4. Logistics

Oobeya Management Levels



The Tasks of Management

To determine what is important

How to focus everyone on the vital few?

To deploy the right improvements

How to close the performance gaps?

To create stability, flow and synchronisation

How to unblock obstacles to flow?

To create the next generation of managers

How to solve problems and collaborate?

To prepare to meet future challenges

How to do new things?

Deciding what's Important

- **Analyse the strategic objectives – to understand the significance of focusing on quality > time > cost**
- **See the organisation as a collection of value streams – the deep causes of variation > overburden > waste**
- **Translate objectives > performance gaps > physical targets > impact on sales, cash, cost and capex**

Focusing on the Vital Few

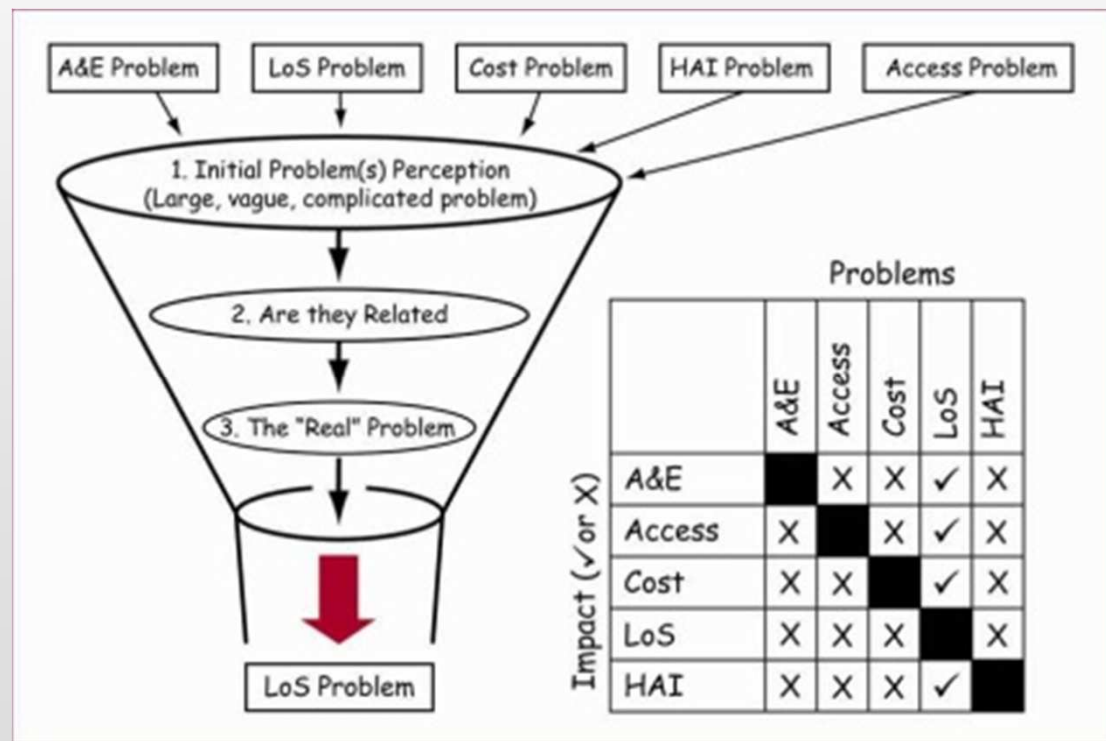
Reducing Hospital Acquired Infections

Seeing emergency patients within 4 hours

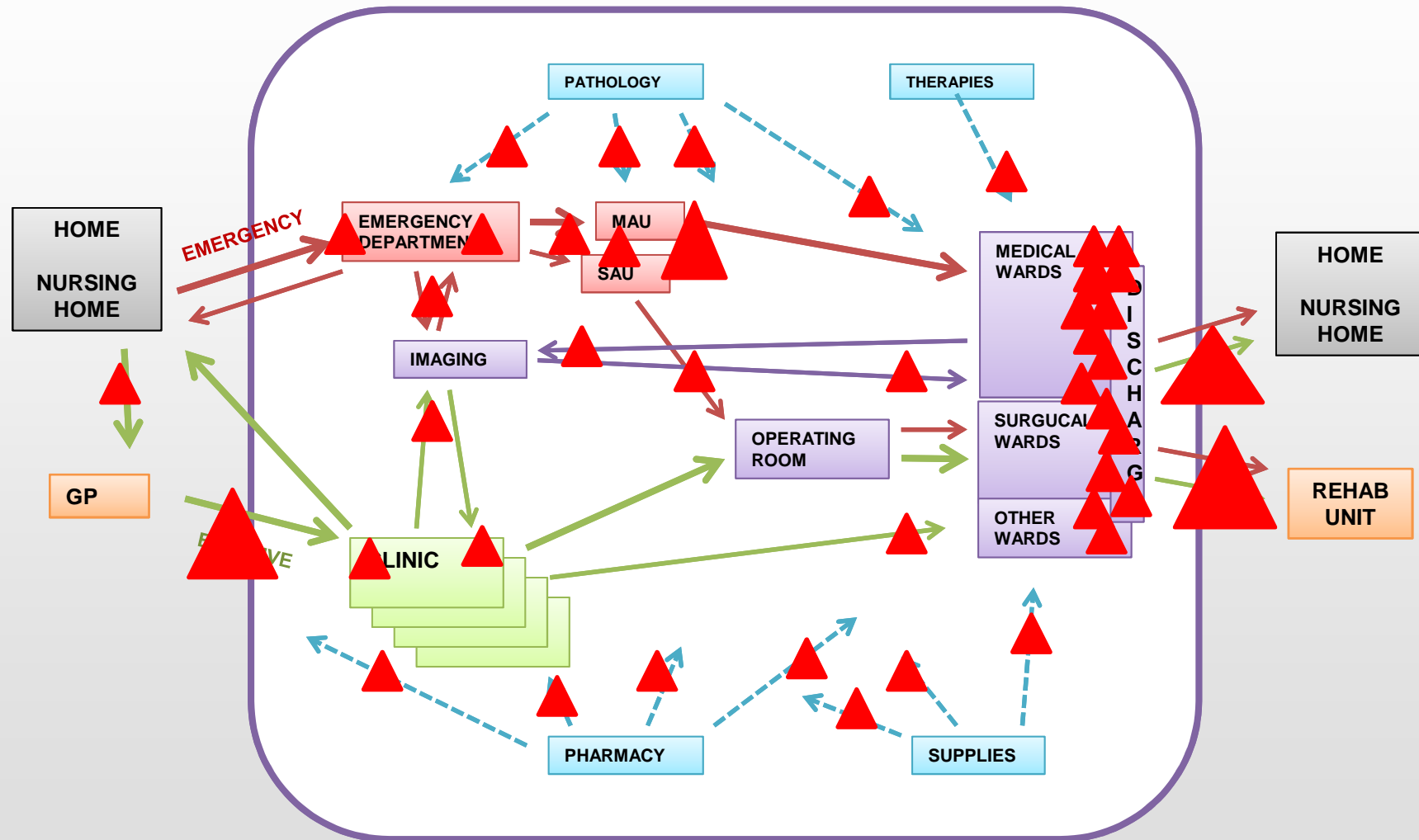
Seeing elective patients within 18 weeks

**Reducing length
of stay**

Reducing costs



Streamlining Hospital Flows



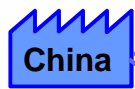
Selecting the right Problems

- **Agree which gaps and targets are most important**
- **Dialogue down the organisation to translate gaps into actions – using catch-ball strategy deployment**
- **Give project and value stream managers the end-to-end responsibility to gain agreement to act, to agree the resources and review progress to deliver results**
- **Then to deselect the less important**

The Construction Story

- Joined the **Rethinking Construction Task Force**
- Our diagnosis - incomplete design - fragmented skills - rework everywhere - over budget, late and lots of snags
- Joint design process, partnerships with constructors, synchronise make and assembly
- Construction of Terminal 5 **on time and on budget**
- Team went on to do St Pancras and the Olympic Venues – best prepared so far

45 weeks



China

14

10 weeks



Japan

12

14 Plants 9 countries
152 Steps
20-97 weeks
\$600,000 Inventory cost

2.4 weeks



Auto

USA

3



USA

USA

7.6 weeks



Mexico

6



USA

6



USA

13 weeks



Brazil

11

97 weeks



UK

3



Italy

5



Spain

6



Germany

15



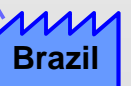
Spain

12



Spain

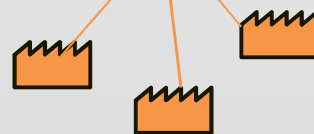
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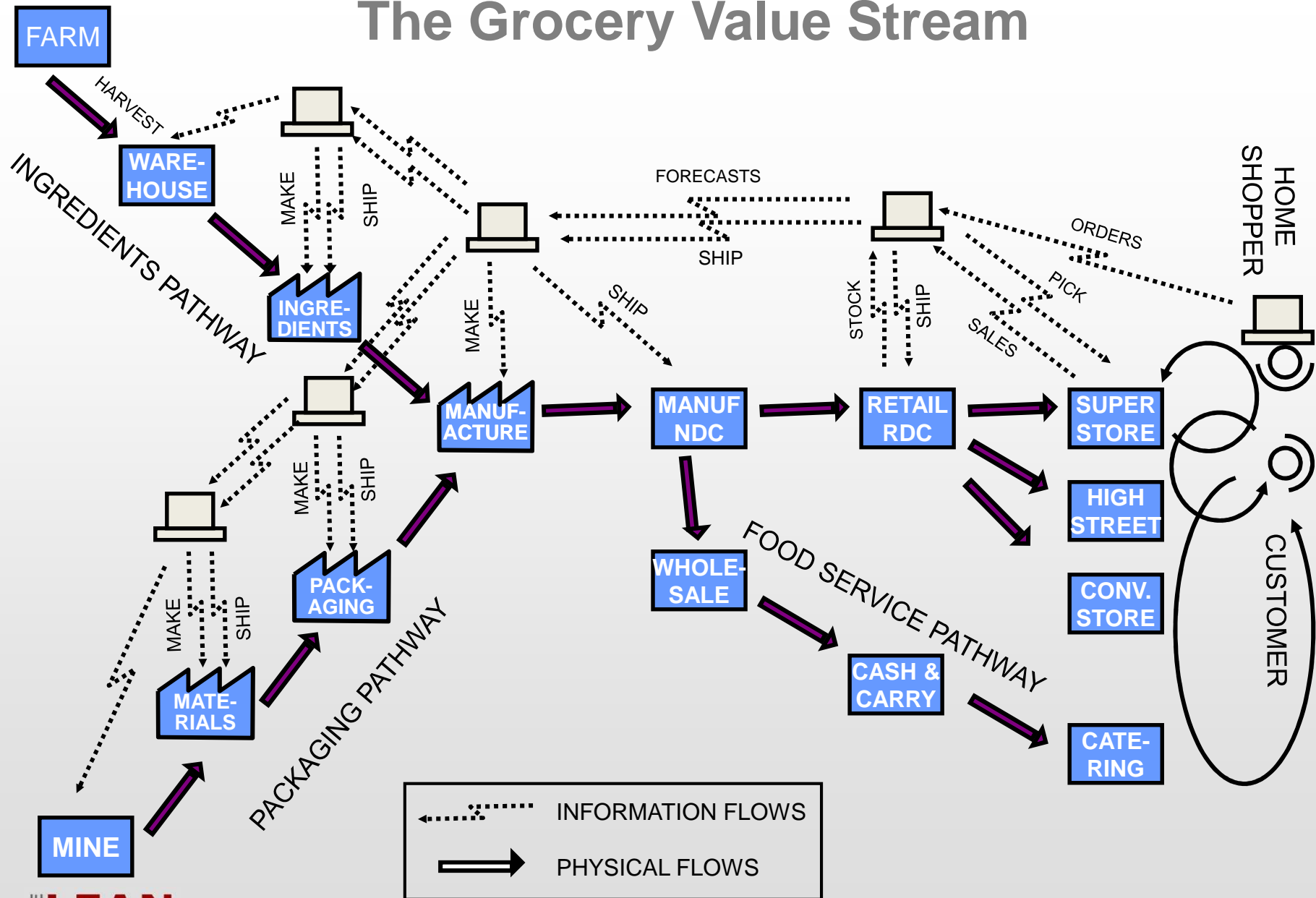
Brazil

11

15 weeks



The Grocery Value Stream

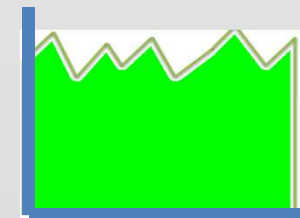
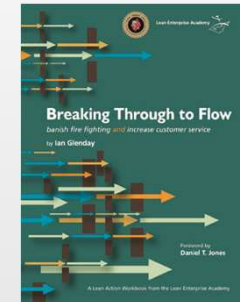


6% SKUs =
50% Volume

Batch Logic

30% SKUs =
1% Volume

- Multi-product production means batching - long lead times - lots of stock long supply chains – slow to respond
- Separate the few high volume SKUs make them every week or every day
- Plus capacity to make the tail quickly
- Let inventories rather than production take the strain – to cover variation in demand
- Only schedule what varies fixed plans for what does not



Just the Start

- **The web is shifting power to consumers – now informed, empowered and impatient**
- **Consumers must now become an integral part of the supply stream**
- **Households are mini-businesses – full of complex processes that need to be managed**
- **What we do is to help them to create value in their lives and to manage their consumption**
- **Consumers will in future manage their own data and share it with chosen providers**

Value Stream Lessons

- **Command and control systems are expensive and inflexible**
- **Point optimisation leads to sub-optimal solutions**
- **System driven variability and amplification is the biggest cause of waste**
- **Scheduling everything the same way delays everything**
- **Created demand reflects poorly understood demand and a poorly designed process**
- **Bid low and make money on the changes costs more and causes lots of rework**

Transformation Design

- **Rolling out staff driven training programmes from HQ rarely delivers sustained results**
- **Lean is not just a tool box for eliminating waste – but the capabilities to respond and solve problems that are learnt by doing**
- **Lean is a line management responsibility**
- **Begin proof of concept experiments quickly, evaluate and then share practices**
- **Focus efforts only on what delivers results**

A3 Action Plan

Title: Justification for Middletons's Emergency Medical

Process Re-Design

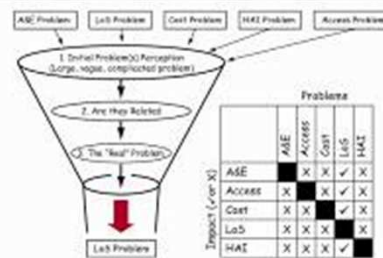
Version: v2

Date: 21/11/07

Author: JB

What is the problem?

Medical LoS is our BIG problem and is having an adverse effect on our other Big 4

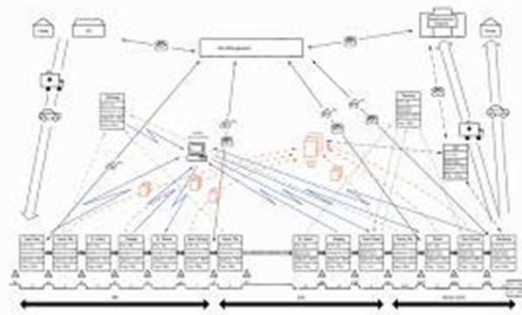


Current condition:

1571 minutes (15%)
Treatment Time

V's

9415 minutes
(85%) Waiting Time



Target condition: Reduce Waiting Time by 64%, therefore reduce average LoS for Medical Patients by 4.94 days

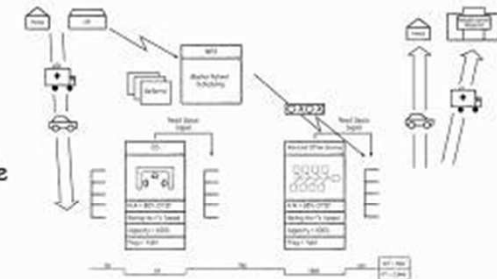
Root Cause Analysis:

- No real plan for patients (hence no actual)
- Departmental working hours are not synchronised
- Capacity (staff) not calculated to meet Demand
- Frequency of interventions not designed to meet Demand

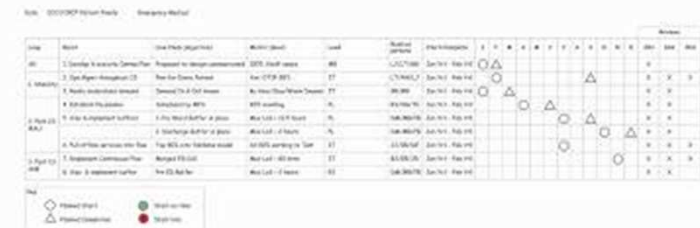
Responsible: JB Team members: BW/NE/JE/ML/HW

Proposed countermeasures:

- Create Stability thro' Ops Management
- Place 'offline' services 'online' & get them operating to takt
- Create Continuous Flow
- Introduce Buffers where we cannot Flow
- Create a Single Point of Schedule (Pacemaker)



Plan:



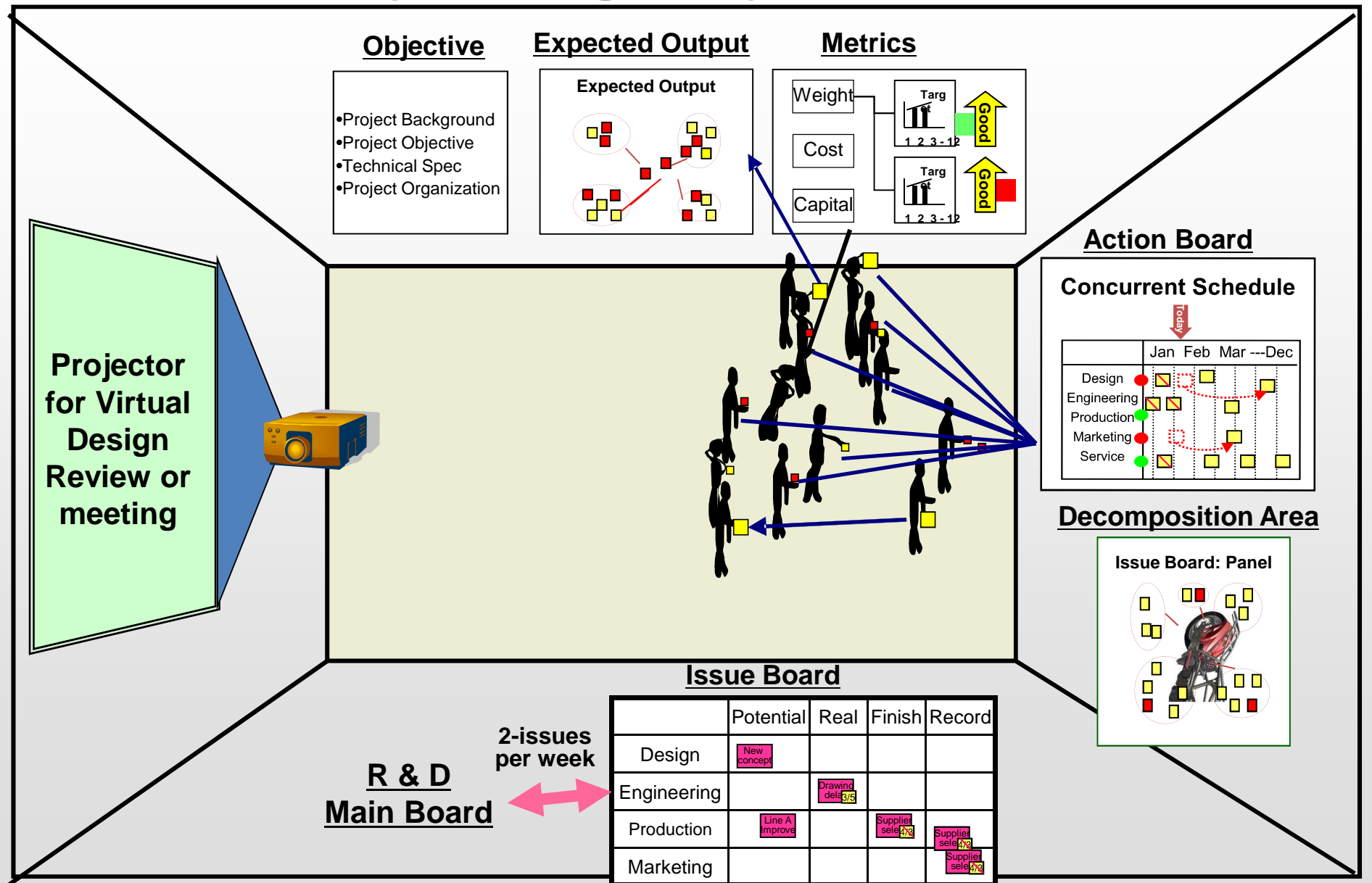
Follow Up:

- Conflicting Cost Improvement Initiatives in departments & divisions
- Who will do this work
- How will we know if the actions have the impact needed?

Agreed by: MT

Date: 08/11/07

Oobeya: "Big Project Room"



Improving Management Effectiveness

Focus on the vital few and deselect

To free up unnecessary effort and cost

Visual, frequent, stand up project reviews

To keep on track and resolve issues fast

Create stability and Gemba management

To eliminate fire-fighting and emails

Develop the next generation of managers

By mentoring A3s and Gemba learning

Prepare to meet future challenges

Designing lean solutions for the web era

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