

# BEST CONSULTING PRACTICES



**If you wish to know where the Six Sigma methodology can be applied, you can follow below steps:**

- Identify if the business process meets all **process hygiene** factors
- To ensure the **process hygiene** factors are **met**, answers to ALL of the following questions must be **"Yes"**:
  - Are all policies and procedures being followed without extensive monitoring?
  - Are employees adhering to scheduled login/logout times, breaks, meeting, training time?
  - Is the process turnover (attrition) under control?
- Identify if the key metrics of the business process are Red, Amber OR Green
- Use the below table to evaluate whether a business process qualifies for executing Six Sigma projects

CATEGORY	PROCESS HYGIENE	METRICS	IMPROVEMENT METHOD
A	MET	GREEN	SIX SIGMA
B	MET	AMBER / RED	SIX SIGMA / LEAN
C	NOT MET	RED	CHECKLIST / LEAN

# KAIZEN VS. LEAN VS. SIX SIGMA



**Kaizen, Lean as well as Six Sigma are focused on improving business processes. Below is the outline of the difference between them:**

KAIZEN	LEAN	SIX SIGMA
Any Small Improvement	Waste Elimination	Variation Reduction
Implemented when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cause(s): KNOWN</li><li>• Solution(s): SIMPLE</li></ul>	Implemented when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cause(s): KNOWN</li><li>• Solution(s): COMPLEX</li></ul>	Implemented when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cause(s): UNKNOWN</li><li>• Solution(s): COMPLEX</li></ul>
Do NOT Require a Team Effort	Requires a Team Effort	Requires a Team Effort
Estimated Time: 0 days to 5 days	Estimated Time: 45 to 90 days	Estimated Time: 90 to 180 days

# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DMADV & DMAIC



## TOPIC: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DMAIC & DMADV

### DMADV

ACRONYM FOR DEFINE, MEASURE, ANALYZE, DESIGN & VERIFY/VALIDATE

HELPS CREATE NEW PRODUCTS / SERVICES

DOES NOT REQUIRE HISTORICAL DATA

GENERALLY USED IN MANUFACTURING ORGANIZATIONS. E.G. JOHN DEERE (TRACTOR MANUFACTURING)

### DMAIC

ACRONYM FOR DEFINE, MEASURE, ANALYZE, IMPROVE & CONTROL

HELPS IMPROVE BUSINESS PROCESSES OF EXISTING PRODUCTS / SERVICES

REQUIRES HISTORICAL DATA

GENERALLY USED IN MOST ORGANIZATIONS ACROSS ALL INDUSTRIES

## WHY WE FOCUS ON DMAIC COMPARED TO DMADV?

### DMADV

NEWER PRODUCTS ARE LAUNCHED AT A LESSER FREQUENCY – SO NUMBER OF DMADV PROJECTS ARE LESS

WHEN LAUNCHING A NEW PRODUCT, THE FOCUS IS ON CREATING THE RIGHT PRODUCT – CONSTRAINTS OF TIME, MONEY & RESOURCES IS LESS

### DMAIC

NEED FOR DMAIC PROJECTS IS HIGHER IN ON-GOING BUSINESS PROCESSES BECAUSE THEY FACE SEVERAL CHALLENGES INCLUDING COST, TIME AND RESOURCES

THE FOCUS OF ON-GOING BUSINESSES IS TO MAXIMIZE PROFITS BY INCREASING SALES, REDUCING COST & IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY

# 15 PHASES OF DMAIC ROADMAP

## TOPIC: DMAIC ROADMAP

### 15 STEPS OF DMAIC ROADMAP

**DEFINE**

**MEASURE**

**ANALYZE**

**IMPROVE**

**CONTROL**

**What Problems  
are You Trying to  
Solve?**

**What is the  
extent of the  
Problem?**

**Why is the  
Problem  
Occurring?**

**What do you  
propose to do &  
Why?**

**How will you  
ensure that the  
problem stays  
fixed?**

1. Understand  
Customer &  
Business  
Requirements

4. Identify What  
to Measure

7. Identify  
Performance  
Gaps

10. Generate,  
Prioritize &  
Select Solutions

13. Institutionalize  
the Solution(s)

2. Complete the  
Project Charter

5. Plan & Collect  
Data

8. Ascertain  
Critical Root-  
Causes

11. Pilot  
Solution(s)

14. Replicate &  
Share Best  
Practices

3. Complete the  
High-Level As-Is  
Process Map

6. Determine  
Baseline  
Performance

9. Validate Root  
Causes

12. Validate  
Impact of  
Solution(s)

15. Celebrate &  
Recognize  
Success

**TOLL GATE  
DEFINE**

**TOLL GATE  
MEASURE**

**TOLL GATE  
ANALYZE**

**TOLL GATE  
IMPROVE**

**TOLL GATE  
CONTROL**

# SIX SIGMA DMAIC TOOLKIT

## TOPIC: DMAIC TOOLKIT

### SIX SIGMA DMAIC TOOLKIT

#### DEFINE

1. Understand Customer & Business Requirements  
Voice of Customer

#### MEASURE

4. Identify What to Measure  
Process Maps  
8 Wastes

#### ANALYZE

7. Identify Performance Gaps  
Review of Process Map  
Brainstorming  
Fishbone Diagram  
5 Why Analysis

#### IMPROVE

10. Generate, Prioritize & Select Solutions  
Brainstorming  
Brain-writing 6-3-5  
Assumption Busting

#### CONTROL

13. Institutionalize the Solution(s)  
Common vs. Special Causes  
Control Charts  
Control Plan

2. Complete the Project Charter  
Project Charter

5. Plan & Collect Data  
Continuous Data  
Discrete Data  
Mean  
Median  
Mode  
Standard Deviation  
Data Collection Plan  
Sampling

8. Ascertain Critical Root-Causes  
Control Impact Matrix

11. Pilot Solution(s)  
Pilot Plan  
Risk Analysis

14. Replicate & Share Best Practices  
Communication

3. Complete the High-Level As-Is Process Map  
SIPOC

6. Determine Baseline Performance  
Run Chart  
Defects  
Defectives  
Opportunity for Error Unit  
Process Capability Analysis

9. Validate Root Causes  
Line Chart  
Bar Chart  
Pareto Chart  
Pareto Chart  
Histogram  
Scatter Diagram  
Correlation Analysis

12. Validate Impact of Solution(s)  
Process Capability Re-Analysis

15. Celebrate & Recognize Success  
Celebrate

# ROLE OF A YELLOW BELT



## TOPIC: SIX SIGMA YELLOW BELT

### YOUR ROLE AS A SIX SIGMA YELLOW BELT

- Part-time role
- Execute smaller projects & help Green Belt
- Help the Green Belt facilitate discussions on various topics including SIPOC, Process Maps, Brainstorming, Root-Cause Analysis & Solution Identification
- Conduct data collation activities
- Perform basic level of data analysis
- Effectively implement & monitor pilot
- Update control charts & execute control plan
- Mentored by Green Belt

# VOICE OF CUSTOMER (VOC) TECHNIQUE



## TOPIC: VOC TECHNIQUES

### SURVEYS

USED WHEN YOU NEED TO REACH LARGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

REQUIRES RELATIVELY LESS TIME

PROVIDES GENERIC FEEDBACK

USED WHEN CUSTOMERS ARE MOSTLY ACCESSIBLE THROUGH EMAILS ONLY

RESPONSE RATE IS TOO LOW

### INTERVIEWS

USED WHEN YOU NEED RELATIVELY SMALLER NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

REQUIRES MORE TIME

USED WHEN CUSTOMERS ARE ACCESSIBLE THROUGH PHONES OR IN-PERSON MEETINGS

REQUIRE SKILLED INTERVIEWERS

USED CUSTOMERS ARE WILLING TO SPEND TIME FOR THE INTERVIEW

### FOCUS GROUPS

USED WHEN YOU NEED RELATIVELY SMALLER NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

REQUIRES MORE TIME

USED WHEN CUSTOMERS ARE ACCESSIBLE THROUGH PHONES OR IN-PERSON MEETINGS

REQUIRE SKILLED FACILITATORS

USED CUSTOMERS ARE WILLING TO BE PRESENT AT A SPECIFIC VENUE ALONGWITH OTHER CUSTOMERS

### OTHERS

OTHER VOC METHODS INCLUDE:

- CUSTOMER SUGGESTIONS
- COMPLAINTS
- COMPLIMENTS
- OBSERVATIONS
- FACEBOOK / LINKEDIN LIKES
- ONLINE POLLS



# TRANSLATE VOC TO REQUIREMENTS (STEPS)



## TOPIC: VOC TO REQUIREMENTS (STEPS)

<b>Voice of Customer (Verbatim)</b>	<b>Critical Customer Criteria (Need)</b>	<b>Critical to Quality (CTQ) (Requirement / Performance)</b>
<b>Take the exact voice of customer</b>	<b>Write excerpt from customers verbatim showcasing the customer's need</b>	<b>Write the customer's need in measurable terms</b>

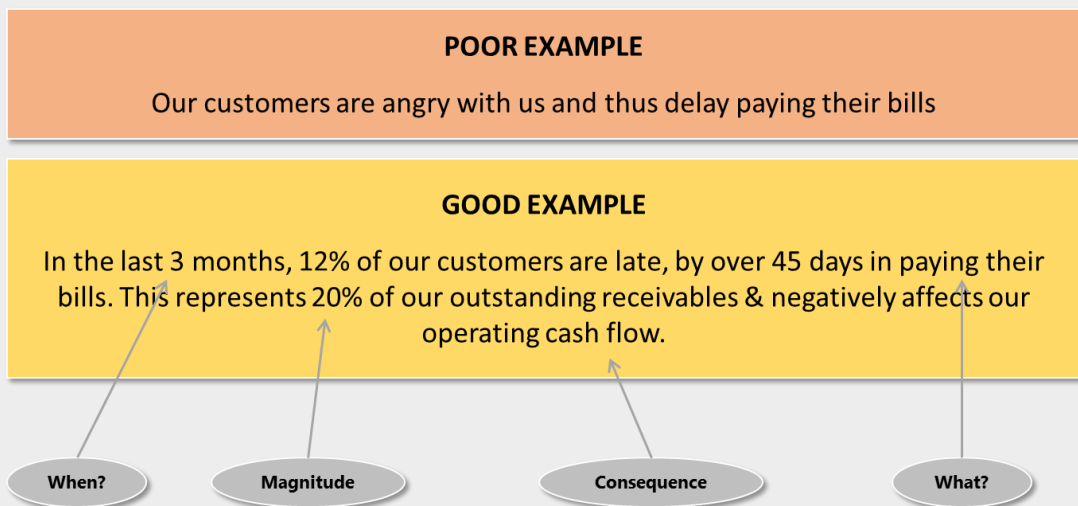
### Steps to Translate VOC to Requirements:

1. **Take the exact voice of customer & update in column 1 "Voice of Customer (Verbatim)"**
2. **Write in column 2 the excerpt from customers verbatim showcasing the customer's need**
3. **Write the customer's needs in measurable terms**

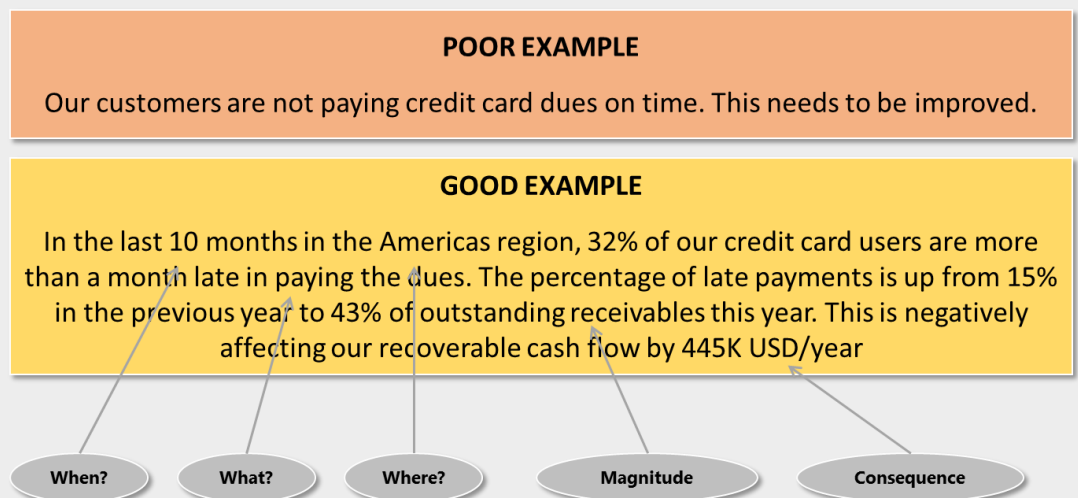


# PROBLEM STATEMENT EXAMPLES (GOOD VS. BAD)

## EXAMPLE 01:



## EXAMPLE 02:



# SIX SIGMA PROJECT TEAM & RESPONSIBILITIES

## SIX SIGMA PROJECT TEAM & RESPONSIBILITIES

### PROJECT CHAMPION:

- Owns vision & business direction
- Sponsors change
- Reviews Tollgates
- Project owner OR Business Manager OR Key Stakeholder

### MASTER BLACK BELT:

- Drive Organizations Vision
- Review Tollgates
- Coach & Train Black Belts
- Full Time Role

### BLACK BELT:

- Drive large projects
- Leads Tollgates
- Coach & Train Green Belts
- Full Time Role

### GREEN BELT:

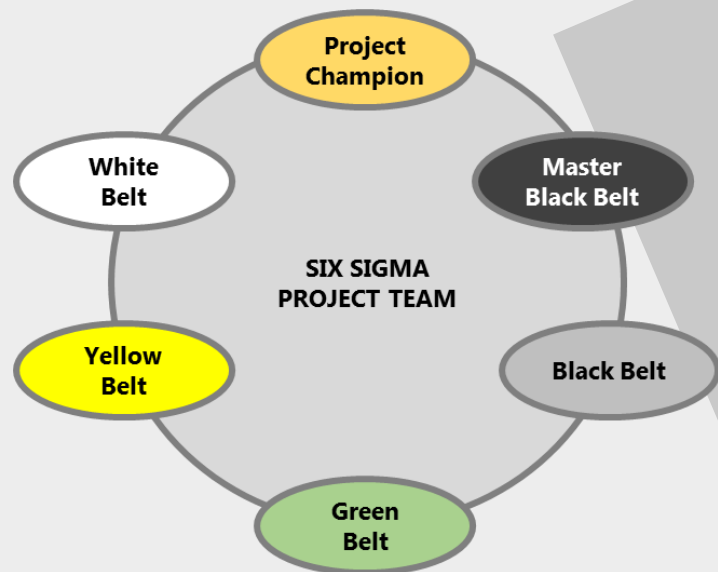
- Drive process level (smaller) projects
- Do Intermediate level of data analysis
- Participate Tollgates
- Coach & Train Yellow & White Belts
- Part-Time Role

### YELLOW BELT:

- Drive project activities
- Participate Tollgates
- Be a subject matter expert
- Help Green Belt Facilitate discussions
- Do basic level of data analysis
- Part-Time Role

### WHITE BELT:

- Drive project activities
- Be a subject matter expert
- Have Six Sigma Awareness
- Understand 7 Basic tools of Quality
- Part-Time Role

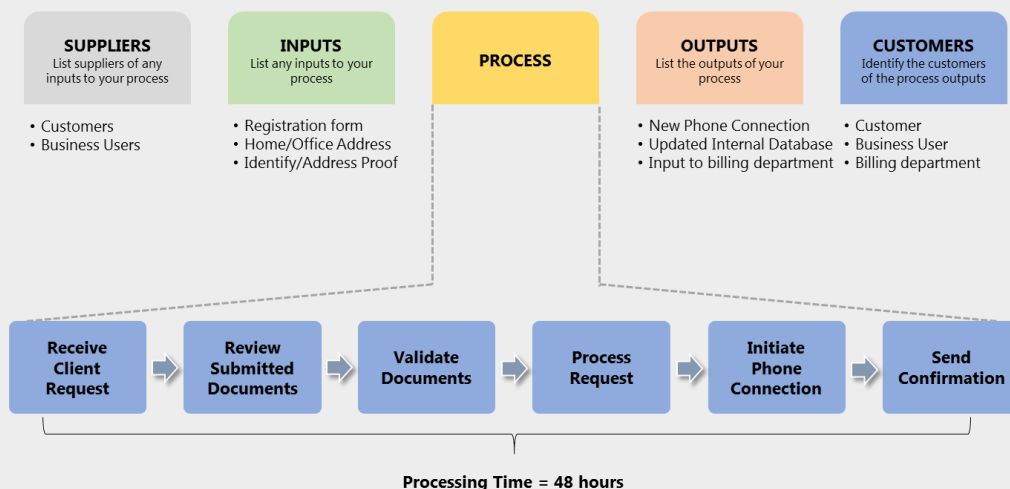


# STEPS TO CREATE A SIPOC

## TOPIC: STEPS TO CREATE A SIPOC

1. IDENTIFY 5-7 KEY HIGH LEVEL STEPS IN THE PROCESS
2. IDENTIFY THE CUSTOMER WHO WILL RECEIVE THE OUTPUTS OF THE PROCESS
3. IDENTIFY THE OUTPUTS OF THE PROCESS (INCLUDING INTERNAL OUTPUTS; FOR EXAMPLE, PRODUCTIVITY REPORTS)
4. IDENTIFY ALL INPUTS REQUIRED FOR THE PROCESS TO FUNCTION
5. IDENTIFY THE SUPPLIERS FOR THE INPUTS REQUIRED BY THE PROCESS
6. VERIFY THE FLOW OF INFORMATION FOR THE PROCESS
7. VALIDATE THE SIPOC MAP WITH THE KEY STAKEHOLDERS. CONFIRM IT IS “AS IS”, AND NOT “AS IT SHOULD BE”

## SIPOC EXAMPLE – GET A NEW WIRELESS CONNECTION



# DO'S AND DON'TS OF CREATING PROCESS MAPS












## TOPIC: DO'S AND DON'TS OF CREATING PROCESS MAPS



DO map the process as it actually happens	DON'T map the process as you think it happens or as you think it ought to happen
DO think about the process across the entire organization	DON'T restrict your process map to the activities in your own department
DO talk to the other people who are involved in the process	DON'T work in vacuum
DO define the beginning and end of the process before you start	DON'T attempt to process map before you identify a beginning and an end
DO the process map at a high level	DON'T get bogged down with too much detail
DO ask questions	DON'T struggle on your own

# COMMONLY USED PROCESS MAPPING SYMBOLS



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION & USAGE
 Connector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connects any two steps and shows the path or direction of the process</li> </ul>
 Terminal Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicates where the process starts and stops</li> </ul>
 Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describes the actual work task that occurs at that point in the process;</li> <li>It generally is best to include only one task in each activity symbol</li> </ul>
 Delay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies when the process comes to a temporary halt</li> <li>Also identifies what has to happen before the process resumes</li> </ul>
 Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows that a database is associated with this step</li> </ul>
 Document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicates that a written document is prepared or used at that step of the process; the name of the document appears in the symbol</li> </ul>
 Predefined Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicates a pre-defined process</li> </ul>
 Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicates when something goes into storage for some period of time; it contains a brief description of what is stored and for how long</li> </ul>
 Decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Displays a question that has several optional answers/flows that lead away from the diamond;</li> <li>Answers can be simple "Yes" or "No" or specifically described choices</li> <li>Answers are labeled on connector lines</li> </ul>

# 8 WASTES & DOWNTIME

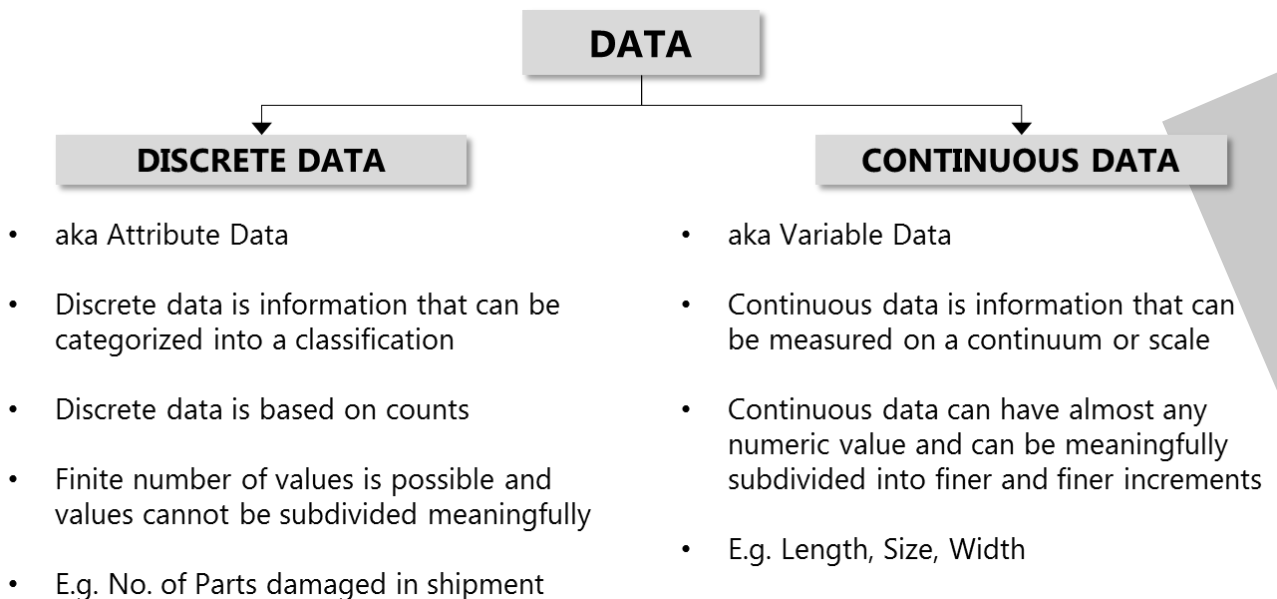
## TOPIC: 8 WASTES & DOWNTIME

	What it is?	What to Look For?
1 Defects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defective transactions, errors leading to rework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rejects, not in good order transactions sent for research or repair</li> <li>Missing information, rework loops or breaks</li> </ul>
2 Over Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Producing too much, or producing too soon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effort not aligned with risk, complexity or customer needs</li> <li>More information requested than required</li> </ul>
3 Waiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waiting for documents, resources or information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Idle time, waiting for information</li> <li>Overfull inboxes</li> </ul>
4 Defects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to utilize the time and talents of people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant portion of expert time "wasted" on low value activities</li> </ul>
5 Over Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work transferring across platforms or teams, non essential transportation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excessive back and forth, repeated follow-ups</li> <li>Movement from location to location, building to building</li> </ul>
6 Waiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work stuck in In-boxes not being processed, idle financial or fixed assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bottlenecks leading to "staging" areas for work in progress</li> <li>Idle or underutilized equipment</li> </ul>
7 Over Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inefficient placement of resources creating motion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inefficient placement of office resources</li> <li>Physical distance between workstations</li> </ul>
8 Waiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excessive processing of transactions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Similar information being captured in several places</li> <li>Large variations in time to do similar tasks</li> </ul>



# TYPES OF DATA

## TOPIC: TYPES OF DATA





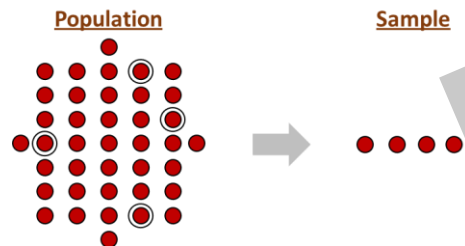
# WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT SAMPLING METHODS?



## TOPIC: DIFFERENT SAMPLING METHODS

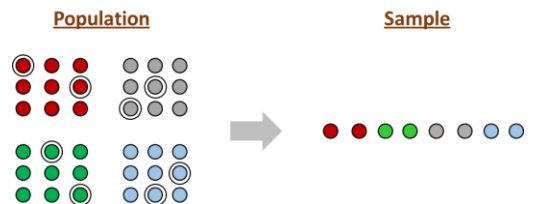
### SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLING

SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLING IS A METHOD OF SAMPLING IN WHICH EVERY UNIT HAS EQUAL CHANCE OF BEING SELECTED



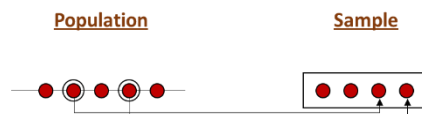
### STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLING

STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLING IS A METHOD OF SAMPLING IN WHICH SUBSETS/GROUPS ARE CREATED AND THEN UNITS ARE PICKED RANDOMLY



### SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING

SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING IS A METHOD OF SAMPLING IN WHICH EVERY  $n^{\text{th}}$  UNIT IS SELECTED



# DEFECTS, DEFECTIVES, UNIT & OPPORTUNITIES OF ERRORS



**TOPIC: DEFECTS, DEFECTIVES, UNIT & OPPORTUNITIES OF ERRORS**

**WHAT IS A UNIT? AN ITEM BEING PROCESSED**

**WHAT IS A DEFECT? FAILURE TO MEET A CUSTOMER REQUIREMENT OR A PERFORMANCE STANDARD**

**WHAT IS AN OPPORTUNITY? ANY PRODUCT / SERVICE CHARACTERISTIC WHICH IS MEASURED TO A STANDARD**

**WHAT IS A DEFECTIVE? A UNIT THAT HAS DEFECTS**

**DEFECTS PER MILLION OPPORTUNITY – NUMBER OF DEFECTS THAT WOULD ARISE GIVEN A MILLION OPPORTUNITIES**

# STEPS TO IDENTIFY PROCESS CAPABILITY



## TOPIC: STEPS TO IDENTIFY PROCESS CAPABILITY – DPMO METHOD

### STEP 01 – COMPUTE DEFECTS PER OPPORTUNITY

$$DPO = D / (O * U)$$

D = TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFECTS

O = OPPORTUNITY FOR DEFECTS PER UNIT

U = TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS

### STEP 02 – COMPUTE DPMO (DEFECTS PER MILLION OPPORTUNITIES)

$$DPMO = 1,000,000 * DPO$$

$$D = 1,000,000 * D / (O * U)$$

### STEP 03 – LOOK UP DPMO IN SIGMA CONVERSION TABLE

# STEPS TO IDENTIFY PROCESS CAPABILITY



## TOPIC: SIGMA CONVERSION TABLE

Sigma	DPMO	Sigma	DPMO	Sigma	DPMO
0.1	919243.3	2.1	274253.1	4.1	4661.2
0.2	903199.5	2.2	241963.6	4.2	3467
0.3	884930.3	2.3	211855.3	4.3	2555.2
0.4	864333.9	2.4	184060.1	4.4	1865.9
0.5	841344.7	2.5	158655.3	4.5	1350
0.6	815939.9	2.6	135666.1	4.6	967.7
0.7	788144.7	2.7	115069.7	4.7	687.2
0.8	758036.4	2.8	96800.5	4.8	483.5
0.9	725746.9	2.9	80756.7	4.9	337
1	691462.5	3	66807.2	5	232.7
1.1	655421.7	3.1	54799.3	5.1	159.1
1.2	617911.4	3.2	44565.4	5.2	107.8
1.3	579259.7	3.3	35930.3	5.3	72.4
1.4	539827.9	3.4	28716.5	5.4	48.1
1.5	500000.0	3.5	22750.1	5.5	31.7
1.6	460172.1	3.6	17864.4	5.6	20.7
1.7	420740.3	3.7	13903.4	5.7	13.4
1.8	382088.6	3.8	10724.1	5.8	8.5
1.9	344578.3	3.9	8197.5	5.9	5.4
2	308537.5	4	6209.7	6	3.4

# BRAINSTORM THE ROOT CAUSES



## TOPIC: BRAINSTORMING

### GENERAL BRAINSTORMING GUIDELINES

- **CONDUCT BRAINSTORMING IN SMALL GROUPS (4 – 8)**
- **HAND OUT GROUND RULES FOR THE SESSION, CREATE A POSTER OF “PLAYFUL RULES”**
- **ASK PARTICIPANTS TO DO INDIVIDUAL BRAINSTORMING OR HOMEWORK BEFORE THE GROUP SESSION**
- **CONSIDER A WARM UP ACTIVITY, ESPECIALLY IF YOU HAVE A NEW GROUP**
- **TAKE SHORT BREAKS (5 MINUTES) EVERY 15-30 MINUTES**
- **START AND END WITH “AROUND THE ROOM” TO BE SURE EVERYONE IS HEARD**
- **MAKE IDEAS VISIBLE AND RECORDABLE**
- **KEEP TOPIC OPEN – PARTICIPANTS OFTEN THINK OF ADDITIONAL IDEAS AFTER SOME TIME HAS PASSED**
- **NUMBER THE ITEMS**

# **BRAINSTORM THE ROOT CAUSES**



## **TOPIC: BRAINSTORMING**

### **GENERAL BRAINSTORMING GUIDELINES (CONTINUED...)**

- **ONE PERSON SPEAKS AT A TIME**
- **BE AWARE OF SUBTLE CRITISM OR PRAISE**
- **PREPARE A CHECKLIST OF TECHNIQUES FOR EXPANDING IDEAS – MODIFY, MINIFY, MAGNIFY OR SUBSTITUTE**

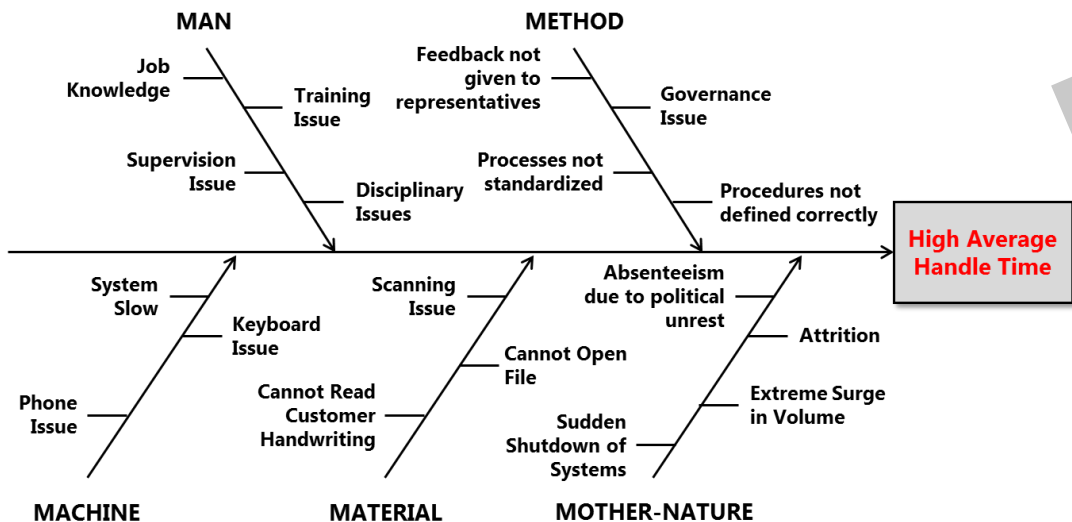
### **7 TIPS TO CONDUCT EFFECTIVE BRAINSTORMING SESSIONS**

1. **ESTABLISH THE NEED FOR A BRAINSTORMING**
2. **DON'T ALLOW PARTICIPANTS TO DEVIATE FROM THE TOPIC**
3. **ENSURE DOMINATING PARTICIPANTS ARE EFFECTIVELY MANAGED**
4. **ENSURE EVERYONE PARTICIPATES IN THE DISCUSSION**
5. **DON'T ENGAGE IN EVALUATING VIABILITY OF THE IDEA**
6. **ANY CRAZY IDEA IS WELCOME**
7. **GENUINELY APPRECIATE AND THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS AT THE END OF THE SESSION**

# CREATE A FISHBONE DIAGRAM

## TOPIC: FISHBONE DIAGRAM

### FISHBONE DIAGRAM EXAMPLE



### STEPS TO CREATE A FISHBONE DIAGRAM

1. **DECIDE THE MAJOR CATEGORIES FOR CAUSES**
2. **ONE OPTION: THE 5M'S**
  - MACHINES
  - MANPOWER
  - METHODS
  - MATERIALS
  - MOTHER NATURE
3. **IDENTIFY THE MOST IMPORTANT CAUSES**
4. **ASK WHY? 5 TIMES TO DETERMINE THE PROBABLE ROOT CAUSES**
5. **WORK ON THE MOST IMPORTANT ROOT CAUSES**
6. **BRAINSTORM FOR MORE IDEAS IN THOSE CATEGORIES THAT CONTAIN FEWER ITEMS**
7. **PERFORM ANOTHER ITERATION TO DETERMINE ROOT CAUSES IF NECESSARY**



# EFFECTIVELY USE 5 WHY ANALYSIS



## TOPIC: 5 WHY ANALYSIS

### 5 WHY EXAMPLE

One of the monuments in Washington D.C. is deteriorating!

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Why is the monument deteriorating?                                     | Because harsh chemicals are frequently used to clean the monument                                       |
| 2 | Why are harsh chemicals needed?  | To clean off the large number of bird droppings on the monument   |
| 3 | Why are there a large number of bird droppings on the monument?        | Because the large population of spiders in and around the monument are a food source to the local birds |
| 4 | Why is there a large population of spiders in and around the monument? | Because vast swarms of insects, on which the spiders feed, are drawn to the monument at dusk            |
| 5 | Why are swarms of insects drawn to the monument at dusk?               | Because the lighting of the monument in the evening attracts the local insects                          |

**Solution:** Change how the monument is illuminated in the evening; prevent attraction of insects

### STEPS TO CONDUCT THE 5 WHY ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE

1. DEFINE THE PROBLEM FOR WHICH YOU ARE TRYING TO IDENTIFY THE ROOT CAUSE. INSERT THE STATEMENT YOU WISH TO INTERROGATE
2. KEEP ON ASKING "WHY" UNTIL THE TEAM AGREES THEY HAVE REACHED THE ROOT CAUSE, OR THE ANSWER PROVIDED DOES NOT HAVE A FURTHER "WHY" (NOTE THIS MIGHT BE AFTER 4 WHYS OR AFTER MORE THAN 5)
3. ONCE THE ROOT CAUSE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED, HIGHLIGHT IT
4. DEVELOP A CORRECTIVE ACTION AND ASSIGN RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTION
5. ADD THE DATE WHEN THE ACTION GETS COMPLETE

# CREATE A CONTROL IMPACT MATRIX



## TOPIC: CONTROL IMPACT MATRIX

### CONTROL IMPACT MATRIX EXAMPLE

Control \ Impact	High	Medium	Low
In Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Job Knowledge</li><li>• Disciplinary Issue</li><li>• Feedback not given to representatives</li><li>• Governance Issue</li><li>• Processes not standardized</li><li>• Procedures not defined correctly</li><li>• Attrition (Employee Turnover)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Supervision Issue</li><li>• Training Issue</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Keyboard issue</li><li>• System Issue</li><li>• Phone issue</li></ul>
Out of Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Absenteeism due to political unrest</li><li>• Sudden shutdown of systems</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cannot Open File</li><li>• Scanning Issue</li><li>• Cannot read customer handwriting</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Extreme surge in volume</li></ul>

### STEPS TO CREATE A CONTROL IMPACT MATRIX

1. ASSEMBLE A FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS
2. LIST ALL TRIVIAL MANY ROOT-CAUSES IDENTIFIED FROM STEP 07
3. CLASSIFY WHICH OF THOSE ROOT CAUSES ARE IN YOUR DIRECT CONTROL FOR ACTION IMPLEMENTATION AND WHICH ARE OUT OF CONTROL
4. FURTHER CLASSIFY WHICH OF THOSE ROOT CAUSES HAVE HIGH, MEDIUM OR LOW IMPACT ON THE PROBLEM (PROJECT METRIC)
5. BASED ON YOUR CLASSIFICATION, CREATE YOUR CONTROL IMPACT MATRIX
6. OUT OF THE ALL THE IDENTIFIED TRIVIAL MANY ROOT CAUSES, THOSE THAT ARE CATEGORIZED / CLASSIFIED AS "IN-CONTROL" HAVING "HIGH AND/OR MEDIUM IMPACT" ARE PRIORITIZED AS CRITICAL ROOT CAUSES

# **GENERATE, SELECT & PRIORITIZE POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS**



## **TOPIC: SOLUTION GENERATION TECHNIQUES**

### **BRAINSTORMING**

**BRAINSTORMING ACTIVITIES HELD IN STEP 10 ARE FOCUSED ON IDENTIFYING SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS AND ELIMINATE THE 3 TO 6 VITAL FEW ROOT CAUSES IDENTIFIED IN THE ANALYZE PHASE**

### **BRAINWRITING 6-3-5 TECHNIQUE**

**BRAIN-WRITING 6-3-5 REFERS TO THE PROCESS OF HAVING 6 PEOPLE WRITE 3 IDEAS IN 5 MINUTES ON A PRE-DEFINED PARAMETER**

### **ASSUMPTION BUSTING**

**ASSUMPTION BUSTING AS A TECHNIQUE IS USED TO TRACE BACK FROM THE CURRENT PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS TO IDENTIFY RULES AND THEN SURFACE UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS**

# **GENERATE, SELECT & PRIORITIZE POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS**



**TOPIC: PRIORITIZE AND SELECT SOLUTIONS**

## **SCREEN AGAINST “MUSTS” AND “WANTS”**

**ONCE POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS ARE LISTED, YOU CAN BEGIN THE PROCESS OF SEEING HOW THEY PERFORM AGAINST YOUR PROJECT CONSTRAINTS SUCH AS BUDGET, TIME AVAILABILITY, RESOURCES, ETC**

**YOU CAN SCREEN YOUR SOLUTIONS AS “MUSTS” AND “WANTS”**

### **WHAT ARE “MUSTS”?**

**SOLUTIONS IN THIS CATEGORY ARE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. SOMETHING YOU HAVE TO HAVE. WITHOUT THESE SOLUTIONS, YOU WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SEEK THE DESIRED RESULTS**

### **WHAT ARE “WANTS”?**

**SOLUTIONS IN THIS CATEGORY ARE DESIRES. SOMETHING YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE. THERE ARE VIABLE (BETTER) ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE WHICH COULD REPLACE SOLUTIONS IN THIS CATEGORY**

# **GENERATE, SELECT & PRIORITIZE POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS**



**TOPIC: PRIORITIZE AND SELECT SOLUTIONS**

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# PILOT IMPLEMENTATION



## TOPIC: IMPLEMENTATION

### STEPS TO IMPLEMENT PILOT

1. **CREATE A PILOT PLAN**
2. **ENSURE STRONG LEADERSHIP SUPPORT**
3. **COMMUNICATE THE PLAN TO KEY STAKEHOLDERS**
4. **TRAIN THE PILOT GROUP**
5. **IMPLEMENT THE PILOT**
6. **COLLECT AND ANALYZE FEEDBACK**
7. **DIAGNOSE GAPS AND REVISE SOLUTIONS**
8. **IMPLEMENT THE SOLUTIONS**

### PILOTING TIPS

- **MAKE CAREFUL OBSERVATION OF ALL ACTIVITIES, EFFECTS, AND INTERACTIONS DURING PILOT**
- **ACTIVELY MANAGE YOUR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN. MANAGE EXPECTATIONS AND PERCEPTIONS OF CUSTOMERS, MANAGEMENT, EMPLOYEES**
- **CONTINUE THE PILOT LONG ENOUGH TO ESTABLISH RELIABLE BASELINE PERFORMANCE DATA**
- **CELEBRATE SUCCESS**
- **COMMUNICATE SMALL VICTORIES**
- **IMPROVE THE ACTIONS IF THE PILOT DEMONSTRATES WEAKNESSES**
- **OFTEN THE PILOT WILL UNCOVER ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT**



# RISK ANALYSIS



## TOPIC: PERFORM RISK ANALYSIS

### STEPS TO IMPLEMENT PILOT

**BRAINSTORM ALL POTENTIAL RISKS THAT MIGHT DECREASE THE PROBABILITY OF SUCCESSFUL PROJECT COMPLETION**

**ASSIGN HIGH, MEDIUM OR LOW RATING TO HIGHLIGHT THE IMPACT OF RISK ON THE PROJECT**

**THE TEAM SHOULD IDENTIFY ACTIVITIES THAT NEED TO OCCUR TO MITIGATE RISK. ADDITIONALLY, ENSURE THAT A CONTINGENCY PLAN IS IN PLACE. OWNERS SHOULD BE ASSIGNED**

### RISK ANALYSIS TEMPLATE

RISK	RISK RATING	MITIGATION	CONTINGENCY	ASSIGNED TO?
Risk Identification	High / Medium / Low	What are you going to do to avoid / minimize risk?	What are you going to do if the risk does surface?	Who's Responsible?



# COMMON VS. SPECIAL CAUSE VARIATION



## TOPIC: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COMMON AND SPECIAL CAUSES



### COMMON CAUSES

- PRESENT ALL THE TIME
- HAVE A SMALL EFFECT INDIVIDUALLY
- RESULTS IN A RANDOM VARIATION
- EFFORTS CAN BE TOLERATED

### SPECIAL CAUSES

- NOT ALWAYS PRESENT
- TYPICALLY HAS A BIGGER INFLUENCE
- COMES FROM OUTSIDE INFLUENCES
- EFFECT WE WANT TO KNOW ABOUT