### Lean Yellow Belt Operational Excellence

### Problem Solvency & Eliminating Wasteful Procedures







# What's Coming Up?

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Free and unrestricted for DCM Members

### Problem Solving & Eliminating of Wasteful Procedures



# **Session Schedule**

- 2.00pm 2.50pm
- 3.00pm 3.50pm







### TODAYS – SLIDE DECK





# **Session Content**

- **Problem Solving Teams**
- **Problem Statements**









# **Yellow Belts**

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### **Business Agility**













### 2. Map Value Stream

### 3. Create Flow



# The nature of "FLOW"



Step 2





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VA = Value AddNVA = Non - Value Add NNVA = Necessary Non Value Add

# **Step 3**



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# **Cynefin Model**

### Simple **Problems**

**Known Knowns**  **OBVIOUS** 

Chaotic

**Unknowable's** 

### Complicated **Problems**

Known **Unknowns**  **BEST Practise Experts** 

Unknown **Unknowns** 



# **Problems**

**NOVEL** 

### Complex **Problems**

**PROBE / SENSE AGILITY** 



# **Cynefin Model**

- The Simple Problem
- The Complicated Problem
- The Complex Problem
- The Chaotic Problem





# The Simple Problem

- The first type of problem in Snowden's framework is *simple* and *obvious*.

It has already been solved, and there actually is a best practice that works all the time





# The Complicated Problem

- Known Unknown
- Ship stuck is the Suez Canal Problem is known but the exact solution isn't obvious







# The Complex Problem

- Multiple unknown forces
- Climate Change





# The Chaotic Problem

### - Essentially a Crisis

### A Tsunami, Riot, Storm, Stock Market crash, Power outage, Covid -19



### PART 1









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Unpredictable, dynamic

Requires retrospective analysis or probing, sensing, responding

### Complicated

Simple

Goal is "good enough" iteration

Fairly predictable

**Requires** expert knowledge & analysis

Goal is "optimal" solution

# **No certainty**









# **LEAN Teams**

Different problems require different solutions







### PDCA – Plan – Do – Check – Act





# The Deming Cycle









# The Deming Cycle



### Kaizen





## KAIZEN









## KAIZEN









### What is A3 Problem Solving







### Example of completed problem-solving A3 / ONLINE HOURE 1

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### **A3**





**A3** 



Jeffrey.K.Liker.The Toyota Way





**A3** 

### A3 & PDCA Cycle














### DMAIC v's PDCA







### DMAIC

DEFINE Define the problem and the ideal in terms of the target to achieve.

MEASURE Collect relevant data about the process and the problem.

ANALYSE

Analyse the process to identify the cause-effect relationship between inputs and outputs. Identify the vital few root causes.

### IMPROVE

Determine the optimum values for key contributing process inputs. Implement solutions to eliminate

the root causes.

### CONTROL

Establish standards and controls to sustain improvements in the long run.

### ACTIVITY TIME – READ THE CASE STUDY





### PART 2





## What is a Problem

- Undesired situation
- A matter or situation regarded as unwelcome or harmful and needing to be dealt with and overcome.





## What is a Problem





# Above the surface you see the **Symptoms** of the problem

### Dig deeper to find the **Root Cause** of the problem



### What do we KNOW

### What don't we KNOW

### How do we Find Out

- Observe ?
- Interview ?
- Measure ?
- Test ?
- Experiment ?
- Trial ?
- Exchange ?
- Reproduce ?
- Dis-assemble
- De-construct
- Consult



# Symptoms V's Root

- Symptoms ( what we see )
- Root Cause (trigger / enabler)







## Barriers

- Confirmation Bias
- Rigid Mentality
- Functional Fixedness
- Unnecessary constraints
- Irrelevant Information





## What is a Solution

- Counter Measure
- The most effective arrangement of Tasks, Actions and resources to overcome the problem permanently.









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- Problem Statement
- A GOOD Problem Statement should
  - State the current undesired situation
  - Quantify the problem
- A GOOD Problem Statement should NOT
  - Assume the cause
  - Assume the solution
  - Assume any blame



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- A BAD Problem Statement (examples)
  - "Everyone needs to be retrained on....."
  - More resources are needed to improve leadtime....
  - Machine always broken.....Process always takes too long.

–Jump to conclusions, ambiguous, opinion driven.



A GOOD Problem Statement (example)

–During the period 1st Jan 2018 until June 30th 2018, >15% of customer queries were not resolved first time leading to 250hours of overtime to handle the escalations costing  $\in 12,500$ 

- **Provides the facts** ullet
- **Provides timescales and impact to the business**  $\bullet$
- Clear and concise non objectionable



- A GOOD Problem Statement structure (Item) is a problem because it affects (Case / impact) and we have established the (evidence).
- Case / impact : is quality, cost, service and or frequency Evidence : is a symptom(s) or data collected
- Item : is a condition, procedure, hardware, equipment or process



## **Stakeholders**

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- Dave M
- Supervisors
- Admin Staff
- PINK Board of Directors
- PINK Ownership
- Brokers
- Clients ( end users )
- UK Division
- HR Dept
- Finance Dept
- IT dept
- Insurance Ombudsman



## Synptoms

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- Emotional
- Stress & Pressure
- Workload issues
- Working through Lunch
- Struggling to get Vacations
- Poor management
- Bad communications
- Rework
- Random corrective actions (10 min calls)
- Salary pressure
- Resourcing issue
- Planning issues
- Capacity issues





### **The Facts**



Capacity of Team

25people x 5days x 10applications x 46 weeks





The new business processing dept in PINK Dublin is handling 10% more applications (63,250) than it is designed to handle (57,500) due to a high percentage (15%) of bad applications placing a strain on employees and on broker community loyalty.



36 mins per application reduced to < 30 mins = 6 mins saving.

16.6% time reduction (36-30) / 36

16.6% of €875K = €145,833 savings in reduced staff salaries

Cost of 1 Team =  $\in 175,000$  / YEAR.





### MindMaps



## MindMaps

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### What you THINK it is..

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### What it SHOULD be..





### **Primary Activities**

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### ACTIVITY TIME – MAP THE PROCESS - COFFEE







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## **Error Proofing**



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Alert

Visual Aids

Illustrate

### Procedures , Instructions and Manuals



### Describe

# Quality Planning

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## **Process Audits**

A **process audit** is an examination of results to determine whether the activities, resources and behaviours that cause them are being managed efficiently and effectively.

A **process audit** is not simply following a trail through a department from input to output - this is a transaction **audit** 







## Thank You

### **Q&ADiscussion**





# Contact Us

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