

# Integrating Six Sigma and Lean for better results

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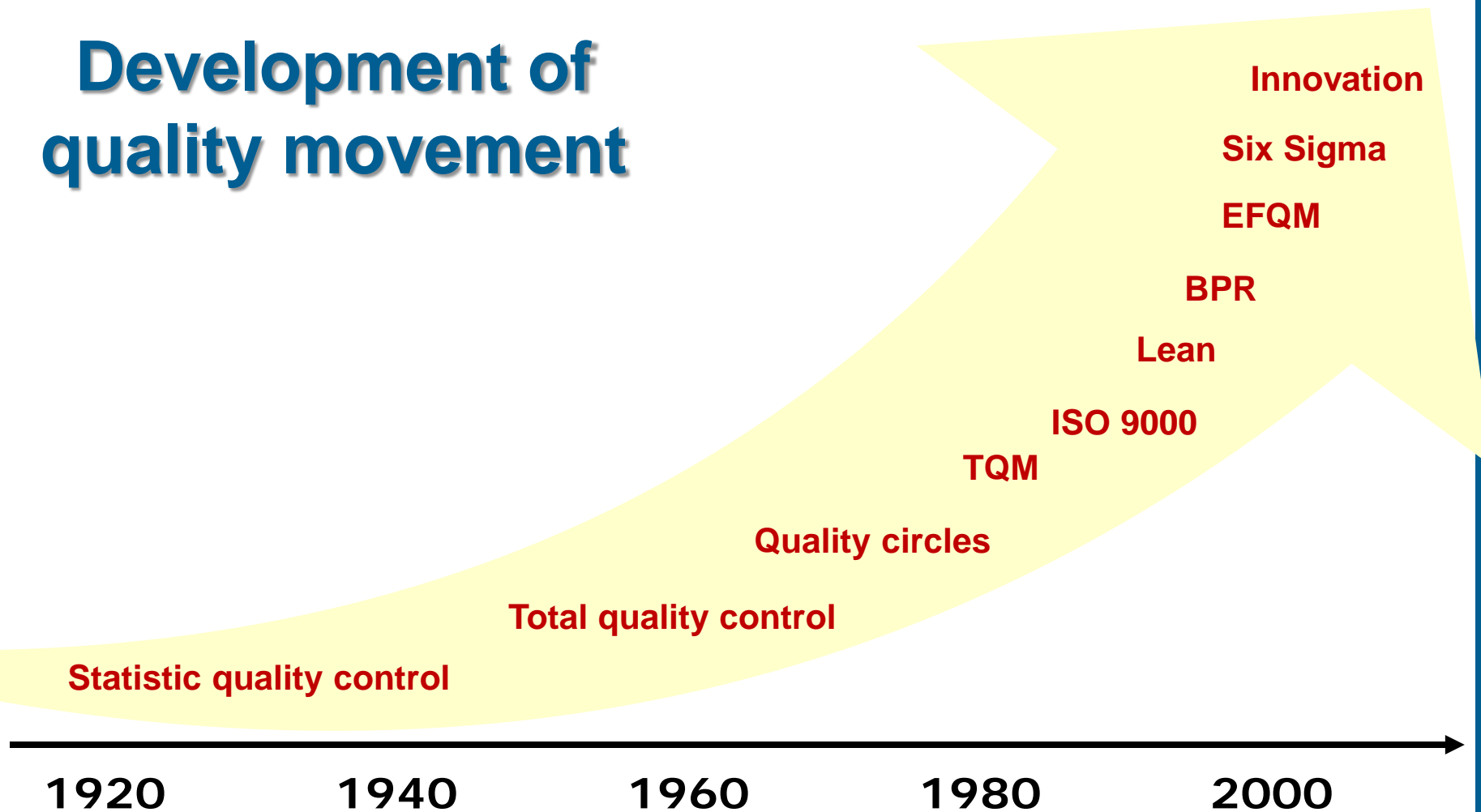
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# Development of quality movement



***An evolution not a revolution!***

# Continuous Improvements

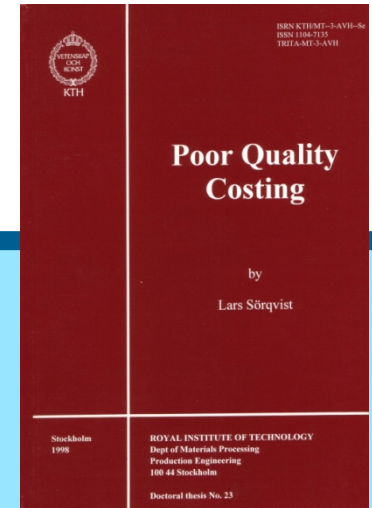
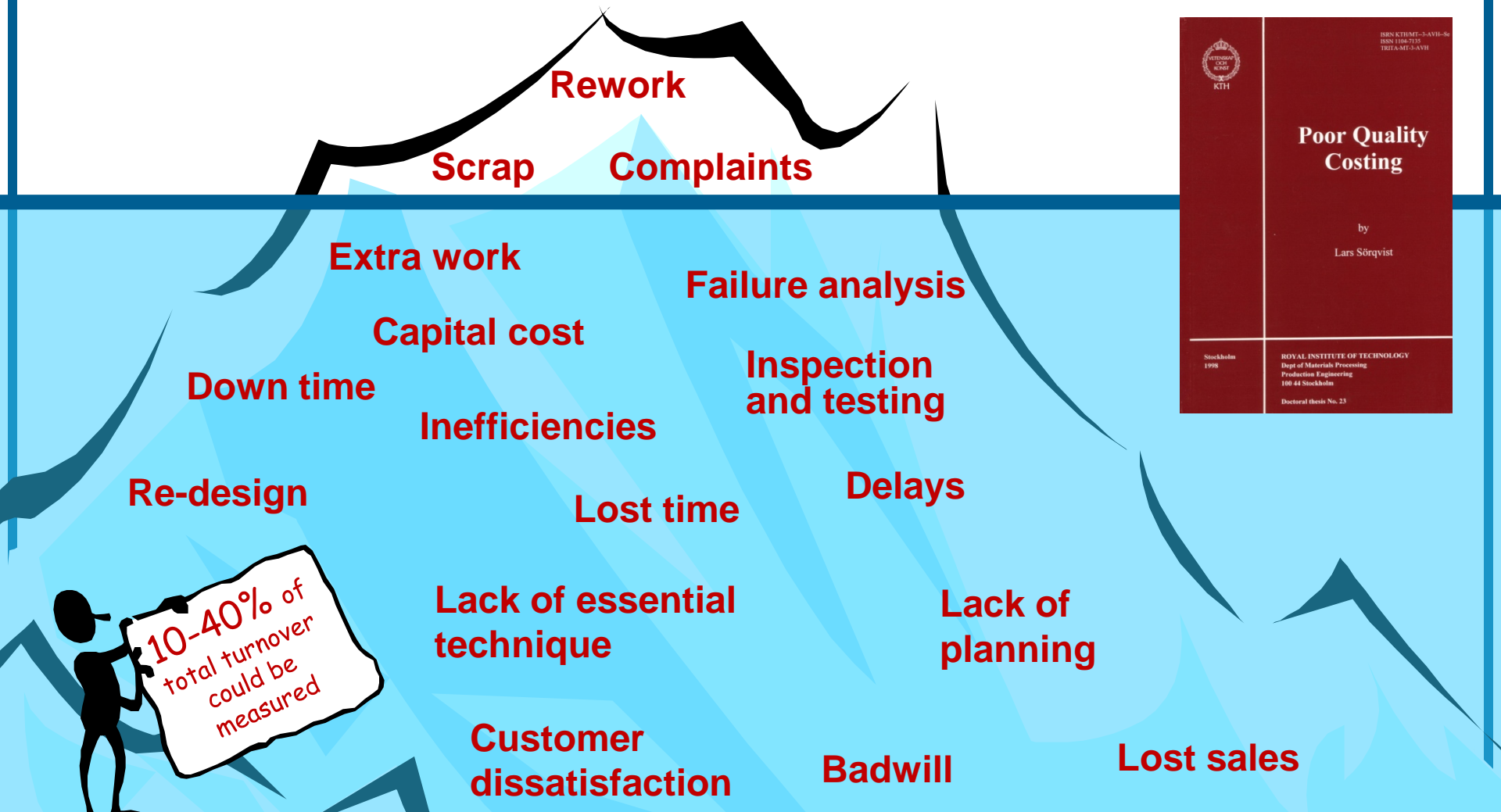


**Satisfied  
customers**

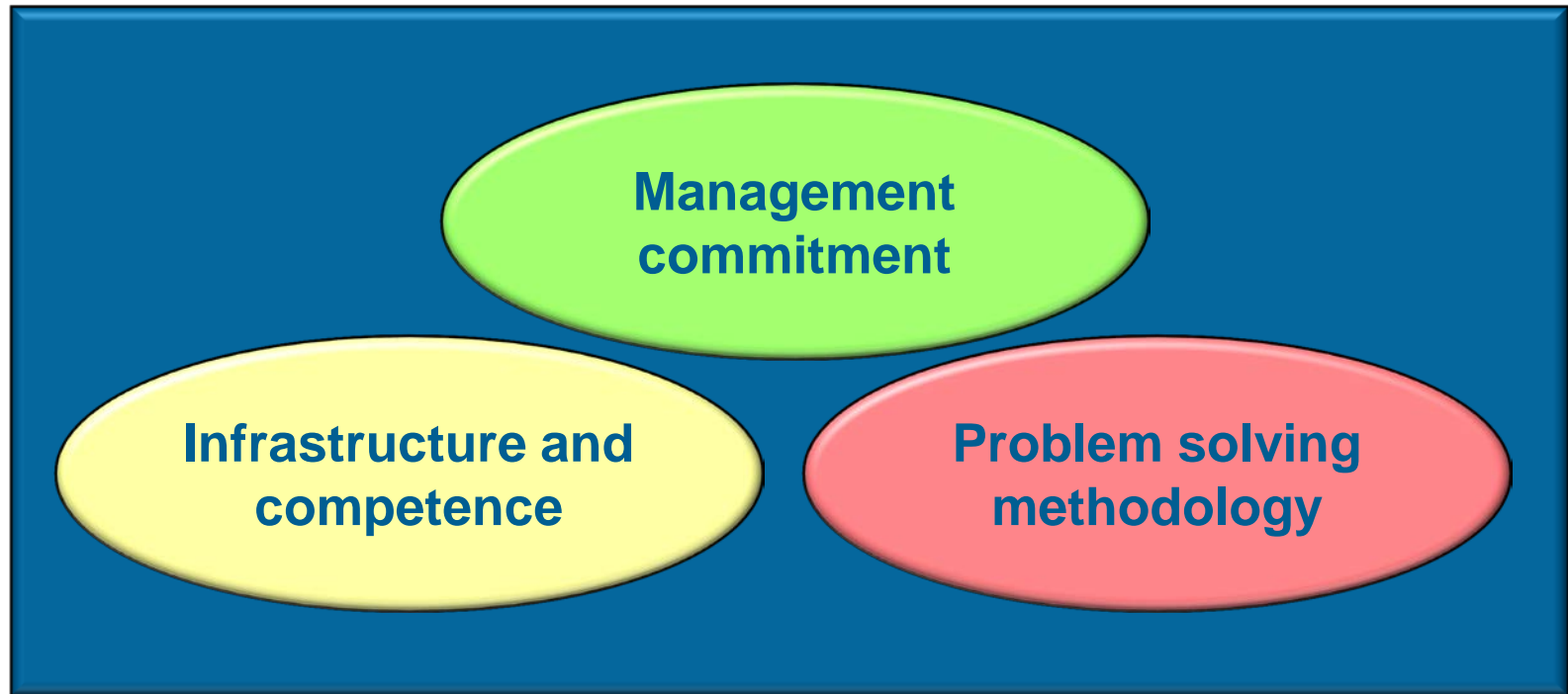


**Effective  
processes**

# Poor Quality Costs



# Continuous improvements



# Important management tasks



- Identify needs for improvement
- Select and give priority to important improvements
- Plan, give resources and start projects
- Follow up on-going projects and ask for results
- Deal with attitudes and resistance to change
- Lead implementation and focus on results
- Final reporting, replication and communication of success stories
- Develop an improvement culture in the organization
- Organize, lead and give priority to continuous improvements

# Infrastructure

**Managers responsible  
for improvements**

**Initiate, control and  
follow up improvement  
work**

Steering  
role

**Employees in  
improvement projects**

**Solves problems and  
take actions**

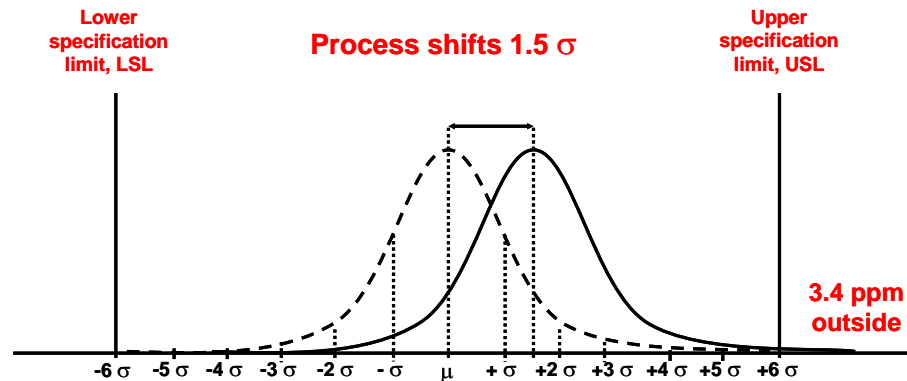
Supporting  
role

Executing  
role

**Qualified specialists  
and coaches**

**Support managers and  
project teams**

**Six Sigma** is a *systematic improvement concept* based on a defined *role structure*, a *common project model (DMAIC)* and deep competence about many *powerful problem solving tools*





# Six Sigma roles

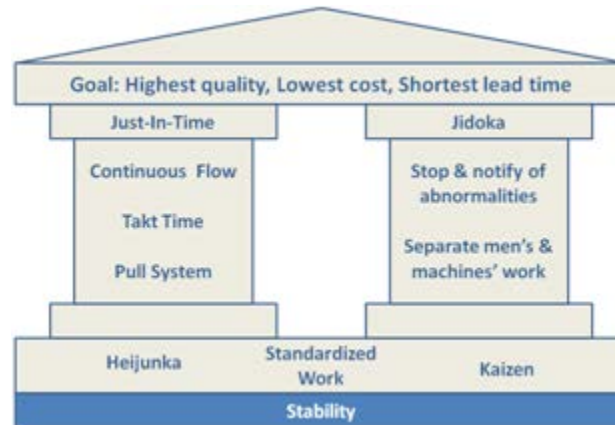
|                      | BB-projects     | GB-projects     | Daily improvements     |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Sponsor/<br>Champion | Principal       | Principal       | Principal              |
| Master<br>Black Belt | Coach           | -               | -                      |
| Black Belt           | Project manager | Coach           | -                      |
| Green Belt           | -               | Project manager | Coach                  |
| Employees            | Project member  | Project member  | Project manager/member |

# DMAIC

## THE DMAIC METHODOLOGY

| DEFINE   | MEASURE   | ANALYZE                                       | IMPROVE                     | CONTROL  |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Define the project goals and scoop                   | Define information need                             | Identify all possible causes                  | Generate possible solutions | Identify need for control                      |
| Define financial impact and business case            | Identify Critical to Quality (y) and all inputs (x) | Identify root causes                          | Prioritize solutions        | Standardize the process and new way of working |
| Develop high level process map (SIPOC)               | Define and analyze demands and specifications       | Analyze root causes and develop understanding | Validate and test solutions | Implement control and follow up                |
| Identify customers and define voice of the customers | Develop a suitable data collection method           | Validate results                              | Develop execution plan      | Analyze results and benefits                   |
| Create project charter                               | Analyze and test measurement system                 |   | Implement solutions         | Share experiences                              |
|  | Establish baseline and collect data                 |   | Check results and effects   | Finalize project report and presentation       |

**Lean** is a *new way* to see, run and manage a business based on *effective, fast and flexible* processes that delivers nothing but a continuous flow of *value* controlled by the *customers needs*

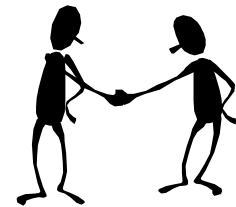


# The way to a Lean



1. Specify the **customer value** of the product
2. Identify and **analyze the value adding process** and **remove waste**
3. Create a process with a **balanced continuous flow**
4. Let the demands of the customer “**pull**” the flow
5. **Mistake-proof** and **standardize** the process
6. **Continuous improvements** towards excellence

# Similarities



- Management focus
- Process focus
- Customer focus
- Elimination of waste and failures
- Continuous improvements
- Development of competence and learning

# Strong sides of Lean and Six Sigma

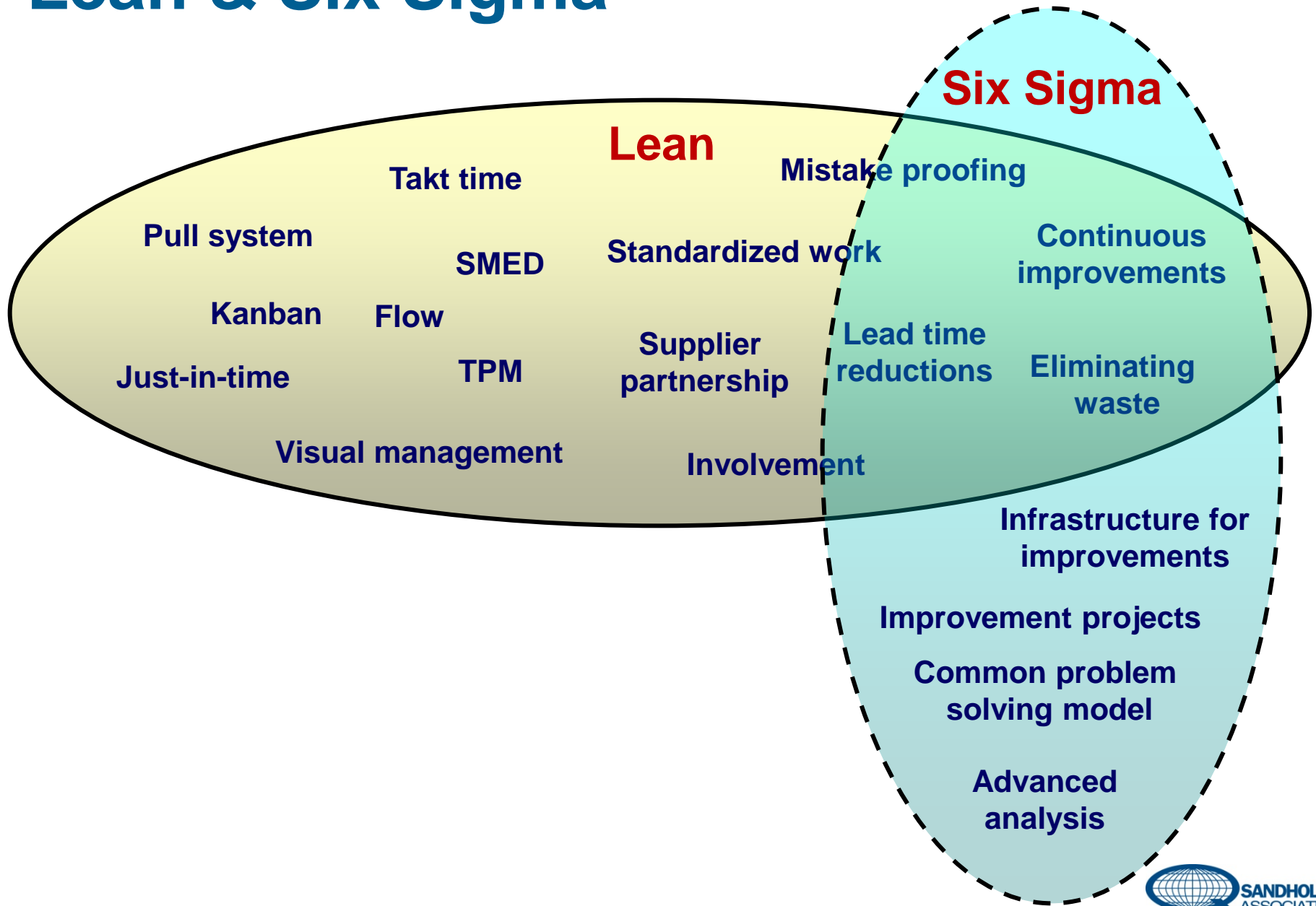
## Lean

- + Flow and process development
- + Employee participation
- + Cultural change
- + Strong philosophy with resolute principles
- + Focus on quality
- + Local improvement teams

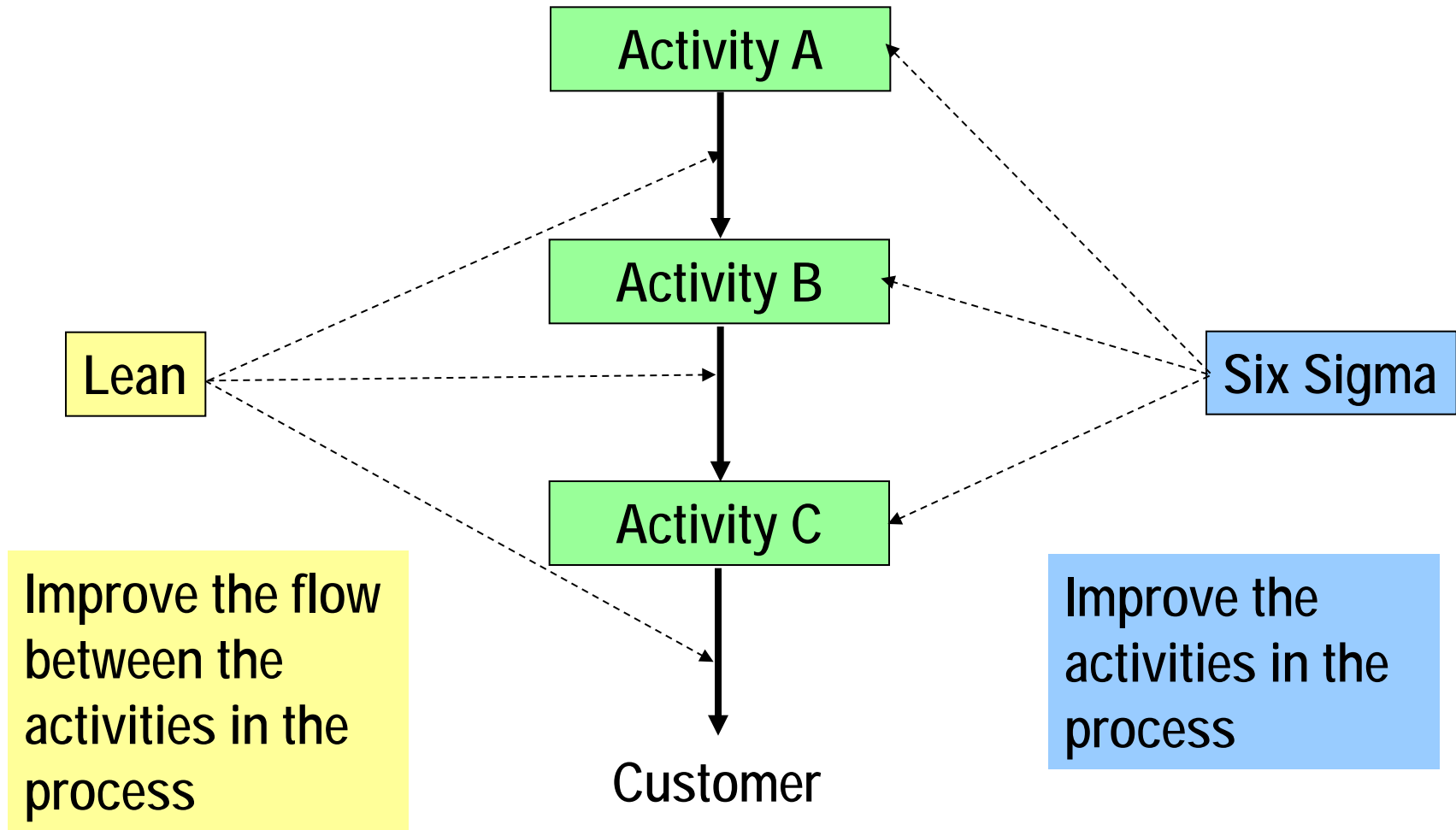
## Six Sigma

- + Problem solving
- + Distinct leadership
- + Strategic result focus
- + Clear role structure, common methodology and many tools
- + Financial focus
- + Cross-functional improvements

# Lean & Six Sigma



# Lean & Six Sigma





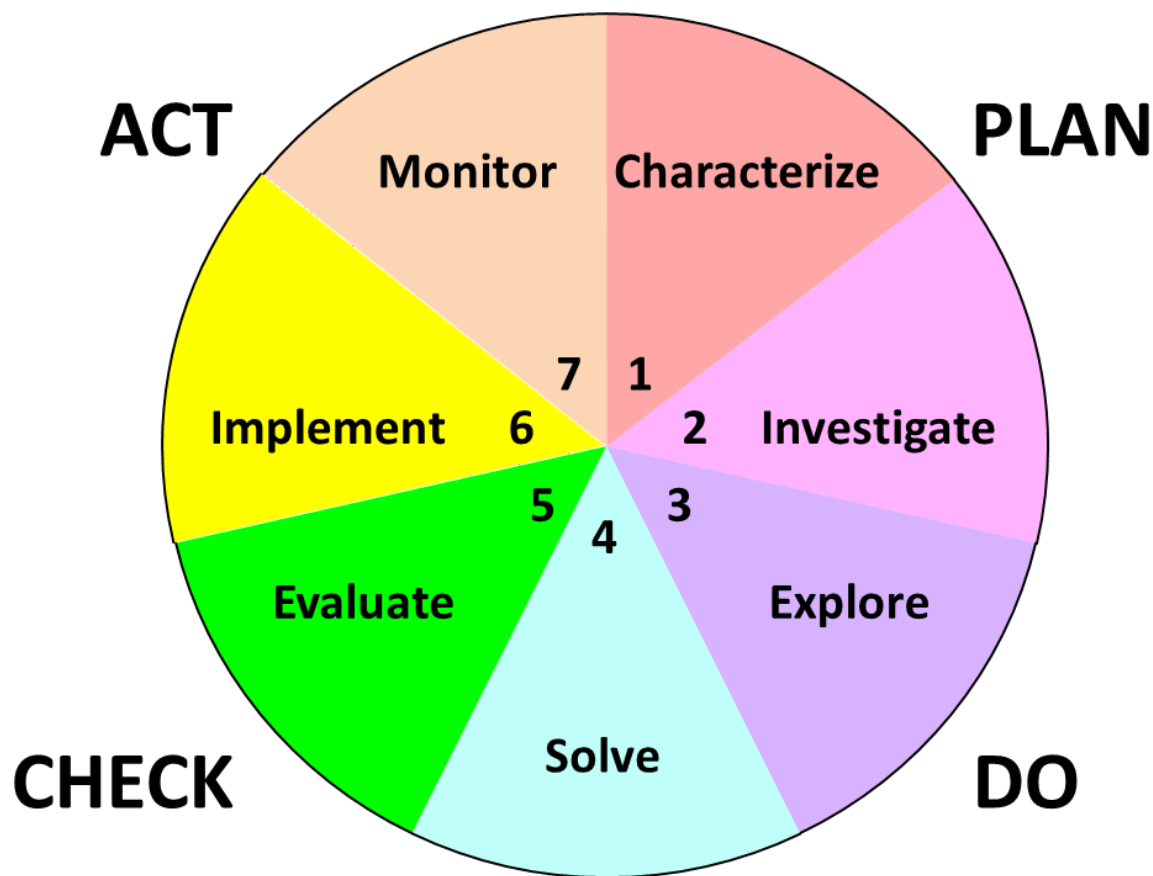
# What does Lean give Six Sigma?

- Improvements based on a cross functional perspective
- Value stream mapping for process development
- Process thinking and focus on lead time
- Fool-proofing
- 5S and standard work
- Focus on cultural change and participation

# What does Six Sigma give Lean?

- **An infrastructure for problem solving and improvements**
- **Focus on results**
- **Focus on verifying results**
- **Problem solving based on facts**
- **Tools for problem solving**
- **Management perspective on improvements**
- **Process stability and control of variation**

# Structured Improvement for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: A New Model from Europe



# [www.sandholm.se](http://www.sandholm.se)

