NHMF Maintenance Conference 2013

Lean Measurement Principles —
Why Perfection is Just Good Enough

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MAIN TOPICS

- Measure and targets
- Problems with measurement
- Why measure?
- What is Lean Systems Thinking?
- Measuring differently

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ABOUT AD ESSE CONSULTING

- Specialists in public sector and not-for-profit transformation
- Main sectors are:
 - Housing, Health, Local Government, Criminal Justice, Not for Profit
- Tens of years experience in helping clients to achieve sustainable performance improvement
- We implement full Lean programmes...
 - ... or use Lean tools to deliver real performance improvement in specific service areas
- We understand that many of the barriers to change are as much to do with organisational culture than a lack of technical tools

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QUESTION ABOUT TARGETS If you have targets to achieve, how are you doing against them at the moment? A - Very badly B - Pretty badly C - Pretty well D - Very well

MEASURES AND TARGETS

VOTING EQUIPMENT SPONSORED BY:

- A measure is not the same as a target
- A measure is a means of understanding performance based on real data about what is really happening
- A target is an objective to be reached on a single measure
 - They often tend to be arbitrary, or pointless
 - They are often pass/fail
 - They often end up being seen as maximum levels of performance
 - They always skew behaviours
 - They often only address one simple aspect of a complete service

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TYPICAL TARGETS

- 85% of priority 'B' repairs to be completed in 10 days
 - What is wrong with this?
- Why 10 days?
- Why 85%?
- What about the 15%?
- What do we measure if the repair is never completed?
- Who decides if it is completed?
- What will a team do if they are currently at 83%?

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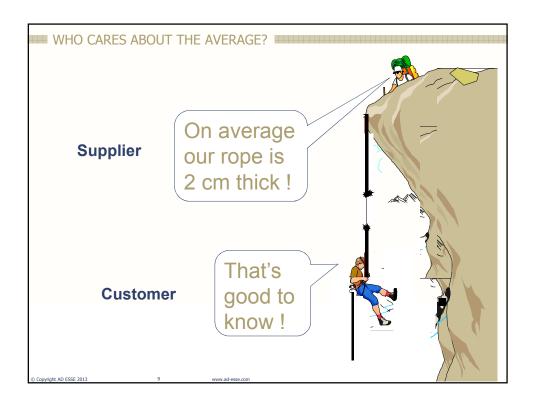
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TYPICAL MEASURES

- 90% finished by x days/months/etc
- Average time to complete repair/survey/etc
- Average age of closed repairs/voids/etc

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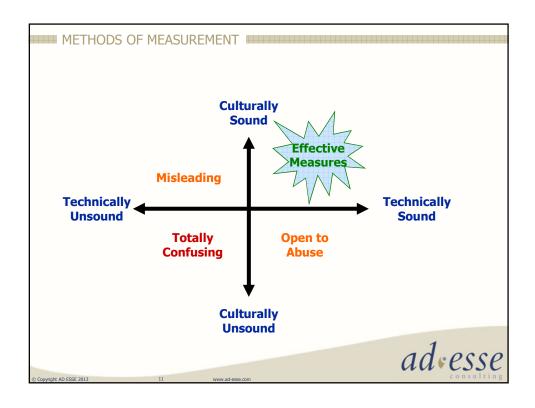


■ WHAT SHOULD WE BE MEASURING? ■

- Customer satisfaction/ Outcome measures
 - The impact of the outputs on performance, customers and other stakeholders
- Output Measures
 - What the process actually produces the tangibles
- Internal Measures
 - What are the internal process characteristics that we can use to understand and predict the outputs
- Input type and volume measures
 - What is coming in to the process and what patterns can we identify?

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THE PROBLEM WITH BENCHMARKS

- 'We want to be top quartile'
- We are comparing ourselves to others who have the same problems and have implemented the same solutions
- There is no element of stretch
 - What do you do if you are near the top?
- The element of disbelief
 - Their performance is so different from ours, they must be measuring it in a different way' (i.e. cheating)
- Does the benchmark actually measure the right things?

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WHAT IS LEAN?

Lean is a **systematic**, continuous improvement **philosophy** that focuses activities on **reducing waste** while aligning processes to **customer / service user value**



LEAN: A PHILOSOPHY, A SET OF TOOLS & A MANAGEMENT CULTURE

- The Philosophy
 - Focus on Customer Value to drive all activity
 - Measuring the key elements of performance **mercilessly**
 - Defining **perfection** for every process
 - Developing an improvement culture
- The Tools
 - To help people identify Value and reduce non-value-added time
 - To do all the above quickly and with the full involvement of staff
- The Management Culture
 - The quality of leadership and communications in an organisation
 - Transforming the organisation by creating a culture that engages all staff in improvement and resolving real business problems.

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LEAN MEANS A NEW WAY OF MEASURING

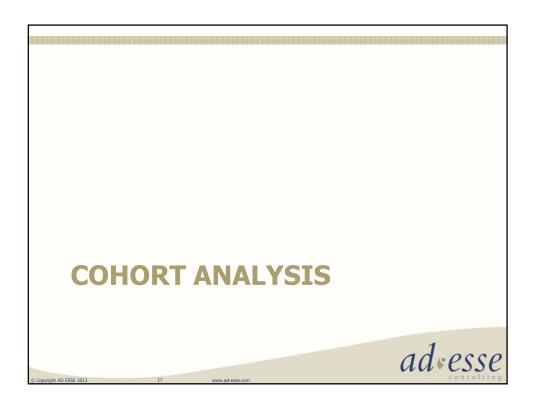
Measuring mercilessly means using new measures

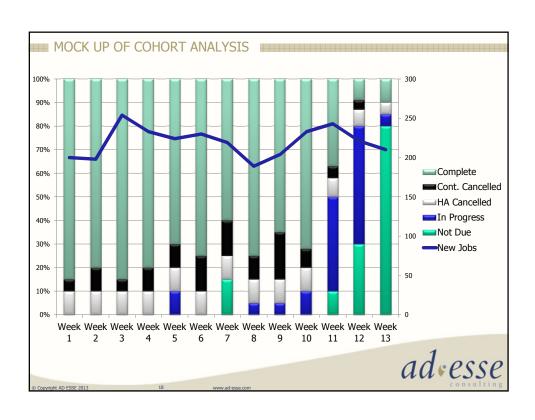
- Productivity
 - Use Overall Effectiveness, a way of measuring absolute productivity against perfection. More than 30% is rare.
- Completion of Tasks
 - Use Cohort Analysis to ensure nothing slips through the net
 - Use On Time In Full. Did we do everything we planned to, to the quality we planned to, in the time first agreed with the customer?
- Cycle Time
 - Use Value Add Ratio. What proportion of time was an individual customer need not being worked on?
- Quality
 - How many errors were made in total at every stage on each job?

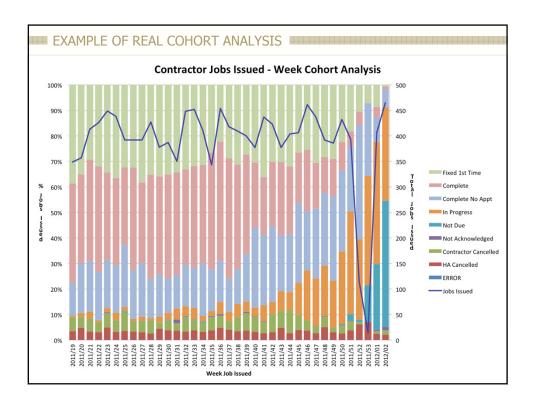
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CONCLUSIONS

- If your performance gives you a nice warm glow...
 - ... then you are probably not measuring it properly!
- Don't benchmark...
 - ... unless you know you are really comparing yourself against excellence, and even then you will learn more from the 'how' than the 'how well'
- Define perfection, and measure against it
 - It will be a very uncomfortable experience, but very worthwhile

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