

# Making Continuous Quality Improvement Work for You



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Professions  
Gerontology



# Learning Objectives

1.

Understand **Lean Thinking** to identify waste in processes

2.

Learn how to use **Lean Six Sigma Tools** to drive continuous quality improvement

3.

**Practice** applying these tool to actual workplace scenarios

## Important to remember

Every single person will bring different strengths to your team because of their different preference types

A diverse team can help balance strengths and blind spots for each individual person

# POLL

What type of process problems do you have?

- It seems like we make too many errors that need to be corrected
- It seems like it takes longer than it should to get projects done
- We can never find anything, especially when time is of the essence
- My organization/department/etc. seems to leak money
- Other

# Introduction to Lean Six Sigma



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# POLL

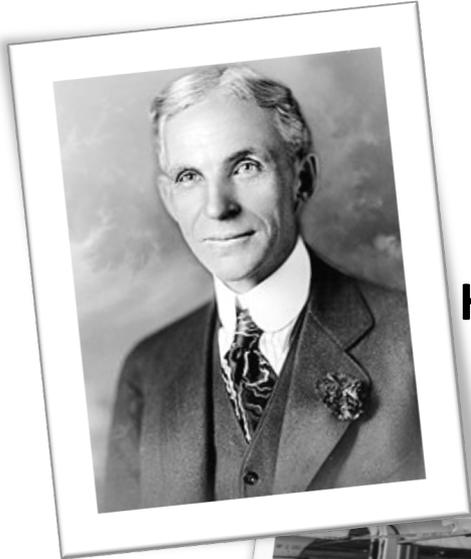
What is your familiarity with Lean Six Sigma?

- I have never heard of this
- I have heard the term, but I don't really understand what it means
- I have been included in process improvement projects where LSS has been used
- I am belted in LSS (Green or Black)

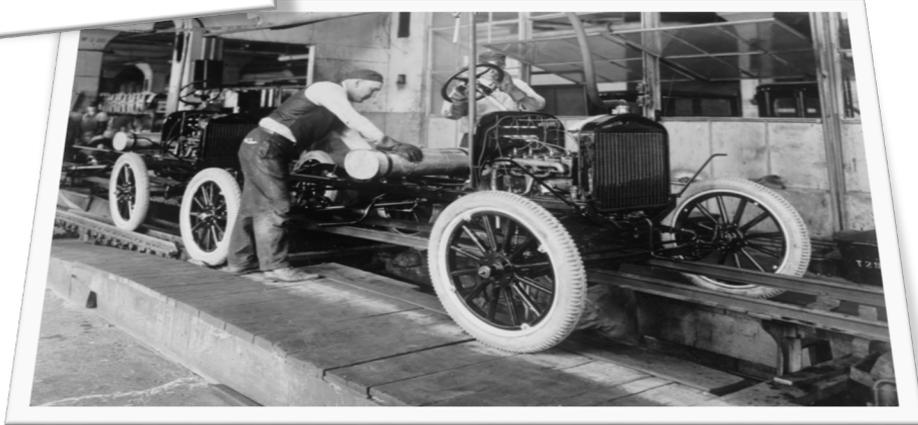
# Vocabulary

<b>TERM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
CQI	ongoing process that evaluates how an organization works and ways to improve processes
Lean	the process of removing waste to improve efficiency
Waste	an activity that is not required to complete a process
Six Sigma	a method of efficiently solving a problem
DMAIC	the six sigma methodology

# What is Lean Thinking?

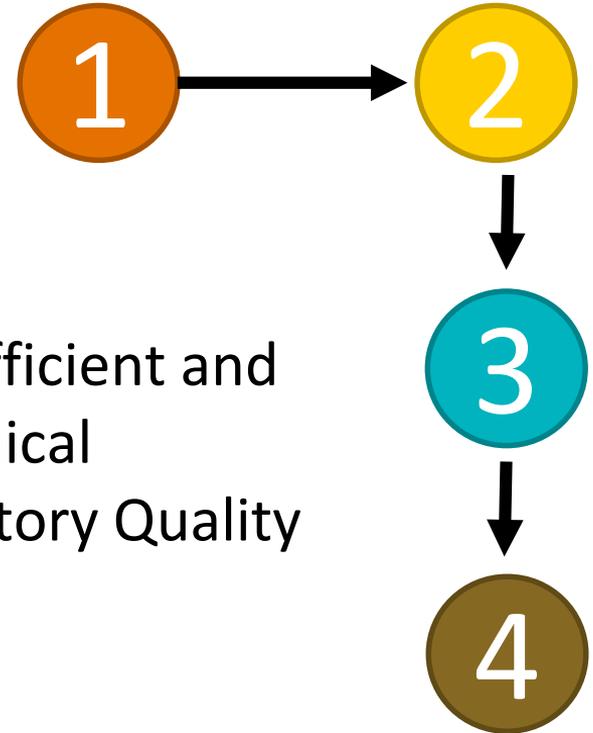
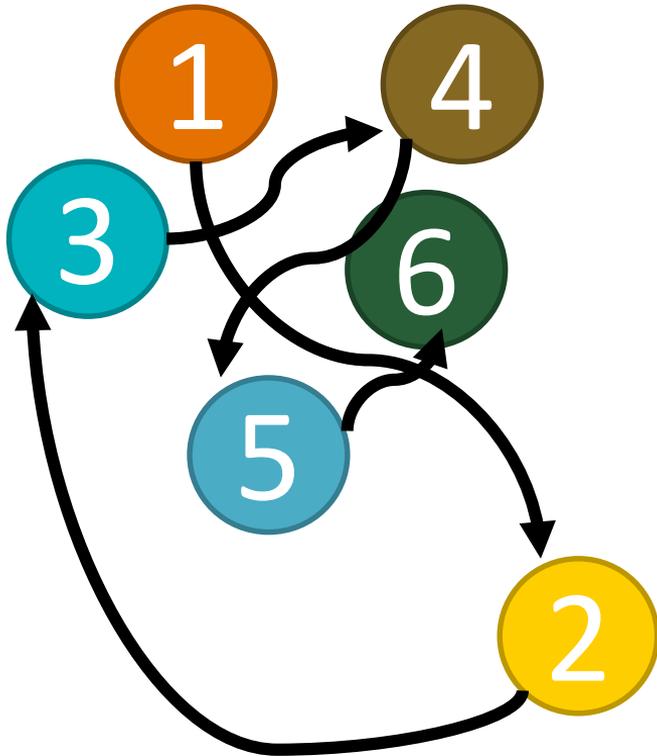


**Henry Ford's "Flow Production" (1913)**



**Kiichiro Toyoda's  
"Toyota Production System"  
(late 1940s)**

# What is Lean Culture?



- Faster
- More efficient and economical
- Satisfactory Quality

# What is Six Sigma?

A way of doing business

- Measurement standards
- Visionary standards
- Philosophy of work
- A goal to achieve
- A methodology for understanding



**MOTOROLA**

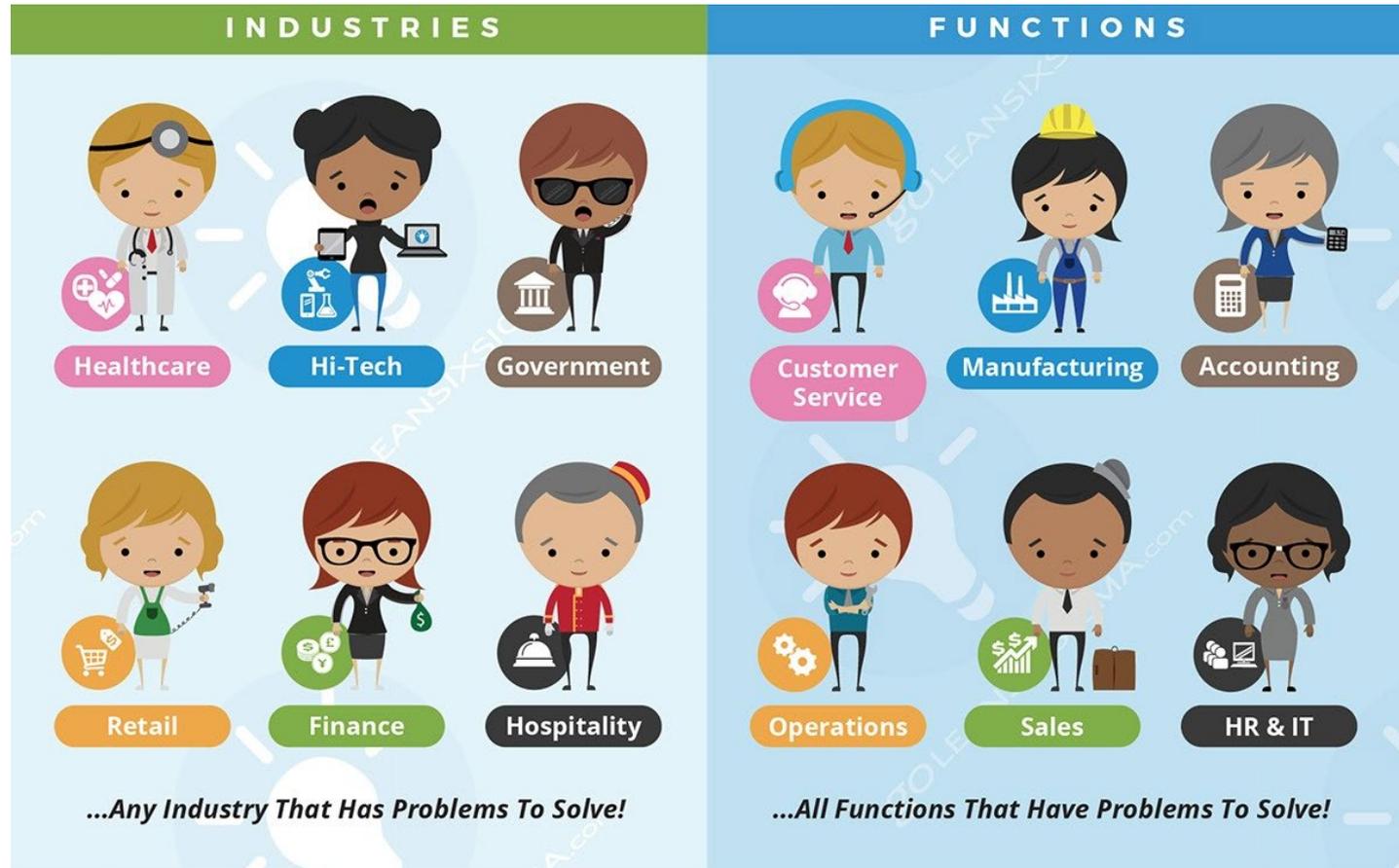


1985 Bill Smith  
coins the term  
“Six Sigma”



1987 Motorola  
trademarks the  
term “Six Sigma”

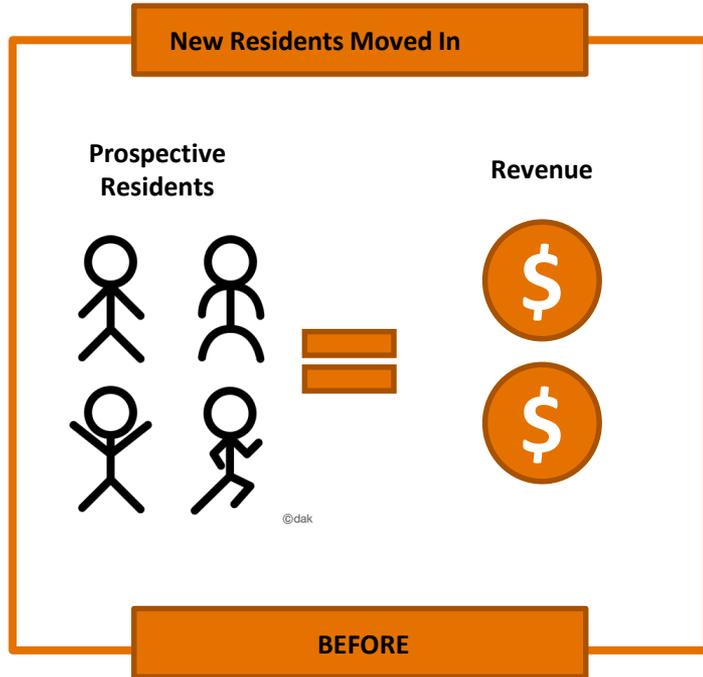
Who Benefits  
from CQI and  
Lean Six Sigma?



## And What Are the Benefits?

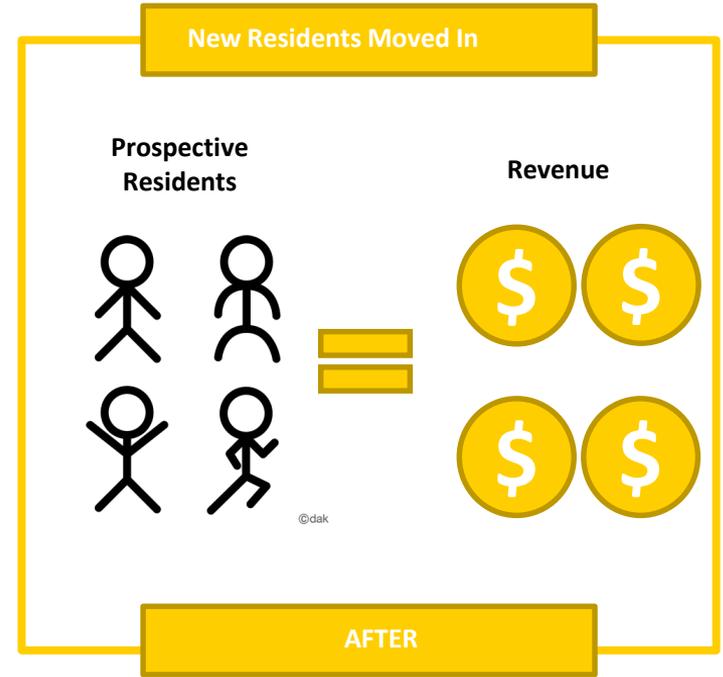
- Increase Profits
- Decreases Costs
- Improves Efficiency & Effectiveness
- Develops Effective People and Teams

# EXAMPLE: Increases Profits



**Inefficient processes = less revenue**

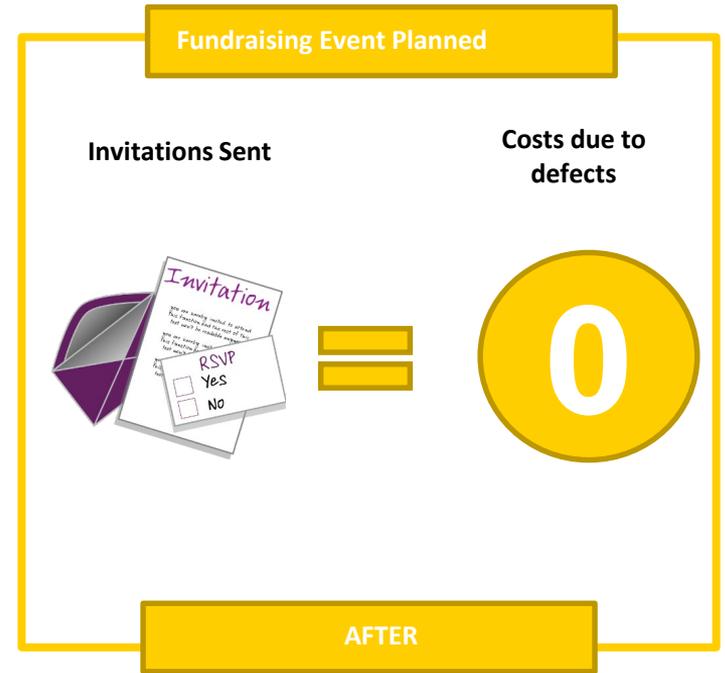
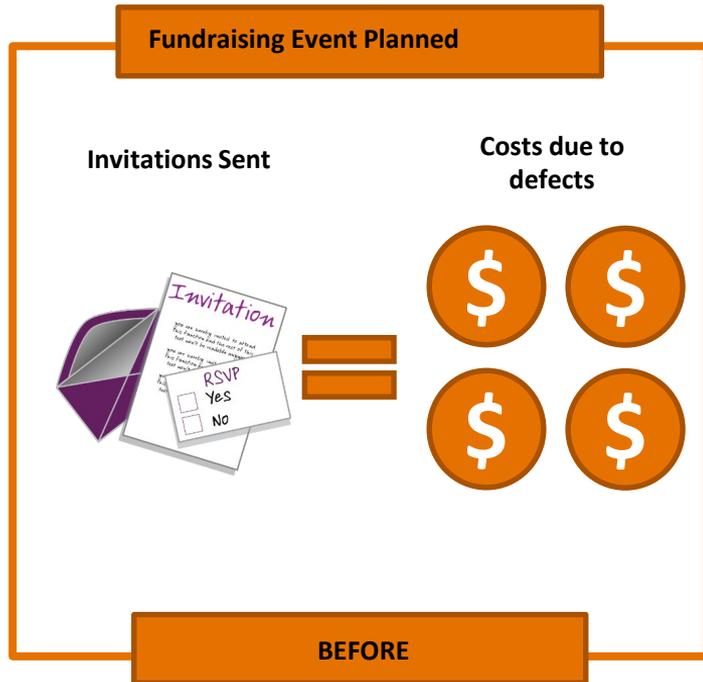
We successfully move in half of our qualifying applicants per month.



**Efficient processes = more revenue**

We can successfully move in MORE of our qualifying applicants per month.

# EXAMPLE: Decreased Costs



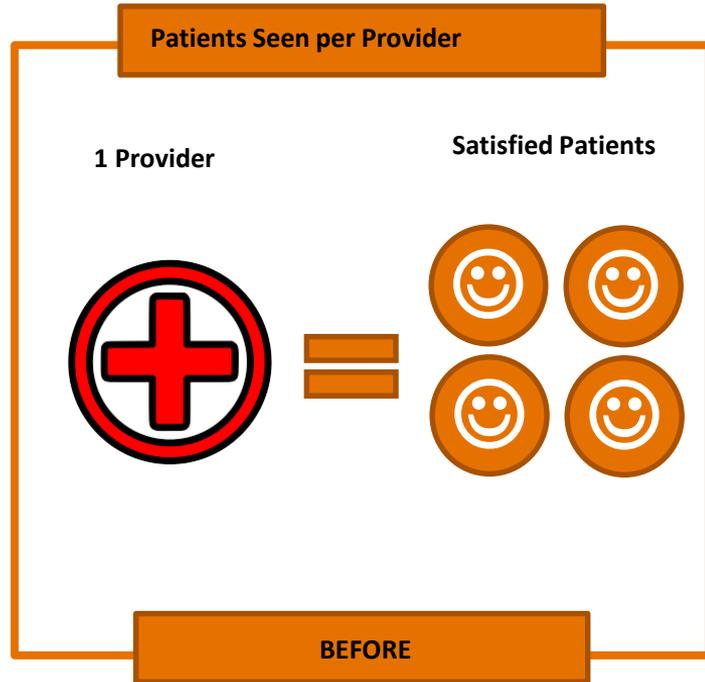
**More defects = increased costs**

Invitations were sent without response cards or instructions.

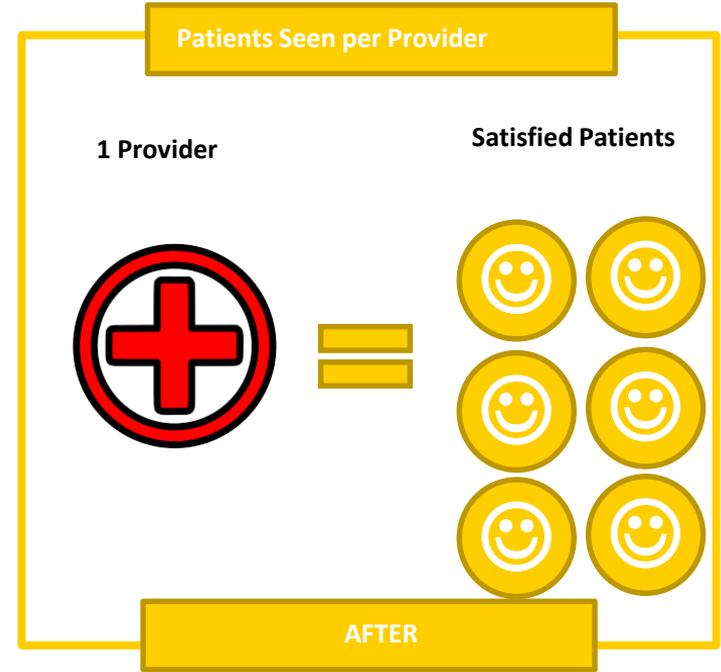
**Fewer defects = decreased costs**

All invitations had clear instructions on how to RSVP to the event.

# EXAMPLE: Efficiency & Effectiveness

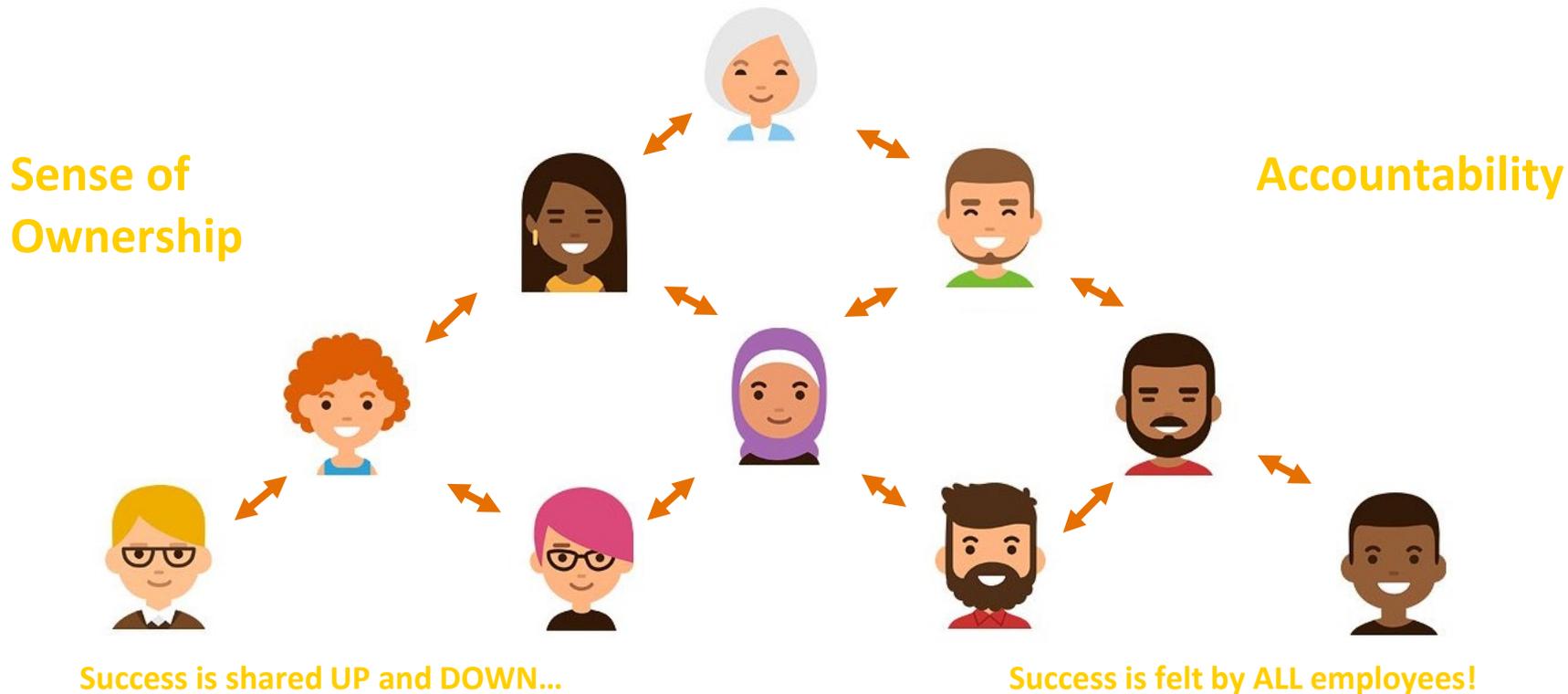


**Decreased efficiency = fewer successful visits**  
A single provider can only see four patients successfully.



**Increase efficiency = more successful visits**  
A single provider can now see six patients successfully.

# EXAMPLE: Teams and People



# POLL

Which of the benefits that we covered are you most excited about?

- Increasing the organization's profits
- Decreasing the organization's costs
- Improving efficiency & effectiveness
- Developing effective people and teams

# Identifying Waste...



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# The 8 Wastes: DOWNTIME

**D**efects

**O**verproduction

**W**aiting

**N**on-Utilized Talent

**T**ransportation

**I**nventory

**M**otion

**E**xtra Processing



# Defects

Efforts caused by rework, scrap and incorrect information

*EXAMPLE: Improperly trained staff results in documentation citations unless someone else corrects the errors. A poorly written individualized service plan written by one staff member has to be rewritten by the director of nursing to avoid a licensing citation.*



The Optimist



The Pessimist



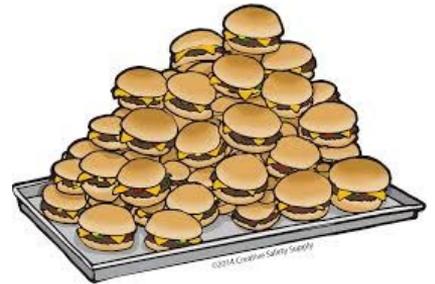
The Lean Thinker

# Overproduction

**Production that is more than needed or before it is needed**

EXAMPLE

*A new adult day program has a staff to participant ratio of 1:1.*



# Waiting

**Wasted time in waiting for the next step in a process**

## EXAMPLE

*A new, community program for at risk older adults has been developed, but it cannot be implemented until the program has been reviewed by the highest level of the organization. The plan has been on their desk for 3 months...*



# Non-Utilized Talent

**Underutilizing people's talents, skills, and knowledge**

## EXAMPLE

*Not all staff are invited to the table during the strategic planning retreat. Only the top-level managers are invited to contribute to the growth of the organization.*

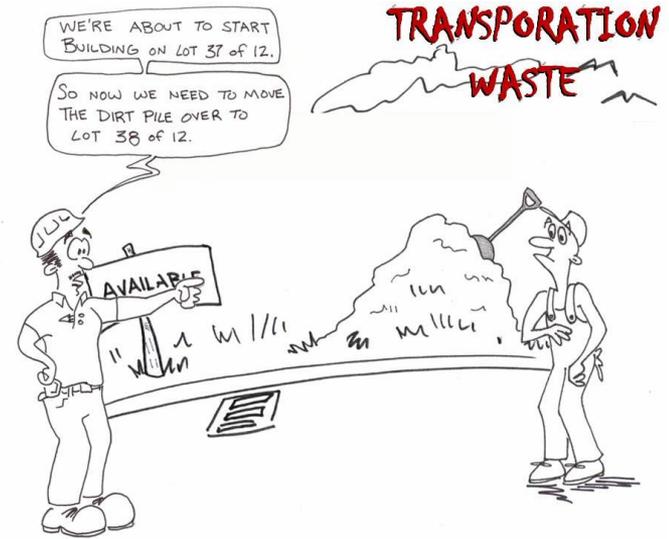


# Transportation

## Unnecessary movement of products and materials

### EXAMPLE

*The coordinator of a multi-site intergenerational program drives the supplies for each session between all three sites each week.*



# Inventory

## Excess products and materials not being processed

### EXAMPLE

*In order to justify receiving the same supply budget for the next fiscal year, departments have spent down their remaining balances on copy paper, printer ink, and pens.*

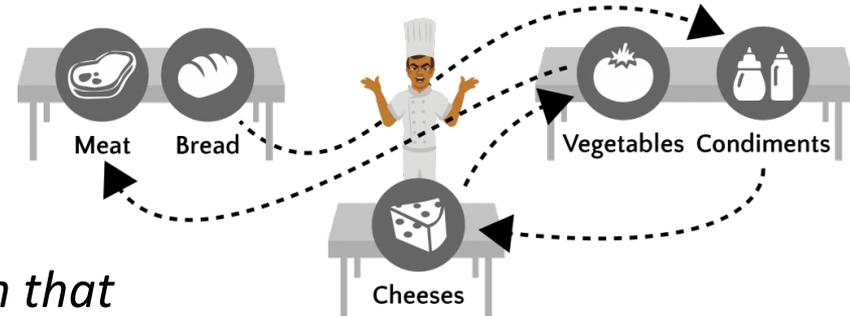


# Motion

## Unnecessary movements by people (e.g., walking)

### EXAMPLE

*The office layout for an organization is such that the paper record-keeping system is located in a large room at the end of a long hallway, away from those who need to access the files frequently.*



# Extra Processing

**More work or higher quality than what is required by the customer**

## EXAMPLE

*An older adult has hired an elder law attorney to assemble a living will and a healthcare proxy. The elder law attorney also researches options for estate planning and long-term care to present to the client as well.*



# Activity

Identifying DOWNTIME in YOUR organization

**D**efects

**O**verproduction

**W**aiting

**N**on-Utilized Talent

**T**ransportation

**I**nventory

**M**otion

**E**xtra Processing



# Dining Services Department – Assisted Living Community

<b>Defects</b>	<b>Overproduction</b>	<b>Waiting</b>	<b>Non-Utilized Talent</b>
<p>The dishwashing and sanitizing machine needs to be repaired. All dishes must be washed and sanitized by hand.</p>	<p>At our holiday dinner party we made enough food to serve 200 individuals, but only 150 people attended our event.</p>	<p>Our usual food order was placed at the same time as always, but the delivery truck was stuck in traffic and was delayed by 1 day which created a problem for our menu.</p>	<p>Our dishwasher is trained as a pastry chef.</p>
<b>Transportation</b>	<b>Inventory</b>	<b>Motion</b>	<b>Extra Processing</b>
<p>All newly delivered supplies are first stocked in the kitchen closet and then restocked in other department closets.</p>	<p>We have boxes of unused holiday décor in the storage closet that was purchased on sale the previous year, but we usually forget we have it and buy more.</p>	<p>Every mealtime, servers must cross the dining room several times because the drink station and food pick up window are on opposite sides of the dining room.</p>	<p>Each week, the chef likes to make a brand new and overly fancy daily specials menu. This menu is often unutilized by residents who prefer to ask the servers what the daily specials are.</p>

# Let's open our toolbox



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# What's in your TOOLBOX?

- DOWNTIME (waste)
- 5-S
- Value and Process Stream Maps
- 5 Whys
- Fishbone Diagram (or cause and effect diagram)



## 5-S

### Sort

- Keep only what you need where you need it!

### Straighten

- Everything has a place and everything is in its place!

### Shine

- Keep the workspace clean!

### Standardize

- Aides in quick detection of problems through visual management.

### Sustain

- Make your practices a habit to maintain efficiency!



Before



After



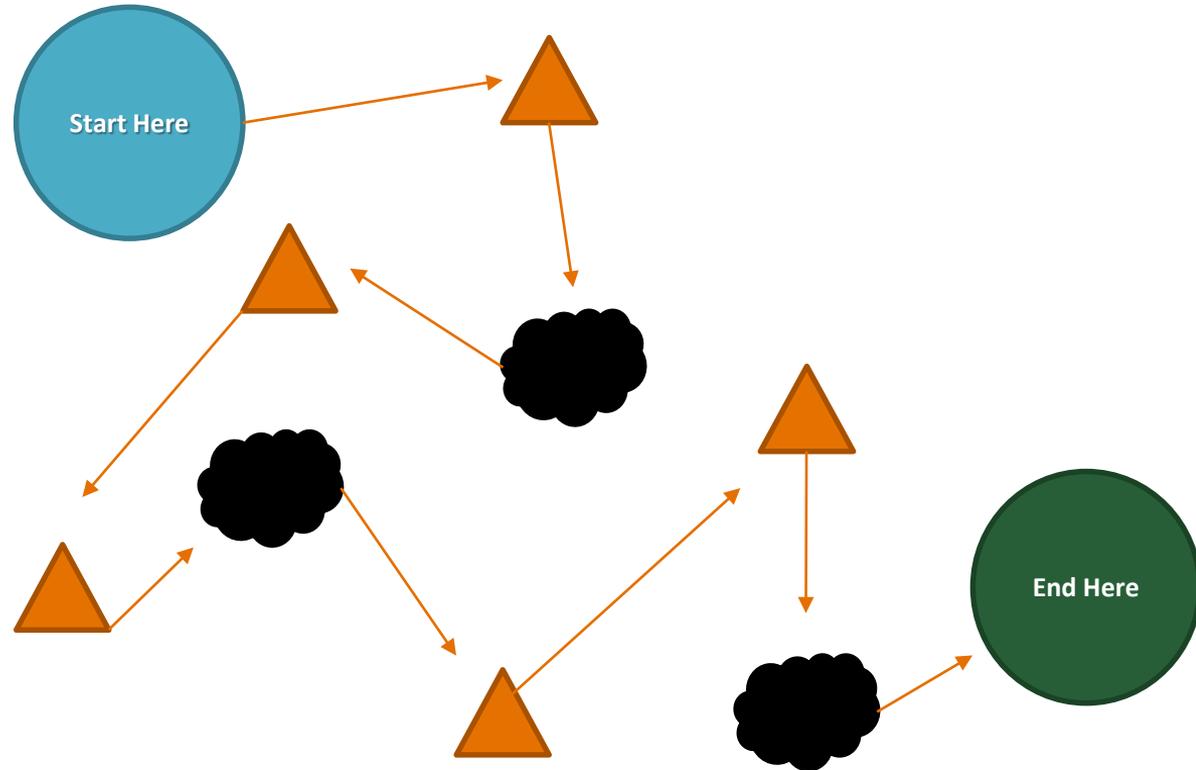
# POLL

POLL: Does your organization follow 5S standards?

- Yes – we use this everywhere!
- Yes – but only in some areas like storage rooms
- No but maybe we should!
- No – I don't see a benefit to 5S for my organization

# Value & Process Stream Maps

- Write down ALL steps in a process
- Identify which steps add **value**
- The rest of the steps are waste!
- Note: it may not be possible to remove ALL waste from a process, and that's okay!



# POLL

Have you ever created a process map like this?

- Yes – I have used this tool several times
- Yes – but not as detailed
- No – but I'd like to try it
- No – And it looks too daunting

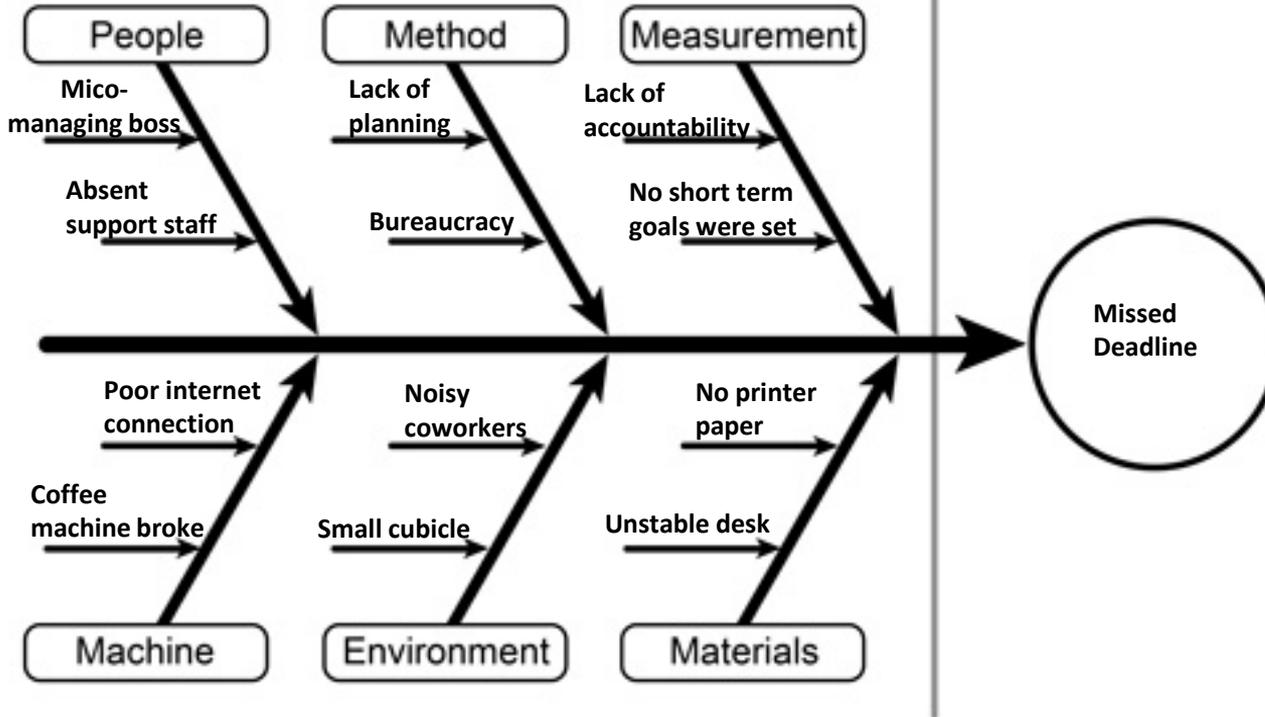
why? why? why? why?  
why? why? why? why?



# Fishbone Diagram

Cause

Effect



# POLL

Have you ever had no-risk brainstorming sessions like we described using the fishbone?

- Yes, and we used the fishbone framework
- Yes, but we did not use the fishbone framework
- No, there is a strong perception that not all ideas are good ideas
- No, we rarely (or never) utilize group/team brainstorming as a tool to problem solve

# DMAIC Methodology



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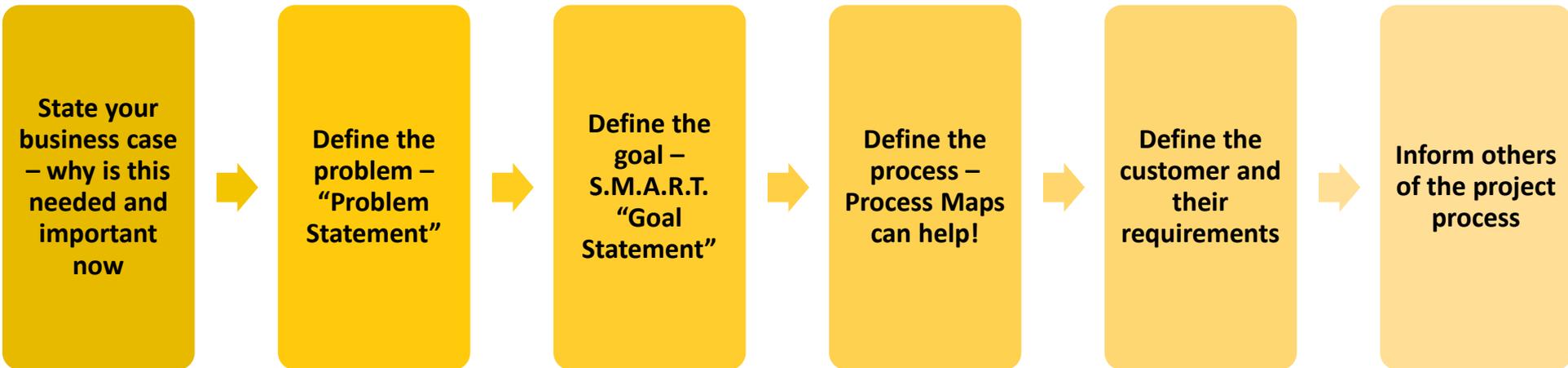
# DMAIC: A Method to the Madness!



"We're all well aware of the madness, Phipps...  
where's the method?"

**D**efine  
**M**easure  
**A**nalyze  
**I**mprove  
**C**ontrol

# Define the problem



# Define the problem

## Business Case

- *We are in jeopardy of not getting funded for our programs after our current contract ends in three years. We still have time to make corrections to how we spend our grant money to justify continued funding.*

## Problem

- *Since two years ago, we have overspent our total budget by \$10,000 per year. We know it's a problem because we cannot fully meet the goals of the programs we offer.*

## Goal

- *Our goal is to decrease the amount we are over budget by \$5,000 this year.*

## Customer

- *The granting institution expects us to spend our funds as outlined in the proposal budget. (include attachment of budget for reference)*

# Measure the problem

- Quantify the problem by using operational definitions
- Determine how the process currently performs
- Create a plan to collect data
- Ensure the data is reliable
- Gather the baseline data

# Measure the problem

## Operational Definitions:

- “Over budget” is any amount of money spent by our organization that exceeds the \$50,000 per year budget as measured by the fiscal administrator on the line labeled “amount expended in excess of grant amount” on the end of year report.

## Current Process:

- Include a map of the physical process of how money is allocated and spent on projects.

## Data Collection:

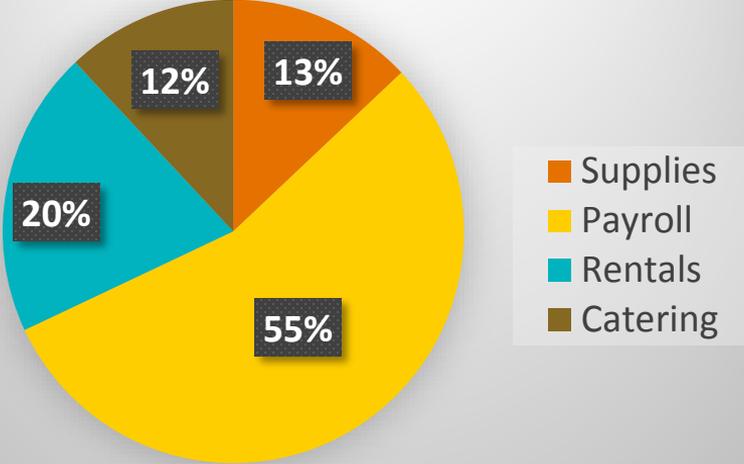
- We need to pull together all invoices, receipts, proposals , and payroll records.

# Analyze the problem

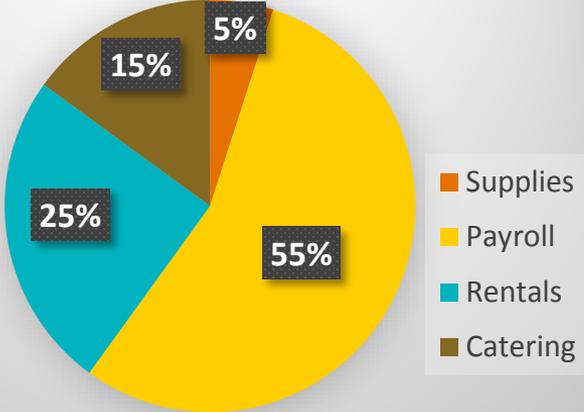
- Closely examine the process
- Graphically display the data
- Look for the causes to the problem
- Verify the causes of the problem

# Analyze the problem

### Budget



### Actual



# Improve the Process

- Brainstorm solutions to fix the problem
- Select the practical solutions
- Develop maps of processes based on the different solutions
- Select the BEST solution(s)
- Measure to ensure improvement

# Improve the Process

- Complete the Fishbone Diagram exercise as a team
- Set up a tracking spreadsheet for each program with the associated expenses
- Identify less expensive rental options
- Identify less expensive food vendors
- Ask about discounts for rentals/food
- Alter food orders to cheaper options
- Ensure that necessary supplies are available year round by keeping detailed inventory
- Offer fewer programs

# Control the solution

- Ensure proper management and monitoring of the process
- Document improvements
- Apply improvements to other areas
- Share and celebrate your (collective) success!
- Continually improve the process using lean principles

# Control the solution

- Meet monthly to check the budget variances to ensure that expenses are not exceeding what is allocated
- Send around updates to the whole team
- Plan a potluck celebration at the end of the fiscal year to celebrate our success!

## Activity!



**D**efects

**O**verproduction

**W**aiting

**N**on-Utilized Talent

**T**ransportation

**I**nventory

**M**otion

**E**xtra Processing

**D**efine

**M**easure

**A**nalyze

**I**mprove

**C**ontrol

# Define the problem

## Business Case

- *The new budget for the upcoming fiscal year has allocated less funding to the dining services department for holiday meals.*

## Problem

- *Over the past year we have created excessive food waste during holiday meals which equates to discarding food to a value of \$1200 per year. We know it's a problem because this money could be used for other services.*

## Goal

- *Our goal is to decrease the amount of food waste at the next holiday dinner by at least half, or a value of no more than \$150.*

## Customer

- *The administrator and CFO expect us to spend our holiday dinner funds such that we are not needlessly wasting money.*
- *Residents and families expect us to continue our tradition of high quality holiday meals that are not excessive in waste.*

# Measure the problem

## Operational Definitions:

- “Food waste” is defined as any food or beverage item that is left over after an event that cannot be reused and must be discarded.

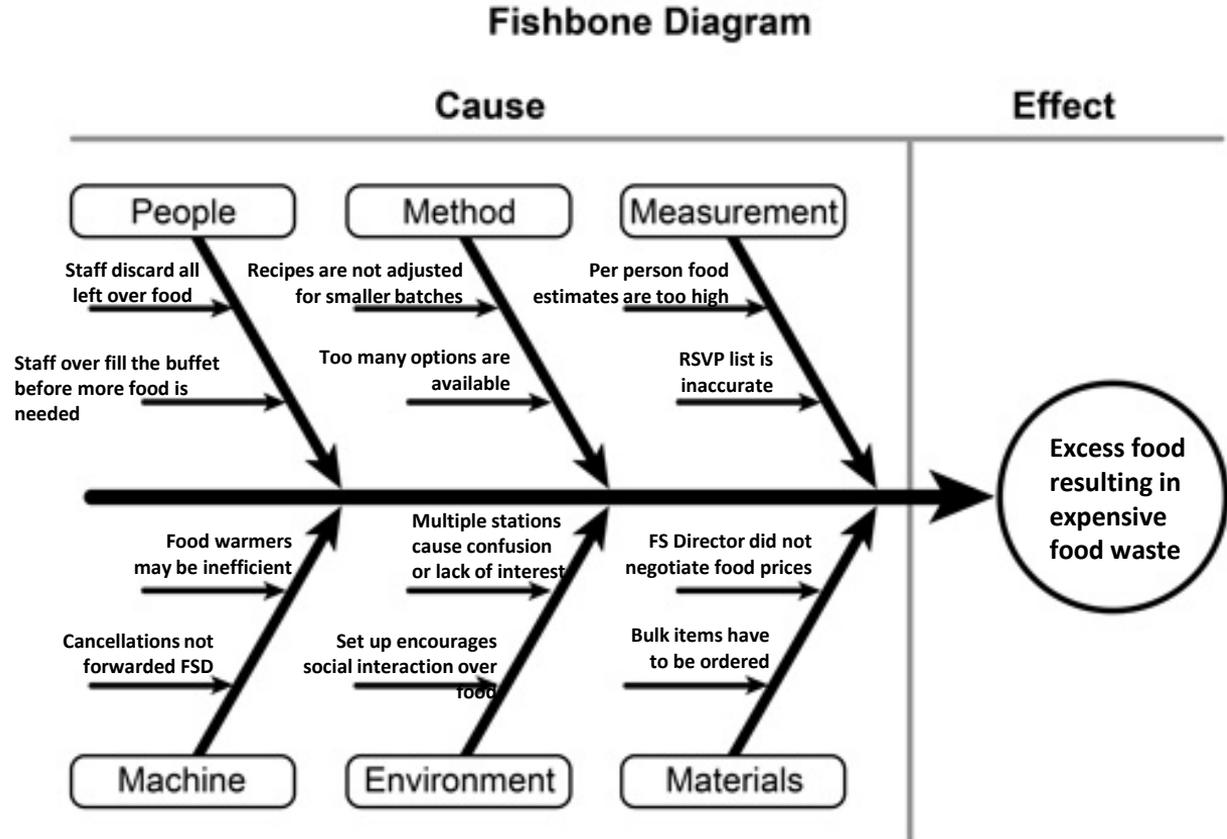
## Current Process:

- Special holiday dinner events are scheduled from 5-8 and food is served buffet style from multiple stations set up around the dining room. Food is replenished throughout the evening. Back up food is stored ready to serve in the kitchen.

## Data Collection:

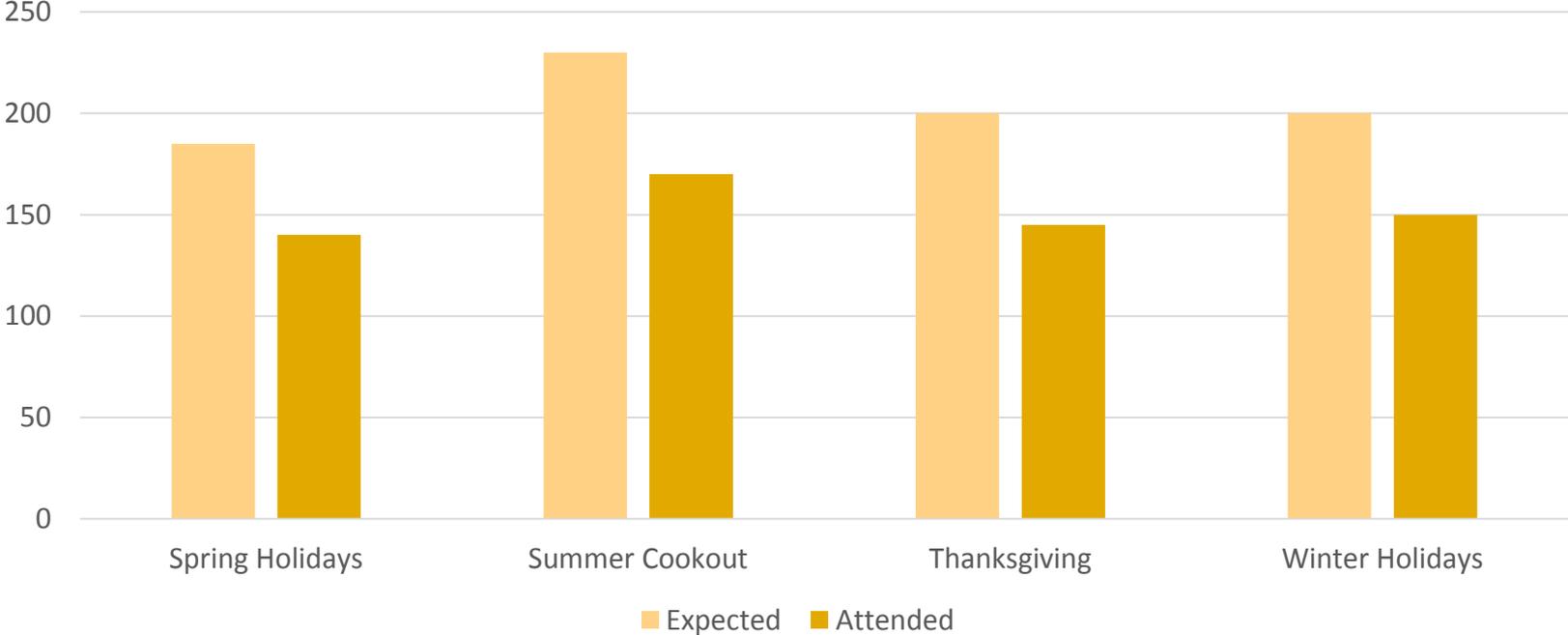
- We should pull together data from holiday menus, food orders, RSVPs and attendance lists, dining services resident and family surveys, and dining staff.

# Analyze the problem



# Analyze the problem

Last Year Seasonal Holiday Party Attendance



# Improve the Process

---

*Possible*

Review and Revise the RSVP process

---

*Solutions:*

Prepare food based on average historical attendance

---

Reduce the number of buffet stations

---

Negotiate food costs with vendor

---

Change format to plated meal

---

Consider changing the day of the week or date of events

---

Consider adjusting menus for less costly food choices

---

# Control the solution



Update the administrator and department directors of progress leading up to and immediately following each event

- Make seasonal holiday meals a regular management meeting topic



Carefully track RSVP progress including any cancellations and updates to lists



Order, prepare, and serve food with careful planning and attention to detail



Continue to collect feedback and improve processes



Celebrate success when food waste is reduced or eliminated following each event



# POLL

Now that we've walked through several tools to help you identify problems and solutions within your organization, which of those presented are you most eager to try?

- The 8 wastes (DOWNTIME)
- 5S or 5Whys
- Value Stream Mapping
- Fishbone Diagram (Brainstorming)
- DMAIC

**To be a more effective leader, you need to be more self aware**

- Leaders accomplish objectives through others
- Leaders use MBTI® to understand their own and other people's behaviors

**Effective leaders have both high IQ and high EQ**

- Leaders use MBTI® knowledge to positively influence others and manage conflicts
- Leaders create open and healthy dialogue about performance

**Effective leaders support people by continuously improving systems**

- Leaders utilize a variety of tools to identify process weaknesses
- Leaders work with teams using continuous quality improvement technique

Jenny Inker [inkerjl@vcu.edu](mailto:inkerjl@vcu.edu)

Jen Pryor [pryorjm@vcu.edu](mailto:pryorjm@vcu.edu)

Tel. 804-828-1565



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