

# Mapping Your Path – Using Value Stream Maps to Improve

2020 Washington State Government Lean Transformation Conference



#### **Core Objectives**

- Recognize and read a value stream map
- Describe the purposes of and differences between value stream and process maps
- Build and use value stream maps to improve

# What is Lean?



#### It is WORK SCIENCE based on flow.

Goal: deliver maximum value to the customer using the least amount of energy.

Concept credit: Joanne Gaudet & France Bergeron

## What is Flow?

To flow means to move along in a steady, continuous, predictable fashion.



Many barriers to flow



Few or no barriers to flow

In Lean, we pursue continuous flow, where value reaches the customer by passing quickly and easily through a steady sequence of value-added activities.



#### How to Define Value







#### 1 Identify product

#### 2 Identify end-users

3 Ask end-users to define value and product requirements

#### **5 Lean Principles**



#### Poll

When it comes to value stream mapping, I would say:

- I'm here to learn what it is.
- I know about it, but haven't experienced it.
- I've participated in it.
- I've facilitated it.

## What is a Value Stream?

All the materials and work it takes to create and deliver a product to the customer.



#### What is a Value Stream Map?

A drawing that shows the flow of material and information through the production process.



# Why Draw a Value Stream Map?

- 1. See flow across the system to find & remove barriers
- 2. Share understanding to make better decisions
- 3. Clarify value to identify waste
- 4. Connect each function to the customer to keep them in mind
- 5. Evaluate the work from objective and quantitative point of view to measure performance and changes
- 6. Manage and continually improve the system of work to stay in business

# Value Stream Map vs. Process Map

#### Value Stream Maps

- High-level (zoom out)
- Product and information flow



#### **Process Maps (Flowcharts)**

- Detailed (zoom in)
- Activities and decisions



Image: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/99/ValueStreamMapParts.png (Daniel Penfield)

#### Value Stream Map vs. Process Map (Flowchart)

| Map element                | Value Stream | Flowchart    |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Activity/step              | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Who performs activity/step | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Rework loops               | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Decision points            |              | $\checkmark$ |
| Inventory & queue points   | $\checkmark$ |              |
| Defect rate                | $\checkmark$ |              |
| Time elements              | $\checkmark$ |              |

#### **Types of Value Stream Maps**

#### Ideal State



#### Future State



#### Current State



### How to Build a Current State Value Stream Map

- 1. Map material flow
- 2. Map information flow
- 3. Add timeline and calculate process performance data



#### **SIPOC Framework for Value Stream Maps**



#### **SIPOC Example: Licensee Data Entry**



## **Map Material Flow**

- Be the thing and walk the process sketch reality
  - Identify major work activities: operator and process step
  - Identify inventory (inbox) queues



#### **Material Flow Example: Licensee Data Entry**



## Map Information Flow & Capture Data

- Be the thing and walk the process try in reverse
  - Specify how the input is supplied
  - Identify electronic systems used to capture/transfer info.
  - Capture who gets information, how, and how often



## Information Flow Example: Licensee Data Entry



# Map Information Flow & Capture Data – cont'd

- Measure what's happening
  - Capture data about time, quality, and customer demand
  - Note inventory and number of operators at workstations
- Identify quality issues and rework loops
- Optional: label the product between workstations



#### **Data Example: Licensee Data Entry**



## Add Timeline & Calculate Performance Data

- Draw timeline along bottom
  - Calculate process performance metrics:
    - Lead (total production) time: Cycle Time + Wait Time
    - Value-added time: Sum of value-adding Touch Time
    - Rolled throughput yield: Product of all Incoming Yields



#### **Timeline Example: Licensee Data Entry**



#### **5 Lean Principles**



## Flow Analysis Example: Licensee Data Entry



#### **Solve Problems to Achieve Future State**



## **Common Value Stream Mapping Symbols**



Additional information related to process



Name of system that information flows to and/or from within value stream

## **Common Value Stream Mapping Symbols**



#### **Summary Metrics**

**Lead Time (LT)**: The total time a customer must wait to receive a product after placing an order (or initiating the process).

**Rolled Throughput Yield (RTY):** The probability that a single unit can pass through a series of steps free from defects. To calculate, multiply the IY for each step.

Handoffs: The number of time a product changes hands in a process on its way to being completed.

**Rework Loops:** When a work product contains errors (incomplete or inaccurate) and must be sent back upstream to be fixed.

Value Added : Non-Value Added (VA/NVA): For an activity to be valueadded, it must meet all three of these criteria:

1)The customer must care about it.

2) It must change the fit, form, or function.

3) It must be done right the first time.

A Non-Value Added step is anything that does not meet these three criteria.

#### Example



#### **Complex Care Center- DME Process Pre-Intervention Value Stream Map**

#### Кеу

CT = cycle time is the range of time in minutes per request that were completed during a one hour period

- DME = durable medical equipment
- EMR = electronic medical reoord
- HIM = Health Information Mangement
- hr = hour
- m = minutes

Lead time = the total time it takes from the time the request is received until it is sent to HIM

Process time = the time it takes to complete each step in the process

RN = registered nurse

#### Symbol Key



Kaizen = continuous improvement opportunity

Wait time = the time between processes

# **10 Mapping Pitfalls & How to Avoid Them**

#### It's a mistake to:

- Map only in a conference room
- Draw what supposedly happens
- Dive too deep into details (tasks)
- Follow operators
- Correct operators
- Jump to solutions
- Skip metrics
- Map solo or "stitch" maps together
- Stop at mapping
- Focus on making a beautiful map using technology

#### So, instead:

- Go and see firsthand
- Capture reality
- Think "high-level handoffs"
- Follow the product
- Observe, inquire, and seek to understand
- Note problems (pain)
- Measure what happens
- Map whole process together as a team
- Use maps as launch pad for action
- Draw in pencil the messy truth, and keep it dynamic (change it as you learn)



### **Additional Resources**



• Learning to See by Jim Womack and Dan Jones



#### "Value Stream Mapping – Helping Your Team See the Future State"

- 2012 Lean Conference Presentation by Sarah Stuart, Impact Washington
- Link to YouTube video:
  - <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=27OBzSEjHzA&feature=player\_embedded</u>
- Link to slides:
  - <u>https://results.wa.gov/sites/default/files/Value%20Stream%20Mapping%20-%20Helping%20Your%20Team%20See%20the%20Future%20State.pdf</u>



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