

It is a visual display of key performance indicators and targets in the following categories:

• S = Safety

Q = Quality

- D = Delivery
- C = Cost



Why Do SQDC Management?

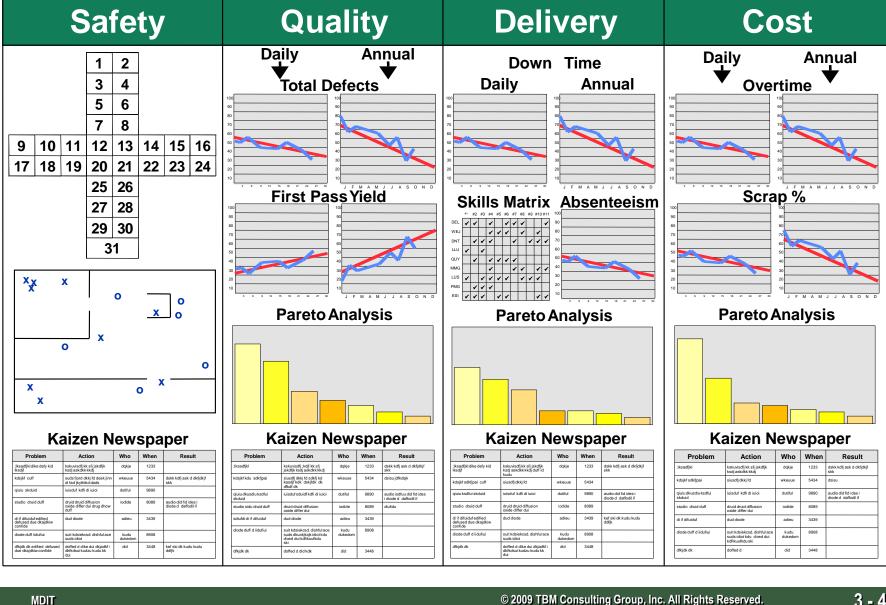




- Meaningful and understood by all
- Quantitative
- Visual, and includes an improvement target
- Can be tracked daily and maintained by the affected department
- Aligned with corporate/company-wide success



SQDC Performance Board Example





- Injury incident days (safety cross)
- Lost work case incidence rate
- Total case incidence rate
- Potential hazards eliminated
- 5S audit results





				1	1	-					
				1	2						
				3	4						
				5	6						
				7	8						
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
				25	26						
Month:			27	28			Green = Safe Day				
Supervisor:			29	30			Red = Recordable Injury				
				3	81			Yellow	Yellow = Minor Accident		



- Number of defects
- First pass yield
- Ratio of first run acceptance
- Number of units returned to units shipped
- Total cost of quality
- Number of suggestions per year per employee
- Rate of implementation
- Suggestion lead time
- Time spent on improvement





	^{LH} M _{ain Fr} ame	RH M _{ain Frame}	Tongue P _{/up Ass y}	Pickup Assy	^{Tailgate Ass} 'y	^{LH} Ch _{ain &} Sprockets	RH Chain & Sprockets	Belts	Hydraulic Hoses RH	Hydr _{aulic} H _{oses LH}	Ch _{eckman}
Jim Pink											
Keith West											
Tim Ball											
Bill Vanden											
Steve Johannsen											
Bruce Hart											
Wayne Beek											
Denny Gray											
Tim Worth											
Dave Rose											
Dave Ring											
Rick Robinson											
Jim Long											
Jim Camp											
Mary Moss											
Joe Heisman											



- On-time delivery rate
- Machine down time
- Ratio of setup to run time
- Ratio of setup external time to internal time
- Total travel distance
- Repeat visits to operations
- Number of control centers
- Work cell performance
- Items completed on schedule
- Average days of usage per lot size
- Number and area of different storage locations

- WIP reduction
- Number of work orders per direct employee
- External to internal leadtime ratio
- Supplier to customer leadtime ratio
- Number of skills (worker flexibility)
- Number of schedules changed
- Past dues not on last week's report
- This week's new expedites
- De-expedites of last week's expedites

TBM										
Hour-By-Hour Chart										
	Hou À	urly	Cumulative							
Hour	Kailget	ACTURA	(aidet	ACTUR	Comments / Downtime					
8–9	30	15	30	15	Training new work sequences					
9–10	30	16	60	31	Operator #2 over takt time					
10–11	25	18	85	49	Line change for new model (10 minutes)					
11–12	30	23	115	72	Wrong parts delivered for new model (8 minutes)					
12:30–1:30	30	27	145	99	Workers late returning from lunch (4 minutes)					
1:30–2:30	30	27	175	126	Quality problem at press – line stop (5 minutes)					
2:30–3:30	25	25	200	151	No significant problems					
3:30-4:30	30	29	230	180	End-of-shift cleanup (2 minutes)					



Possible Cost Measures

- Scrap reduction (\$)
- Productivity
- Value added motion to total motion
- Value added to total lead time
- Standard to actual manning ratio
- Actual hours to daily standard hours
- Actual overtime vs. allowed overtime
- Overtime per unit manufactured
- Value added per hour
- Conversion credit/hours worked

- Material handling cost
- Stockkeeping cost
- Number of suppliers with price breaks
- Leadtime investment
- (Leadtime days) x (daily requirement)
- Value added to total space
- Value added to total assets
- Activity cost of expediting
- Ratio of production control to value added





- Emphasizes safety proactively
- Provides visual trend of progress against goals and objectives
- Identifies opportunities for improvement and correction
- Promotes rapid response to abnormalities
- Enhances greater communication