

Standardization of Production and Development Processes -Blessing or Curse?

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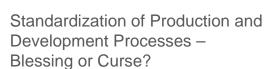














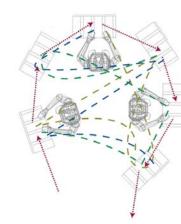




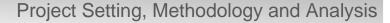


- Project Setting, Methodology and Analysis
- Selected Findings
 - CPS Comprehensive Production Systems based on Toyota
- StageGate Process
- Consequences of Improper Process Standardization
- On Organizational Level
- On Individual Level
- Conclusion and Outlook





- · Branch focus automotive
- 60 qualitative interviews
- 5 analytical workshops
- Broad variation of Assembly and Production organization
- Common ground: CPS



Project Partners



- The automotive sector is represented (2007/2008)
- By 4 suppliers
- Total employee count between 50 and 5,000
- Between 15 and 1,000 personnel in Production and Assembly
- 8 million to 1 billion Euros gross profit



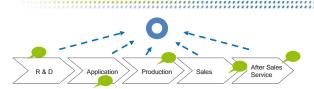
Project Objectives



- · Complement technology and organization focused approaches with qualitative, work oriented aspects
- Development and test of new concepts in Production and Assembly which
- Include employees knowledge
- Are experience based

Observing Innovation





- 70 qualitative Interviews
 Common ground: StageGate
 - Common ground.
 - guideline oriented narratives
 - visualized elements
- 10 group discussions
- 25 analytical workshops



Project Partners



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- Participating machinery manufacturers represent (2007/2008)
- 18,650 employees
- Total employee count between 300 and 8,000
- 7.9 billion Euros gross profit
- 4 family owned 1 foundation

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Project Objectives



- · Identify activators and hindrances for innovation
- Create criterias for complementary innovation strategies on the
- · Organizational level
- Competence level

Analytical Concept



- Industrial sociological approach (labor power / labor capacities)
- Implications
- Subject and actor oriented
- Focus on the concrete level of everyday work
- Knowledge includes tacit elements



Findings

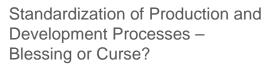




- Different branches (automotive and machinery manufacturing)
- Different focus (production and innovation)
- Different standardization strategies (CPS and StageGate)

- · But similar intentions
- Create predictable, robust processes
- Enhance speed, flexibility and reproducibility while saving costs
- Identify best way for core processes
- Streamline comparable real activities
- And similar side effects
- On creativity and innovativeness of the entire enterprise
- · On the actual workflow

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Implementation of Process
Standardization and Side Effects

CPS – Comprehensive Production System



- Company specific production system based on TPS
- Modular setup
- Integration of new options with existing methods
- methodogically coordinated
- Most prominent advantages
- Reduction of costs e.g. by avoiding waste
- Increase of flexibility e.g. quick machinery refit

TPS – Toyota Production System

- Implementation of TPS
- Only partially
- Systematic and consistent integration seldom
- According to intentions of originators?
- No final confirmation of promised advantages

- Effects on concrete work level
- Reduced cycle time
- Limited range of job assignments
- Repetitive, separate work packages
- Decline of well-rounded abilities, experienced based knowledge and motivation

StageGate Process



- Standardization of innovation as means to master complexity and intensified challenges
- Most prominent solution: StageGate (Cooper, Edgett)
- Speed up R&D and innovation processes, reduce time to market
- Parallel proceedings integration with tradtional project management
- Concentration on core competences
- Quality Gates: evaluation of project, adherence to budgets or scheduling and interdepartmental decision about stop or continuance of innovation

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StageGate Process



- Implementation of StageGate
- Regular interdepartmental meetings
- No real decision taking
- Clear separation of innovation steps (Start of Project, Start of production, etc.)
- Master unfamiliar business fields is specific strength of machinery manufacturers

- Effects on concrete work level
- Early involvment of neglected departments
- Process becomes a show, with serious real consequences
- Overlapping processes (e.g. R&D and production) are separated

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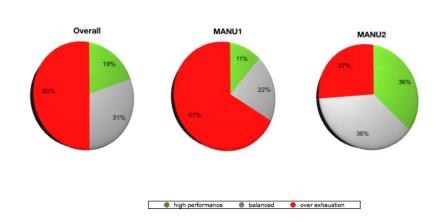
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Stress and Exhaustion due to
Improper Process Standardization

Stress and Over Exhaustion





add-on jobs and extra tasks



Processes: planned processes that do not run smoothly or do not correspond
with de facto needs and statuses. Results: more organization tasks, work
preparation, co-ordination, updating others, clarifying questions and
responsibilities.

- Documentation: Provide, check and correct work documentation or data maintenance. (e.g. protocols of meetings, deadlines change and have to be adapted in the IT-system, version control of design work, the material listed in the IT-System does not match real stock, material has to be moved...)
- Helping out: "Inherited burdens" and tasks that theoretically belong to colleagues, but are still taken care of personally, because it is faster, overall more efficient, a support to others or necessary to even out mistakes.
- Meetings: Too many meetings that do not directly concern all participants or end without results.

Process becomes a Show





Stage Gate

real innovation process

- Add-on tasks and extra jobs are burden not support
- Rigid project management and complementing IT tools
- Tendency of process knowledge and management accounting dominating technical experience (technophobia)
- Transparency is not being used (e.g. extra resources).
- Decision is made before quality meetings



Conclusion



 Engineers and Production staff alike wish for tools and standards as support for everyday innovation work

- Implementations of production and innovation standardization do not regard specific context to the necessary extend
- Branch specifics (mass production vs. make to order)
- Cultural background (vocational training)
- Company specific (technical) strengths

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Conclusion



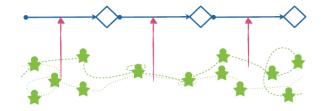
- · As a consequence initial goals are contradicted
- · Less flexibility instead of increased flexibility
- Extra burden through add-on jobs instead of release
- Separate work packages instead of comprehensive, holistic views

Conclusion and Outlook

- Standardization does not outweigh conflicts (speed and quality, predictability and flexibility)
- But: Involved personnel counter individually if possible

Outlook bottom-up not top-down





standardization processes

real work processes

- To align standardization and needs of real working processes
- Based on branch and enterprise specific strengths
- Including employees knowledge and experience
- Using proven informal processes



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