Chapter 11: Tools to Determine Operational Productivity

Key points of chapter

Another tools chapter, this one focused on industrial engineering type tools.

Answers to Study Questions

- 1. Operations Auditing works when there's good documentation of a job (such as clerical or piecework types), and where precision is not a big deal. Work Sampling requires a visible activity with enough volume (number of employees) doing it to justify the cost of the study. Flow Process Charts require a job that's done consistently and frequently enough to justify the study cost.
- 2. Workers often have trouble coming up with realistic times and frequencies; the process is somewhat intrusive; it's subject to biases; it measures what is done, not necessarily what should be done or whether it's being done effectively.
- 3. Difficulties in distinguishing among tasks; it's intrusive; cost and length of time (usually at least ten days required); needs adjustment for cycles; etc.

Answer to Exercise

Individual project; no common answer.

Other Materials

A blank form for Flow Process Charting is included on the next page. It can be reproduced if you'd like to give the technique a try.

Flow Process Chart

Sheet # of		
Charted by	Date	

Project
Begins
Ends
□Person □ Material

Details of Method □ Present □ Proposed	Operation Transport	Delay	Storage	Distance	Quantity	Time	Notes	Actions*
1		D∇	7					
2		DΔ	7					
3		D∇	7					
4		D∇	7					
5		D∇	7					
6		D∇	7					
7		D∇	7					
8		D∇	7					
9	□ □ □ D ∇							
10	□ □ □ D ∇							
11	□							
12	□ □ □ D ∇							
13	□ □ □ D ∇							
14	□ □ □ D ∇							
15	□□□D∇							
16	□							
Totals: Number of steps								

^{*}Actions: "E" for Eliminate; "C" for Combine; "I" for Improve; "M" for Modify; "R" for Rearrange; "O" for Other.