Continuous Improvement Toolkit

SIPOC ANALYSIS



A **SIPOC Map** is a high-level summary of a process which provides an overview of the process at a glance.

SIPOC analysis provides a big picture view of the key elements of a process to understand of the context in which the process occurs.

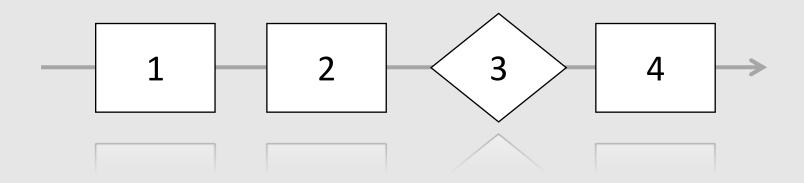


Represents the main components of the process . . .

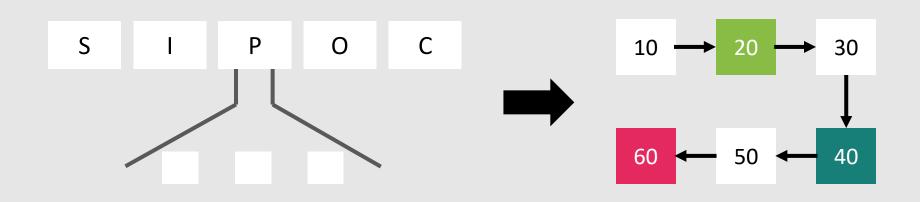


And allows to gather information related to a process including customers, suppliers, inputs and outputs

SIPOC analysis is widely used in process design and process improvement initiatives such as Lean Six Sigma to define the **scope and boundaries** of the process.



This will help to gather **relevant information** about the process when it is too early for a detailed process map or flowchart.



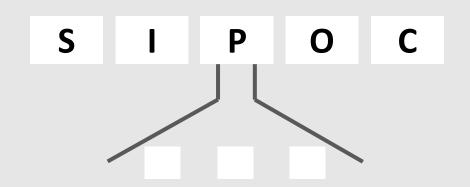
SIPOC analysis is often conducted at the **beginning** of the process improvement initiative.

During the **Define** phase of the DMAIC methodology or during the **planning** phase of Kaizen events.

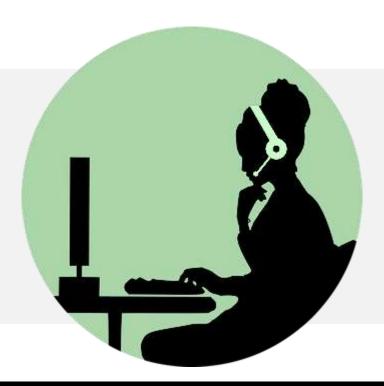




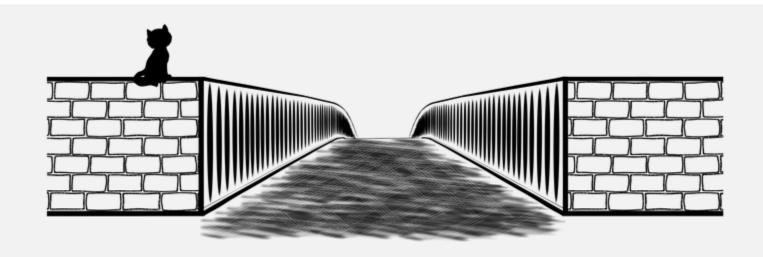
SIPOC analysis can also be used when **investigating** a process to present the information in a format that is easy to view and understand.



And since it considers the customers and their needs, it is a practical way to make sense of the **Voice of the Customer**.



SIPOC analysis helps the team to identify **potential gaps** such as unnecessary inputs, outputs that customers don't want, and process steps that add no value.



BENEFITS

Ensures **everyone understands** the core process

Communicate information about the process to other stakeholders

Defines the **scope** of work for a project

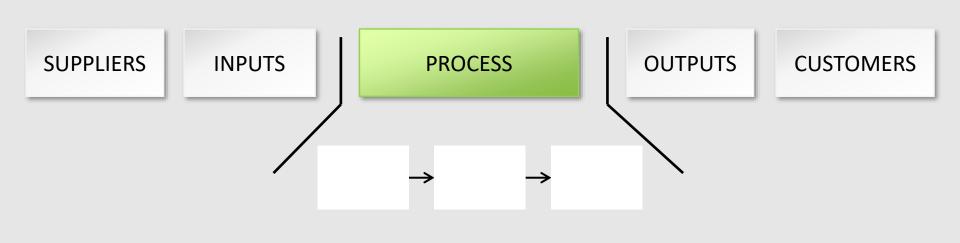
Identify the areas that are within or beyond the control of the team

Helps understanding the **relationships** between inputs and outputs

Helps to start thinking in terms of cause and effect

SIPOC Map

Specifies the **main activities** of the process and identifies the potential suppliers, inputs, outputs, and customers.



SUPPLIERS

Any person or company that supplies inputs



INPUTS

The materials, energy, information, people, customer requirement, customer feedback, and financial resources which are needed to execute the process



PROCESS

The collection of activities that together transform inputs into outputs that is of value to the customer



These are just the major high-level process activities

OUTPUTS

The tangible product or service that results from the process



Can be goods, services, information, reports and decisions

CUSTOMERS

The person or company that receives the outputs of the process



Customers have requirements to be fulfilled

CUSTOMERS

There may be many stakeholders who have something at stake in the success of the process



They don't have to be actual customers of the process







INPUTS



PROCESS



OUTPUTS



CUSTOMERS

Resource suppliers

The providers of the necessary inputs that directly contribute to creating the outputs.

Resources needed by the process

Materials, people, information, and other resources required to execute the process.

Macro description

The sequenced activities that transform the input into value-added outputs to customers.

Process outputs

The products or services resulted from the process (wanted and unwanted).

Process customers

The users or recipients of the outputs.

Suppliers and customers may be **external** or **internal** to the organization or department.





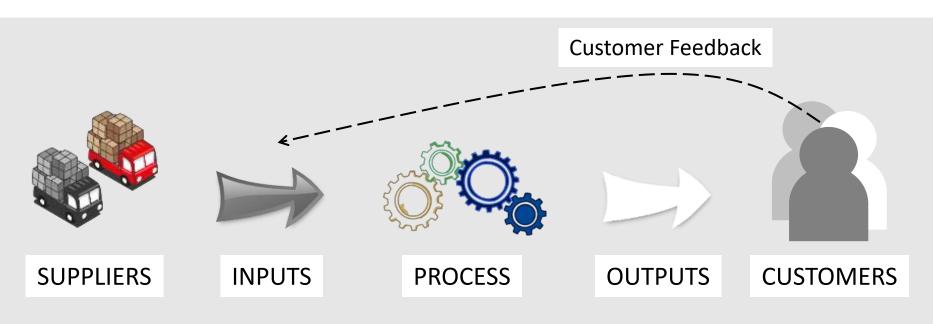


INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL

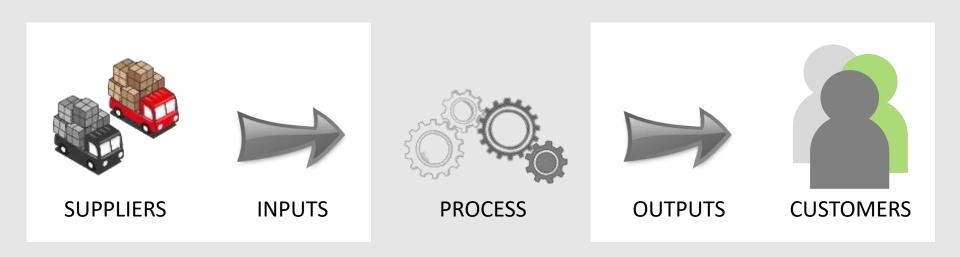
INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL

You receive inputs from your **internal suppliers** and send outputs to your **internal customers**

Process inputs can be reviewed based on the **voice of the customer** feedback on whether the outputs met their requirements.



To give the analysis further depth, you may **link** between suppliers and inputs, or customers and outputs.



EXAMPLE – Submit and Implement an Idea Process

SUPPLIERS

Employees

Evaluation panel

INPUTS

Idea description

Estimated benefits

Costs

Evaluation criteria

PROCESS

Submit an idea

Review and evaluate the idea

Implement the idea

Report results

Appreciate / reward employee

OUTPUTS

Implemented Improvement

Appreciation letter or reward

HR Records

CUSTOMERS

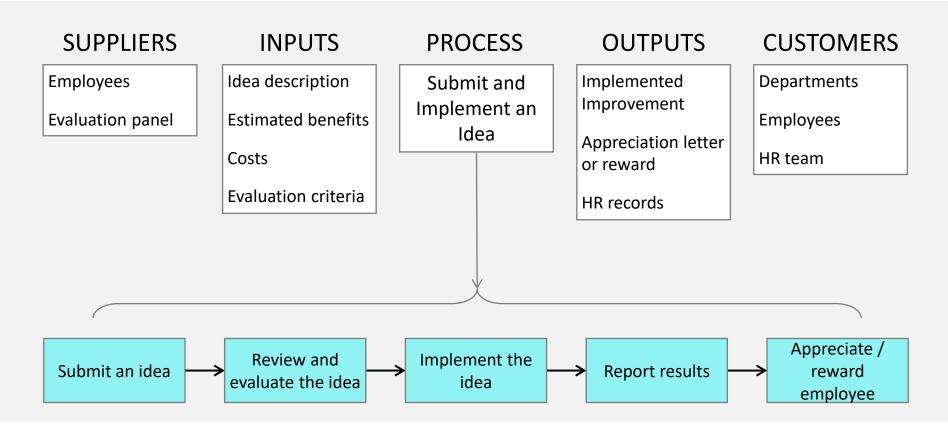
Departments

Employees

HR team

Representing the process and its key elements in a **tabular format**

EXAMPLE – Submit and Implement an Idea Process



EXAMPLE – Purchase a Car Process

SUPPLIERS

Dealers

Individuals

INPUTS

Models

Specifications

Price

Availability

PROCESS

Determine car

Review specifications

Test drive

Negotiate price

Sign paperwork

Collect car

OUTPUTS

Car

Payment

Paperwork

Service contract

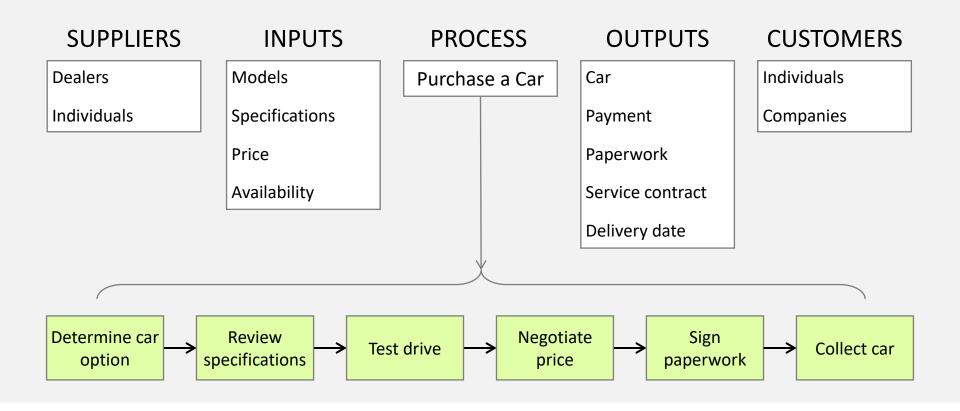
Delivery date

CUSTOMERS

Individuals

Companies

EXAMPLE – Purchase a Car Process



EXAMPLE – Conduct a Job Interview Process

SUPPLIERS

Job agencies

Job applicants

INPUTS

Interview purpose

Applicant profile

Interview place

Time and date

PROCESS

Notify applicant of schedule

Notify interview panel

Prepare questions

Arrange room

Meet applicant

Ask questions

Close interview

OUTPUTS

Interview notes

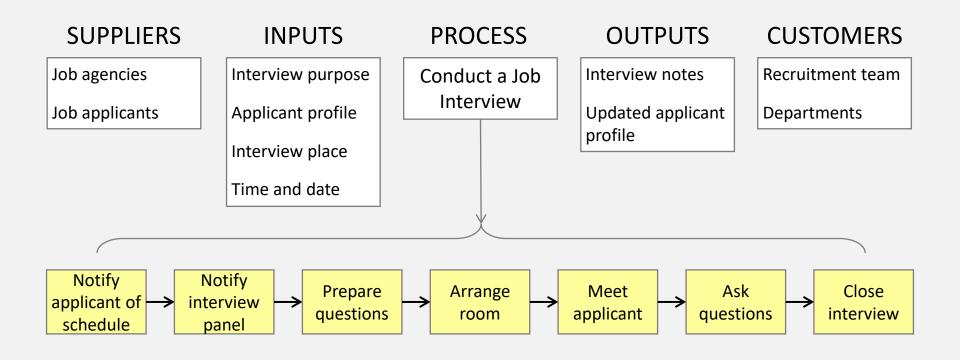
Updated applicant profile

CUSTOMERS

Recruitment team

Departments

EXAMPLE – Conduct a Job Interview Process



How to Conduct a SIPOC Analysis

Clearly explain the purpose for creating the SIPOC map

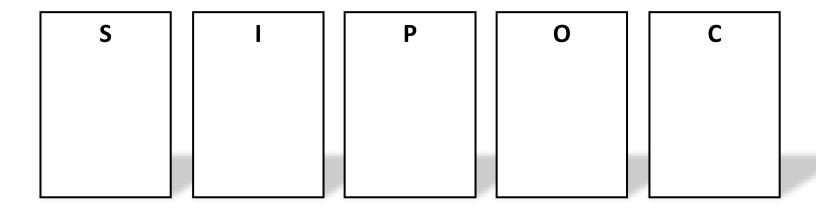
Emphasize that the map must represent the situation as it exist, now how it should be



How to Conduct a SIPOC Analysis

Hang out five flip-charts representing the five SIPOC categories

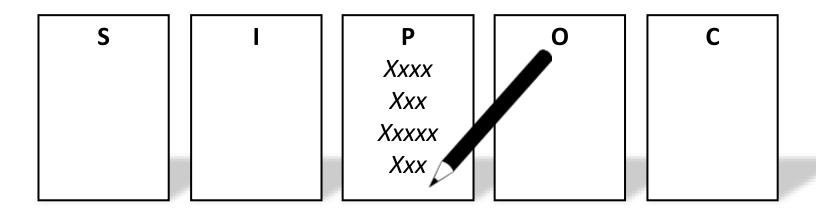
Allow the team to provide inputs on each of the five elements



How to Conduct a SIPOC Analysis

Begin with the process by listing the key highest-level steps

Start with verbs whenever possible



How to Conduct a SIPOC Analysis

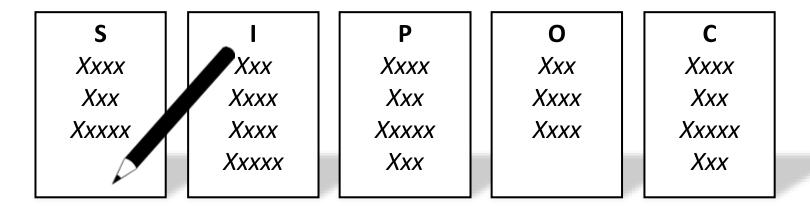
Identify the primary outputs of the process

Identify customers who will receive outputs

How to Conduct a SIPOC Analysis

Identify the inputs required for the process to function properly

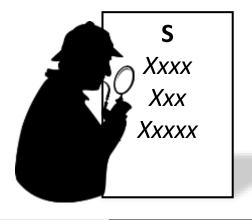
Identify the **suppliers** of those inputs



How to Conduct a SIPOC Analysis

Take time to **ensure** the appropriateness and completeness of the recorded information

Discuss the SIPOC map with key stakeholders to verify accuracy



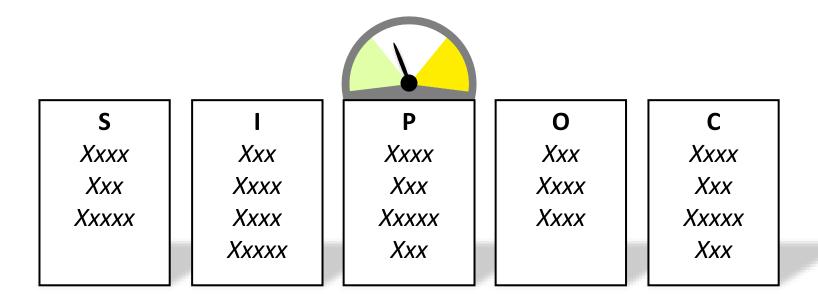
I Xxx Xxxx Xxxx Xxxx

P
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Xxx
Xxxx
Xxxxx

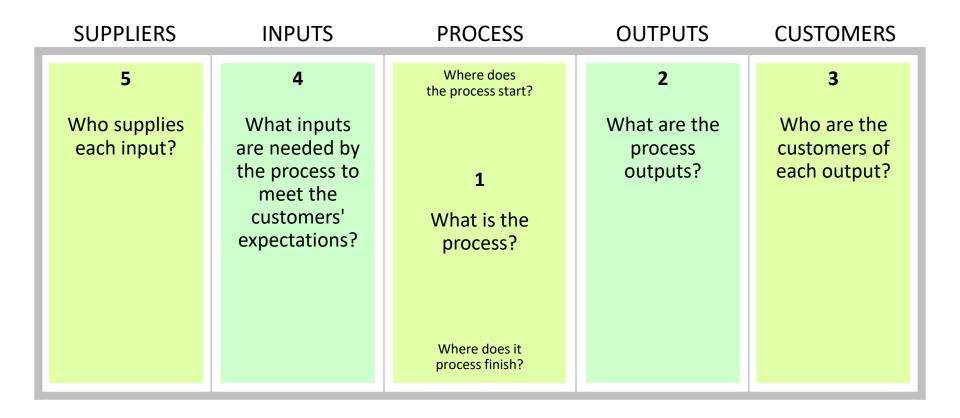
O Xxx Xxxx Xxxx C
Xxxx
Xxx
Xxxx
Xxxx

How to Conduct a SIPOC Analysis

Identify **KPIs** to ensure the capability of the process to deliver an output that meets customer requirements



How to Conduct a SIPOC Analysis



Useful Questions

Where does the
inputs of the
process come
from?

SUPPLIERS

How do you communicate requirements to the suppliers?

INPUTS

- Identify what is needed for the process?What effect do
- what effect do the inputs have on the process and on the outputs?
- How do they affect the process flow?
- What are the requirements for each input?

PROCESS

- What are you producing with the process?
- At what points does the process start and finish?
- How can you summarize the process in few steps (seven steps or less)?
- Does the process feed into another process?

OUTPUTS

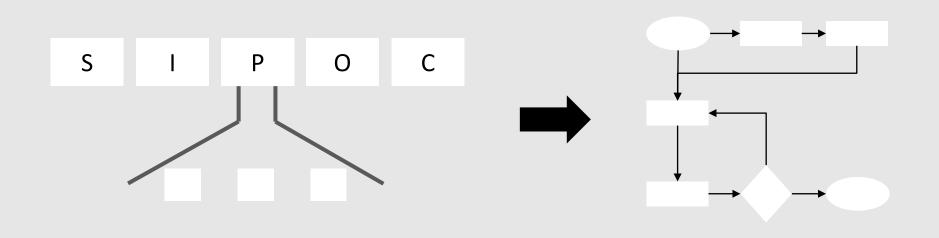
- What product does the process make?
- What other outputs does the process make?

CUSTOMERS

- Who are the customers of these outputs?
- Are they individuals, departments, other processes?
- What are the customers needs & requirements?
- What do the customers expect from each output?

Further Information

In your SIPOC analysis, you have created a top-level process map showing the basic steps of the process.



You may add the details to the process map that you will draw later

Further Information

Sometimes it is useful to display on the SIPOC map **guides** to describe the process, and the **resources** that are required to transform the inputs into outputs.

GUIDES

Policies, procedures, specification, legislation, standards, objectives and targets



RESOURCES

People, equipment, hardware, software, systems, tools and facilities

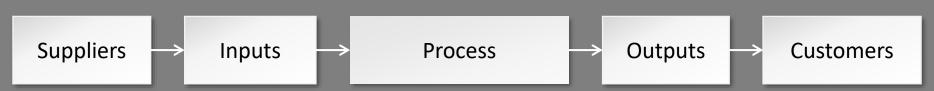
Further Information

Another SIPOC model is the SIPOC+CM . . .

- 'C' stands for the constraints facing the process.
- 'M' stands for the measures being used.

CONSTRAINTS

Such as the shortage in human resources or limited funds



MEASURES

Such as the number of defects or defective units

Further Information

The **IPO** is a simpler model that represents a simpler structure for describing a process.



Widely used in the IT industry

Made with **y** by



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