

KATA 101

August 2, 2018
Wabash Valley Lean Network

presented by
Leigh Ann Schildmeier, Park Avenue Solutions
Steve Ghera, Ghera Consulting



Introduction

Introductions

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this session, you will be able to:

- 1. Describe the 4 steps of the Improvement Kata (IK)
- 2. Explain the 4 steps of P-D-C-A
- 3. Relate the IK to your current CI approach
- 4. Use the 5 questions of the Coaching Kata (CK)
- 5. Know where to locate additional IK references



Disclaimer

The human mind can hold 5 things -- Russ Ackoff

- 1. Data
- 2. Information
- 3. Knowledge
- 4. Understanding
- 5. Wisdom

Data:

There are 4 steps to the Improvement Kata

There are 4 steps to PDCA

The human mind can hold 5 things

- 1. Data
- 2. Information
- 3. Knowledge
- 4. Understanding
- 5. Wisdom

Information:

The 4 steps of Improvement Kata are:

- 1. Set direction
- 2. Establish Current Condition
- 3. Determine Next Target Cond.
- 4. PDCA towards NTC

The 4 steps of PDCA are:

- 1. Plan
- 2. Do
- 3. Check
- 4. Act

The human mind can hold 5 things

- 1. Data
- 2. Information
- 3. Knowledge
- 4. Understanding
- 5. Wisdom

Knowledge:

You know how to <u>use</u> the 4 steps.

Understanding

You know why and how they work. You know the cause / effect relationships (psychology) behind the kata.



Improvement Kata's Roots



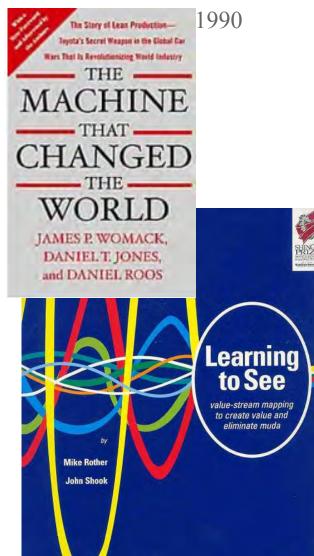
Some say C.I.
History began with the *Venice Arsenal*: a Navy shipyard based on mass production.

Or *Henry Ford* as a more contemporary starting-point: who fused standard work with interchangeable parts and moving conveyance to create flow production.



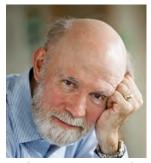


1940's, 1950's, 1960's, 2000's



1998

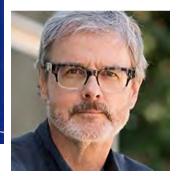
foreword by Jim Womack, Dan Jones



Jim Womack



John Shook



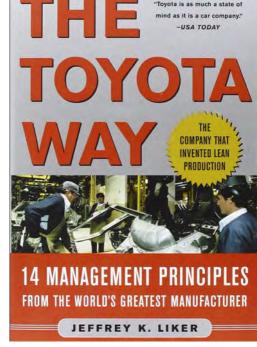
Mike Rother

Lean Grassroots



Jeffrey Liker
Teacher

Student



2003



Many Of Us Practice Lean Like This:

Maximize Customer Value while minimizing waste with a

focus on tools:

- Value Stream Maps
- Visual Management
- Kanban
- Standard Work
- Kaizen
- -5S
- PDCA
- -5 Whys
- Empowerment



How does Continuous Improvement happen in your shop?

- Special people with special training do it.
- Project based
- Long learning cycles
- Tools
- Methods

- Short learning cycles
- Simple approach
- Every person / Every day
- Learning focused improvement results



Common Improvement Approaches

- How do we tend to try to go about problem solving?
 - We brainstorm a list of root causes
 - We brainstorm a list of solutions
 - Vote on the best solutions
 - Create an action plan and implement it......and hope it works!

The focus becomes getting the action plan implemented.....not solving the problem

- But as you move forward in the plan
 - The situation changes
 - Things are learned



symptomatic Improvement: More systematic than scientific

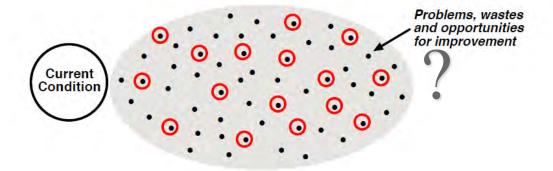
Reactive To Problems

- Troubleshoot to eliminate the problem
 - This scattershot approach may not achieve meaningful improvement that moves the organization forward
- It misspends our limited capacity for making improvements

Short On A Clear Direction

- Hunt for wastes or opportunities
- Random acts of improvement
- Never say "No" to a good problem





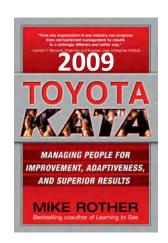
We don't learn much, because we are not experimenting and fully understanding the root cause



How do we CHANGE?

"You can't think your way into a way of acting, but you can act your way into a way of thinking."

- Confluence of Ancient Greek & Hebrew Sayings



2003-2009 WE STUDIED TOYOTA'S MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Due to Toyota's enduring success

Visible Stuff

Visible • Toyota's results

Lean tools & practices



Less Visible Stuff A systematic, scientific way of thinking & acting

Managers as teachers of that way



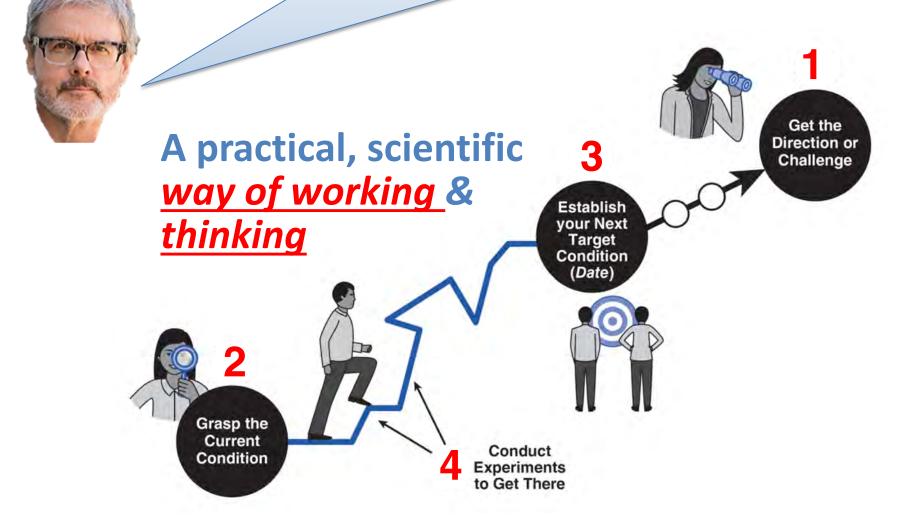


The less visible stuff is a foundation that makes the Lean tools work

© Mike Rother

WE FOUND A PATTERN AT TOYOTA

The four-step "Improvement Kata" model

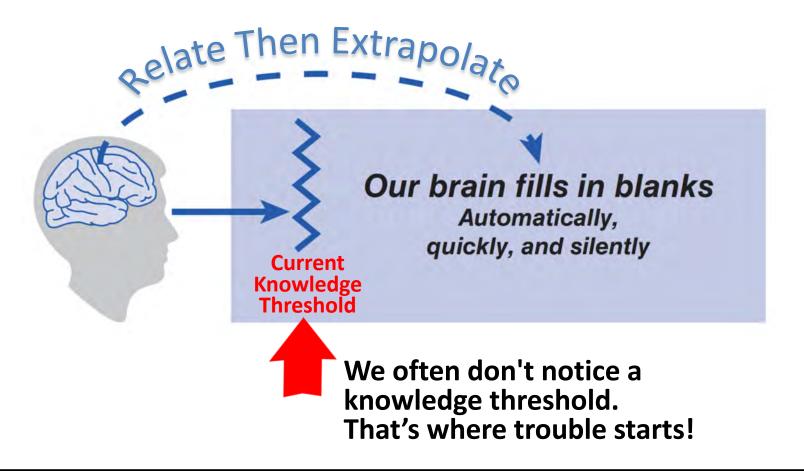




Scientific Thinking

TH HMN MND: PWRFL PTTRN RCGNTN SYSTM

Our brain creates feelings of certainty based on the bits of information it receives





HIMDING TO CONCULCIONE

We need a way to foil this flaw in our mental formulations.



Tom Wujec Summarizes "The Marshmallow Challenge"

From 2010 TED talk



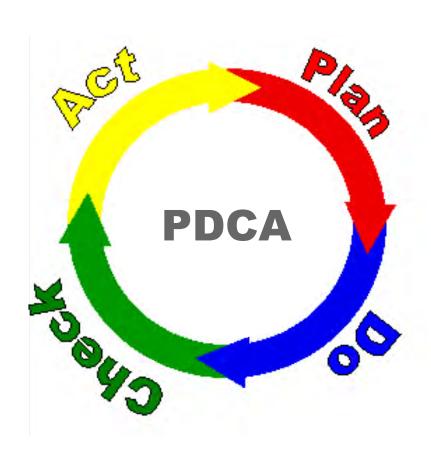


Why Kindergarteners

From 2010 TED talk



Summarizing a Kindergartener's Secret to Spaghetti Success:





A COUNTERMEASURE: SCIENTIFIC THINKING

A routine of *intentional* coordination between what we *predict* will happen next, *seeing* what actually happens, and *adjusting* based on what we *learn* from the difference.

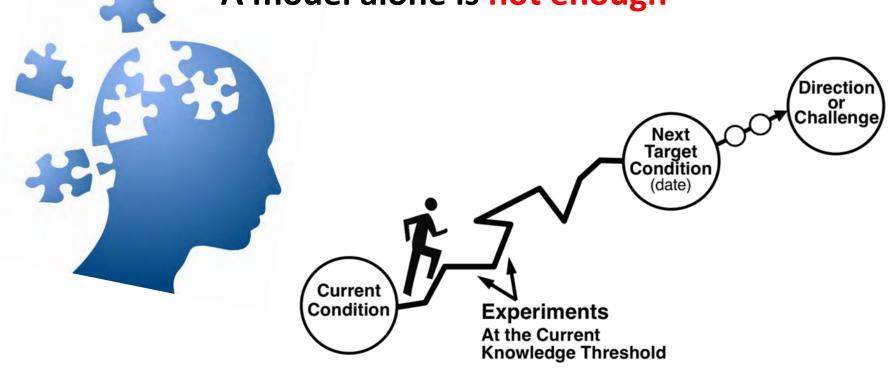




Why don't big people naturally do this?

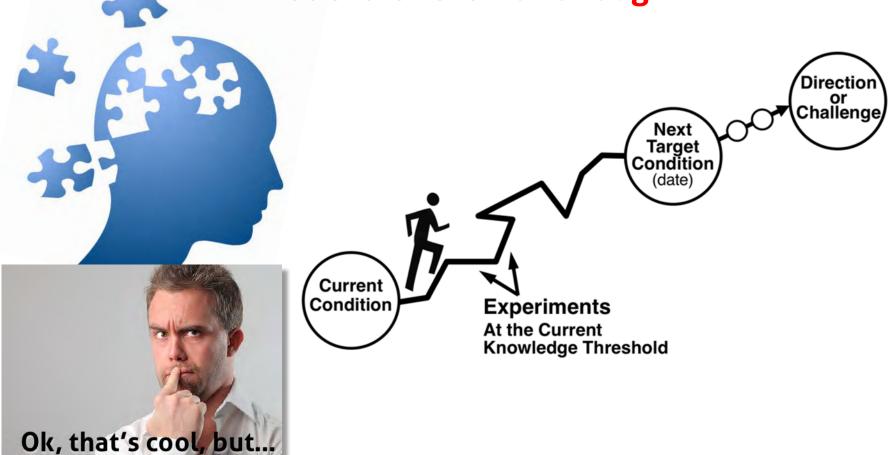
HOW DO YOU ACQUIRE SUCH A WAY OF THINKING?

A model alone is not enough



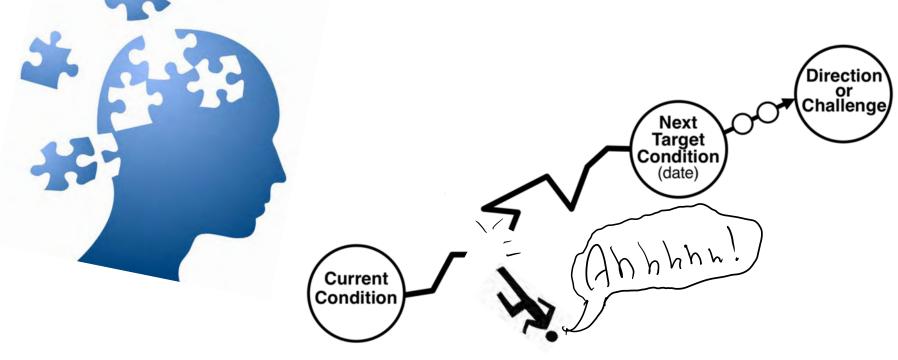
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HOW DO YOU ACQUIRE SUCH A WAY OF THINKING?

A model alone is not enough



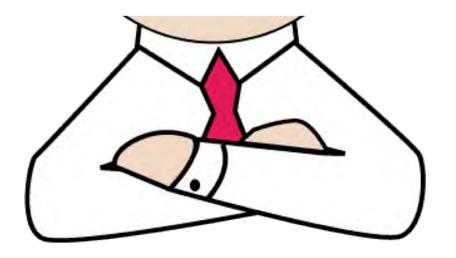


Deliberate Practice

Let's try an experiment

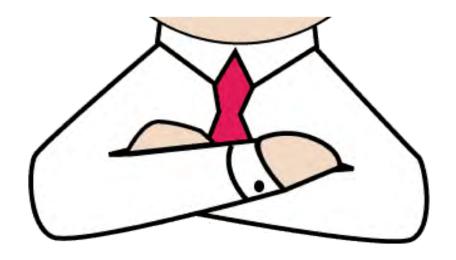
WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO LEARN NEW SKILLS AND CHANGE OUR THINKING?

Take a moment... please cross your arms



LET'S TRY JUST A SMALL CHANGE

Now re-cross them the other way



HOW DID IT FEEL THE SECOND TIME COMPARED TO THE FIRST?



SECOND TIME

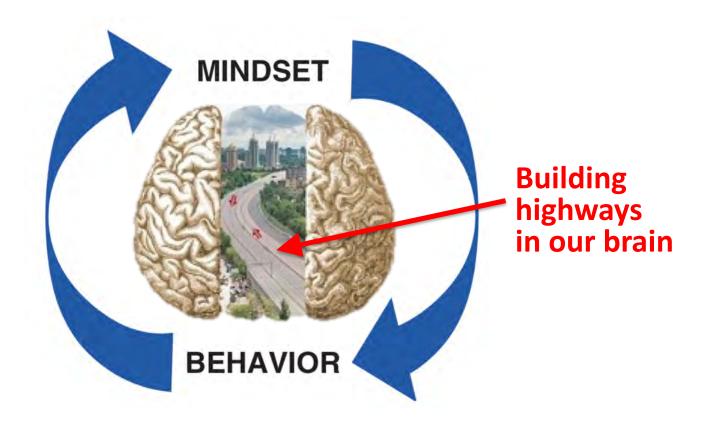


Awkward
Slow
Unnatural
Stiff
Uncomfortable
Difficult
It feels wrong
Had to think about it



OUR THINKING PATTERNS ARE IN A LOOP

You've practiced folding your arms one way for decades



Every time you think or do something, you are more likely to do it again

WHY THE 2nd TIME FEELS DIFFERENT

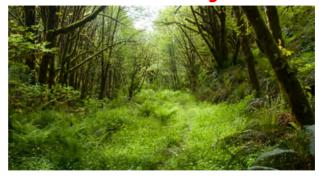
The brain favors practiced neural pathways, to conserve energy and for safety

. ast & Efficient Neural Pathways Our Habits



Crossing arms the usual way
The highways in our brain
require little attention
and energy

Slow and Inefficient Neural Pathways New Ways



Crossing arms the other way
Doing something new or different
requires attention and energy
(at first)



THIS IS WHAT YOU WANT TO FEEL

It means you're building new neural paths (learning)

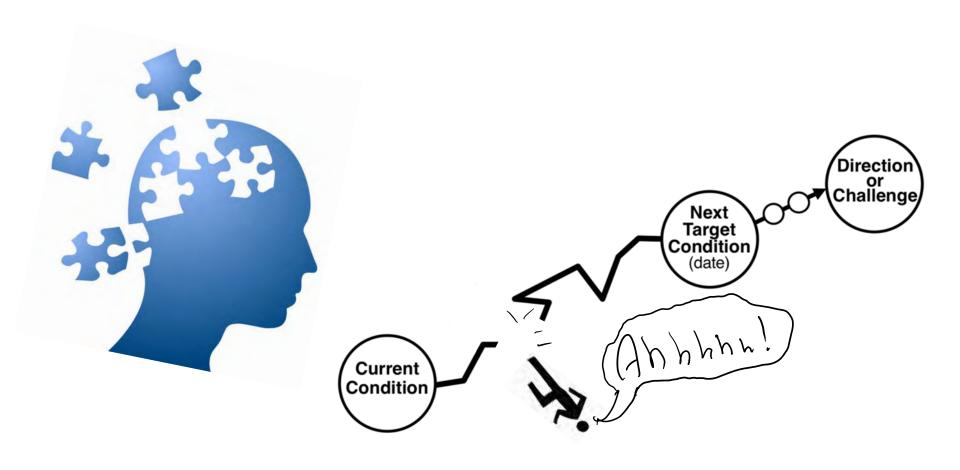


Awkward
Slow
Unnatural
Stiff
Uncomfortable
Difficult
It feels wrong
Had to think about it

This feeling is not a negative thing. It's a positive indicator of someone starting to learn something.

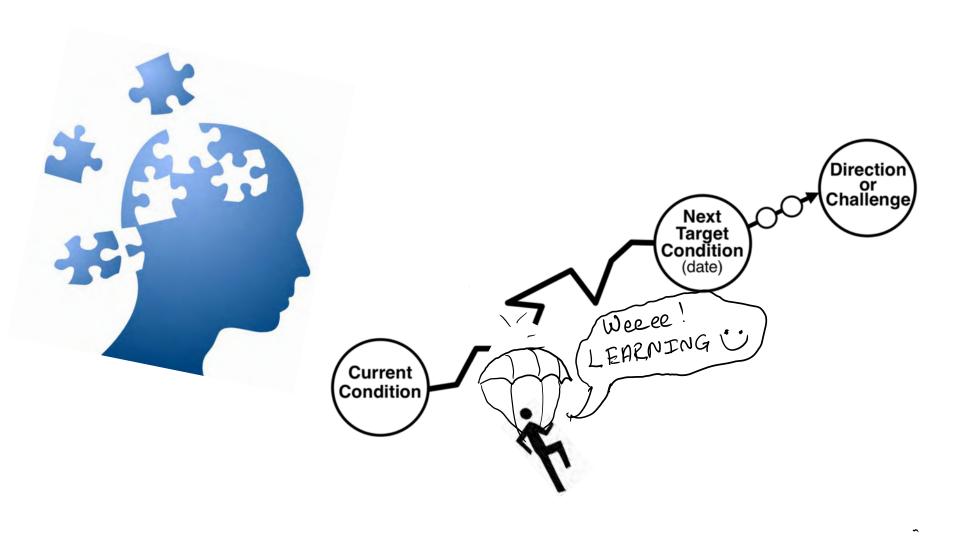
© Mike Rother

STRIVE TO MAKE THIS. . .



© Mike Rother Toyota Kata

FEEL LIKE THIS!



© Mike Rother Toyota Kata

Here's the thing...

Scientific thinking is not our default mode as adults

Scientific Thinking is Learned





Adults are bad at scientific thinking, due to all our learned neural paths



© Mike Rother



AN ANSWER

- Scientific Thinking Pattern
- **2** Techniques of Deliberate Practice

As in sports & music





Toyota Kata brings these two things together

THERE'S ALSO A COACHING KATA

Corrective, situational feedback for each learner



CK
Practicing
Coaching Skills
(The Manager)

REMEMBER: Friends don't let friends Kata alone.

© Mike Rother Toyota Kata



What is KATA?



What is Kata?

A kata is a routine used for passing on know-how



The suffix kata means "way of doing."

It refers to a form, routine, or pattern of behavior, which can be practiced to become second nature.

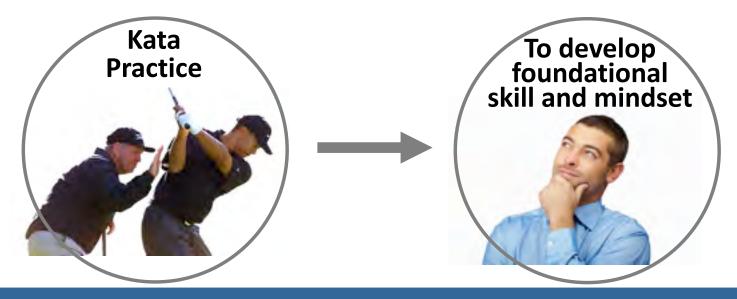
The practicing is done to develop skill.

Some common definitions are:

- A way of doing something
- A pattern, form, routine, or method
- A training drill

WHAT KATA ARE FOR

The Routines of the Improvement Kata and Coaching Kata are Practiced to Develop Scientific Mindset



Beginners should follow Kata EXACTLY; not deviating from them, so the Learner can internalize the patterns.

But with increasing proficiency each Learner can start to (within limits) develop their own style.

Likewise, over time each organization can evolve the Kata it began with to better suit and mesh with its culture. The original Kata evolve into organization-specific practice routines.



THE IMPROVEMENT KATA

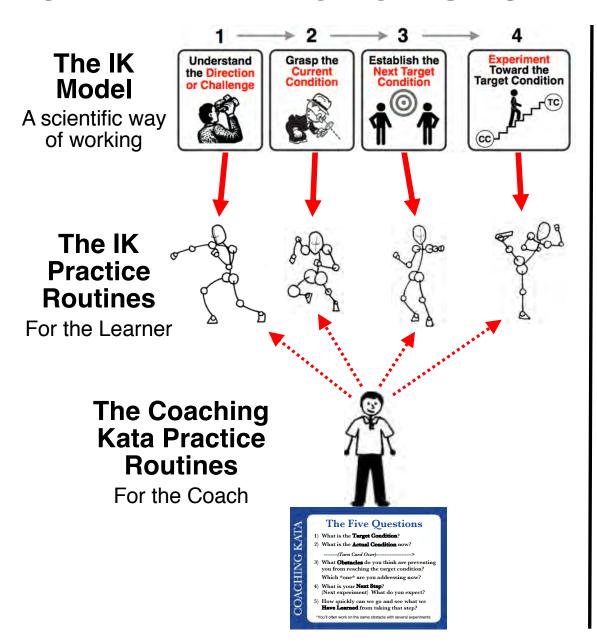
The Improvement Kata is a model of the human creative process. It's a 4-step pattern of establishing target conditions and then working iteratively (scientifically) through obstacles, by learning from them and adapting based on what's being learned.

THE COACHING KATA

The Coaching Kata is a pattern for managers to follow in teaching the Improvement Kata pattern in daily work so that it becomes part of an organization's culture.



START BY PRACTICING FUNDAMENTAL SKILLS



BASIC PRINCIPLES

START PRACTICING THESE Then build on them to suit your organization

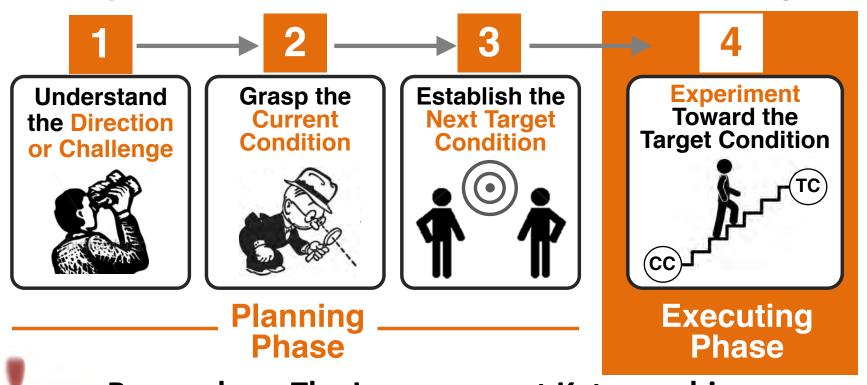
START PRACTICING THESE Then build on them to suit your organization



Improvement Kata IK = 4 STEPS

THE FOUR STEPS OF THE IMPROVEMENT KATA MODEL

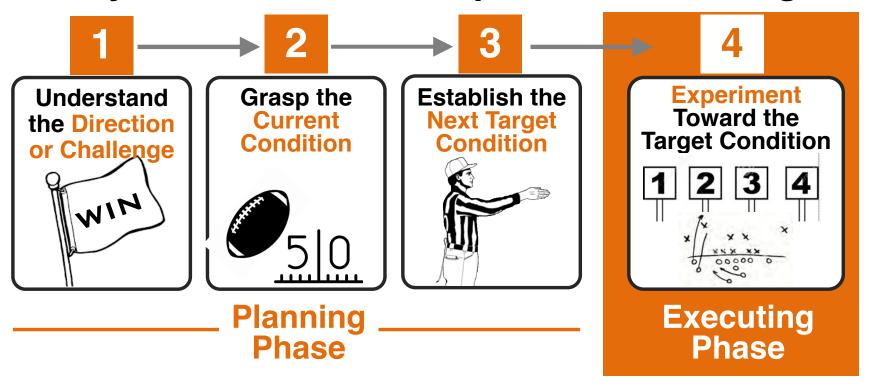
A systematic, scientific pattern of working



Remember: The Improvement Kata combines scientific steps + techniques of deliberate practice for each step, to develop effective problem solving skill

Is that Improvement Kata?

A systematic, scientific pattern of working

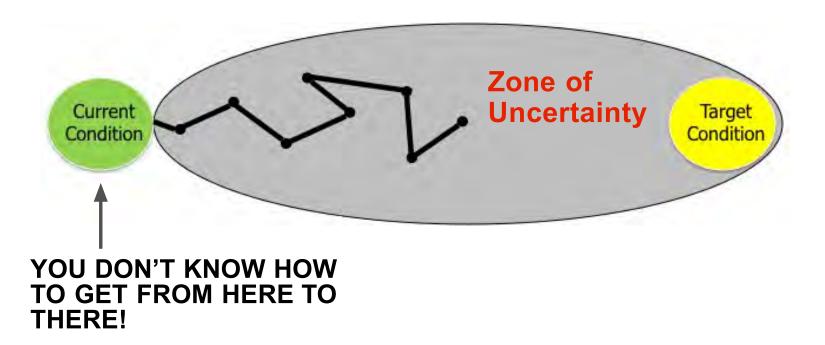


DELIBERATE PRACTICE = set routine to understand what is the challenge, where we want to be, where we are currently, and how we're going to get there.

SCIENTIFIC THINKING = let's try this play to see if we move the ball down the field

STRIVE TOWARD THE TARGET CONDITION THROUGH ITERATIVE LEARNING

Small, rapid experiments advance your knowledge quickly



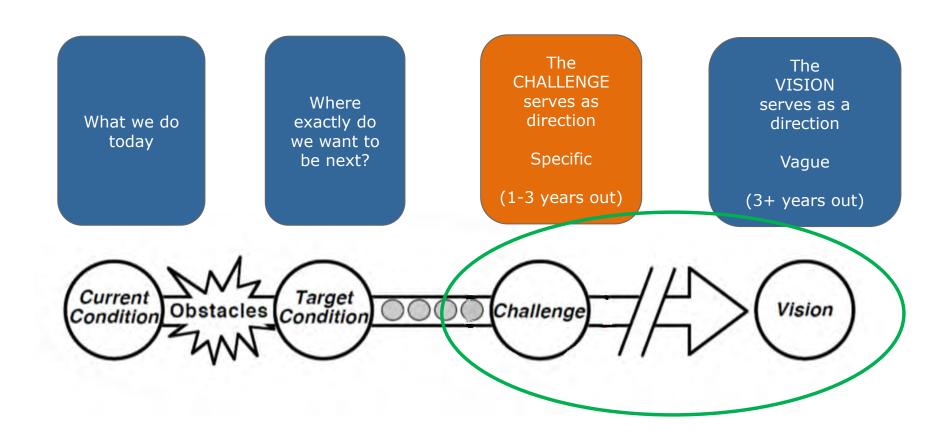


STEP 1 Understand the DIRECTION or CHALLENGE





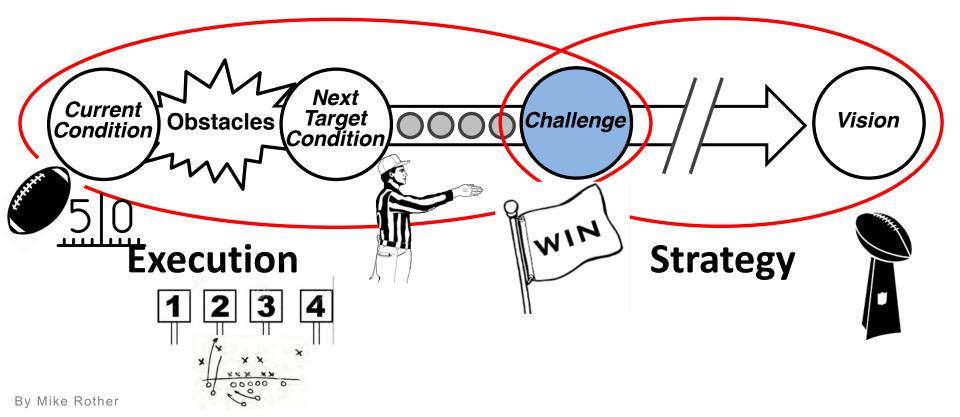
Understand the Direction or Challenge



CONNECTING STRATEGY & EXECUTION The role of Challenge in an organization

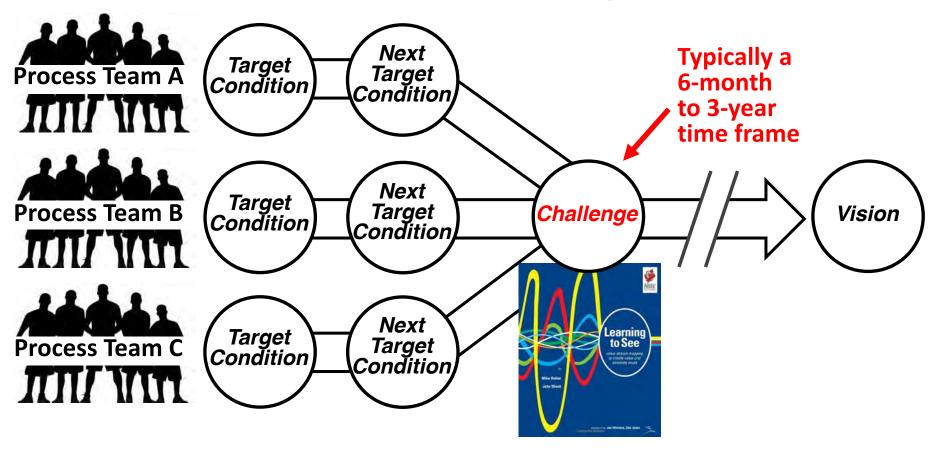
Managers develop people by coaching application practice of the Improvement Kata in the direction of the challenge

Leaders establish the organization's strategic concept (the "rallying point" or overall direction)



THE ROLE OF VALUE STREAM MAPPING

This is a main intended role for VSM





STEP 2 Grasp the CURRENT CONDITION





Grasp the Current Condition

- Determine the current pattern of operation
 - Obtain **FACTS** and **DATA**
 - Don't underestimate the time it takes to get the current condition, but don't try
 to understand everything before establishing the target condition
 - As you conduct PDCA cycles, you will learn more about the current condition
 - -GO and SEE process as it is running!!
- What is needed?
 - Overview of the process
 - High level **BOX DIAGRAMS** or process flow
 - Data takt time, cycle time, yield, set-up time, # of operators, # of shifts, variation/fluctuation, scrap rate, etc.

Identify and track what is needed to understand the current pattern of operation.



Grasp the Current Condition

- Keep gathering information until you can describe how the process operates and performs utilizing quantifiable data and noted patterns.
 - We only know what we know today

| CURRENT | CONDITION / 1 | ARGET COND | TION | Outcome Metric | |
|--|---|--------------------------|------|----------------------------------|--|
| Learner: | Coach: | Focus Process | | Process Metric | |
| | | Current Condition | Date | Target Condition Achieve-by Date | |
| 1 Outcome Performance | Actual output | | | | |
| | Operating time | | | | |
| | Is there overtime? | | | | |
| Customer 2 Demand 2 & Planned Cycle | Requirement | 14 | | | |
| | Takt time | | | | |
| | Planned cycle time | | | | |
| 3 Operating Patterns | Process steps and sequence | | | | |
| | Variation | | | | |
| | Observations about the current operating patterns | | | | |
| 4 Equipment Capacity | Automated equipment constraints? | 1 | | | |
| 5 Core Work | Calculated number of operators | | | | |



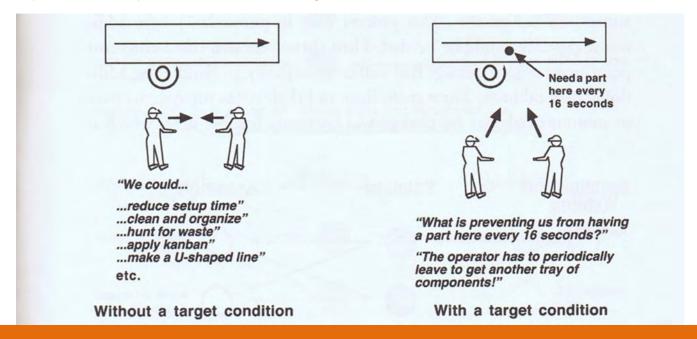
STEP 3 Establish the Next TARGET CONDITION





Establish the Next Target Condition

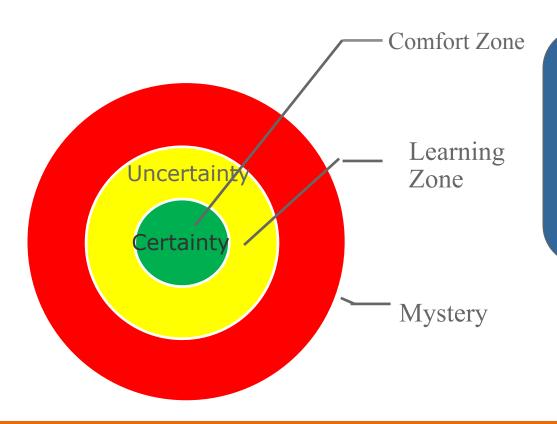
- A target condition describes a desired **FUTURE STATE** (toward the challenge/vision) to be achieved by a **SPECIFIED DATE**.
 - Should be a step in the direction of the challenge/vision.
 - Not about choosing between existing options or best practices. It is about striving to a new performance.
- By setting a target condition and trying to achieve it, you learn why you cannot (Obstacles) -- That's what you work on!





Establish the Next Target Condition

- The target condition should be beyond your "knowledge threshold"
 - Which means, you do not already know how to reach it
 - Requires experimentation and learning to reach it



Improvement Kata helps to experience uncertainty more as an opportunity.

We're using IK as a guide to move us out of our comfort zone.



Required Components of Next Target Condition

- Achieve by Date
 - 1 week for Starter Kata;later 2 weeks to few months
- Desired Outcome
 Performance
 - Outcome Metrics
- Desired Operating Pattern
 - Describe how the processoperates and performs

The clarity of the Target Condition should be so clear that you've seen the Future State.

| | Q | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| CURRENT | CONDITION / T | TION | Outcome Metric | | |
| Learner: | Coach: | Focus Process | | Process Metric | |
| | | Current Condition | Date | Target Condition | Achieve-by Date |
| 1 Outcome Performance | Actual output | | | | |
| | Operating time | | | | |
| | Is there overtime? | | | | |
| Customer Demand & Planned Cycle | Requirement | | | | |
| | Takt time | | | | |
| | Planned cycle time | 1 - | | | |
| 3 Operating Patterns | Process steps and sequence | | | | |
| | Variation | | | | |
| | Observations about the current operating patterns | | | | |
| 4 Equipment Capacity | Automated equipment constraints? | | | | |
| 5 Core Work | Calculated number of operators | | | | |



What is an Obstacle?

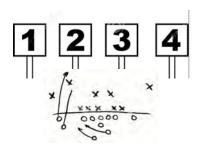
Obstacles are problems that appear to be preventing you from reaching the Target Condition... stated as problems. Obstacles are often mistakenly stated as countermeasures or solutions that the Learner already has in mind.

| OBSTACLE EXAMPLES | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| POOR | GOOD | | | | | |
| "Lack of a standard" | "Variability in how the work is done" | | | | | |

Looks like Learner is already thinking that they want to implement a standard as a solution. Too soon!

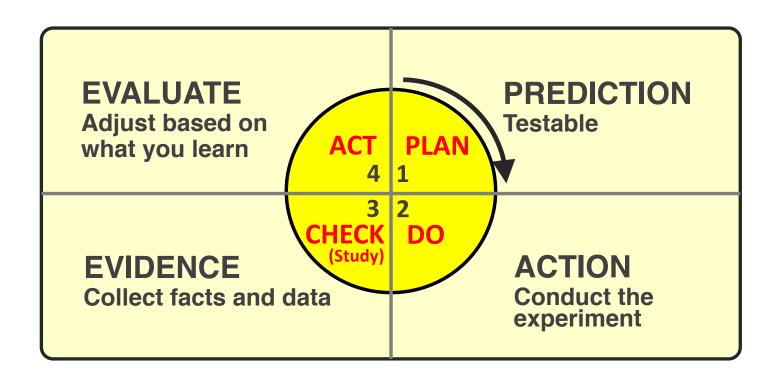


STEP 4 PDCA toward the Target Condition



THE SCIENTIFIC LEARNING CYCLE

Is sometimes called "Plan-Do-Check-Act" or "Plan-Do-Study-Act"

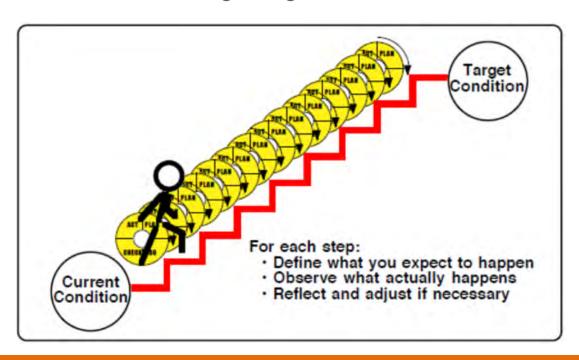




Daily PDCA Toward the Target Condition

- PDCA is a scientific process of acquiring knowledge
 - Learning along the way to the target condition
 - Iterative process
- Look for the knowledge threshold....this is where you should do the next PDCA experiment
 - The point at which you have no data or facts and start guessing
 - "We think that...."
 - "I don't know if....."
 - "Maybe it's...."

Goal is small, rapid PDCA cycles to the Target condition



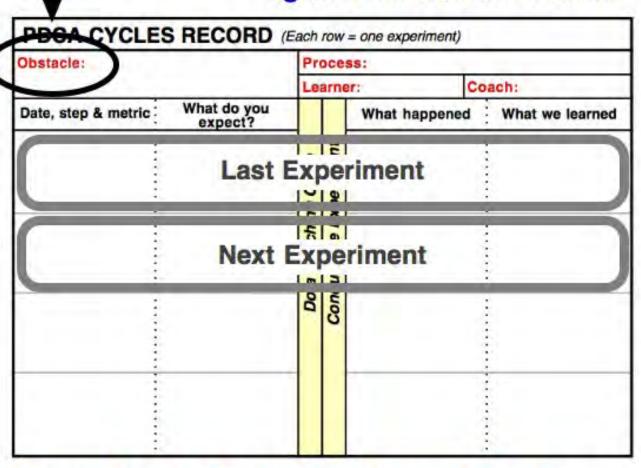
LAYOUT OF THE PDCA CYCLES RECORD

One obstacle per form*

Each row = one experiment against the current obstacle

This is the obstacle to the target condition, that you are currently working

* Whenever the Learner starts working on a new obstacle, s/he should start a new PDCA Cycles Record

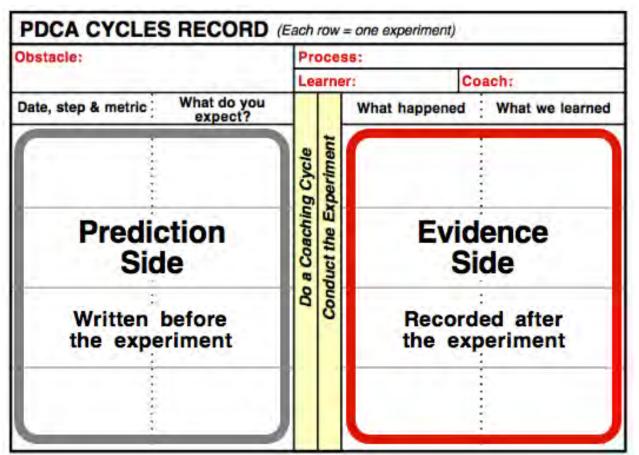




It usually takes a series of experiments in order to overcome an obstacle

LAYOUT OF THE PDCA CYCLES RECORD

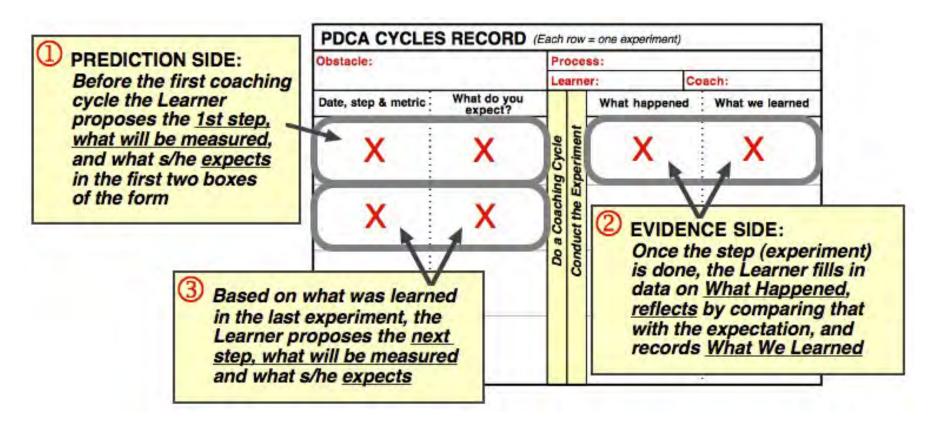
The prediction side and the evidence side



The prediction side (LEFT) is where you plan the next experiment and predict the outcome

The evidence side (RIGHT) is where you record what actually happened, compare that with the prediction and record what you learned

How to use the PDCA Cycles Record The pattern of the form repeats with each experiment. Each row = one experiment.



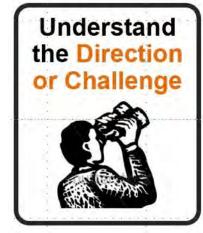
In a coaching cycle the Learner reads the form from led to right, in response to the Coach's questions



Coaching Kata CK = 5 QUESTIONS



Coaching Kata









Teaching the
Improvement Kata pattern
through coached practice

Based on daily coaching cycles with **The Five Questions**



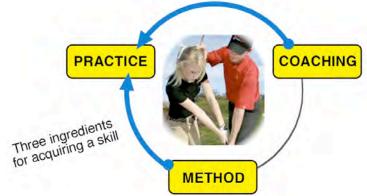
Coaching Kata

Park Avenue

Coaching Kata

- What is the focus of the Coach?
 - Ensure the learner is following good procedure as the team conducts experiments
 - Teaching a way of thinking and acting
 - Building a normal daily routine form a habit
- Why Coaching Cycles?
 - Facilitate improvement kata skill development of learners
 - Develop their own effective coaching habits

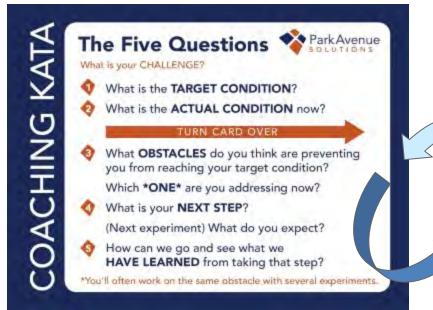
• Power of the 5 questions is great, when you know how to ask them and how to respond to the answers you get





Coaching Kata The 5 Owest

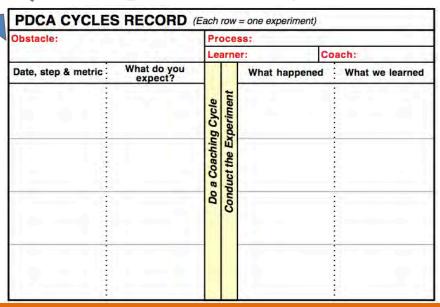
The 5 Questions



The 5 Questions Card Used by the COACH

PDCA Cycle Log Used by the LEARNER 5 Questions
=
One PDCA Cycle
=
One Coaching Cycle

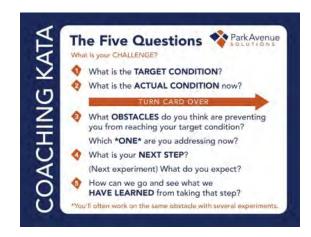
Rapid PDCA Cycles





Coaching Kata – The 5 Questions in Detail

- 1) What is the target condition?
 - Show me what the process should look like (steps, sequence, times, material, etc.)
 - What is the process metric?
 - What is the outcome metric?
- 2) What is the actual condition now?
 - Show me the current facts and data
 - What did you plan as your LAST STEP?
 - What did you EXPECT to happen?
 - What ACTUALLY HAPPENED?
 - What did you LEARN?
- 3) What obstacles are currently preventing you from reaching the target condition? Which **ONE** is being addressed?
- 4) What is your next step?
 - A next step can be further analysis
 - What do you expect?
- 5) When can we go and see what we have learned from taking that step?
 - Can we take this step now?



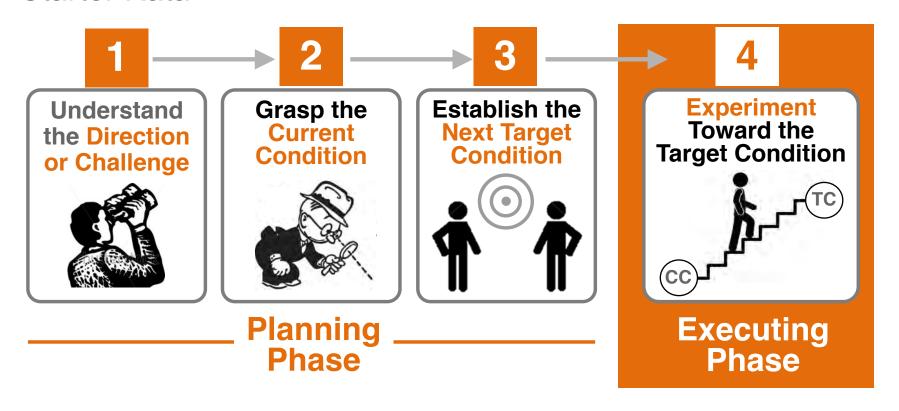




Final Thoughts



Starter Kata



Starter Kata requires that you follow the 4 Steps of the Improvement Kata rigidly at the beginning in order to form new habits of thinking and acting.



It's time for YOU to try it!

More information and Starter Kata Kit available at

StarterKata.com



Thank You

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Mike Rother and Leigh Ann Schildmeier KataCon4 February 2018

Stay tuned for Part 2

"How to Kata"

WORKSHOP

November 1, 2018 @ Rolls-Royce, Indianapolis, IN