#### Overview of Six Sigma



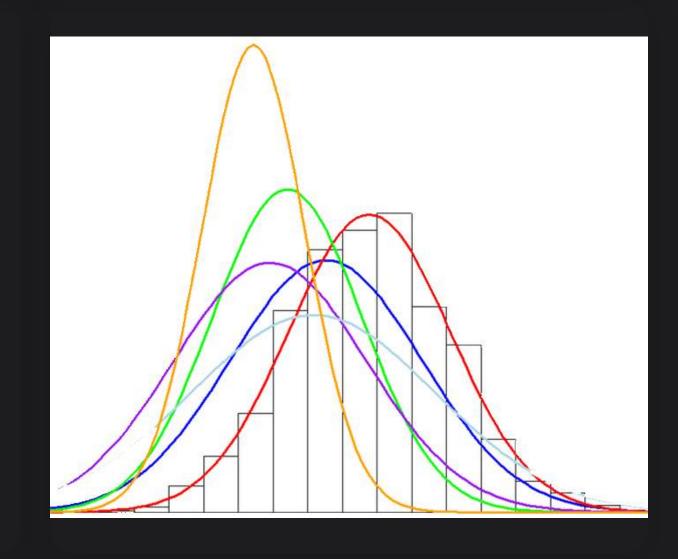
Michael Parker

# In Statistics, the Greek Letter sigma ( $\sigma$ )

Refers to "Standard Deviation," a Measure of Variation.

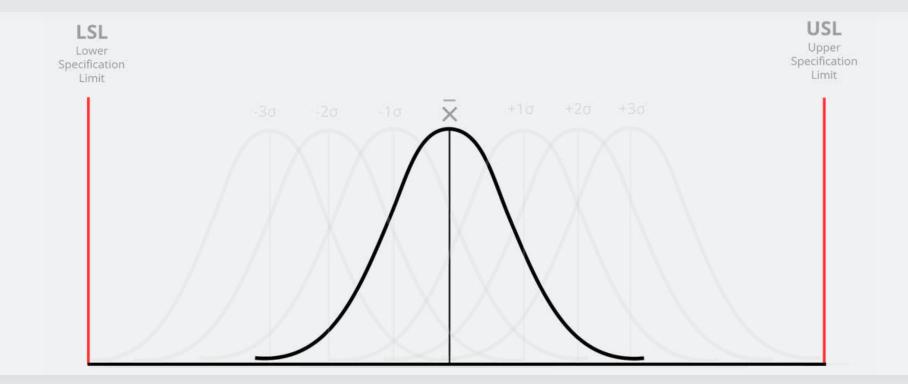
## In Business, Variation (a) Exists in All Processes

Variation Occurs Naturally and/or by Special Cause. It Doesn't Matter if You're Creating Widgets in Production, or Serving Patients in Healthcare.



### A Six Sigma Process

A Six Sigma Process Has **Six (6)** & Between its Mean and the Nearest Specification Limit. There is Ample Room for Natural Variation. This Process Only Yields **3.4 Defects per Million Opportunities**.

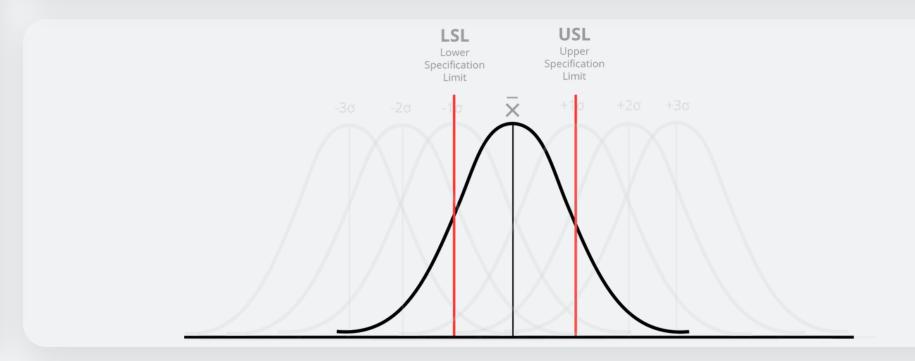


Specification Limits
Can Be Set by
Customers or
Businesses

- ✓ LSL = Lower Specification Limit
- ✓ USL = Upper Specification Limit

### A One Sigma Process

A One Sigma Process Has Only One (1)  $\sigma$  Between its Mean and the Nearest Specification Limit. There is No Room for Natural Variation. This Process Yields Nearly 70% Defects.



Specification Limits
Can Be Set by
Customers or
Businesses

- ✓ LSL = Lower Specification Limit
- ✓ USL = Upper Specification Limit

### In Six Sigma:

Sigma (a) is the Measure.

Six (6) is the Goal.

# D.M.A.I.C is the Method...

## D.M.A.I.C. is a Project Management Methodology.

D.M.A.I.C. is Used When We Don't Know the Answer.

Otherwise, Use a Traditional Project Management Method Like Waterfall or Agile.

## D.M.A.I.C. Methodology

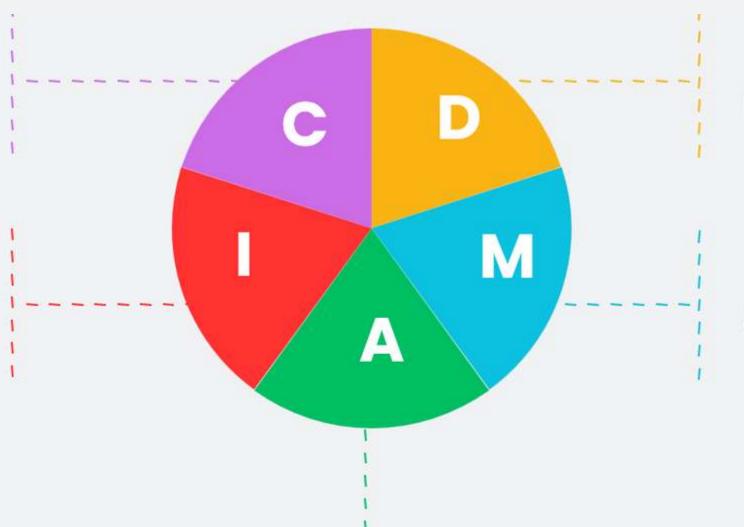
Six Sigma follows a methodology that is conceptually rooted in the principles of a five-phase project. Each phase has a specific purpose and specific tools and techniques that aid in achieving the phase objectives.

#### **Control Phase Objective**

Set Controls, Monitor, and Maintain Solutions

#### **Improve Phase Objective**

Design and Develop or Test Solutions.
Validate & Implement Solutions



#### **Define Phase Objective**

Define and Quantify the Problem and Objective

#### **Measure Phase Objective**

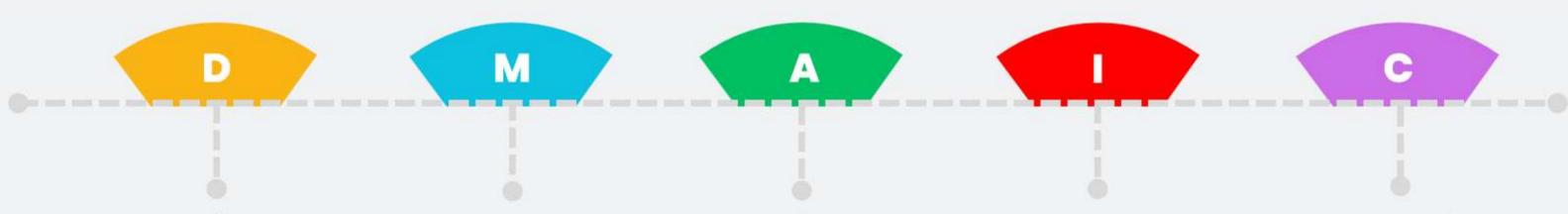
Baseline Process, Validate Measures, Identify All Possible X's

#### **Analyze Phase Objective**

Analyze X's, Eliminate

#### D.M.A.I.C. is a Process Taught from Define Through Control

However, D.M.A.I.C. is NOT Strictly Linear



#### Define

- · Define the Problem
- · Define the Goal
- Project Charter
  - Business Case
  - Problem Statement
  - · Primary Metric
  - · Project Team
  - Project Scope
- High-Level Process Map
- Pareto Charts

#### Measure

- Identify Possible X's
  - Brainstorm
  - · Cause & Effect Diagram
  - Cause & Effect Matrix
  - FMEA
- Detailed Process Maps
  - Multi-Level
  - SIPOC
  - Functional Map
  - Thought Map
- FMEA
- Measurement Sys. Analysis
- Process Capability
- Basic Statistics

#### Analyze

- Eliminate Insignificant X's
- Identify Critical X's
- Patterns of Variation
- Inferential Statistics
- · Hypothesis Testing
  - Normal Data
  - Non-Normal Data

#### **Improve**

- Design Solution(s)
- Test/Validate Solution(s)
- Implement Solution(s)
- Correlation
- Linear Regression
  - Simple Regression
  - Multiple Regression
  - Stepwise Regression
- Binary Logistic Regression
   Design of Experiment
  - Full Factorial DOE
  - Fractional Factorial DOE

#### Control

- · Maintain Solution(s)
- Lean Controls
  - Control Methods 5S
  - Kanban
  - Poke-Yoke
- · Statistical Process Control
- Control Plans
  - · CBA, ROI
  - Training Plan
  - · Communication Plan
  - · Response Plans

Any Tool, Technique, or Concept Can Be Applied or Utilized in Any Phase

# The Six Sigma Approach...

The Six Sigma Approach to Problem-Solving is Y=f(x)

## Y=f(x) is a transfer function.

It is a Mathematical Expression of the Relationship Between the Inputs and Outputs of a System.



- ✓ It is critical that you understand and embrace this concept.
- ✓ Y = f(x) is the Relational Transfer Function That is Used by All Six Sigma Practitioners.
- As a Six Sigma Practitioner, Your Job is to Use The DMAIC Methodology, Weed Through All the Noise, and Identify the Critical X's

## Six Sigma Roles and Responsibilities

Six Sigma Has A Hierarchy of Certification Levels, Key Roles, and Teaching and Mentoring responsibilities that Combined, Instill a Culture of Continuous Improvement.

### Six Sigma Designations

LSS = Lean Six Sigma

SS = Six Sigma

YB = Yellow Belt

GB = Green Belt

BB = Black Belt

- MBBs and BBs Facilitate Training and Mentor Others.
- Master Black Belts Advise Champions and Sponsors.
- Champions and Sponsors Should be Yellow Belt Trained.

MBB = Master Black Belt

## Yellow Belt (YB)

The Subject Matter Expert (SME) who understands Six Sigma projects, roles, and even some tools and techniques.



## Green Belt (GB)

Following in the path of the Black Belt is the Green Belt who engages in Six Sigma while maintaining their existing role.



## Black Belt (BB)

The Black Belt is the marquee player in the Six Sigma arena. Self-starter, skilled, educated, and sometimes even in a dedicated role.



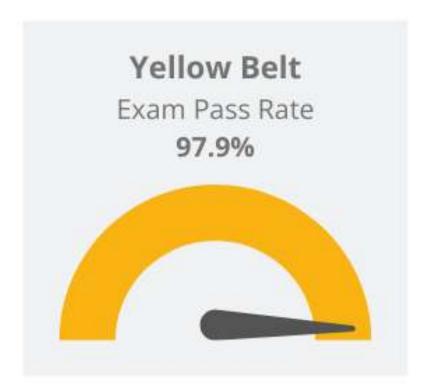
### Master Black Belt (MBB)

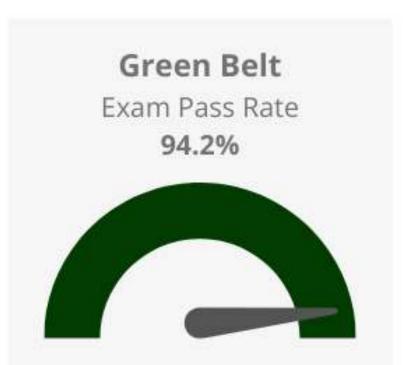
Master Black Belts have the highest level of certification, leadership experience, and project experience.

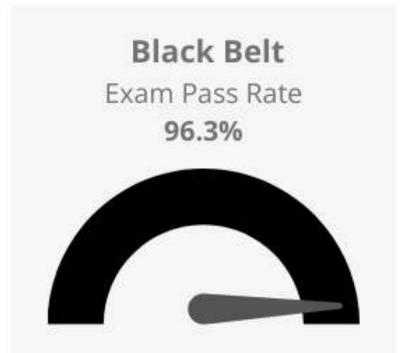


#### Certifications: 5,299



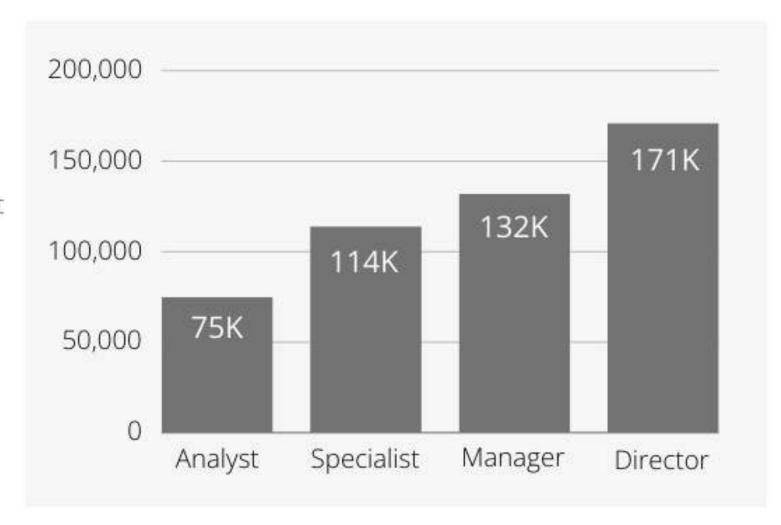






#### Certification Related Average Annual Salaries

Quality and Continuous Improvement positions requesting Six Sigma certification. Sources: Salary.com, LinkedIn, ZipRecruiter. Data as of January 2024. Scale: Dollars, Annual Salary.





## Earn Your Certification Today and Advance Your Career Forever!

**Get Started**