Continuous Improvement Toolkit

Responsibility Assignment Matrix

Managing **Deciding & Selecting Planning & Project Management* Pros and Cons PDPC** Risk Importance-Urgency Mapping RACI Matrix Stakeholders Analysis Break-even Analysis **RAID Logs FMEA** Cost -Benefit Analysis **PEST** PERT/CPM **Activity Diagram** Force Field Analysis Fault Tree Analysis **SWOT** Voting Project Charter Roadmaps **Pugh Matrix Gantt Chart** Risk Assessment* Decision Tree **TPN Analysis PDCA Control Planning** Matrix Diagram Gap Analysis **OFD** Traffic Light Assessment Kaizen **Prioritization Matrix** Hoshin Kanri Kano Analysis How-How Diagram **KPIs** Lean Measures Paired Comparison Tree Diagram** Critical-to Tree Standard work **Identifying &** Capability Indices **OEE** Cause & Effect Matrix Pareto Analysis Simulation TPM**Implementing** RTY Descriptive Statistics **MSA** Confidence Intervals Understanding Mistake Proofing Solutions*** Cost of Quality Cause & Effect Probability Distributions ANOVA **Pull Systems** JIT **Ergonomics Design of Experiments** Reliability Analysis Graphical Analysis Hypothesis Testing Work Balancing Automation Regression Bottleneck Analysis Visual Management Scatter Plot Correlation **Understanding Run Charts** Multi-Vari Charts Flow Performance 5 Whys Chi-Square Test 5S **Control Charts** Value Analysis Relations Mapping* Benchmarking Fishbone Diagram **SMED** Wastes Analysis Sampling **TRIZ***** Time Value Map Process Redesign Brainstorming Focus groups **Interviews** Analogy SCAMPER*** IDEF0 Nominal Group Technique SIPOC Photography Mind Mapping* Value Stream Mapping **Check Sheets** Attribute Analysis Flow Process Chart Process Mapping Affinity Diagram **Measles Charts** Surveys Visioning **Flowcharting** Service Blueprints Lateral Thinking **Data** Critical Incident Technique Collection Creating Ideas** **Designing & Analyzing Processes Observations**

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- Useful in clarifying roles and responsibilities in cross-functional projects and processes.
- Describes the participation by various roles in completing tasks for a project or a business process.
- □ Also known as **RACI Matrix**.
- □ RACI Acronym derived from the four key responsibilities:

Responsible	Consulted	
Accountable	Informed	

Responsible

The doer

Consulted

Can tell more

Accountable

Sign off work

Informed

Kept in the picture

Responsible:

- □ This is the person responsible for actually doing the work.
- □ There can be a number of doers in any task.
- □ There is at least one role with a participation type of responsible.
- □ Others can be delegated to assist in the work required.
- □ They may be a team leader who will engage others to do the work.

Accountable:

- □ The one who delegates the work to those responsible.
- □ The one who ensures the work is completed to time, budget and quality.
- □ They may be the same person as the responsible person (when the team is small) or they may be the responsible person's manager.
- ☐ There must be only one accountable specified for each task or deliverable.
- □ They are also responsible in approving the completed work.



Consulted:

- □ The subject-matter experts in a particular area or topic.
- □ They possess special knowledge or skills in a particular area of endeavor.
- □ It is useful to ask them for input and get their opinion.
- □ This may be through surveys, meetings, focus groups, reviews, etc.
- □ Their opinion may be taken into account, however, they don't have authority to change the work or block completion (unless explicitly given).

Informed:

- □ Those who are kept up-to-date on progress as their work depends on the task.
- □ They are often updated only on completion of the task.
- □ They have no say about the outcomes and no control over how it is implemented.
- □ This may also include other departments who might be impacted in some way.
- keeping them informed is known to be good practice, although the style and timing of this must also be carefully planned.



Tips:

- RACI planning is useful also for highlighting issues such as:
 - · Too many cooks.
 - Not enough communication.
- □ Very often the role that is accountable for a task may also be responsible for completing it.
- □ Outside of this exception, it is recommended that each role in the project or process for each task receive, at most, just one of the participation types.



Example – Assigning People to a Project:

	Adam	Sami	Ali	Harvey	Sara
Collect data	A	R		R	
Analyze data		I	A/R	С	
Order parts	A	Ι		С	R
Document	A/R	I	С	I	С

Example: Assigning Roles to a Project:

	Manager	Designer	Writer	Sales	Admin
Project planning	A	С	С	С	R
Content review	C	I	A/R	C	I
Site building	A	R	I	C	I
Testing	С	R	I	I	A/R
Sales follow-up	A	С	С	R	С