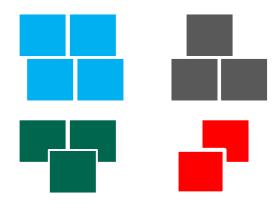
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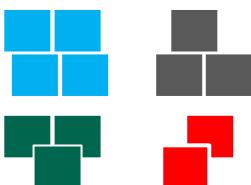
Affinity Diagram



Managing **Deciding & Selecting Planning & Project Management* Pros and Cons PDPC** Risk Importance-Urgency Mapping RACI Matrix Stakeholder Analysis Break-even Analysis **RAID Logs FMEA** Cost Benefit Analysis **PEST** PERT/CPM **Activity Diagram** Force Field Analysis Fault Tree Analysis **SWOT Pugh Matrix** Project Charter Roadmaps Voting **Gantt Chart Decision Tree** Risk Assessment* 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 and Effect Matrix Pareto Analysis Simulation **TPM Implementing** RTY **MSA** Descriptive Statistics Confidence Intervals Understanding Mistake Proofing Solutions*** Cost of Quality **Cause & Effect** Probability Distributions ANOVA Pull Systems JIT Ergonomics Design of Experiments Work Balancing Reliability Analysis Graphical Analysis Hypothesis Testing 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 Relationship Mapping* Benchmarking Fishbone Diagram **SMED** Waste Analysis TRIZ*** Sampling Focus groups Brainstorming Process Redesign Time Value Map Analogy **Interviews** SCAMPER*** IDEF0 Value Stream Mapping **SIPOC** Photography Nominal Group Technique Mind Mapping* **Check Sheets** Measles Charts Affinity Diagram **Attribute Analysis** Flow Process Chart Process Mapping Ouestionnaires Visioning **Flowcharting** Service Blueprints Lateral Thinking Data Critical Incident Technique Collection Creating Ideas** **Designing & Analyzing Processes Observations**

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- □ Affinity Diagram helps categorize and organize a large number of fragmented uncertain information into logical cohesive groups.
- □ The goal is to create a limited number of groups.
- □ This results in better idea selection or a problem that is better understood.
- □ Also known as KJ Analysis.

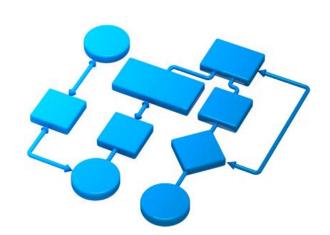


When to Use It?

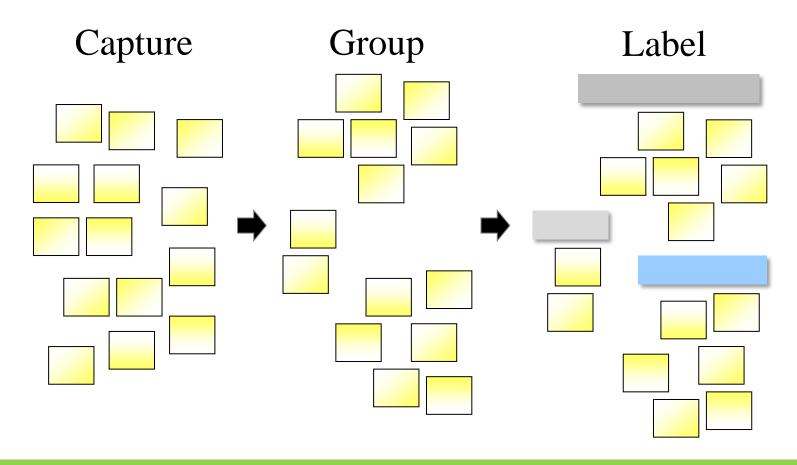
- □ Used during idea-generation brainstorming sessions.
 - It stimulates creative right-brained thoughts.
- □ Used during problem-solving sessions.
 - When information is subjective or held by different people, but no clear picture of the problem is emerging yet.
- □ Used to capture the voice of the customer.
 - It is used to find messages in customer statements from questionnaires, interviews, or focus groups.

Approach:

- Present the topic or define the problem clearly.
- □ Give the team index cards or sticky-notes.
- ☐ Instruct them to write an idea or issue per card.
- □ Call out the ideas or issues and hang them on the wall.
- □ Lead the team to silently sort the ideas or issues into categories.
- □ Lead them labeling each group of cards.
- Eliminate duplicate ideas.
- □ Add arrows between items and groups to show significant relationships.



Three Basic Steps:



Tips:

- □ The ideas shouldn't be discussed until the final affinity diagram is complete.
- □ Record the actual words spoken when data is verbal (during interviews or observations).
- □ The best results tend to be achieved when the exercise is implemented by a cross-functional team.

Example – Identify How to Successfully Implement Change:

