Continuous Improvement Toolkit

Cause and Effect 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 Cause & Effect Matrix Pareto Analysis OEE Simulation TPM Implementing RTY Descriptive Statistics MSA Confidence Intervals Mistake Proofing Solutions*** Understanding 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*** Process Redesign Brainstorming Focus groups Time Value Map **Interviews** Analogy SCAMPER*** IDEF0 Photography Nominal Group Technique SIPOC 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**

Cause and Effect Matrix:

- Used to understand the relationship between causes and effects.
- □ Consists of a two-dimensional array.



It will help:

- Determining the nature the problem.
- Prioritizing potential causes.
- Minimizes the need for more expensive statistical evaluation of inputs that are unlikely to have an impact on the output.

Approach:

- □ Identify the problem and the possible causes (Fishbone diagram).
- \Box The (X's) will be listed along the left side of the matrix.
- \Box The (Y's) will be listed along the top of the matrix.
- \Box The (Y's) are then ranked in terms of importance.
- The relationship between causes and effects are ranked and an overall score is calculated.
- The causes with the highest overall score should be addressed first in improvement efforts.



Example – Explore the Process of Doing a Load of Laundry:

The "Critical to Quality" factors for the process:

- □ Clean clothes.
- □ Clothes smell good.
- □ Wrinkle-free.
- □ No shrinkage.



Example – Explore the Process of Doing a Load of Laundry:



Example – Explore the Process of Doing a Load of Laundry:

Inputs / Outputs	Clean clothes	Clothes smell good	Wrinkle free	No shrinkage	Score
Weight	10	7	5	3	
Laundry sorted	9			9	117
Cycle used	3	1	1	3	51
Wash temperature	9	1		3	106
Rinse temperature			1		5
Load size	3		9		75
Softener		9	3	1	81
Detergent	9	3	3	1	129
Washer type	3		3		45