



# Lean Metrics

*How to measure and improve the flow of work*

Chris Hefley, CEO of LeanKit

November 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014

# Introduction to Lean Metrics

- What metrics should you measure?
- How to track them?
- What effect do they have on each other?
- What are your team's improvement goals?
- How to run improvement experiments?

# Introductions



**CHRIS  
HEFLEY**  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



# What are Lean Metrics?

- Flow Metrics
  - WIP
  - Blockers
  - Queues
  - Lead Time and Cycle Time
  - Throughput
  - Cumulative Flow Diagrams
- Quality
- Predictability
- Risk
  - Cost of delay
  - Forecasting and Monte Carlo simulations

# Vanity Metrics and Proxy Variables

“A proxy variable is a quantified measure that substitutes for the real economic objective: life-cycle profits.”

“By focusing on proxy variables, product developers delude themselves into thinking they understand their economics. They do not.”

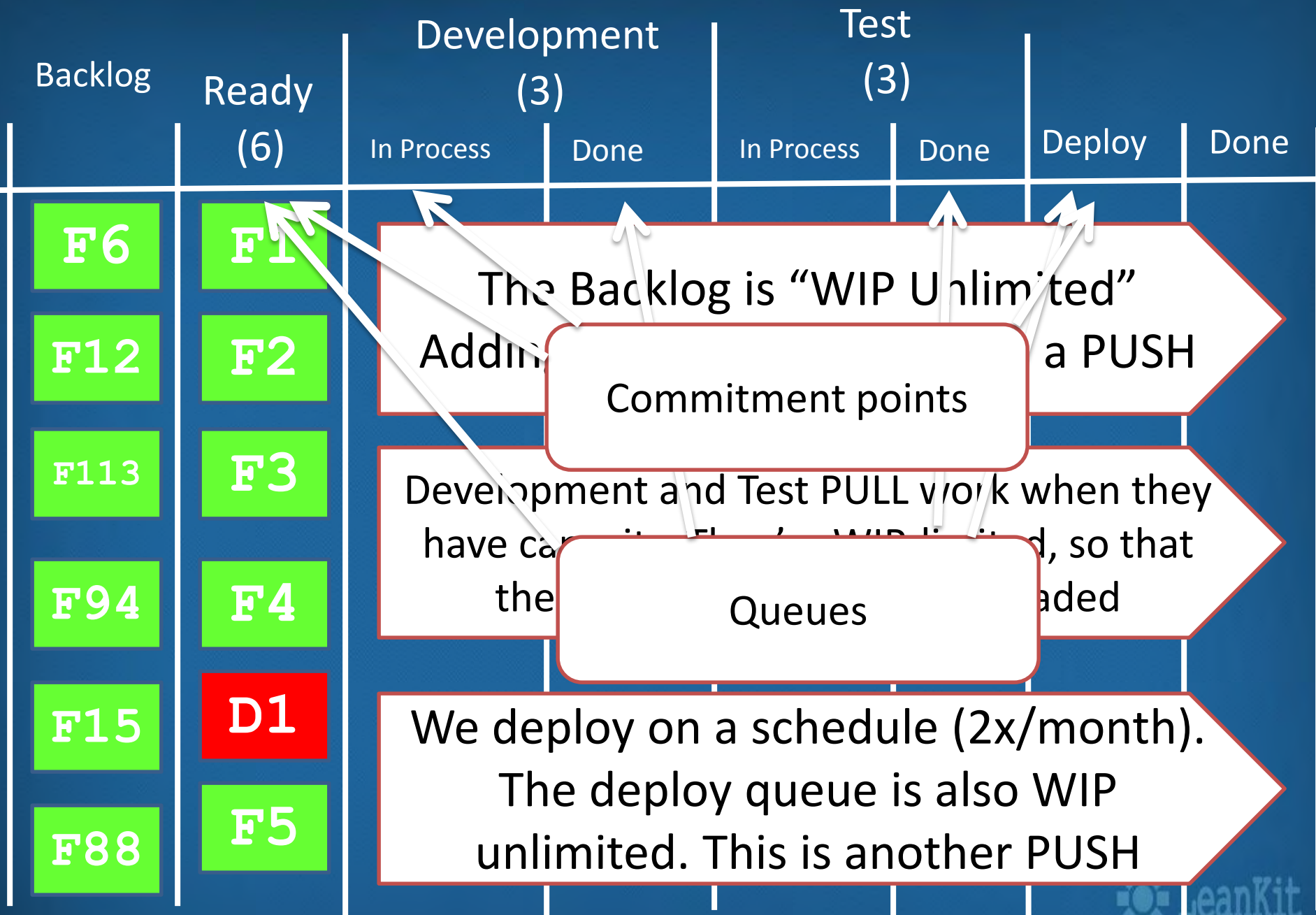
“It’s only when we understand the mapping between proxy variables and life-cycle profits that we can really see the economic consequences of our choices.”

- Don Reinertsen in *The Principles of Product Development Flow*



# Understanding the System

- Economics
- Push and Pull
- Commitment Point
- Queues
- Delivery Point
- Flow





# Choosing What to Measure

“I always start by developing an understanding of the economics, identifying the queues, and then determining their costs. However, there are actually many places a company can start. Some companies start by reducing batch sizes in their processes, others by making work-in-process inventory visible with visual control boards, and others by implementing WIP constraints.

**In general it helps to pick something that is causing pain and to produce meaningful results quickly. This generates energy that can be harnessed to make broader changes.”**

- Don Reinertsen



# Flow Metrics

- WIP
- Blockers
- Queues
- Lead Time and Cycle Time
- Throughput
- Cumulative Flow Diagram



# What is Work-In-Process?

All materials and partly finished products that are at various stages of the process

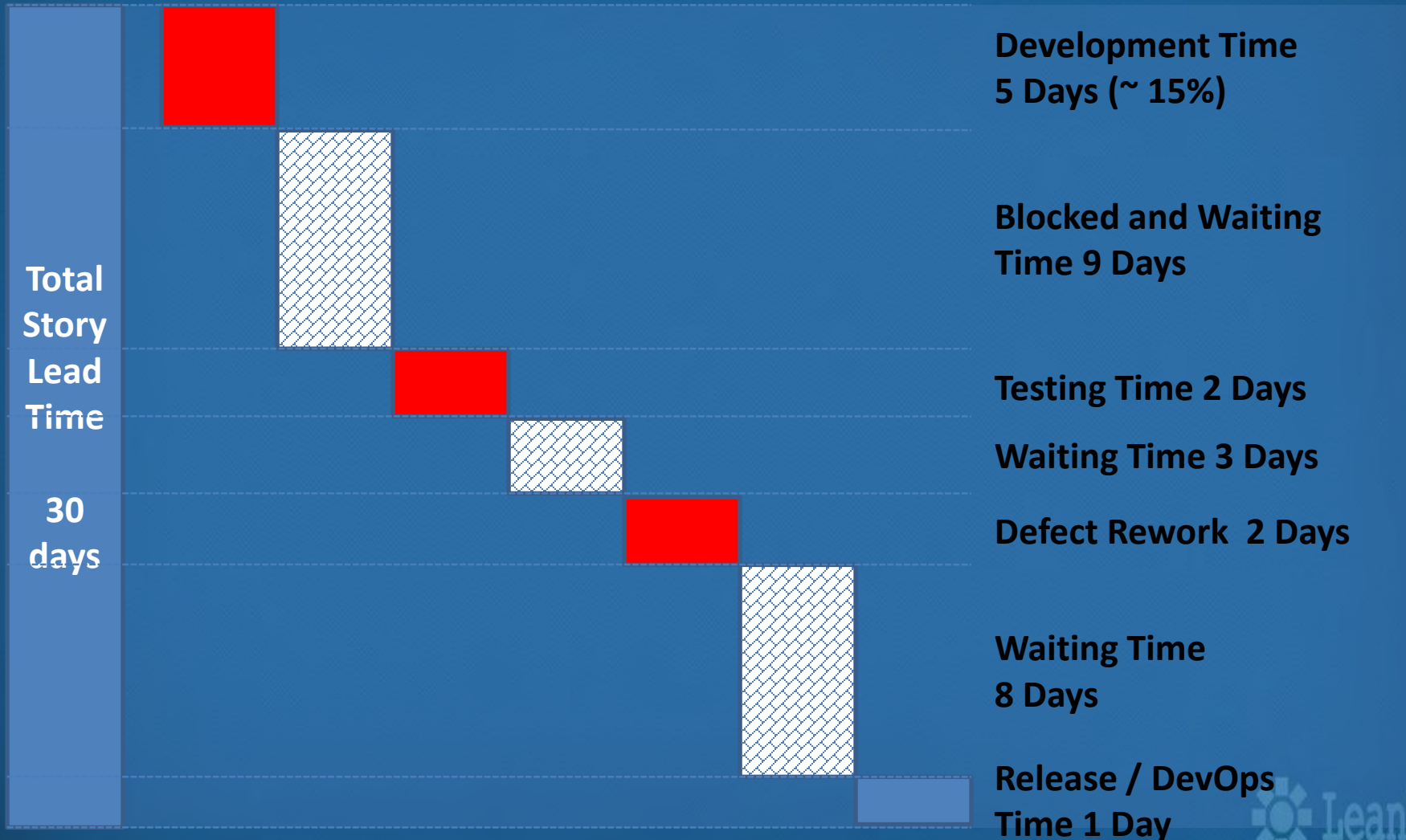
Value Demand that has been started, but is not yet providing value to the customer

# WIP and Queues

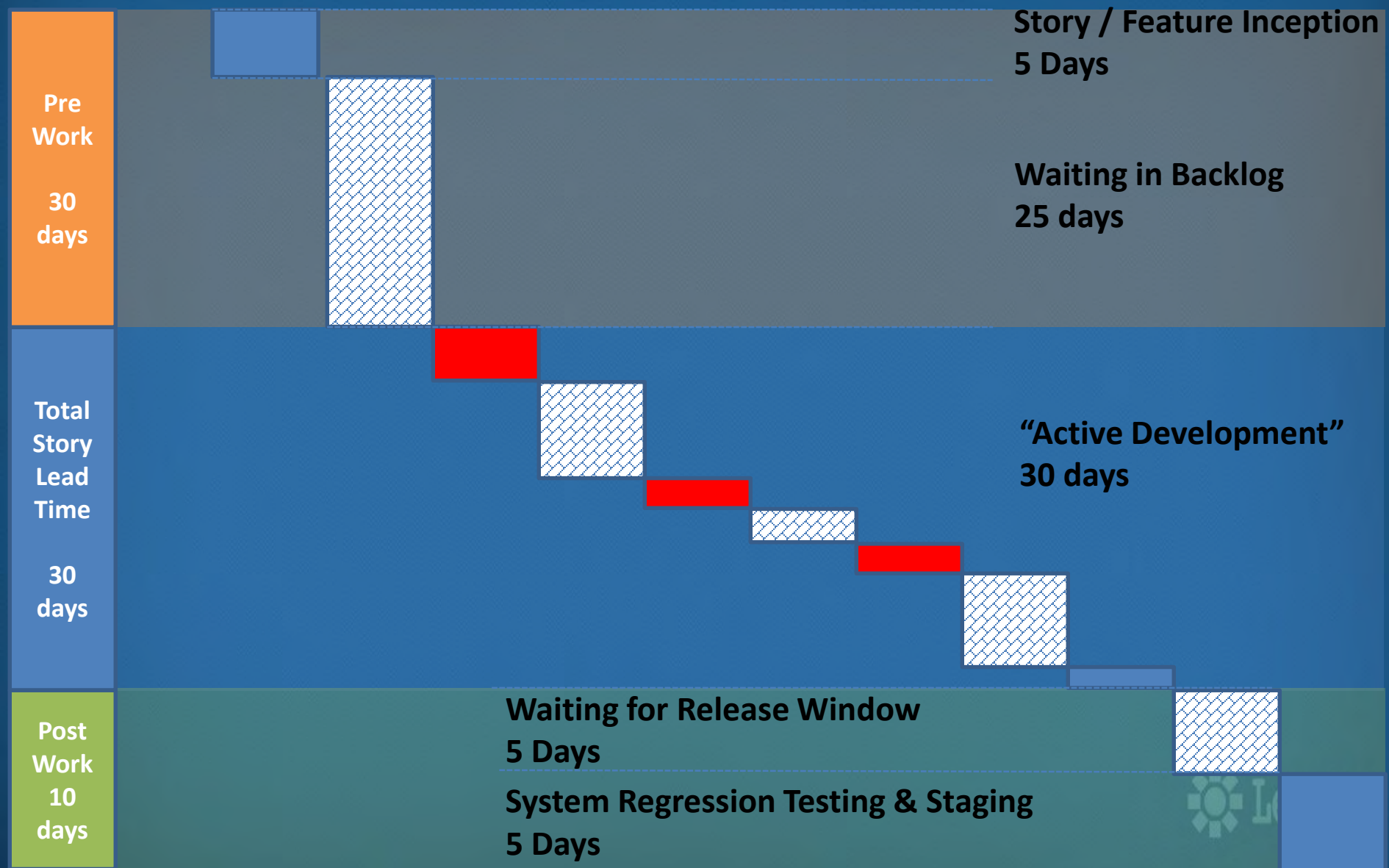




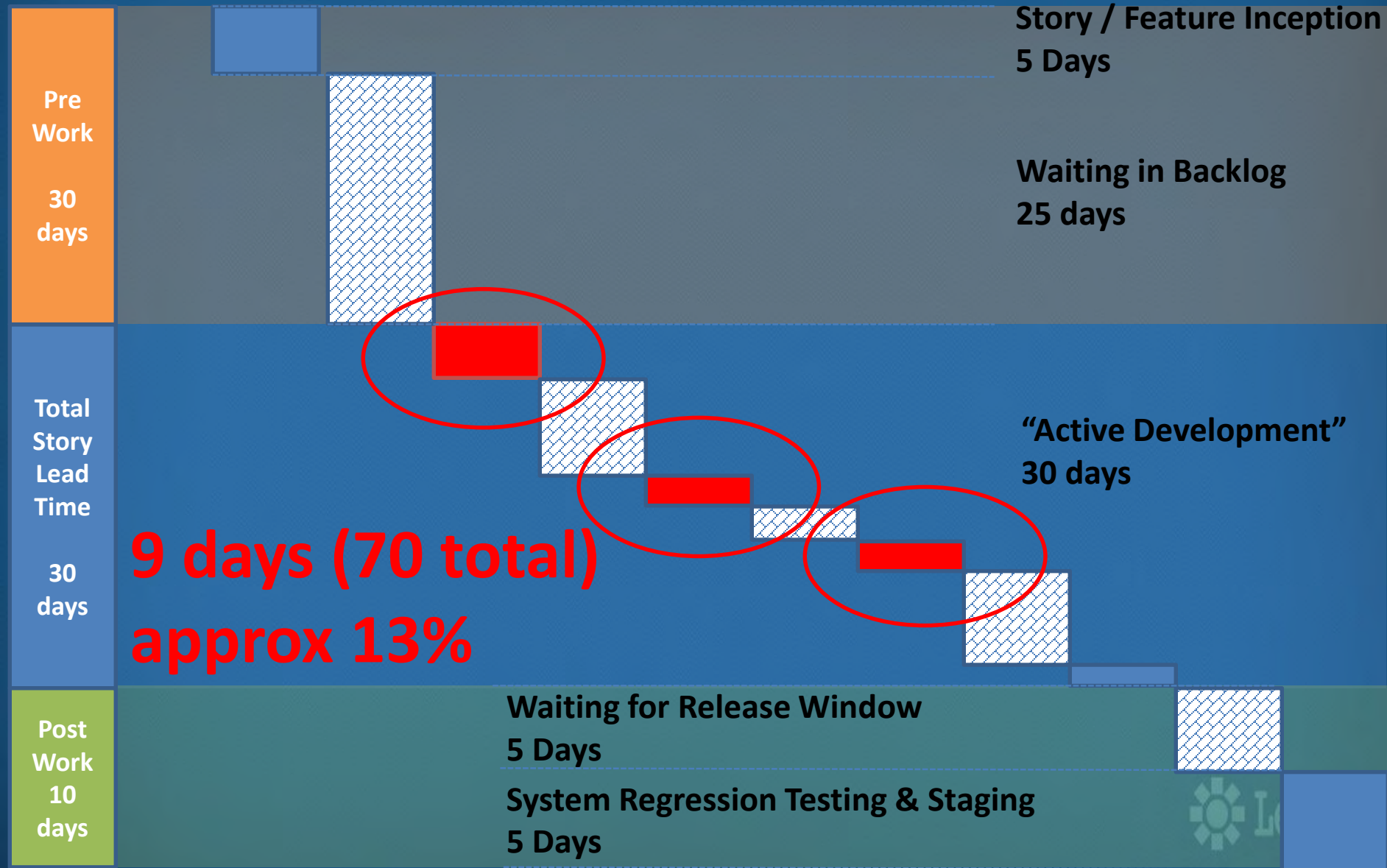
# WIP and Queues



# WIP and Queues



# WIP and Queues



# Work in Process

- Managing Queues
- Work in Process vs Work in Progress
  - Often interchangeable
  - In Progress – all work on the board
  - In Process – currently working on
  - Only make the distinction if required by your context

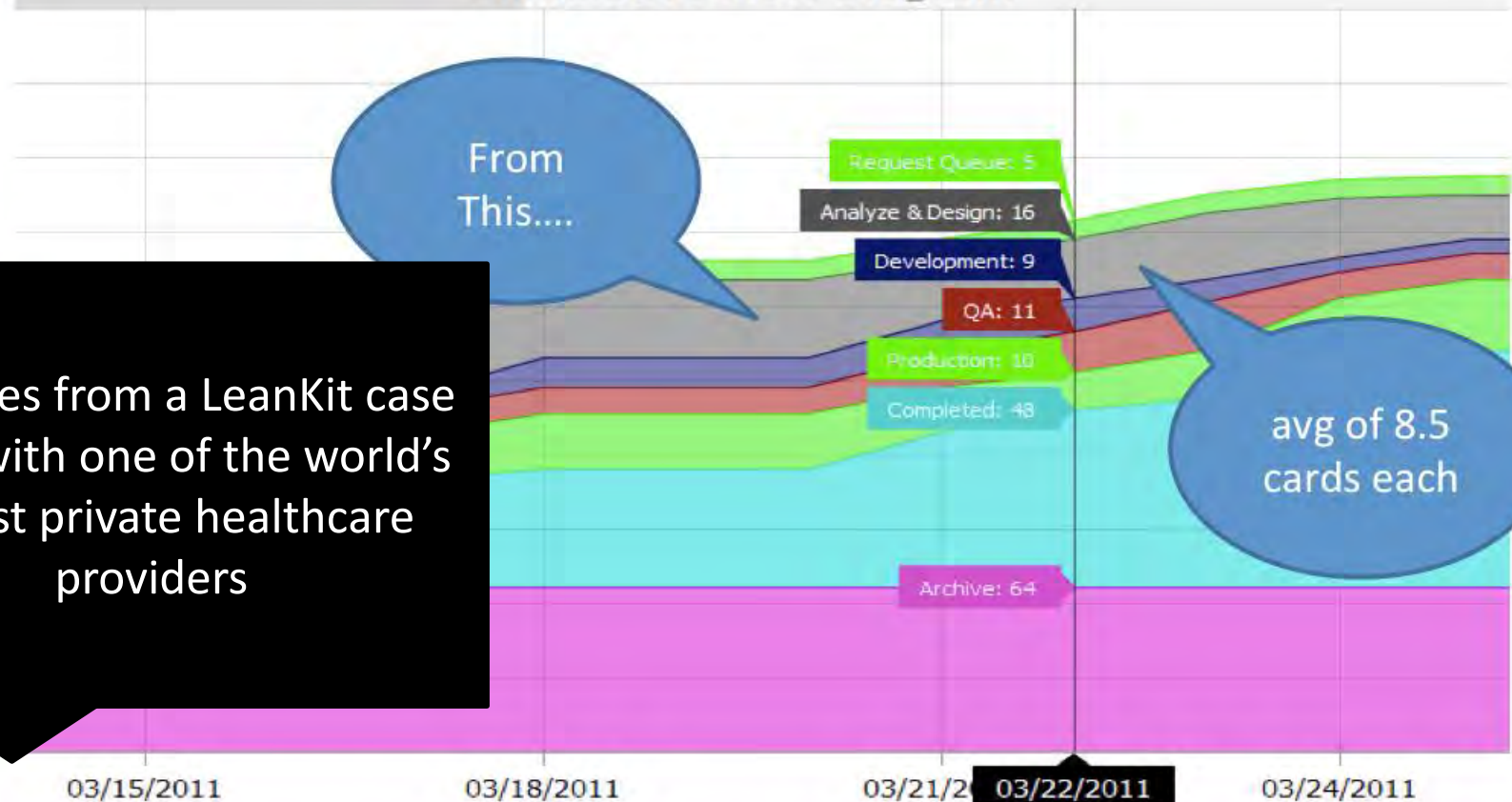
See <http://moduscooperandi.com/featured/in-progress-v-in-process/>

- **Measure overall WIP**



# Improving Flow by limiting WIP

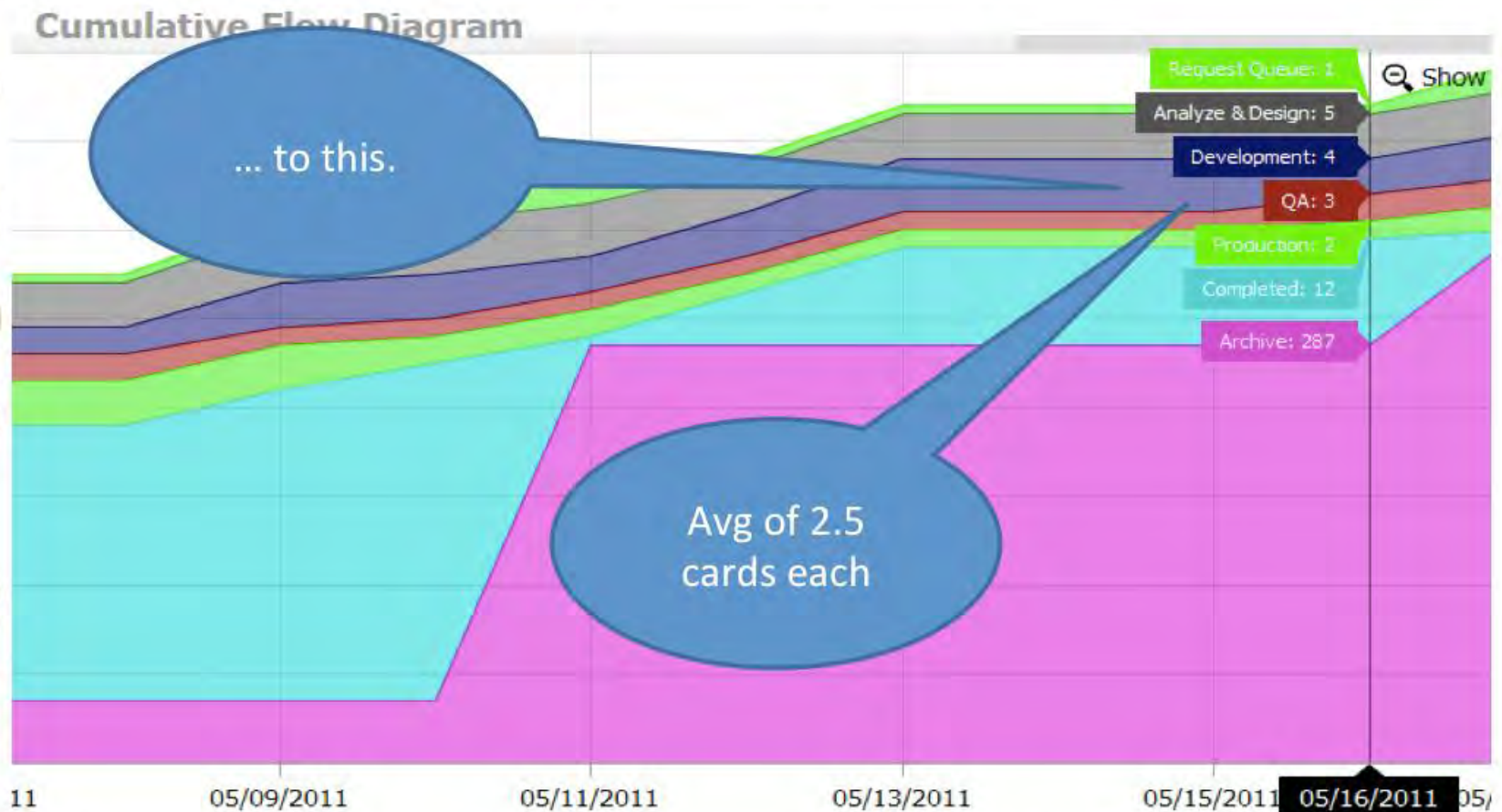
Cumulative Flow Diagram



Examples from a LeanKit case study with one of the world's largest private healthcare providers

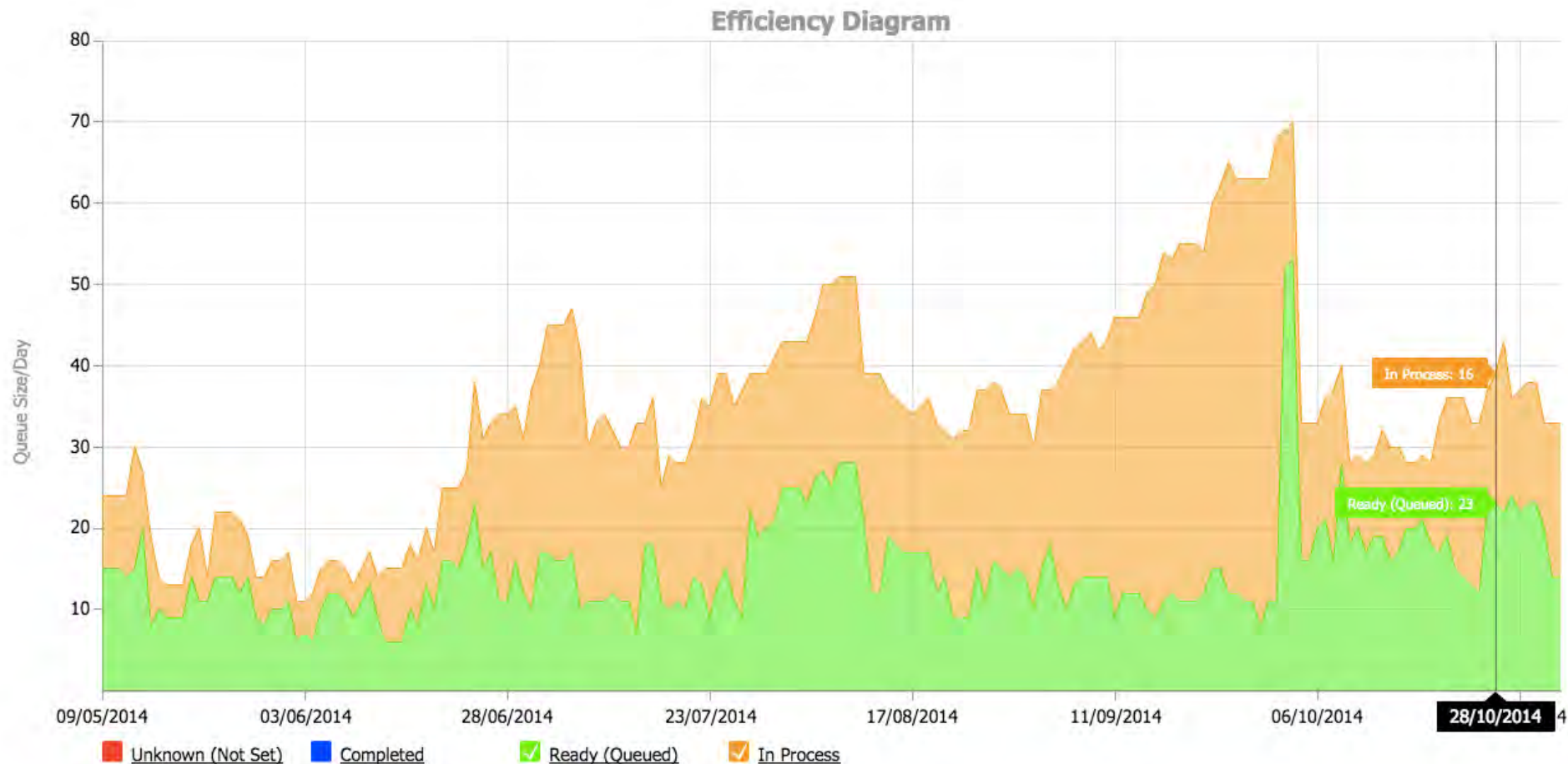
At the beginning, modeling our current state, we were averaging 8.5 items concurrently per person. Multi-tasking and task switching were the norm.

# Improving Flow by limiting WIP



Now, with our current WIP limits, we were averaging 2.5 items concurrently per person. Multi-tasking and task switching have decreased significantly.

# Queues





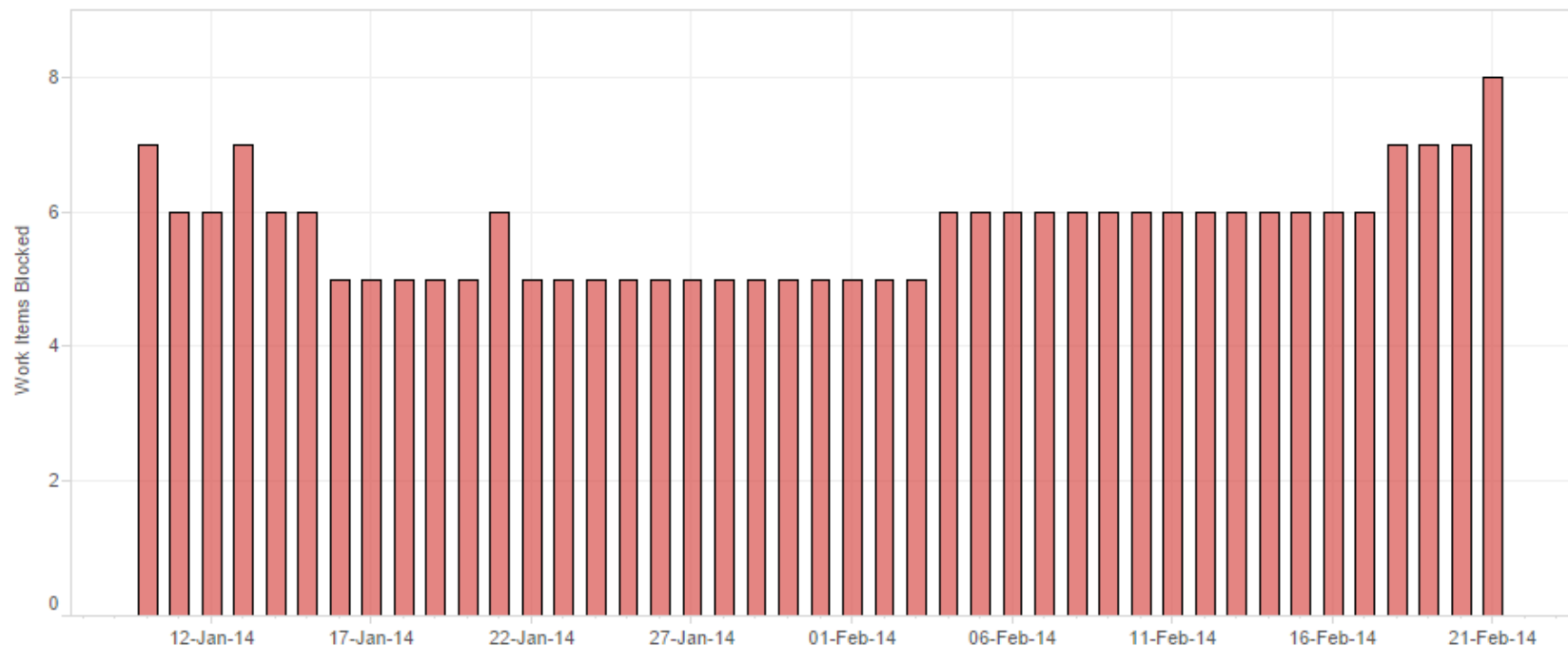
# Blockers

- How many items are blocked?
- How long do they stay blocked?

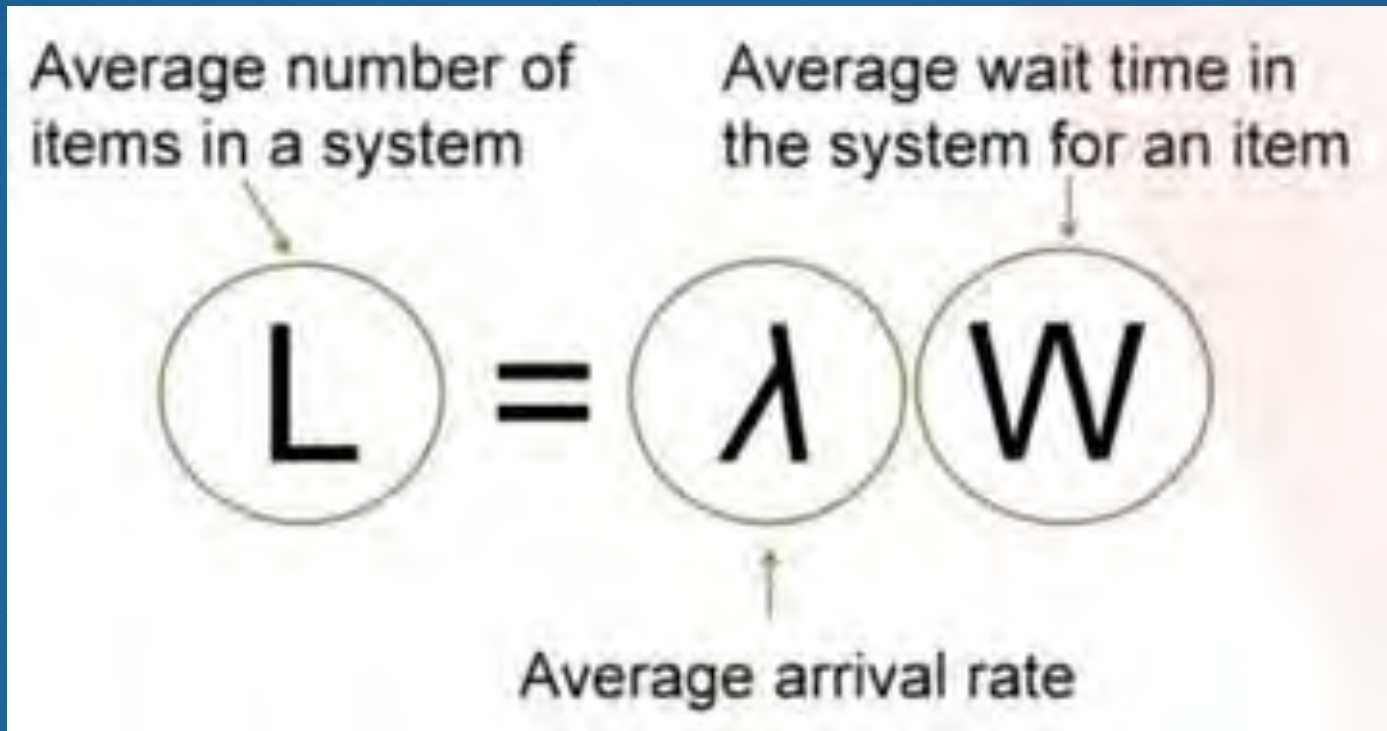


## Constraint Report

Work Item Name	Type	Trade	Blocked On	Unblocked On	
Letting cards be unassigned from a user even if the user has no access to the board	Defect	* Not Set	9-Sep-2013	10-Sep-2013	●
Provide list of all tags from which they can be deleted; make them non-case sensitive	Standalone Story	* Not Set	6-Jun-2013	9-Jun-2013	●
			10-Jun-2013	10-Jun-2013	●
			15-Oct-2013	5-Dec-2013	●
Paginate user mgmt screens for acct & board to help large accts	Standalone Story	* Not Set	14-Jul-2013	15-Jul-2013	●
			22-Oct-2013	22-Oct-2013	●
Add a "Board Creator" permission to the user admin screen	Standalone Story	* Not Set	4-Dec-2013	9-Dec-2013	●
			10-Nov-2013	14-Nov-2013	●
			14-Nov-2013	15-Nov-2013	●
			18-Nov-2013	18-Nov-2013	●
			20-Nov-2013	21-Nov-2013	●
Shared Boards	Standalone Story	* Not Set	31-Oct-2013	31-Oct-2013	●
			1-Dec-2013	14-Jan-2014	●
			16-Sep-2013	25-Sep-2013	●
Lane header menu: Find better ways to access to it	Standalone Story	* Not Set	9-Oct-2013	9-Oct-2013	●
			15-Oct-2013	27-Nov-2013	●
Consolidate card context menu options & remove those that don't apply to that card	Standalone Story	* Not Set	26-Dec-2013	26-Dec-2013	●

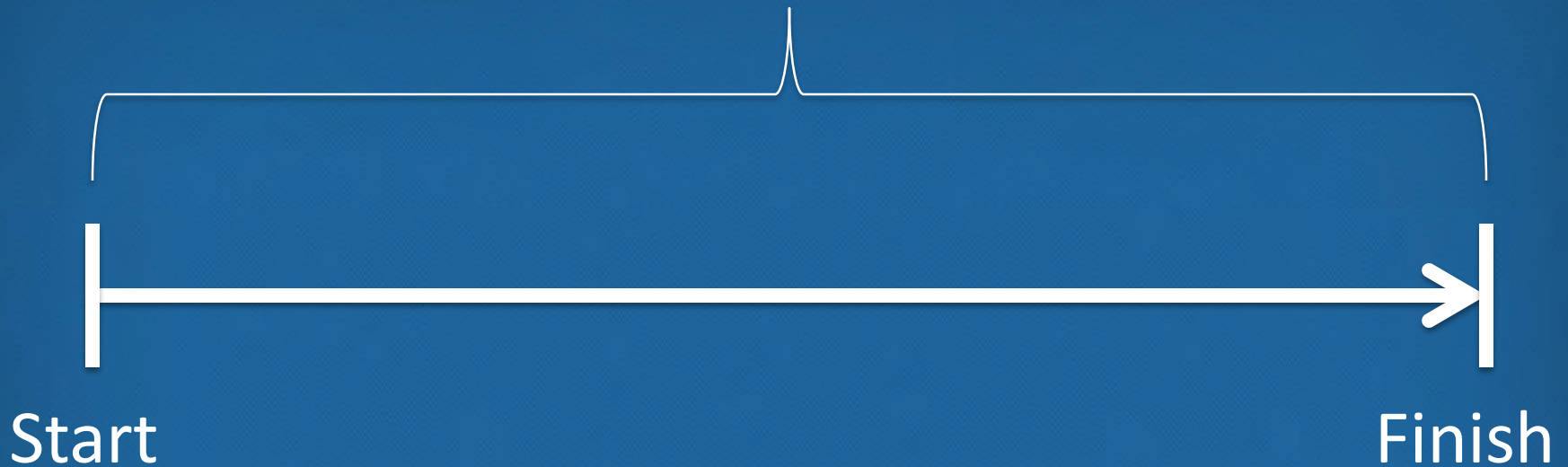


# Little's Law



$$\text{Cycle Time} = \frac{\text{Work in progress (WIP)}}{\text{Average completion rate}}$$

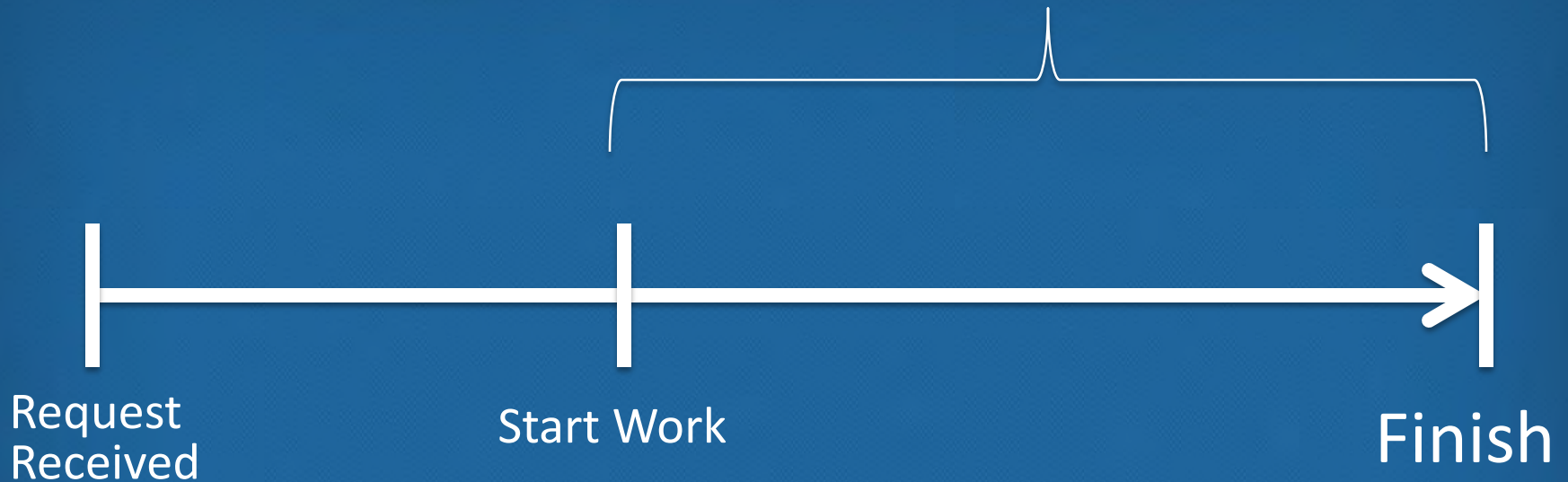
# Lead Time



Start and Finish points are arbitrary

So, we can talk about “Customer Lead Time” or  
“Development Lead Time” or “QA Lead Time”

# Cycle Time



Often used interchangeably with Lead time

You may consider Cycle time to begin at the commitment point

Again, be sure to clarify what you mean when using these terms

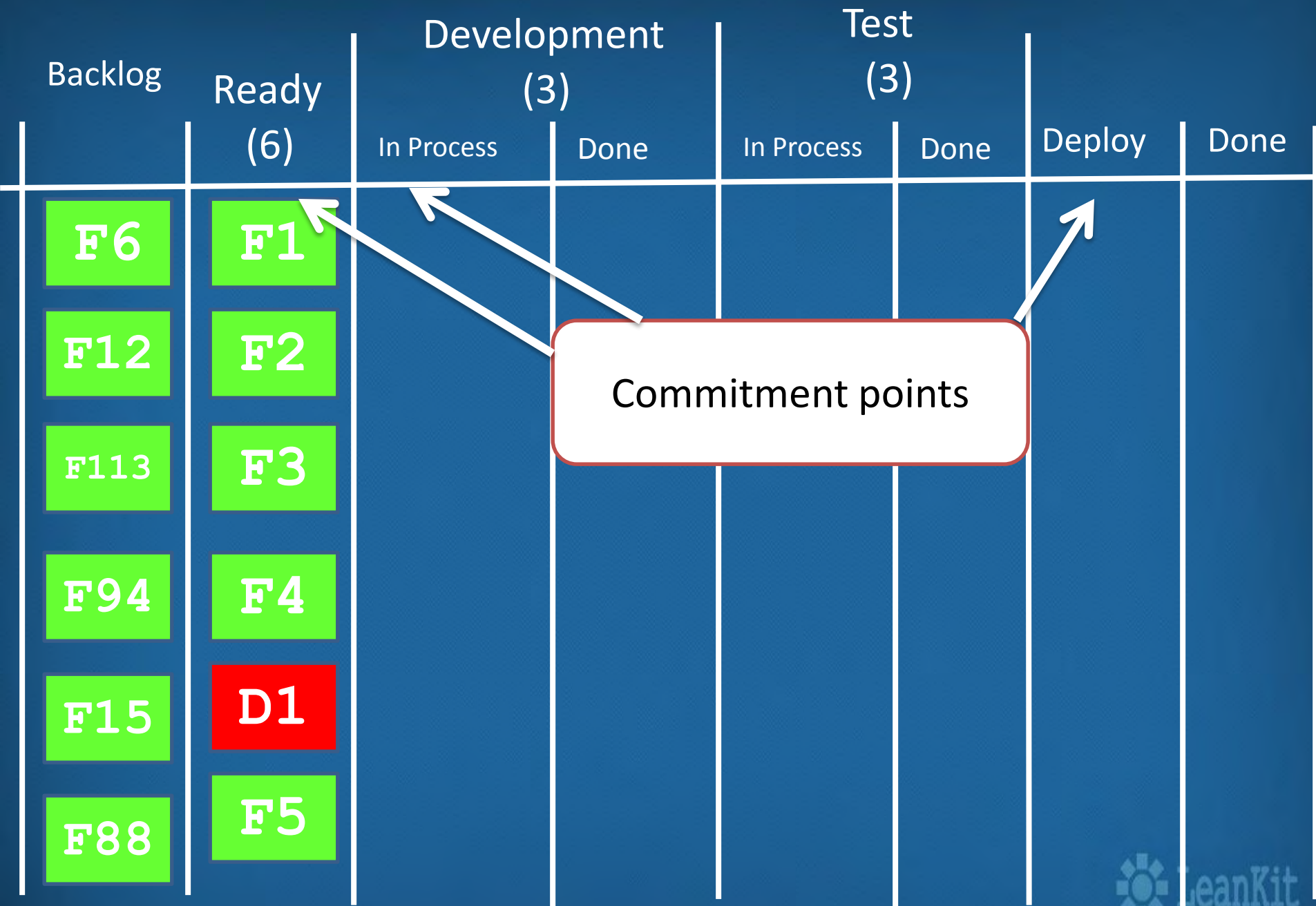


# Takt Time



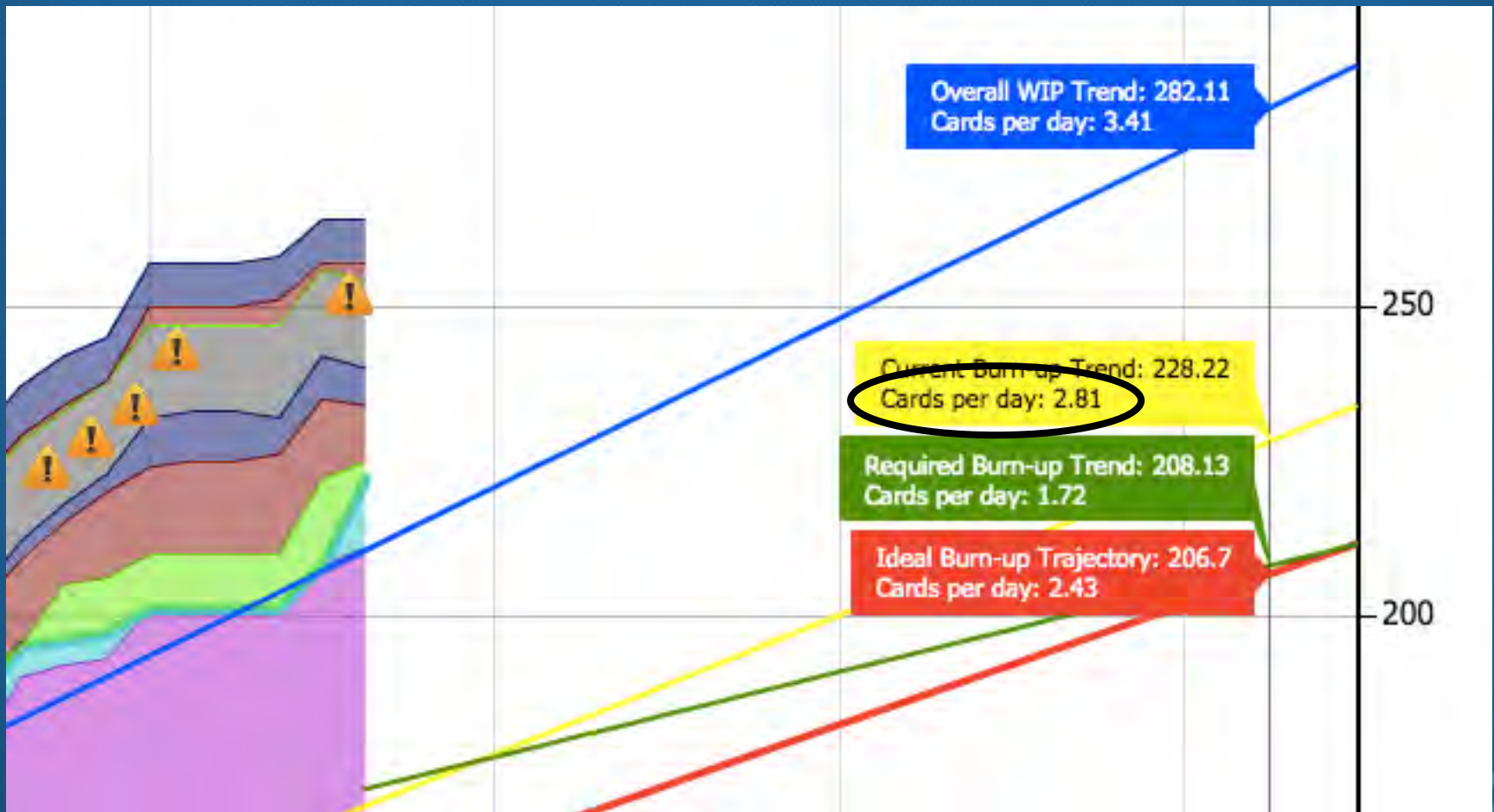
Takt Time = the time that elapses between two units being delivered

Rarely used in Kanban for knowledge work



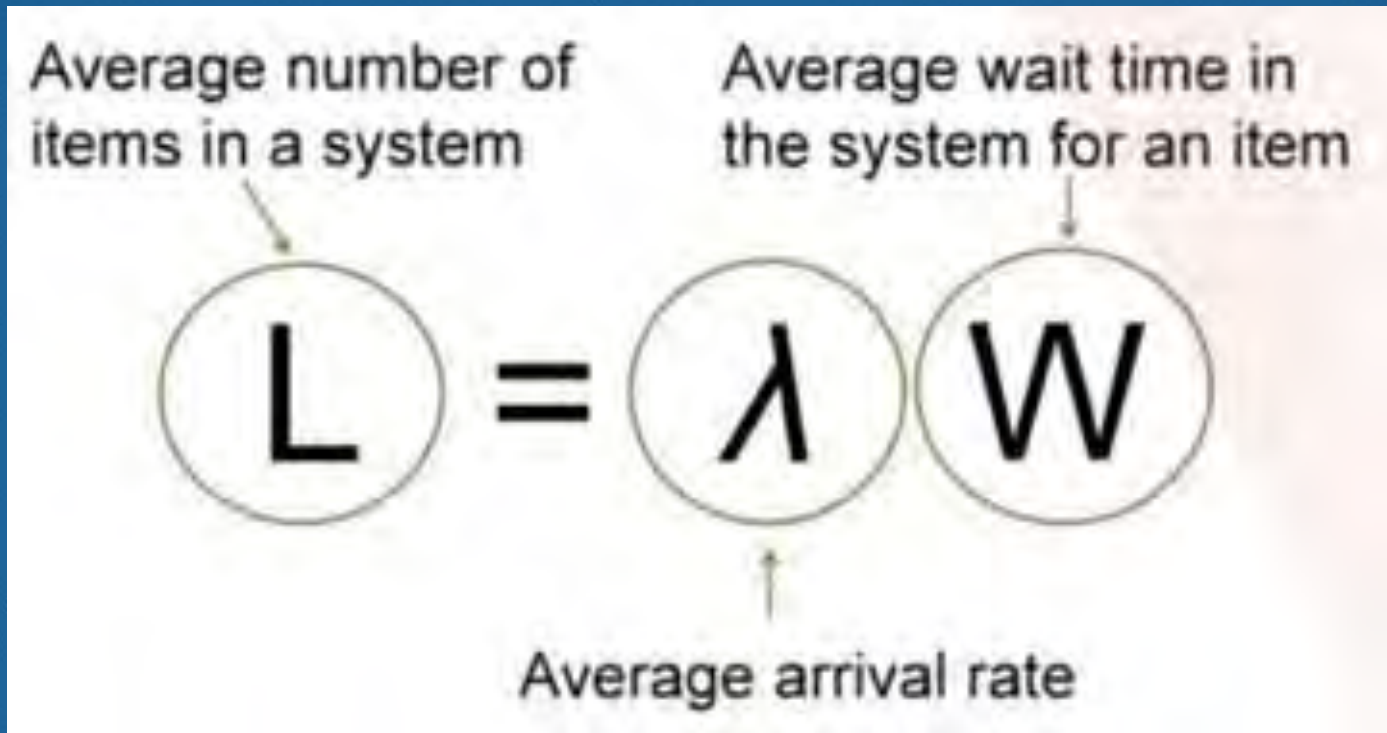
# Throughput

- Throughput = Average number of units processed per time unit





# Little's Law, again



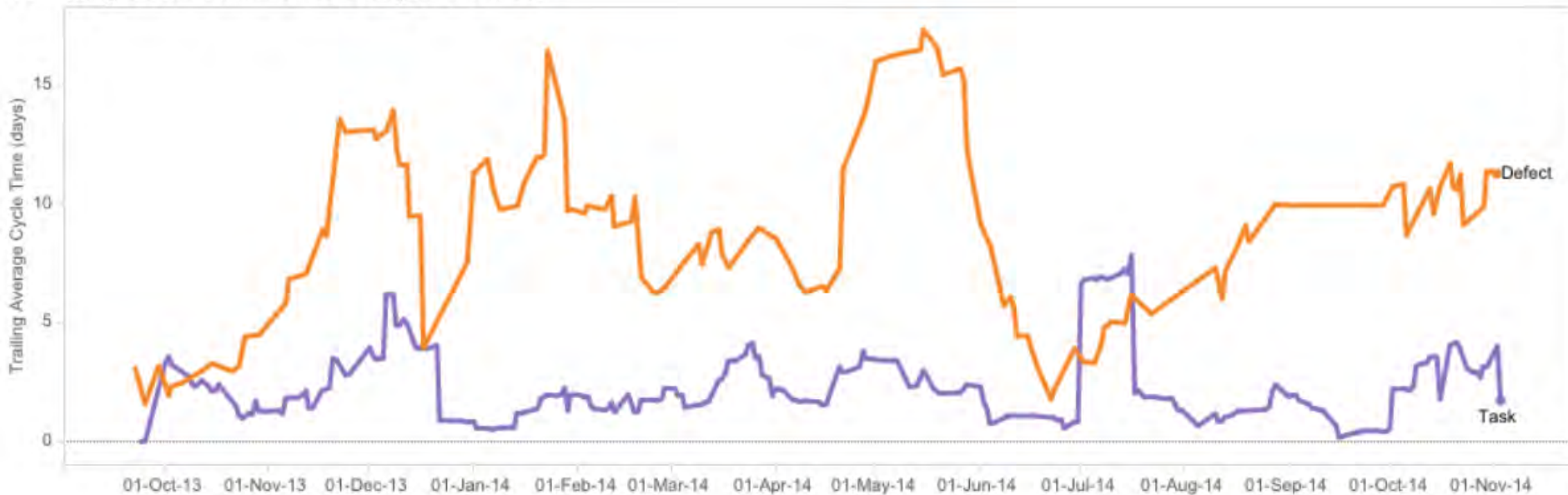
$$\text{Cycle Time} = \frac{\text{Work in progress (WIP)}}{\text{Average completion rate}}$$

# Little's Law Example

- WIP = 32 cards
- Throughput (average) = 1.25 cards/day
- Cycle Time =  $32 / 1.25 = 25.6$  days
  
- Now say WIP starts going up, to 40 cards
- Cycle Time =  $40 / 1.25 = 32$  days
  
- Little's law allows us to roughly predict the effect of allowing additional WIP into the system
  
- What if WIP goes down?
- Cycle Time =  $20 \text{ cards} / 1.25 \text{ cards/day} = 16$  days

# Lead and Cycle Time Charts

How long does it take us to complete cards?

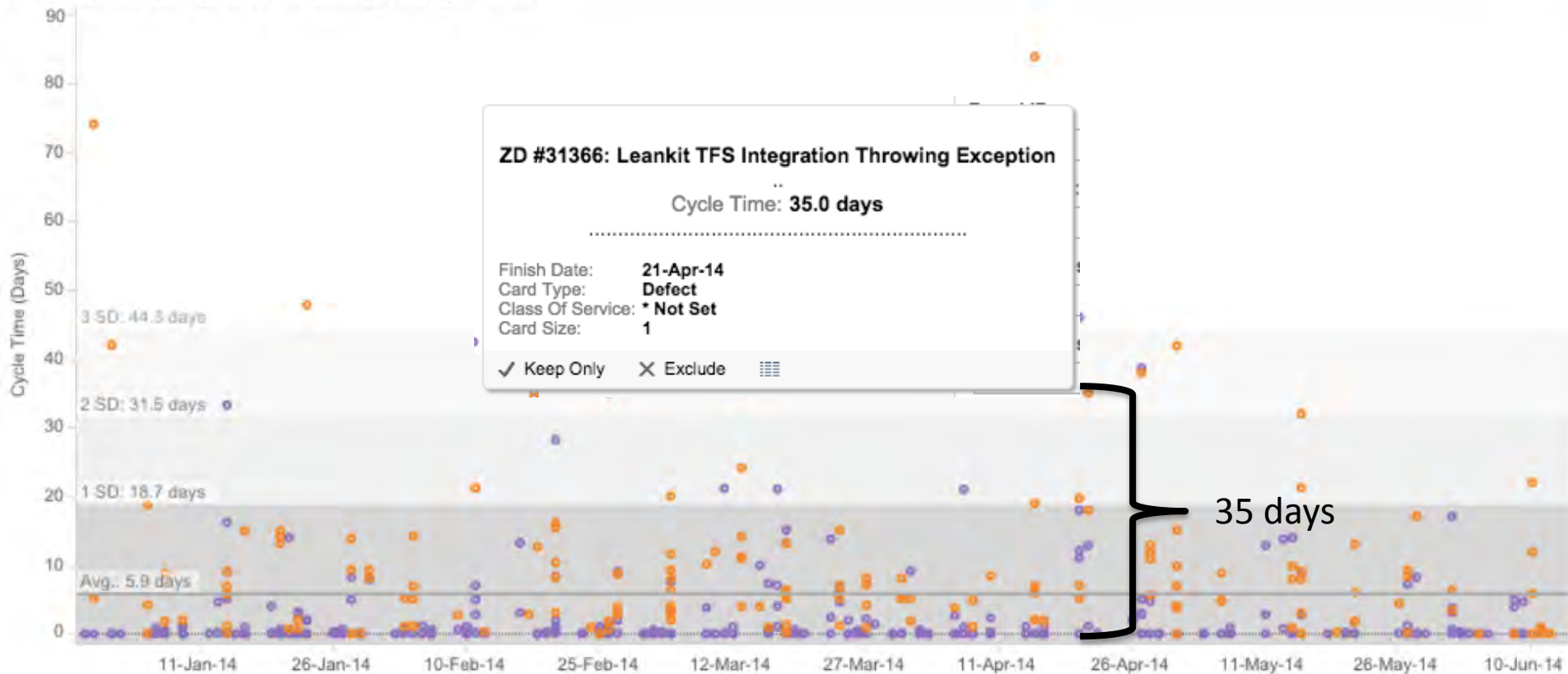


- Average Cycle Time by Card Type



# Lead and Cycle Time Charts

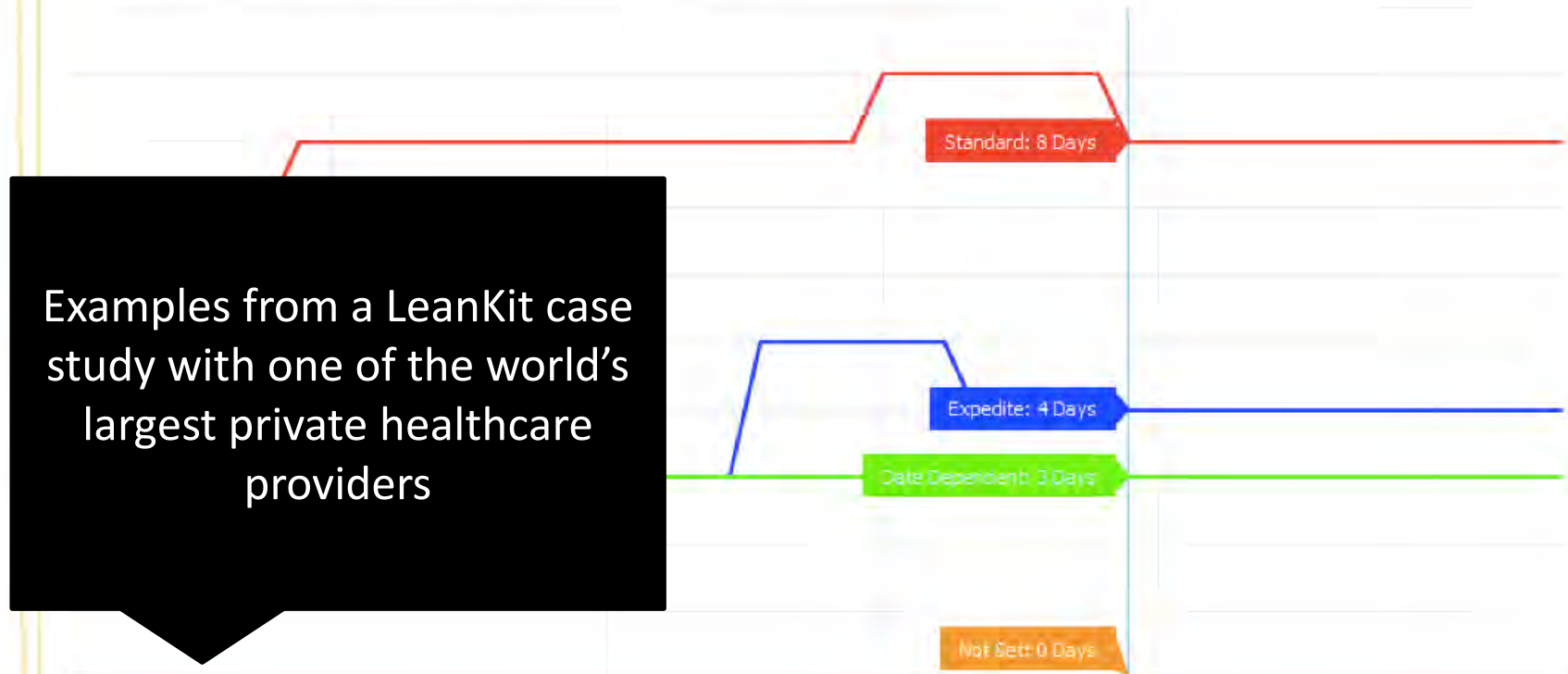
### How consistently are we completing cards?



- Statistical Process Control (SPC) Chart

# Understanding our Capacity

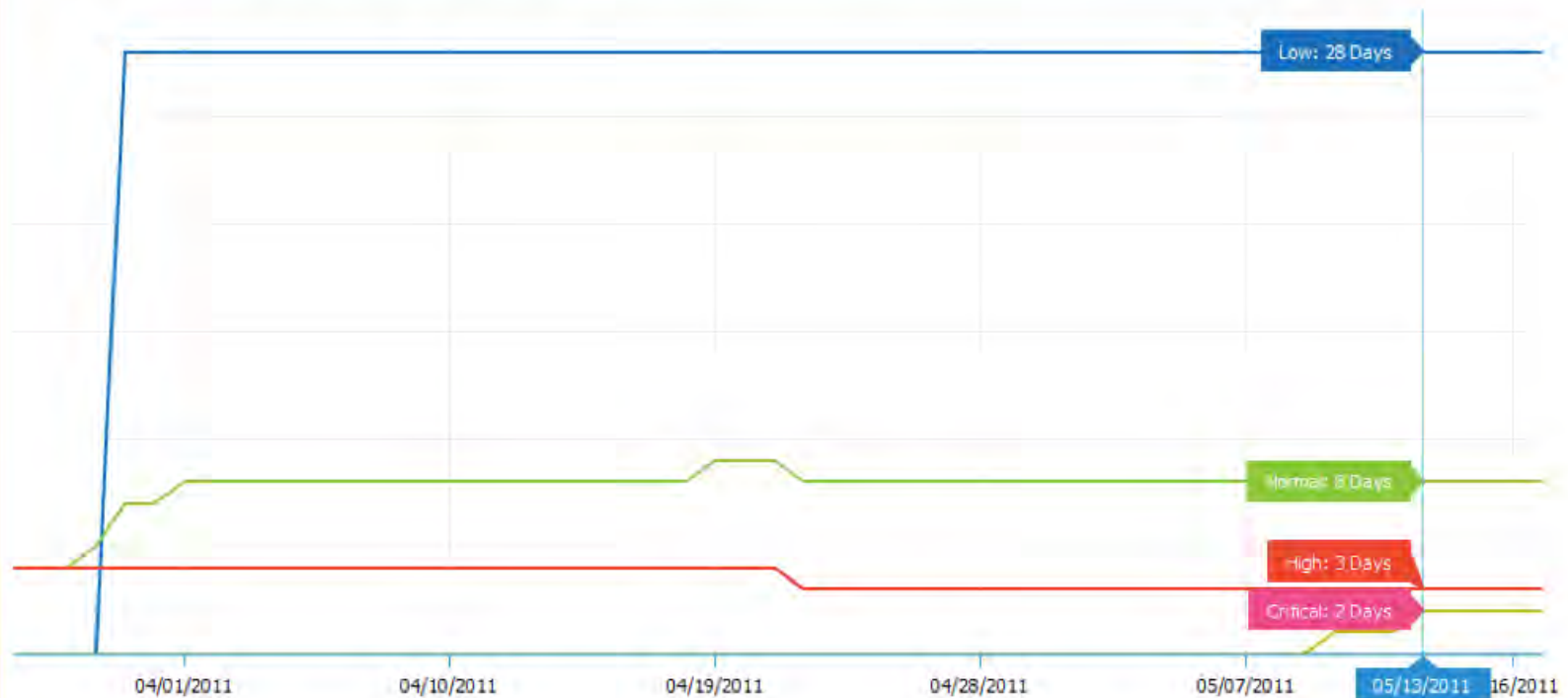
## Average Cycle Time By Class of Service



Standard items are completed, on average, within 8 days, while expedited and date dependent are significantly faster with 4 and 3 days respectively. This means that based on class of service we are able to adjust and turn things around quicker.

# Understanding our Capacity

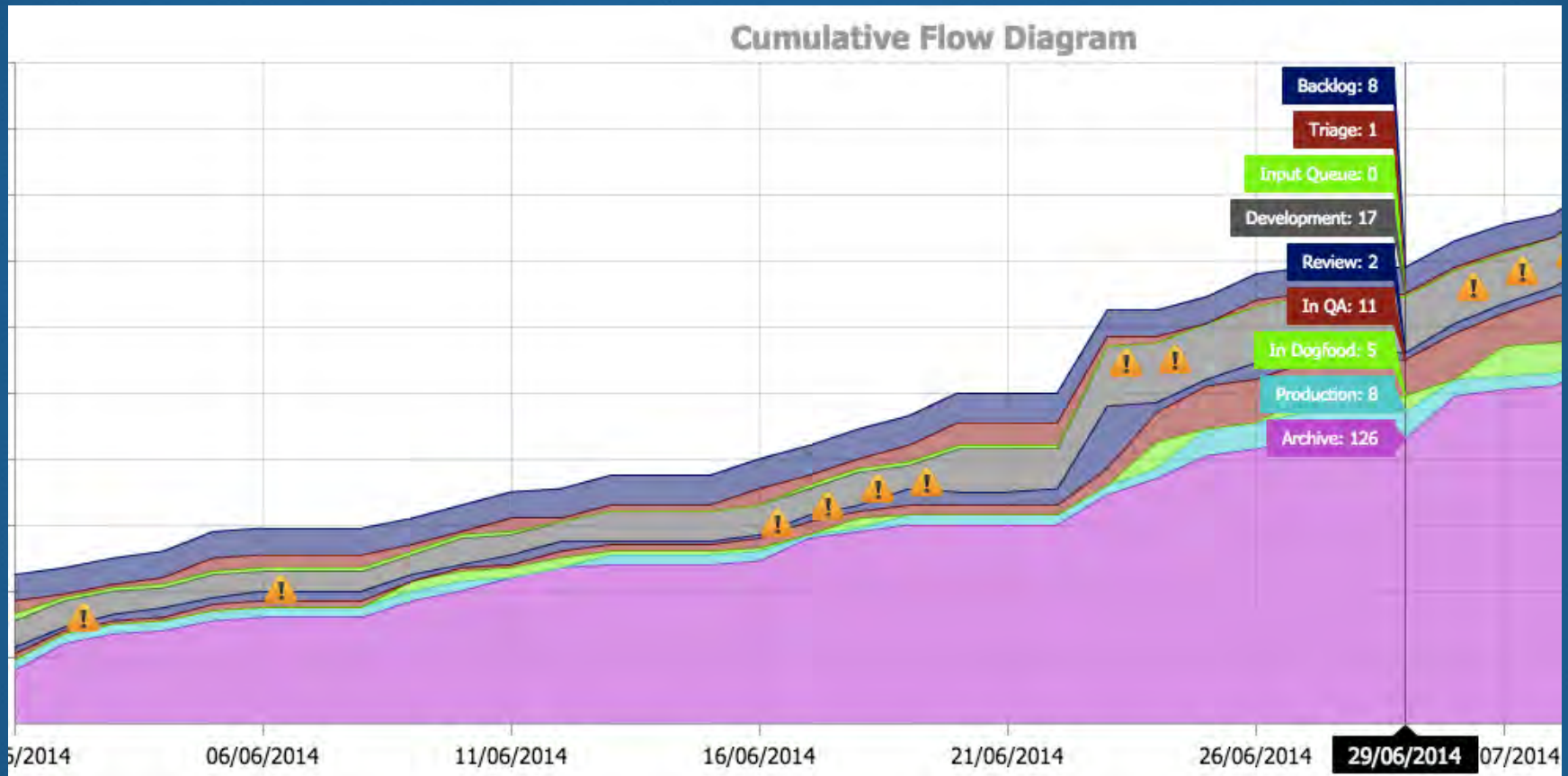
Average Cycle Time By Priority



Corresponding to the class of service, normal priority items are completed, on average, within 8 days, while high are turned around within 3 and critical by 2 days. Again we are adjusting and turning around the high and critical items quicker.



# Cumulative Flow Diagram





# Explaining Cumulative Flow Diagrams - CFD

by Yuval Yeret, Kanban/Agile/Scrum Coach at <http://www.Agilesparks.com>  
on Mar 28, 2010

35,897  
views

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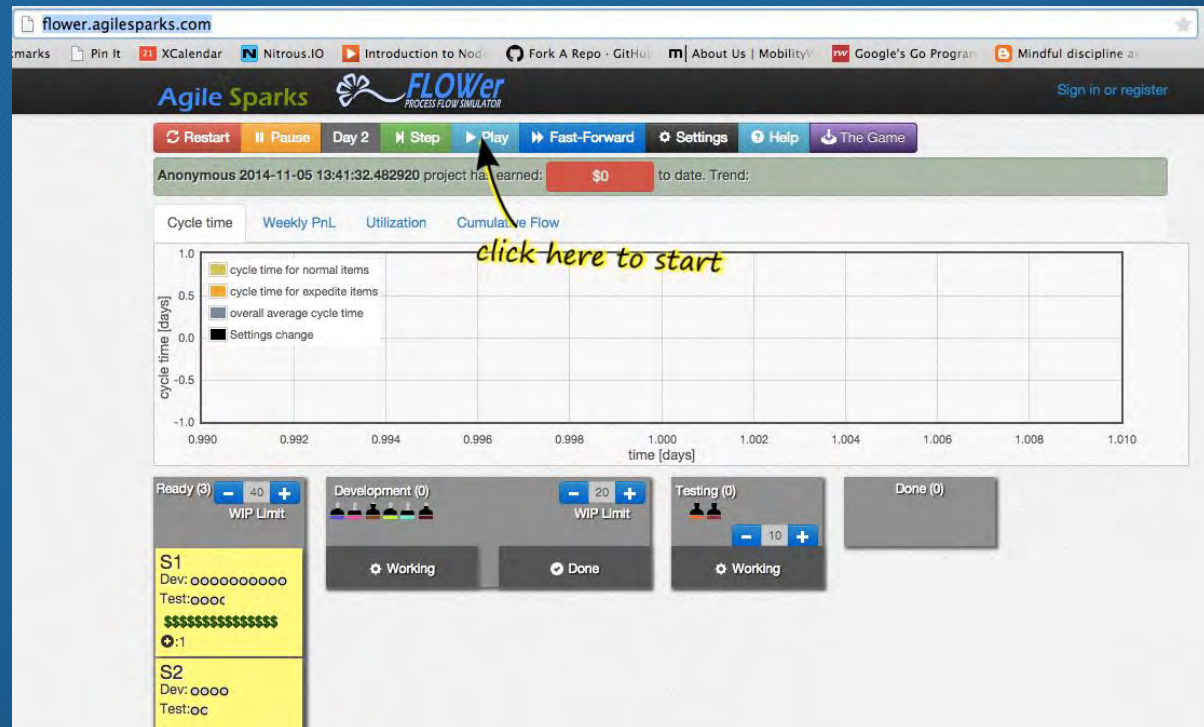
Cumulative Flow Diagrams (CFDs) are used in Lean/Kanban and help trend WIP, Cycle Time, Throughput in projects or flow-based teams/groups.

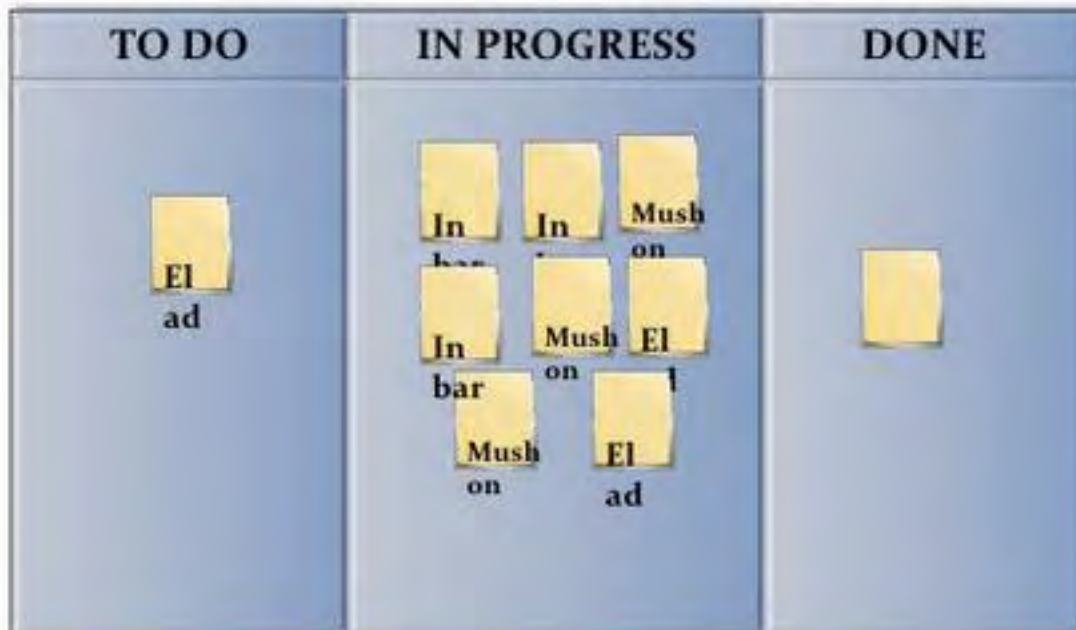
<http://www.slideshare.net/yyeret/explaining-cumulative-flow-diagrams-cfd>

Process Flow Simulator

[flower.agilesparks.com](http://flower.agilesparks.com)

[agilesparks.com](http://agilesparks.com)







TO DO	IN PROGRESS	DONE
1	8	1

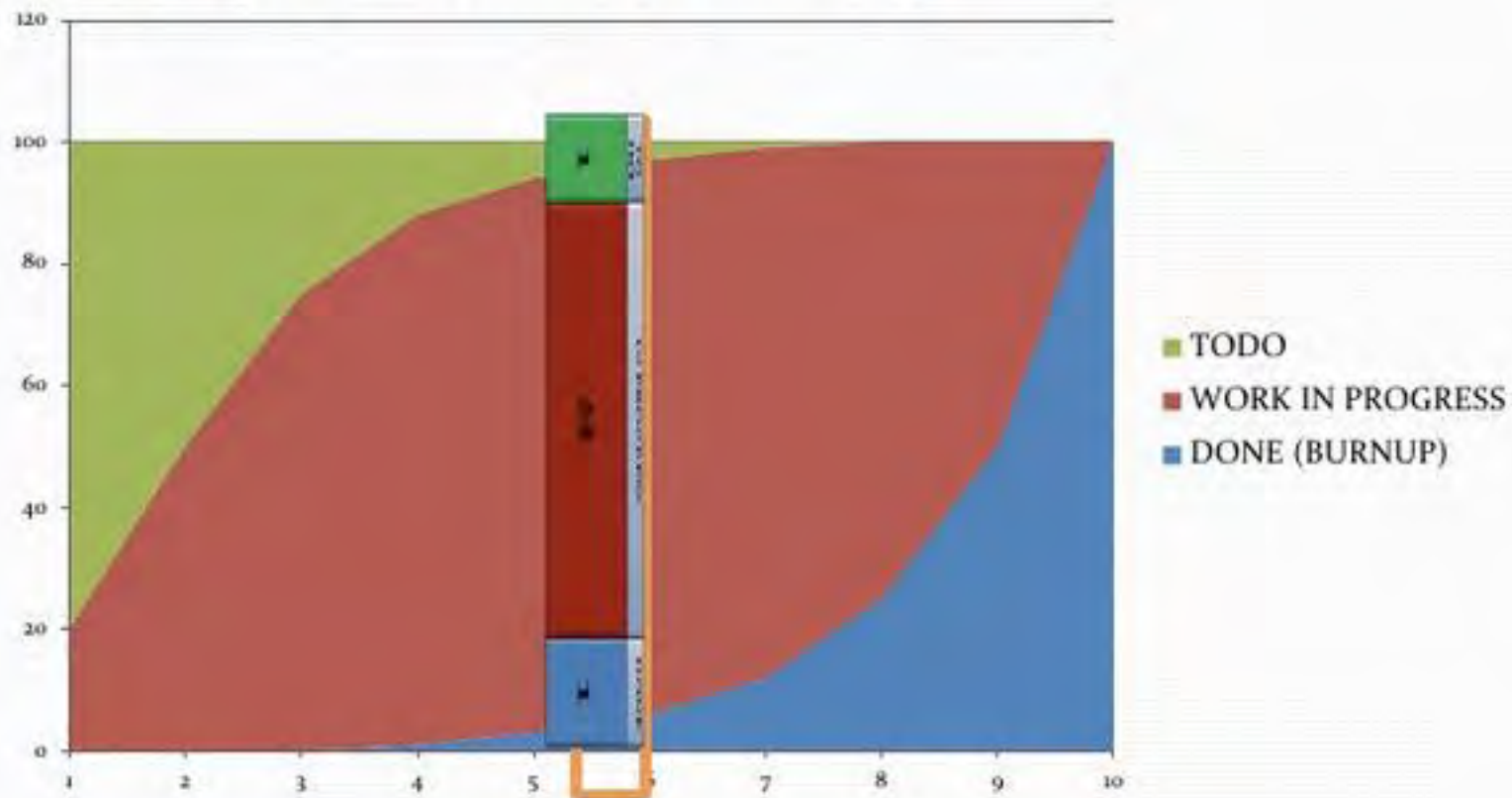
TO DO	IN PROGRESS	DONE
1	8	1

TO DO	IN PROGRESS	DONE
1	8	1

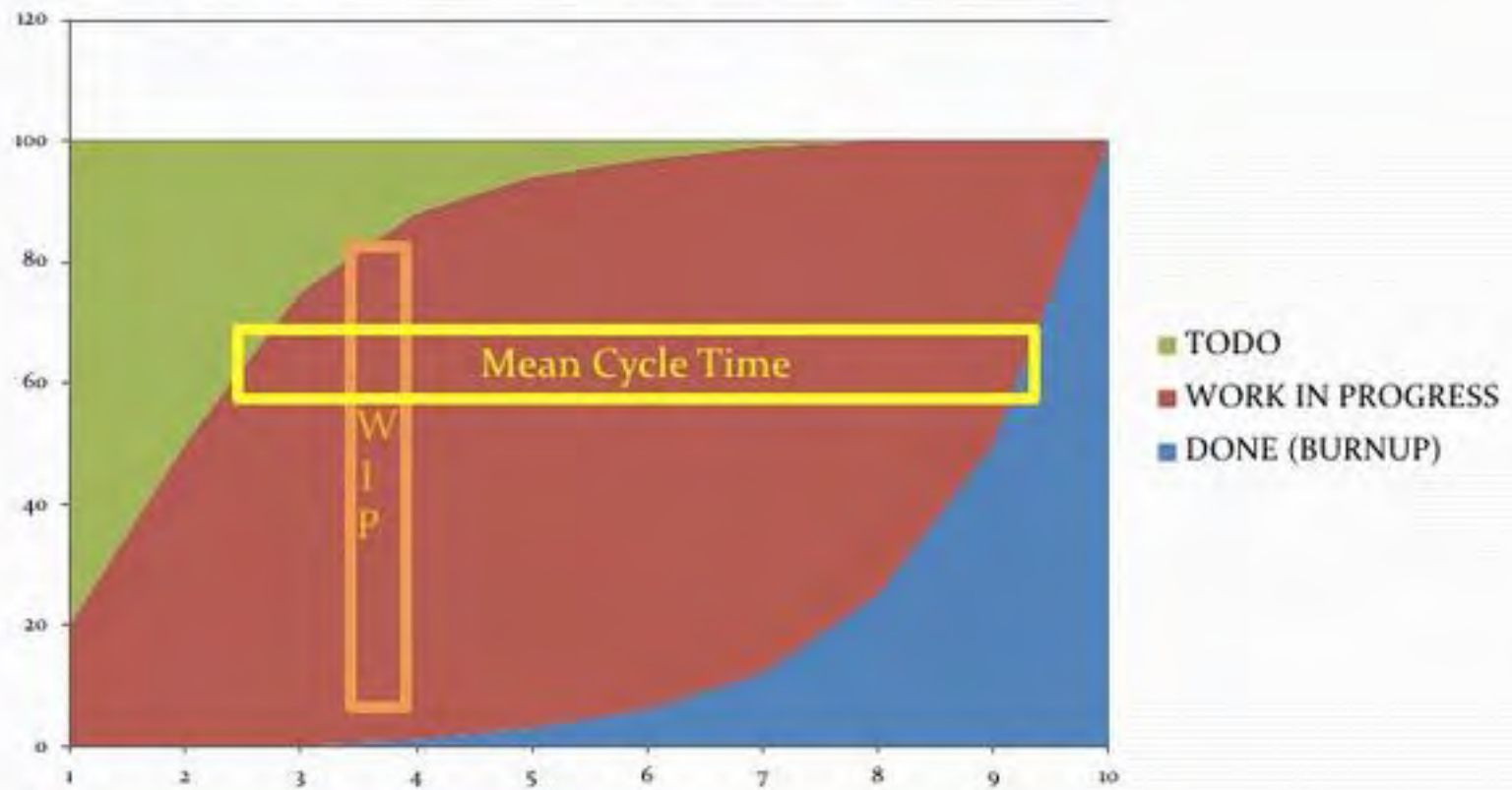




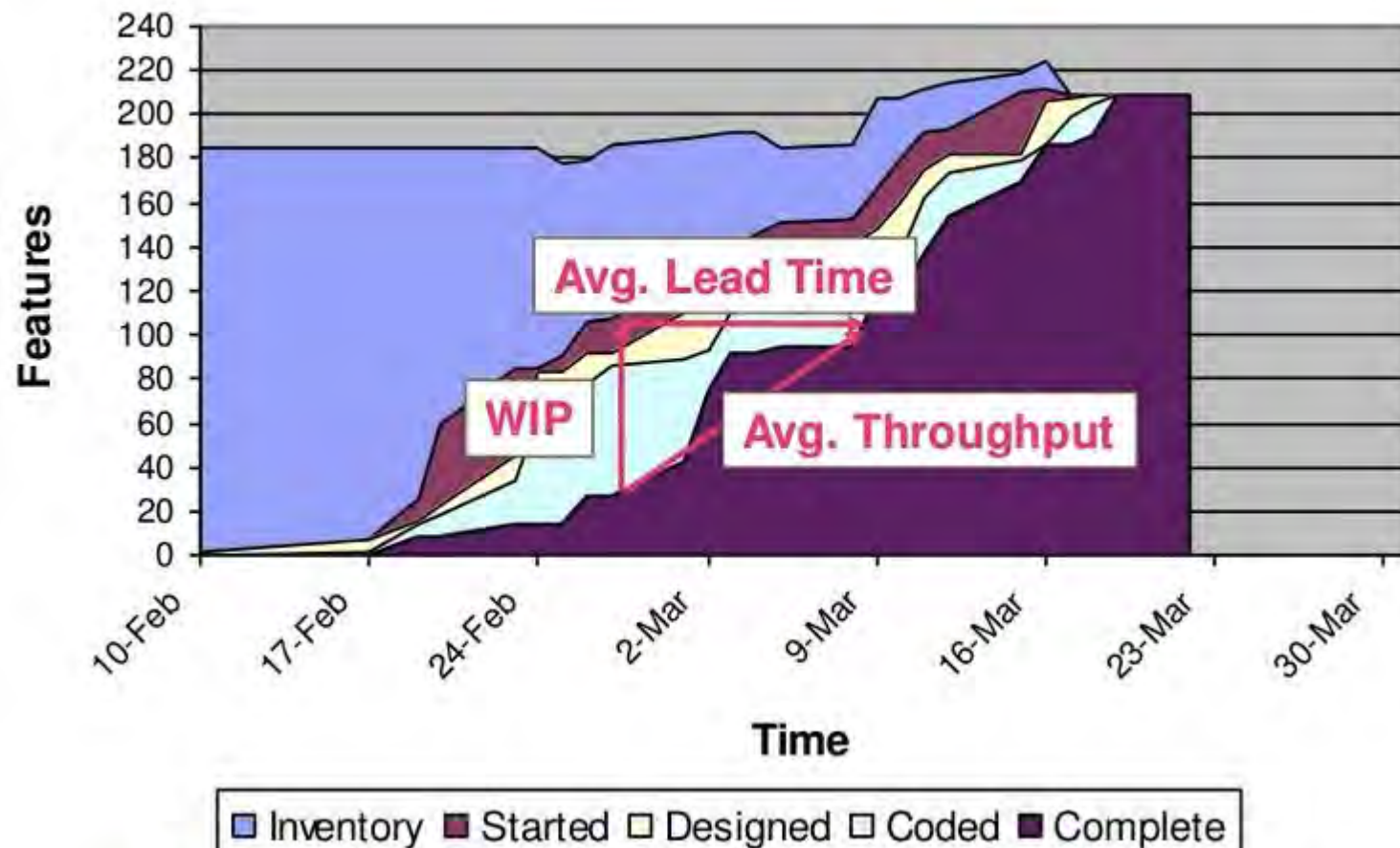
So a cumulative flow is built of snapshots of the board summary per day



## And provides a LOT of data

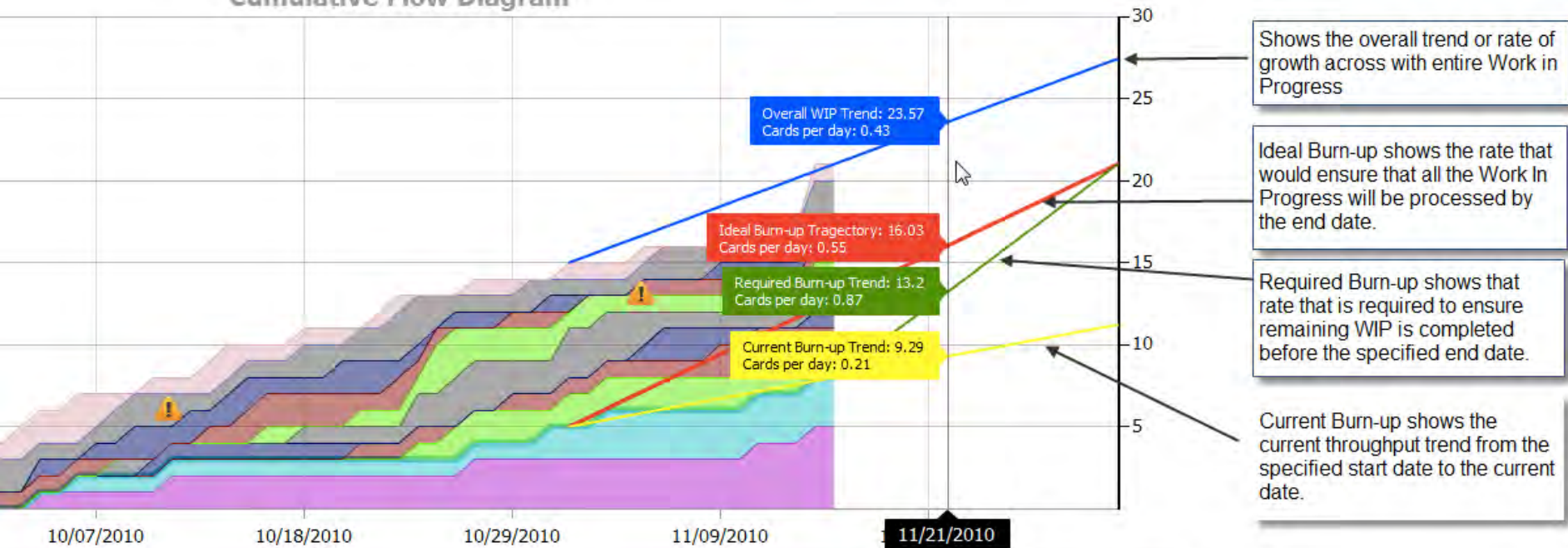


# Cumulative Flow Diagrams

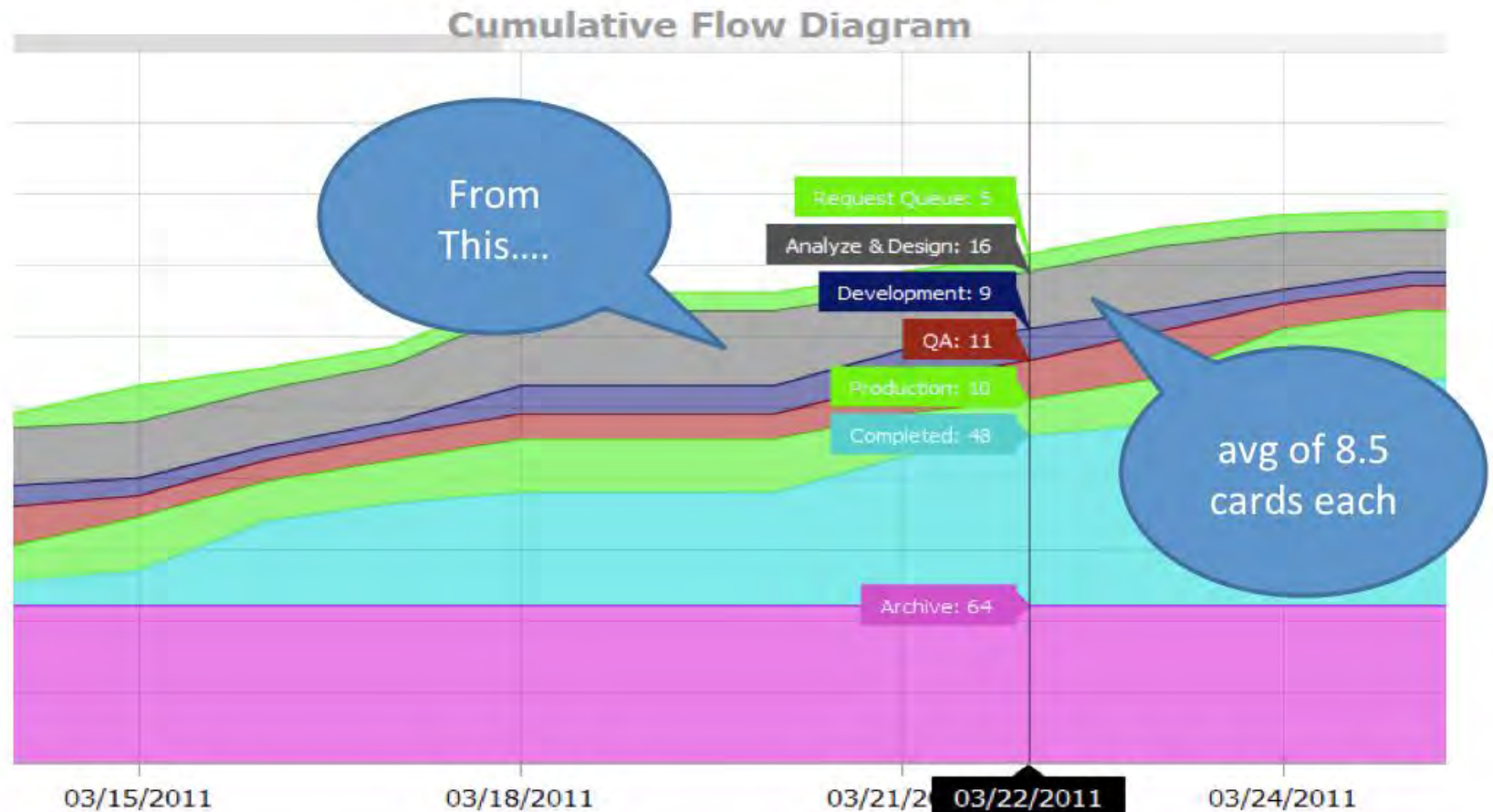




## Cumulative Flow Diagram



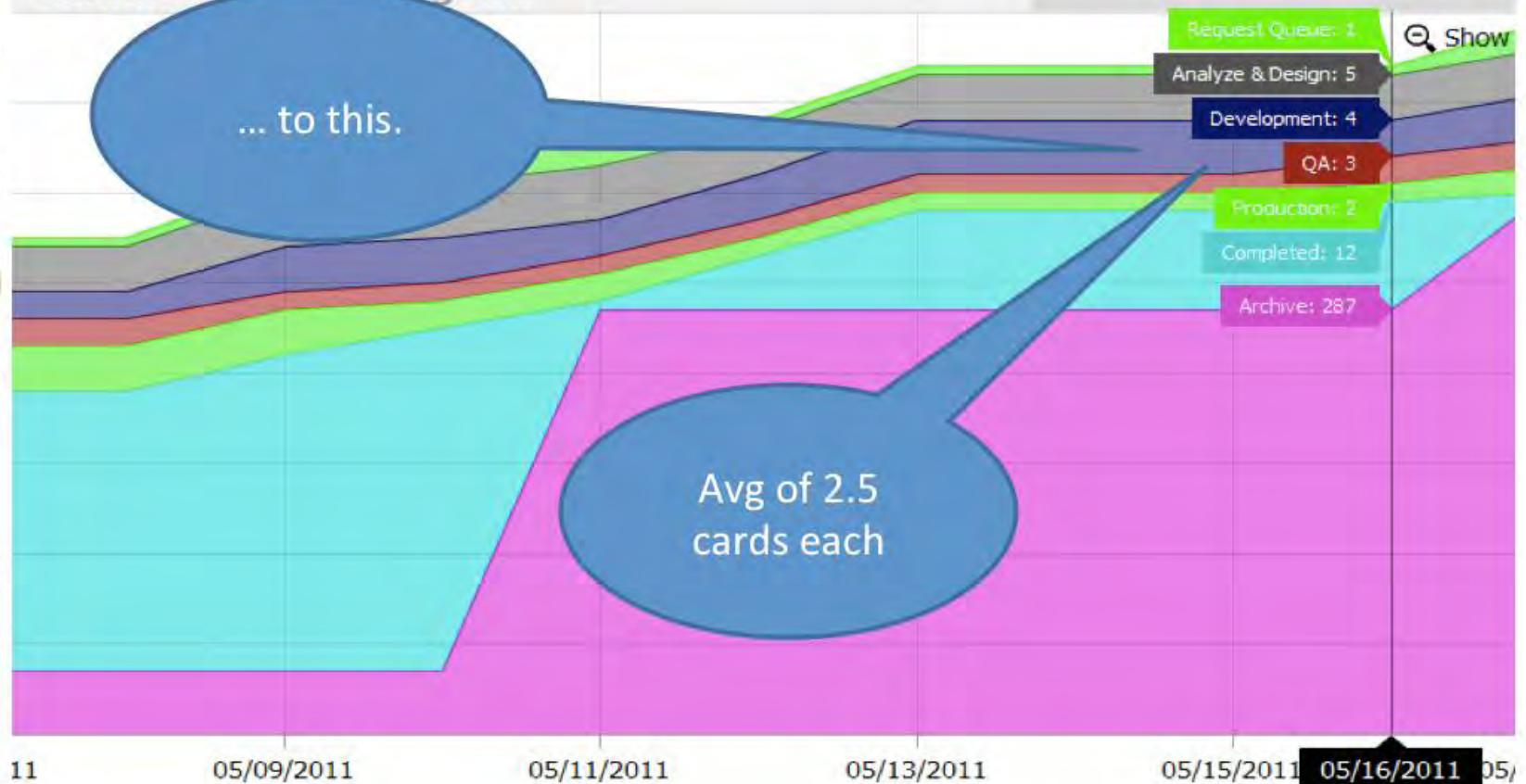
# Improving Flow by limiting WIP



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# Improving Flow by limiting WIP

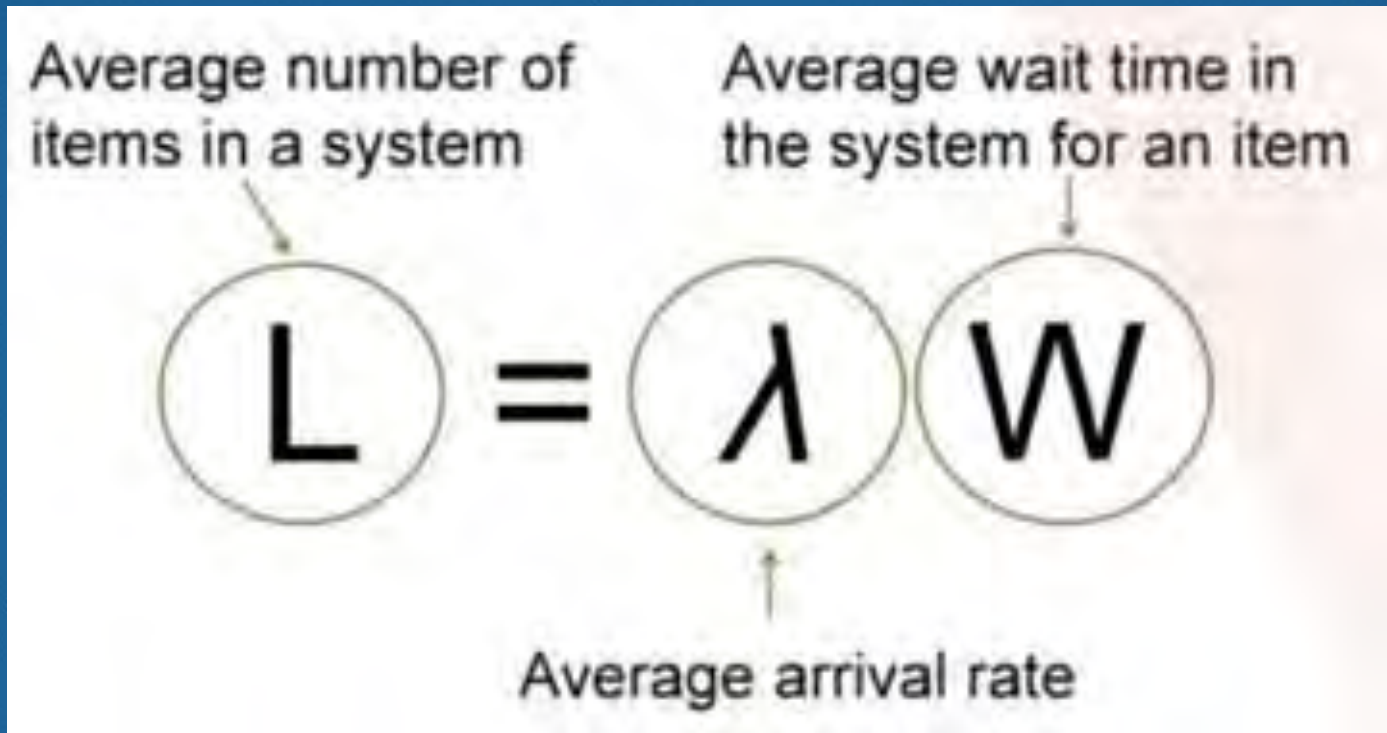
Cumulative Flow Diagram



Now, with our current WIP limits, we were averaging 2.5 items concurrently per person. Multi-tasking and task switching have decreased significantly.



# Little's Law, again



$$\text{Cycle Time} = \frac{\text{Work in progress (WIP)}}{\text{Average completion rate}}$$



# Quality

- Defects
- Regressions (i.e. Cards moving backwards)
- Failure Demand

## Defects

14

Defects

8

Production Defects

## Production Defect Trends - Last 45 Days



## Regressed Cards

0

3+ Regressions

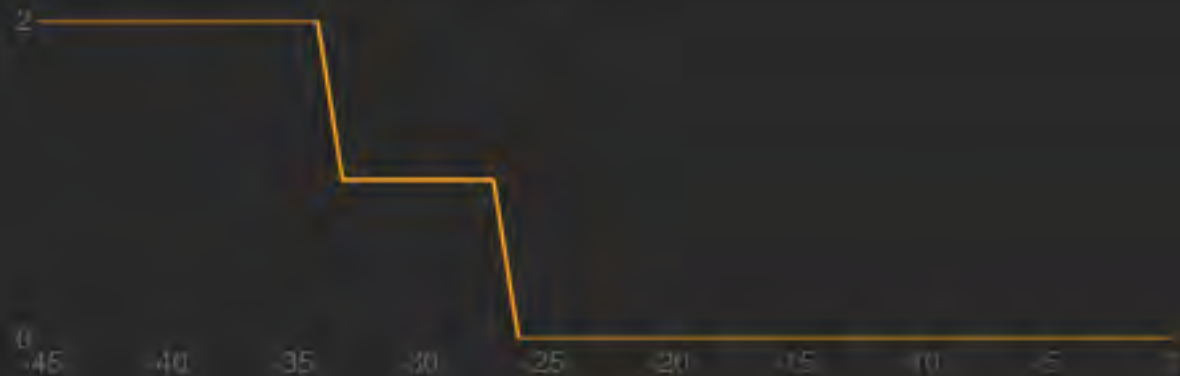
0

Second Regression

0

First Regression

## Regressed Card Trends - Last 45 Days



## Blocked Cards

1

All Blocked

0

Blocked On Board

## Blocked Trends - Last 45 Days



## Expedited Cards

2

Critical and High Priority

0

Expedited

## Critical and Expedite Trends - Last 45 Days



## Lanes Over WIP

0

Lanes Over WIP Limit

## Lane WIP Violation Trends - Last 45 Days



## Stale Cards

18

Stale Cards

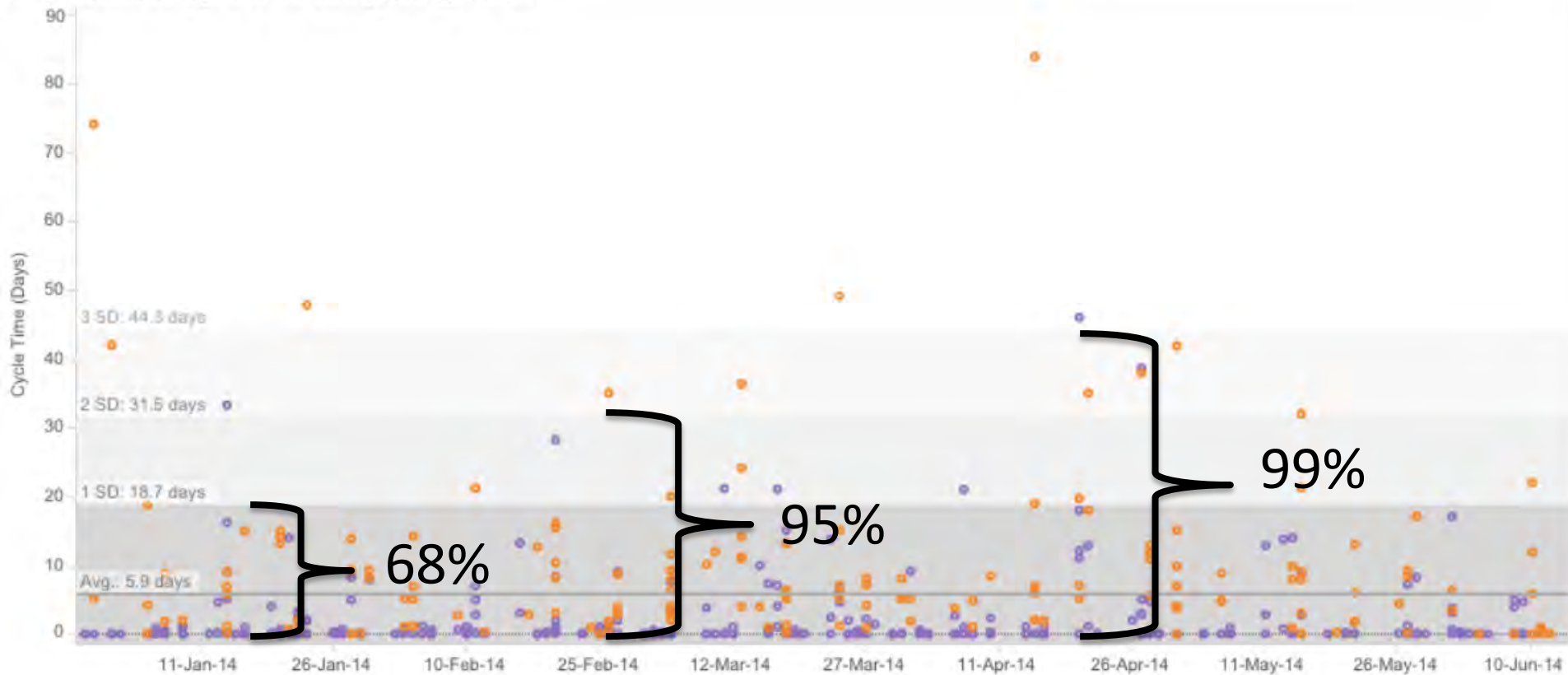
## Stale Card Trends





# Predictability

How consistently are we completing cards?

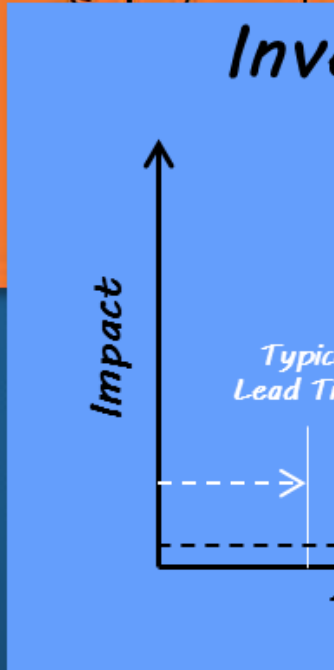
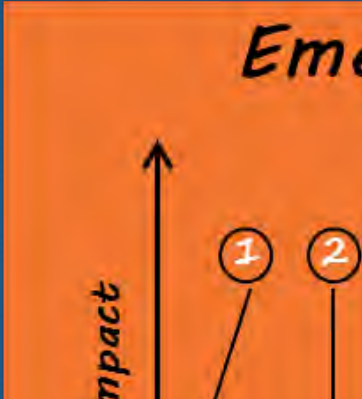


# Cost of Delay

“Is a month of delay worth one million dollars or one thousand dollars?  
Approximately 85 percent of product developers cannot answer this simple question.”  
– Don Reinertsen

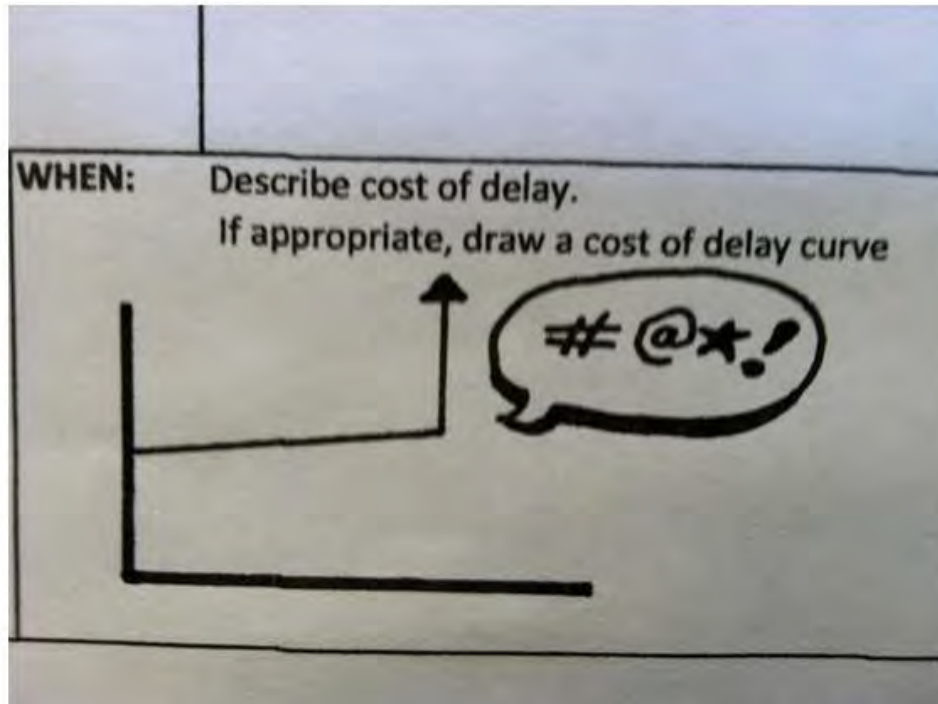


# Cost of Delay Curves



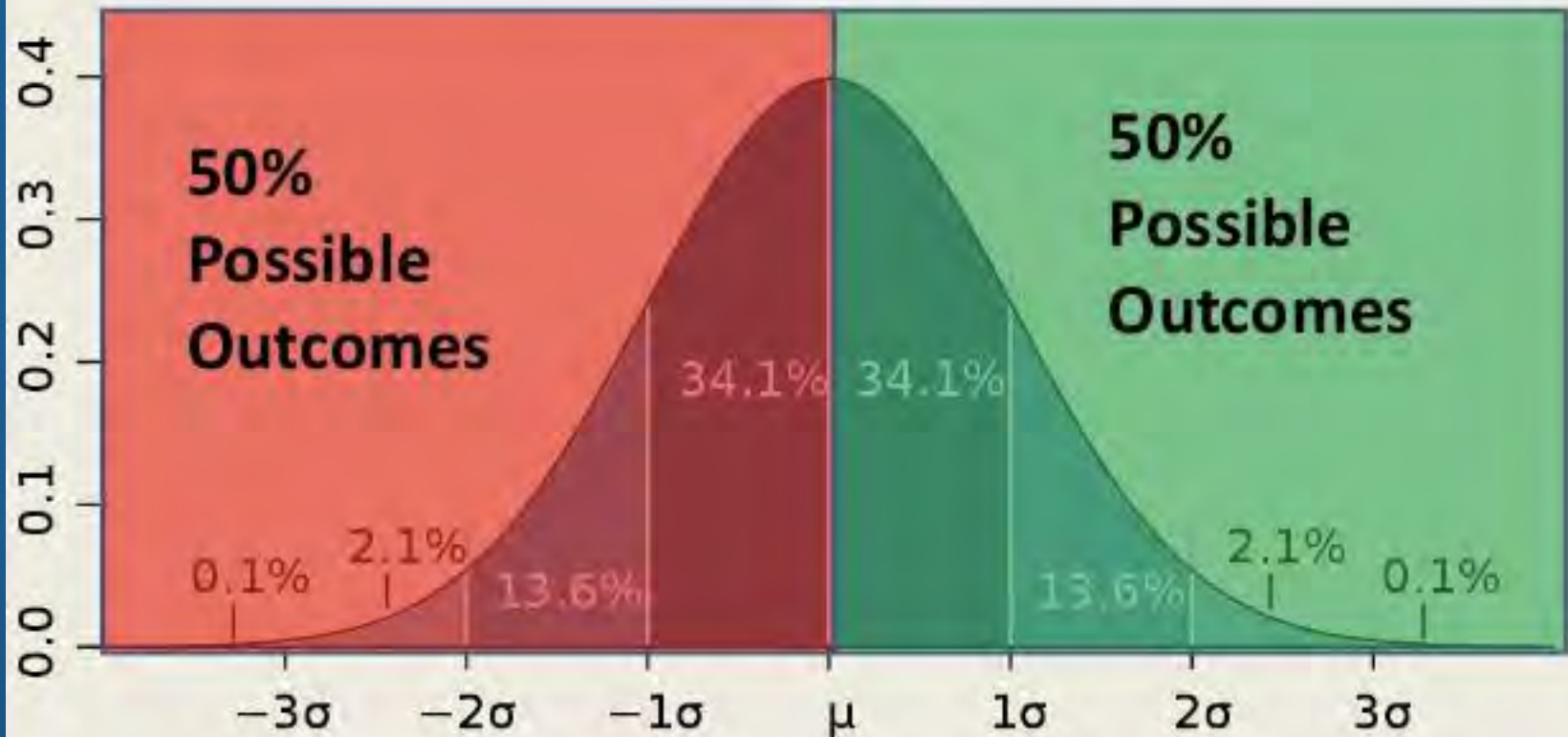
indomitablehef  
@indomitablehef

Working on some new scalability improvements for [@LeanKit](#). Loving the Cost of Delay curve illustration for this one



# Risk

## Flaw of averages





# Estimating the Right Things

I'm not defending the obvious waste of being asked to estimate work that is going to proceed regardless of the time and cost taken to complete; there is little rational reason to waste time putting together these estimates.

Instead of estimating all the things that should go right, we should be estimating the things that may go wrong.



Troy Magennis  
[FocusedObjective.com](http://FocusedObjective.com)


# Monte Carlo Simulation

**Forecasting and Simulating Software Development Projects**

Effective Modeling of Kanban & Scrum Projects using Monte-carlo Simulation



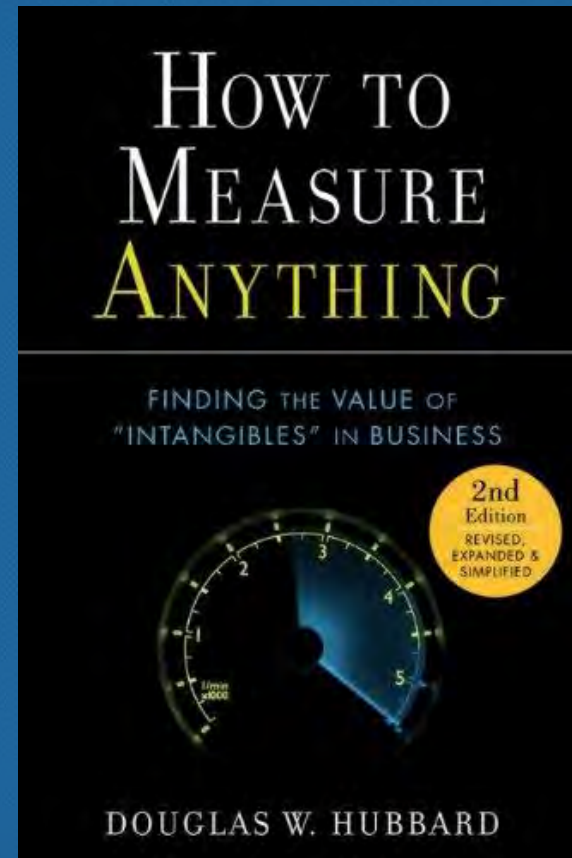
Includes free license to Focused Objective's Scrum and Kanban Monte-carlo Simulation toolkit.



**Troy Magennis**  
@AgileSimulation

FocusedObjective.com

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Staff, Work, Risks, Process,  
Defect Rate, etc.

Date  
Forecast

- Date
- Certainty
- Risk Impact

A model of the  
project and  
Team

Budget  
Forecast

- Cost
- Certainty
- Risk Impact

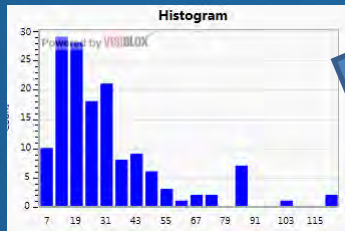
Staff  
Analysis

- Skill Balance
- Best Utilization
- Retention Risk

Sensitivity  
Analysis

- Factors to  
manage next
- Factors worth  
investigating

Simulation Engine



Historical Data or  
Expert Judgment

A Monte-Carlo simulation can present you with a  
range of possible outcomes and their likelihood. And  
the levers you can pull to change the outcomes.

Experiment / Update Loop – Change Model and Test Hypothesis

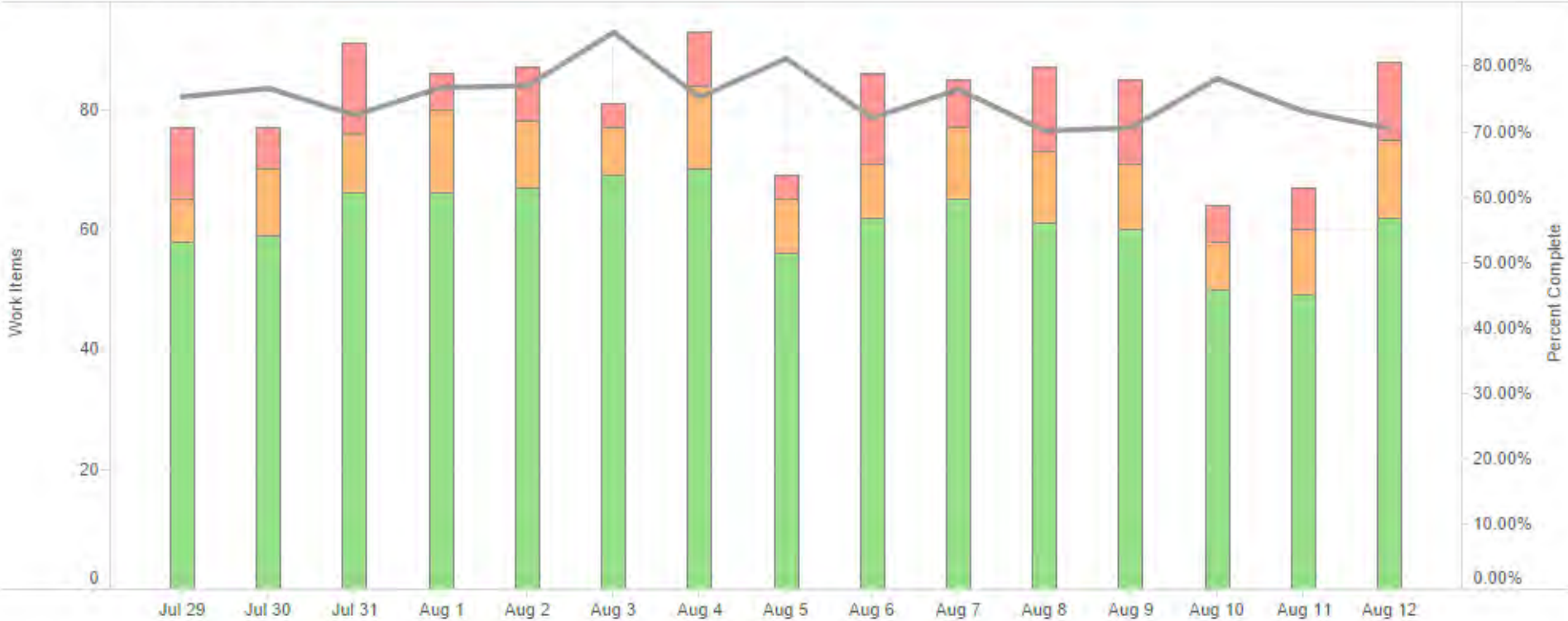


# Q&A

- Can you use this approach for measuring any kind of project?
- How to make the best use of Class of Service?
- How to measure lead time when there are issues waiting on a response or action from customers?
- How do you measure delays between steps?
- If a card is moved backwards does that impact the metrics?
- How to measure business value for ROI of a Lean & Agile initiative when the business doesn't know its value?

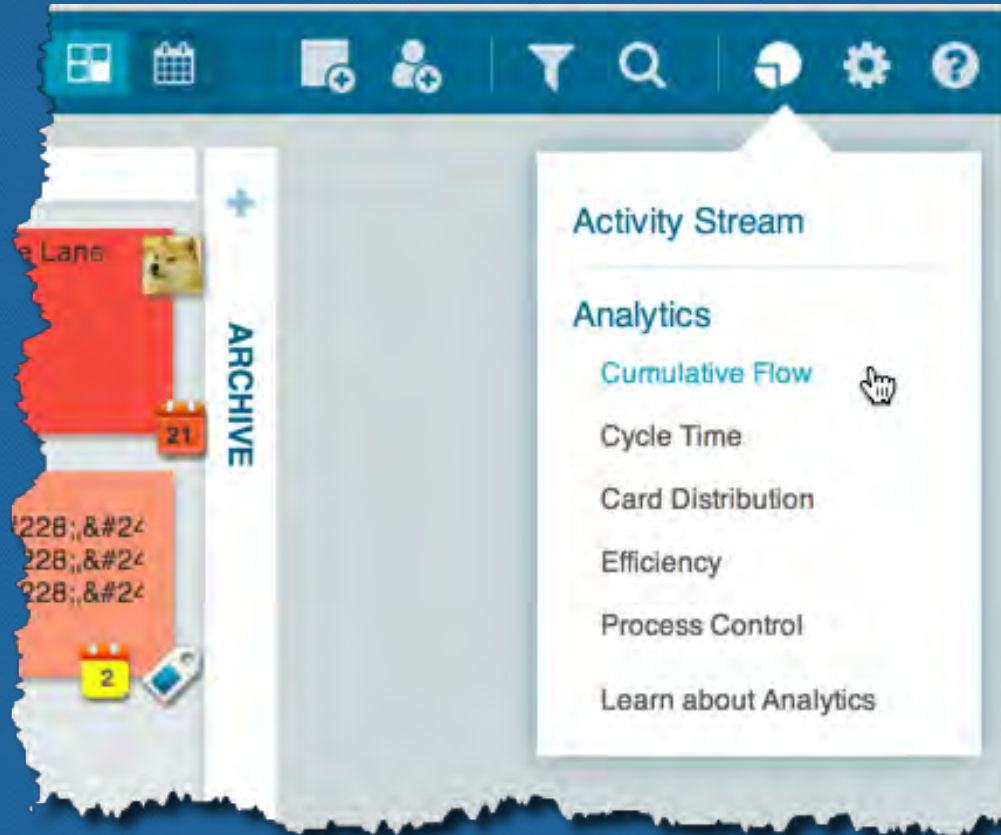


Planned Percent Complete



Work Item Title	Card Type	Current Lane	Planned Start	Planned Finish	Actual Start	Actual Finish	
	Feature	Next Release		14-May-2014	9-May-2014	12-May-2014	●
				23-May-2014	18-May-2014	21-May-2014	●
"www." forwarding for LeanKit accounts	Task	Operational Tasks		8-Jul-2014	3-Jul-2014	6-Jul-2014	●
Associate Primavera resource with LeanKit card	Feature	ToDo		5-Jun-2014	31-May-2014	3-Jun-2014	●
Determine if via form or API integration	Task	Completed		19-Jul-2014	14-Jul-2014	17-Jul-2014	●
Hotel	Administration Request	Archive		11-Aug-2014	6-Aug-2014	9-Aug-2014	●
I want to be able to reposition a lane	Task	Completed Features, Bugs, T...		29-May-2014	24-May-2014	27-May-2014	●
james.m.roberts@gsk.com	Administration Request	Archive		13-May-2014	8-May-2014	11-May-2014	●
Moving Cards on to Calendar view unassigns the User	Defect	Archive		1-Jun-2014	27-May-2014	30-May-2014	●
prevent login to different organization from orgname.le..	Task	Completed Features, Bugs, T...		15-Jun-2014	10-Jun-2014	13-Jun-2014	●
TFS integration, getting error: "value cannot be null"	Bug	Archive		30-May-2014	25-May-2014	28-May-2014	●

# Measuring Workflow with LeanKit



# What to Use When

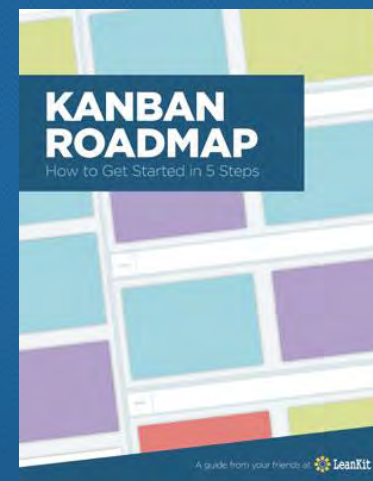
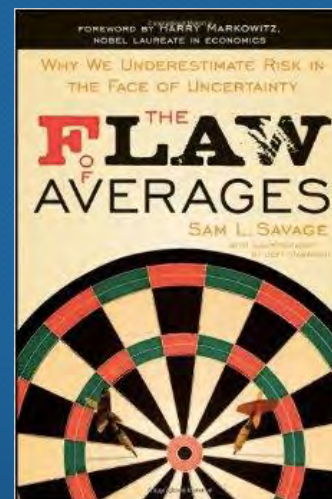
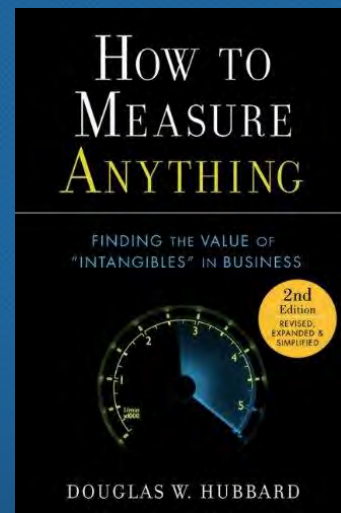
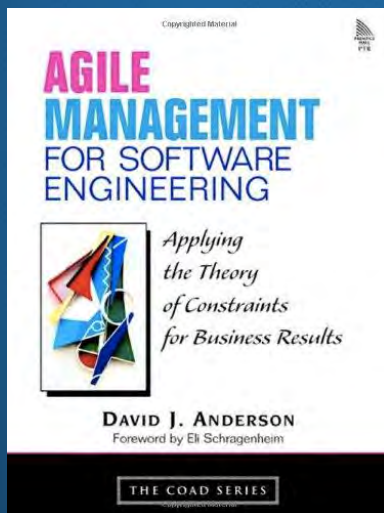
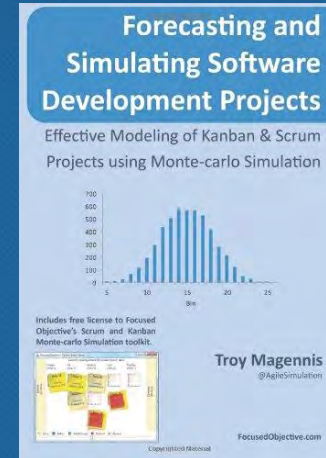
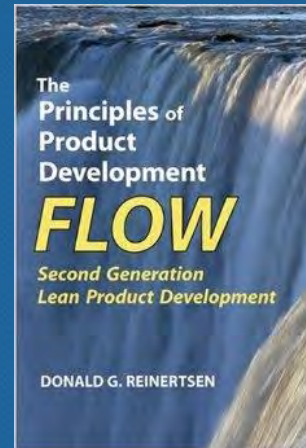
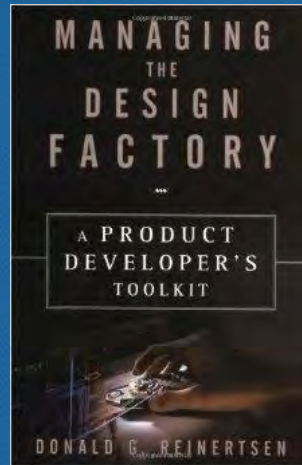
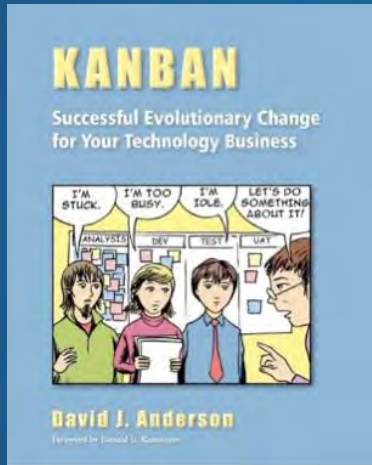
Chart	Use this to...
Cumulative Flow Diagram	Visualize flow of work, including throughput and completion time to see bottlenecks
Cycle Time	Track the average time a work item takes to be processed through the system
Card Distribution	Manage capacity allocation by seeing the distribution of cards by lane, priority, type, user, or class of service
Efficiency	See how much of your work is sitting in “Ready”, “In Process”, or “Done” states
Process Control	Understand the variability of cycle times for work items moving through the process and monitor changes

# Learning Resources

- How to Get Started with Continuous Improvement:
  - <http://leankit.com/kanban/how-to-continuous-improvement>
- How to use analytics in LeanKit
  - <https://support.leankit.com/entries/21989408-Board-Analytics>

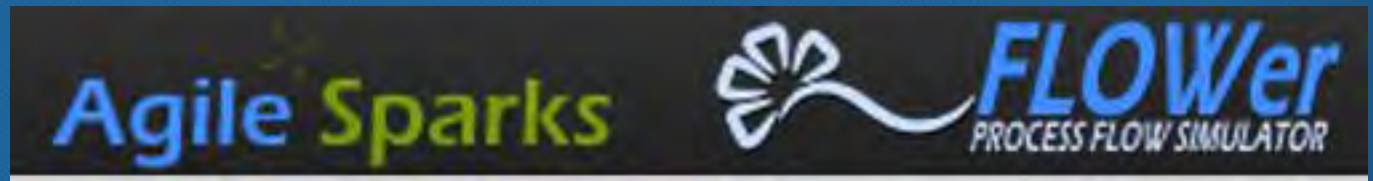


# Books



# Games

- Agile Sparks Process Flow Simulator  
<http://Flower.agilesparks.com>



- GetKanban game, online edition from  
[corporatekanban.com](http://getkanban.corporatekanban.com)



<http://getkanban.corporatekanban.com>

# Software

- [FocusedObjective.com](http://FocusedObjective.com)
  - Monte-Carlo Simulations for Kanban and Scrum
- LeanKit! 😊
- [www.tableausoftware.com](http://www.tableausoftware.com)
  - LeanKit's new reporting engine will be based on OEM-ing Tableau



Thank you!