

# **What are the New Seven Q.C. Tools**

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- Affinity Diagrams
- Relations Diagrams
- Tree Diagrams
- Matrix Diagrams
- Arrow Diagrams
- Process Decision Program Charts
- Matrix Data Analysis

# **History of the New Seven Q.C. Tools**

**Slide 1 Of 2**

- Committee of J.U.S.E. - 1972
- Aim was to develop more QC techniques with design approach
- Work in conjunction with original Basic Seven Tools
- New set of methods (N7) - 1977

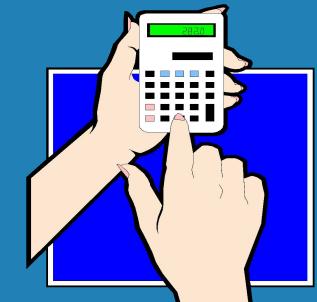
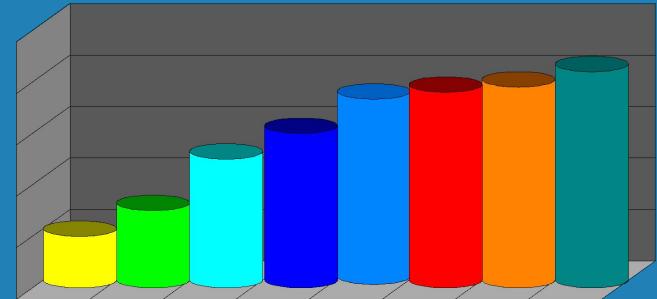
# **History of the New Seven Q.C. Tools**

**Slide 2 Of 2**

- Developed to organize verbal data diagrammatically.
- Basic 7 tools effective for data analysis, process control, and quality improvement (numerical data)
- Used together increases TQM effectiveness

# What are the Basic Seven Q.C. Tools?

- Flow Charts
- Run Charts
- Histograms
- Pareto Diagrams
- Cause and Effect Diagrams
- Scatter Diagrams
- Control Charts



# **Benefits of Incorporating New Seven Q.C. Tools**

**Slide 1 Of 4**

## Enhanced Capabilities

- Organize verbal data
- Generate ideas
- Improve planning
- Eliminate errors and omissions
- Explain problems intelligibly
- Secure full cooperation
- Persuade powerfully

# **Benefits of Incorporating New Seven Q.C. Tools**

**Slide 2 Of 4**

## Enhanced Keys to Organizational Reform

- Assess situations from various angles
- Clarify the desired situation
- Prioritize tasks effectively
- Proceed systematically
- Anticipate future events
- Change proactively
- Get things right the first time

# **Benefits of Incorporating New Seven Q.C. Tools**

**Slide 3 Of 4**

Five Objectives of Organizational Reform  
which will establish a Culture that:

- Identifies problems
- Gives importance to planning
- Stresses the importance of the process
- Prioritizes tasks
- Encourages everyone to think systematically

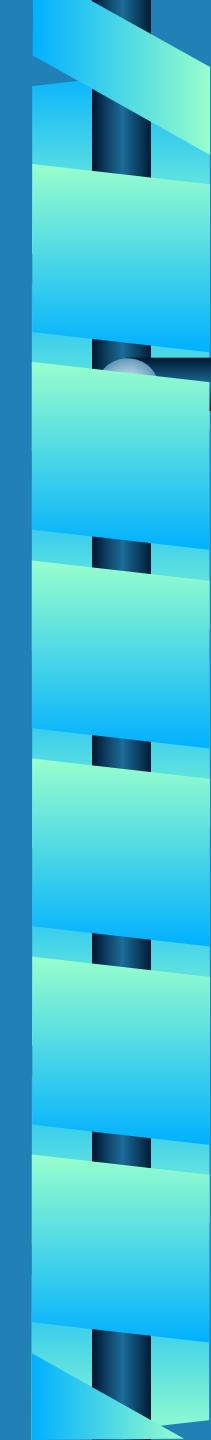
# New Seven Q.C. Tools

## Affinity Diagrams

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*For Pinpointing the Problem in a Chaotic Situation and Generating Solution Strategies*

- Gathers large amounts of intertwined verbal data (ideas, opinions, issues)
- Organizes the data into groups based on natural relationship
- Makes it feasible for further analysis and to find a solution to the problem.



# **New Seven Q.C. Tools**

## **Affinity Diagrams**

**Slide 2 Of 7**

### *Advantages of Affinity Diagrams*

- Facilitates breakthrough thinking and stimulate fresh ideas
- Permits the problem to be pinned down accurately
- Ensures everyone clearly recognizes the problem
- Incorporates opinions of entire group

# New Seven Q.C. Tools

## Relations Diagrams

Slide 1 Of 7

*For Finding Solutions Strategies by Clarifying Relationships with Complex Interrelated Causes*

- Resolves tangled issues by unraveling the logical connection
- Allows for “Multi-directional” thinking rather than linear
- Also known as Interrelationship diagrams

# New Seven Q.C. Tools

## Relations Diagrams

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### *Advantages of Relations Diagrams*

- Useful at planning stage for obtaining perspective on overall situation
- Facilitates consensus among team
- Assists to develop and change people's thinking
- Enables priorities to be identified accurately

# New Seven Q.C. Tools

## Tree Diagrams

Slide 1 Of 5

*For Systematically Pursuing the Best Strategies  
for Attaining an Objective*

- Develops a succession of strategies for achieving objectives
- Reveals methods to achieve the results.
- Also known as Systematic diagrams or Dendograms

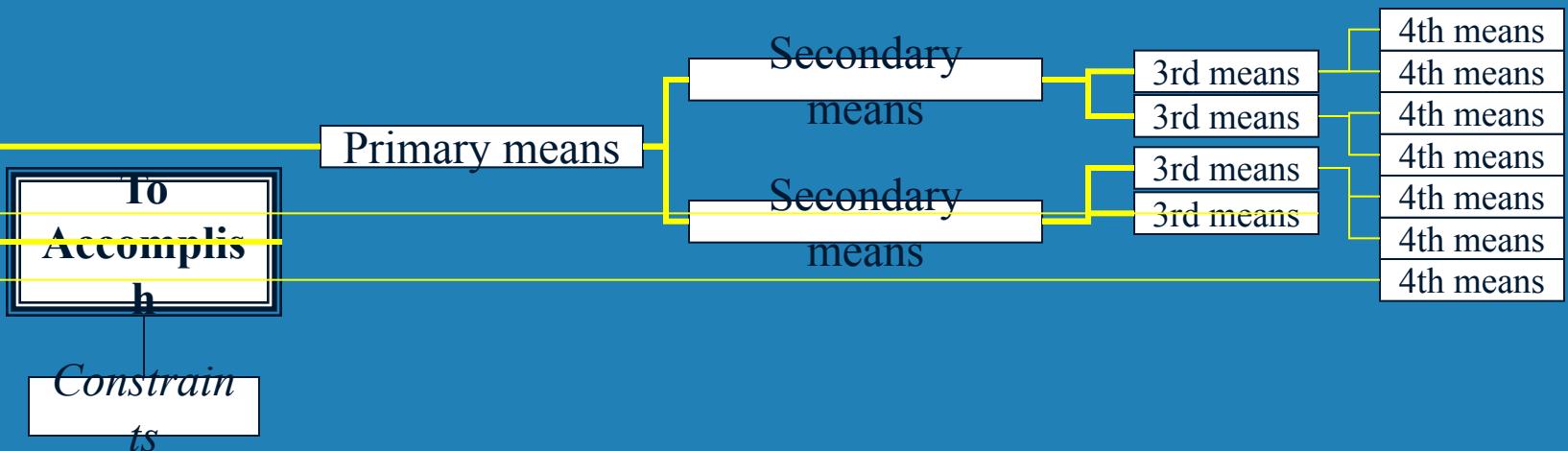
# New Seven Q.C. Tools

## Tree Diagrams

Slide 2 Of 5

### *Advantages of Tree Diagrams*

- Systematic and logical approach is less likely that items are omitted
- Facilitates agreement among team
- Are extremely convincing with strategies



# New Seven Q.C. Tools

## Matrix Diagrams

Slide 1 Of 7

*For Clarifying Problems by “Thinking Multidimensionally”*

- Consists of a two-dimensional array to determine location and nature of problem
- Discovers key ideas by relationships represented by the cells in matrix.

# New Seven Q.C. Tools

## Matrix Diagrams

Slide 2 Of 7

### *Advantages of Matrix Diagrams*

- Enable data on ideas based on extensive experience
- Clarifies relationships among different elements
- Makes overall structure of problem immediately obvious
- Combined from two to four types of diagrams, location of problem is clearer.

# New Seven Q.C. Tools

## Arrow Diagrams

Slide 1 Of 7

*For Working Out Optimal Schedules and  
Controlling Them Effectively*

- Shows relationships among tasks needed to implement a plan
- Network technique using nodes for events and arrows for activities
- Used in PERT (Program Evaluation and Review Technique) and CPM (Critical Path Method)

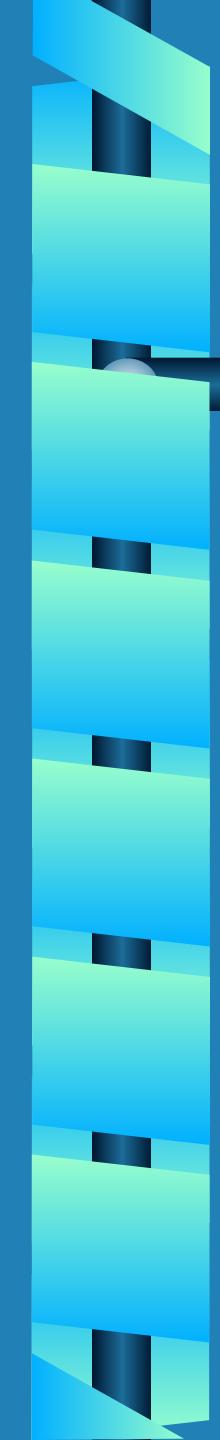
# New Seven Q.C. Tools

## Arrow Diagrams

Slide 2 Of 7

### *Advantages of Arrow Diagrams*

- Allows overall task to viewed and potential snags to be identified before work starts
- Leads to discovery of possible improvements
- Makes it easy to monitor progress of work
- Deals promptly with changes to plan
- Improves communication among team



# New Seven Q.C. Tools

## Process Decisions Program Charts

Slide 1 Of 7

*For Producing the Desired Result from Many Possible Outcomes*

- Used to plan various contingencies
- Used for getting activities back on track
- Steers events in required direction if unanticipated problems occur
- Finds feasible counter measures to overcome problems

# Process Decisions Program Charts

Slide 2 Of 7

## *Advantages of Process Decisions Program Charts (PDPC's)*

- Facilitates forecasting
- Uses past to anticipate contingencies
- Enables problems to pinpointed
- Illustrates how events will be directed to successful conclusion
- Enables those involved to understand decision-makers intentions

## New Seven Q.C. Tools

# Matrix Data Analysis

Slide 1 Of 6

### *Principal Component Analysis*

- Technique quantifies and arranges data presented in Matrix
- Based solely on numerical data
- Finds indicators that differentiate and attempt to clarify large amount of information

# New Seven Q.C. Tools

## Matrix Data Analysis

Slide 2 Of 6

*Advantages of Principal Component Analysis*

- Can be used in various fields (market surveys, new product planning, process analysis)
- Can be used when Matrix diagram does not give sufficient information
- Useful as Prioritization Grid

# **Keys to Successfully Using the New Seven Q.C. Tools**

**Slide 1 Of 5**

## Mental Attitudes

- Keen awareness to the actual problem
- Eagerness to solve problem
- Be highly motivated for the challenge

## Four Specific Keys

- Understand the problem
- Select the right tool for the job
- Obtain appropriate verbal data
- Interpret analytical results

# **Keys to Successfully Using the New Seven Q.C. Tools**

**Slide 2 Of 5**

## *4 Specific Keys*

- Understand the problem

Stage 1 - problem is unclear and not obvious  
what exact issue should be addressed

Stage 2 - problem is obvious, but causes unknown  
explore causes and single out valid ones

Stage 3 - problem and causes are known  
required action is unknown  
strategies and plan must be developed

# **Keys to Successfully Using the New Seven Q.C. Tools**

**Slide 3 Of 5**

## *4 Specific Keys (cont.)*

- Selecting Right tool for the Job

Stage 1 - Collect verbal information on events  
(Affinity Diagram)

Stage 2 - Choose tool to identify causes  
(Relations Diagram / Matrix Diagram)

Stage 3 - List strategies and activities  
(Tree Diagram / Relations Diagram)

Plan actual activities  
(Arrow Diagram / PDPC Chart)

# Keys to Successfully Using the New Seven Q.C. Tools

Slide 4 Of 5

## *4 Specific Keys (cont.)*

- Obtaining appropriate verbal data

Three types of verbal data:

- **Facts**; factual observations expressed in words
- **Opinions**; factual information colored by opinion
- **Ideas**; New concepts created by analyzing facts

Group Discussions:

- Ensures common understanding
- All data should be without bias or distortion
- Data should fit objective of the analysis

# Keys to Successfully Using the New Seven Q.C. Tools

Slide 5 Of 5

## 4 Specific Keys (cont.)

- Interpreting Analytical Results

Information must be obtained for accomplishing objectives from:

- Completed diagrams; or
- Process of completing diagrams

Analyze actual information obtained:

- Prepare summarized report with findings, conclusions, and processes used
- Check if necessary data has been obtained, if not
- Discover the cause and take appropriate action