

OVERALL EQUIPMENT EFFECTIVENESS SYSTEM RATING TABLE

	AREA	TRADITIONAL (RATING 1 TO 2)	ACCEPTABLE (RATING 3)	WORLD CLASS (RATING 4 TO 5)
1	OEE Measurement Process	OEE incomplete, limited analysis of results, no clear improvement priorities.	Improvement targets and cross functional accountabilities set. Routine reviews support actions leading to OEE improvement	OEE measures are integrated at all levels of the business and deployed across the supply chain to improve service levels for strategic partners.
2	Focussed Improvement	No regular improvement team activity. Top down driven, ad hoc improvement process, Accountabilities unclear	All critical equipment has defined focussed improvement tactics.. All personnel involved in focussed improvement projects supported by coaching as necessary.	Focussed improvement goals have progressed from sporadic to chronic loss reduction, leading to process optimisation and extended MTBI.
3	Visual Management	No formal visual controls No sustainable evidence of 5S to create Flow	Visual controls used to stabilise and sustain normal conditions (see at a glance status know the game plan and keep it simple.)	Visual management is used to support progress towards optimum conditions. Formal visual management policy is part of New equipment procurement process.
4	People Development	No links between skill development and OEE improvement priorities	Training and skill development programmes are linked to accountabilities for focussed improvement	Self managed teams set and drive performance improvement using OEE systems designed for their use.
5	Scope of OEE process	Limited accountability for provision of data accuracy. Lots of 'data' but limited Information Trustworthiness dubious	Company-wide OEE system in place, fully documented. Floor to Floor(F2F) Equipment Losses differentiated from Door to Door(D2D) Management Losses OEE training part of core competence. Accepted standard data for all processes.	OEE improvement Forecasts set for 3 to 5 year horizon with 1 year in detail. OEE improvement goals support strategic drivers and delivery of capital ROI goals.
6	Hidden Loss Model/Goal Deployment	Value of a 1% improvement in OEE not defined. Mechanistic cost reduction targets are defined without clear route for delivery. Tend to look for head count cost reduction.	Focussed improvement priorities are set based on hidden loss model potential. Deployment of accountabilities re F2F v.D2D and delivery of improvement is coordinated at a cross functional level.	Hidden loss analysis is extended to improve supply chain effectiveness and reduce logistics complexity for strategic partners.
7	Use of Financial Information	Cost data not shared or deployed, mostly used for financial management purposes	Hidden loss model correctly predicts links between cost drivers and effectiveness levels for fixed as well as variable costs	Loss model is used to forecast supplier and customer total cost of ownership to drive NPD features and assess the value of enhanced services.