MANUFACTURING MANAGEMENT
GLOBAL STUDY 2008
OVERVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION

2. EXAMPLES

3. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

4. QUOTES
THE PROJECT

• A joint London School of Economics, Stanford University and Cambridge University project at the Centre for Economic Performance researching management practices in 15 countries.

• The aim of the project is to document management and organisational differences around the world.

• Collected in depth interviews on management practices with >5000 companies randomly chosen from a sample of manufacturing firms.

• All data is confidential. No companies or people are ever mentioned. No financial figures discussed – only management practices.

• This research is endorsed by twenty five Central Banks, Finance Ministries and Employers Federations around the world.
Interviews of about 45 minutes were conducted to examine managerial practices in three main areas:

**Lean operations**
- Optimise production lines
- Create maximal value from physical assets

**Performance and target management**
- Mesh physical and human aspects of business
- Align efforts of the whole organisation

**Talent management**
- Optimise quality of workforce
- Maximise human capital
SAMPLE OF 15 COUNTRIES ACROSS 4 CONTINENTS

Brazil
Canada
China
France
Germany
Greece
India
Ireland
Italy
Poland
Portugal
Sweden
Japan
United States
United Kingdom
60 MBA, MSc and PhD students from leading business schools with extensive background and ongoing training in operations management and the manufacturing industry.

Universities represented include:

Cambridge  Oxford
Harvard     Yale
Stanford    MIT
Berkeley    Northwestern (Kellogg)
London Business School    London School of Economics
INSEAD     HEC
Toronto    Queens
A WHOLE RANGE OF DIFFERENT FIRMS INTERVIEWED

Sample includes several types of manufacturing firms, including:

- Privately held
- Publicly listed
- Founder owned
- Family owned and family managed
- Family owned and professionally managed
- Cooperatives/Employee owned
- Government owned
- Private equity or venture capital
- Multinationals
COVERING A WORLD-WIDE GROUP OF COUNTRIES

Number of interviews run

Japan
Ireland
Portugal
Greece
Italy
Poland
Sweden
France
Germany
Canada
China
Brazil
India
US
UK
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Good examples
The employees of a European firm constantly analyse the production process as part of their normal duties. They film critical production steps to analyse areas more thoroughly.

Every problem is registered in a special database that monitors critical processes and each issue must be reviewed and signed off by a manager.

Poor examples
An American firm has no formal or informal mechanism in place for either process documentation or improvement. The manager admitted that production takes place in an environment where nothing has been done to encourage or support process innovation.

An Asian plant manager revealed that workers on the line are not encouraged to act independently. They are expected simply to do their production jobs with no incentives or mechanisms for suggesting process improvements.
Good examples
An American firm has screens in view of every line. These screens are used to display progress on daily targets and other performance indicators. The manager meets shop floor employees every morning to discuss the previous day and the one ahead and uses monthly company meetings.

Another American firm stamps canteen napkins with key targets when these are met.

Poor examples
A manager of an American firm tracks a range of measures when he does not think that output is sufficient. He last requested these reports about 8 months ago and had them printed for a week until output increased again.

A European firm keeps track of the number of minutes spent in production, number of parts produced per day and number of workers. This information is infrequently shared with the line workers and typically sits on the plant manager’s desk.
WELL MANAGED FIRMS HAVE DAILY UPDATED VISUAL DISPLAY
BOARDS AT EACH STAGE OF THE PRODUCTION

Electronic board

Manually updated board

Hand written board

Hand written board
Good examples
A European firm tracks all performance numbers in real time (amount, quality, etc). These numbers are continuously matched to the plan on a shift-by-shift basis. Every employee can access these figures on workstations on the shop floor. If scheduled numbers are not met, action for improvement is taken immediately.

An Asian firm has regular meetings in which focused action plans with precise time frames are created. These parameters are discussed in daily meetings with the shop floor team leaders and workers.

Poor examples
A manager of an American firm relies heavily on his gut feeling for the business. He will review costs when he thinks they have too much or too little stock. He admits that as he is very busy, such a review can be quite infrequent. He also mentioned that staff feel like he is going on a hunt to find a problem, so he has now made a point of highlighting anything good that he finds too.
**Good examples**

A European firm takes action as soon as a weakness is identified. They have even employed a psychologist to improve behaviour within a difficult group. People receive ongoing training to improve performance. If this doesn’t help, they move them to other departments or even fire individuals if they repeatedly fail to meet agreed targets.

**Poor examples**

A European firm takes no action when objectives are not achieved. The President personally intervenes to warn employees but no stricter action is taken. Cutting pay or making people redundant because of a lack of performance is very rarely done.
Good examples
A European firm translates all their goals – even their five year strategic goals – into short-term goals so that they can track their performance. They believe that it is only when you make someone accountable for delivery within a sensible timeframe that a long-term objective will be met. They think it is more interesting for employees to have a mix of immediate and longer-term goals.

Poor examples
A European firm has had several years of ongoing senior management changes – therefore senior managers are only focusing on how the company is doing this month versus the next, believing that long-term targets will take care of themselves.
TOP FIRMS SET VERY TOUGH, BUT ACHIEVABLE TARGETS CASCADED DIRECTLY FROM OVERALL FIRM TARGETS

Good examples
A manager of a European firm insisted that he has to set aggressive and demanding goals for everyone – even for the security team. If they hit all their targets, he worries he hasn’t stretched them enough. Each Key Performance Indicator (KPI) is linked to the overall business plan and everyone has to work hard to get their products out the door quickly.

Poor examples
A European firm uses easy targets to improve staff morale and encourage people. They find it difficult to set harder goals because people just give up and managers refuse to work people harder.

An Asian firm sets very easy targets that are always achievable, with growth as their rationale. The production manager proclaimed, “We are not pushed by the target, we pull the target towards us.”
Good examples
An American firm stretches employees with ambitious targets. Performance is rewarded through bonuses, team lunches cooked by management, family picnics, movie and dinner vouchers at nice local restaurants, etc. They also incentivize staff with awards for perfect attendance, best suggestion, etc.

An American firm has regular and random appraisals for all employees. They offer annual profit sharing with a strong environmental focus. For example, the plant’s recycling money goes towards the employee fund for activities such as fishing trips.

Poor examples
A European firm pays its people equally and regardless of performance. There are no incentives to perform well in the company. The same policy applies to the management team, which is paid an hourly wage, with no bonus pay.

A European firm has no appraisal or bonus scheme for hourly workers. Their reward consists of an occasional case of beer.
Good examples
At an American firm, the manager fired four people in the last couple of months due to underperformance. They continually investigate who is underperforming and why.

An American manager explained a detailed attendance policy outlined in the company’s handbook. If a worker were to break this policy or any other, they would receive a verbal warning and an evaluation after 30 days. If their performance had not improved, their employment would be terminated immediately.

Poor examples
A European firm had a supervisor who was regularly drinking alcohol at work but no action was taken to help him or move him to a less critical role. In fact no employee had ever been laid off in the factory. According to the plant manager, Human Resources kicked up a real fuss whenever management wanted to get rid of employees, and told managers their job was production not personnel. The only way he could get rid of employees from his factory was to transfer them to the other factory in the same firm.
TOP FIRMS FORMALLY TRACK THEIR BEST EMPLOYEES AND WORK HARD TO KEEP THEM

Good examples
An American firm knows who its top performers are and if any of them signal an interest in leaving, it pulls in senior managers and even corporate HQ to talk to them and try and persuade them to stay. Occasionally they will increase salary rates if necessary and if they feel the individual is being underpaid relative to the market. Managers have a responsibility to try to keep all desirable staff.

An Asian firm offers up to 100% education reimbursement for their top performing factory workers.

Poor examples
A European firm lets people leave the company if they want. They do nothing to keep those people since they think that it would make no sense to try to keep them. Management does not think they can keep people if they want to work somewhere else. The company also will not start salary negotiations to retain top talent.
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We document a wide range of responses on managerial practices across all 15 countries.

There are obvious strong cultural differences and significant variation in management styles.

Our international team of industry and academic experts made great effort in trying to organise and codify those responses.

Key objective is to use this information for an unprecedented cross-country comparison of management and organisational practices.

This will help understand strengths and weaknesses in the adoption and implementation of modern managerial tools in various manufacturing industries.

At the same time, it will also help managers to identify opportunities and threats in the global economy.
WHILE THE AVERAGE MANAGERS THINK THAT THEIR FIRM’S MANAGEMENT IS WELL ABOVE AVERAGE

Response to the Question

“Excluding yourself, how would you rate your company’s management from 1 to 10, one being the worst and ten being the best?”

“Worst Practice”

“Average”

“Best Practice”
AND THIS OVER-CONFIDENCE OCCURS IN EVERY COUNTRY IN OUR SAMPLE

Note: Response to the Question: “Excluding yourself, how would you rate your company’s management from 1 to 10, one being the worst and ten being the best?”
The reality is that there is a huge variation in management practices across countries.

Distribution of firm level management scores, by country*

There are fewer badly managed firms in countries that are better managed on average (e.g. a smaller “tail” of poor performers in the US compared to India)

*Note: Based on giving an approximate overall score to each firm’s interview response.
THERE IS ALSO A HIGH LEVEL OF VARIATION IN MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WITHIN INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

Management score average by industry (SIC-3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Sic Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles and Equipment</td>
<td>371</td>
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<tr>
<td>Search and Navigation Equipment</td>
<td>381</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plastics Materials and Synthetic</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Industrial Machinery</td>
<td>356</td>
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<td>Medical Instruments &amp; Supplies</td>
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<td>Household Furniture</td>
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<td>Bakery Products</td>
<td>205</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preserved Fruits and Vegetables</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat Products</td>
<td>201</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: Based on giving an approximate overall score to each firm’s interview response.
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ALSO DISPLAY A WIDE SPREAD WITHIN OWNERSHIP CATEGORIES

Distribution of firm level management scores, by type of ownership*

*Note: Based on giving an approximate overall score to each firm's interview response.
In the second phase of our interviews, we asked questions about firms’ organisational aspects:

Plant managers:
– Hiring and firing autonomy
– Introduction of new products
– Maximum capital expenditures without signoff from corporate HQ
– Sales and marketing autonomy

Workers:
• Who sets the pace of work?
• Who decides how tasks are allocated?

– Number of layers below and above plant manager
– Changes in layers in the last three years
– Span of control (How many people report directly to the plant manager?)
WHAT FACTORS MIGHT EXPLAIN THIS SPREAD OF MANAGEMENT PRACTICES?

- Globalisation
- Competition
  - Investment from multinationals force badly run firms to improve or exit
- Education
  - Skill levels of managers and workers
- Regulation
  - Labour markets, bankruptcy rules and ease of restructuring
HIGHER COMPETITION IS ASSOCIATED WITH BETTER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

*Note: Based on giving an approximate overall score to each firm's interview response.
THERE IS NO TAIL OF REALLY BADLY RUN MULTINATIONALS

Distribution of management scores*

Domestic Firms

Foreign Multinationals

*Note: Based on giving an approximate overall score to each firm's interview response.
BETTER MANAGED FIRMS HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE EDUCATED EMPLOYEES

*Note: Based on giving an approximate overall score to each firm's interview response.
LABOUR MARKET REGULATION IS NEGATIVELY CORRELATED WITH PEOPLE MANAGEMENT...

Correlation of -0.752

Average people management scores*

World Bank labour market regulation index

(0 = Most flexible labour market)
(100 = Most rigid labour market)

*Note: Based on giving an approximate overall score to each firms interview response.
…BUT, LABOUR MARKET REGULATION IS NOT LINKED WITH POOR OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

Correlation of -0.140

*Note: Based on giving an approximate overall score to each firm's interview response.
WHAT DO NORTH AMERICAN FIRMS LOOK LIKE?

• Good management practices, particularly strong talent management in the US

• High managerial freedom (corporate HQ allows plant managers a lot of control over hiring and investment)

• Flat hierarchies (few managerial layers)
WHAT ABOUT EUROPEAN FIRMS?

- Incredible spread of management practices

- Multinationals typically well-run across Europe, but have the characteristics of their homeland (i.e. US firms have high managerial freedom, Japanese firms great at ‘lean’)

- Strong managerial freedom in Northern Europe, more central control in Southern Europe
SOME INTERESTING CHARACTERISTICS OF BRAZILIAN and INDIAN FIRMS

- Firms in richer states/regions appear to be better managed (e.g. Tamil Nadu or Maharashtra in India)

- Multinationals appear to bring their strong management practices with them from Europe and the US

- But the best domestic firms are as well managed as any in Europe, the US or Japan

- Limited managerial freedom with strong central control
SOME INTERESTING CHARACTERISTICS OF JAPANESE FIRMS

• Extremely well managed in process operations, with world class ‘lean’ and continuous improvement across almost all industries

• More mixed on talent management – firms often seem to struggle to deal with poor performing workers

• Strongly hierarchical structures – plant managers have limited discretion and there are many layers within firms
SOME INTERESTING CHARACTERISTICS OF CHINESE FIRMS

• While multinationals appear to bring their strong management practices with them, foreign joint ventures perform more poorly

• Less variation in management practices across firms, especially when compared to other Asian countries

• Firms appear to exhibit more hierarchical organisational structures, with limited plant manager discretion or control
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Getting you (dear managers) on the phone was not easy…

[Female interviewer speaking to a US manager]
*Interviewer*: “I was wondering if you would have 30-40 minutes to talk with me about your day-to-day production process?”
*US manager*: “You would have a better chance of coming in here with a razor and slitting my wrists than getting me on the phone for 40 minutes!!!”

*French secretary*: “You want to talk to the plant manager? There are legal proceedings against him, so hurry up!!”

Swedish manufacturing goals…

*Production manager*: “Workers individual goals? They just want to go home!”

Staff retention the UK way…

*Interviewer*: “How would you persuade your top performers to stay?”
*UK Chairman*: “Sex is a great thing! If the employee finds a new girlfriend somewhere else, I can’t do anything!”

A SELECTION OF THE MEMORABLE QUOTES (1)
Interviewer: “How do you keep your top performers?”
Manager: “I am a star performer and I want to leave!”

Plant Manager: “Modern manufacturing? Yes, I have heard about it, but it doesn’t make any sense at all, does it?”

Interviewer: “How do you identify your star performers?”
Manager: “This is India, everyone thinks he is a star performer!”

India is such an interesting place…
A BIG THANK YOU FROM OUR CANADA 2008 TEAM FOR ALL OF YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION!!!
A BIG THANK YOU FROM OUR TEAM FOR ALL OF YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION!!!
A BIG THANK YOU FROM OUR IRISH 2008 TEAM FOR ALL OF YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION!!!
A BIG THANK YOU FROM OUR BRAZIL 2008 TEAM FOR ALL OF YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION!!!
A BIG THANK YOU FROM OUR CHINA 2007 TEAM FOR ALL OF YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION!!!
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