



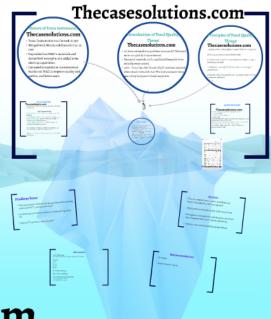
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Texas Instruments, Cost of Quality Case Solution



### Introduction



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### History of Texas Instruments

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- · Texas Instruments was formed in 1951
- · Merged with Metals and Controls Inc. in
- · Capitalized on M&C's materials and device level strengths and added to its existing capabilities.
- Increased competition in recent years has forced M&C to improve quality and ervice, and lower costs.

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### **Thrust**

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- · Financial controls and a quality philosophy were initially emphasized.
- 1980 Total Quality Thrust (TQT) method adopted when study revealed that TI's best products were condary to Japan's worst suppliers.

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3) A key criteria for performance evaluations include manager's

4) Only outcomes of Q&R will be measured; not manager's

5) QRR has only one acceptable goal: constantly surpass TI's

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## MERKELI II

### Problem/Issue

- $\bullet$  With several costs and losses not being addressed by the COQ system, should TI continue utilizing it?
- $\bullet$  Are there any alternative methods of tracking the quality at

- TI lacks a sophisticated system providing nonfinancial feedback to top management
- · COQ system measured quality in financial terms
- Management focused on improving the cost drift

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## Introduction of Total Quality Thrust Thecasesolutions.com

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# Principles of Total Quality Thrust Thecasesolutions.com

- 1) Quality and Reliability (Q&R) is responsibility of management
- 2) All organizations are responsible for Q&R
- 3) A key criteria for performance evaluations include manager's performance on Q&R
- 4) Only outcomes of Q&R will be measured; not manager's commitments
- 5) Q&R has only one acceptable goal: constantly surpass TI's best competitors worldwide

## **Quality Blue Book**

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- 1981 -TI established a "Quality Blue Book" which recorded:
  - product reliability
  - customer feedback on TI quality
  - data on COQ
- The Quality Blue Book compared the actual vs. goals, comparisons with previous period, and 3-month forecasts
- The book was used to emphasize the idea that quality performance was being judged at the same level as financial performance.
- Cost of Quality (COQ) performance measure included in every division's Quality Blue Book

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## **Cost of Quality**

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Designed to highlight cost of poor quality and the cost of doing things wrong.

### Four Categories of COQ:

- 1) **Prevention Costs**: costs incurred to keep quality defects from occurring
- 2) Appraisal Costs: costs to ensure conformity of output to specs.
- 3) *Internal Failure Costs*: detection of defective products or processes before delivery to customer
- 4) *External Failure Costs*: detection of defective products or processes after delivery to customer

COQ aided in the detection of problems in production, and problems causing bad Profit & Loss Performance.

However, not all issues and concerns were being addressed by the COQ system.