What Do IEs Do?

• Industrial Engineers work to make things better, be they processes, products or systems

• Typical focus areas include:
  – Project Management
  – Manufacturing, Production and Distribution
  – Supply Chain Management
  – Productivity, Methods and Process Engineering
  – Quality Measurement and Improvement
  – Program Management
  – Ergonomics/Human Factors
  – Technology Development and Transfer
  – Strategic Planning
  – Management of Change
  – Financial Engineering
Project Management

• Develop the detailed work breakdown structure of complex activities and form them into an integrated plan
• Provide time based schedules and resource allocations for complex plans or implementations
• Use project management techniques to perform
• Industrial Engineering analyses and investigations
• Conduct facility planning and facility layout development of new and revised production plants and office buildings
• Form and direct both small and large teams that work towards a defined objective, scope & deliverables
• Perform risk analysis of various project options and outcomes
Manufacturing, Production and Distribution

• Participate in design reviews to ensure manufacturability of the product
• Determine methods and procedures for production distribution activity
• Create documentation and work instructions for production and distribution
• Manage resources and maintain schedule requirements to meet required production and distribution schedules
• Process Optimization utilizing Simulation tools (Arena, etc.)
• Facilitate and Lead process improvement teams
Supply Chain Management

- Manage Supplier relationships
- Managing and report on company Supplier Cost / Performance Indices to management
- Audit Suppliers and ensure supplier processes and procedures are being followed
- Travel to suppliers to resolve issues
- Coordinate first article Inspections
- Work with Outsource Manufacturers to ensure product quality, delivery and cost, is maintained
Productivity, Methods and Process Engineering

- Define proper work methods for tasks
- Define appropriate processes for work flow activities
- Define key production measures
- Define goals and data capture/analysis for key measures
- Perform root cause analysis to improve poor performing processes
- Develop appropriate incentive plans for work tasks
- Determine capacity requirements and subsequent investment options
Quality Measurement and Improvement

- Resolve quality-related issues in all aspects of the business
- Work with design and production teams and outsource manufacturers to ensure product quality is maintained during the design and production phases
- Audit defined processes and procedures to ensure that they are being followed
- Coordinate and Facilitate 3rd Party Quality Audits
- Provide refresher training on procedures for company personnel on Quality and process-related issues, including the use of analytical tools and techniques such as SPC, Six Sigma, etc.
- Manage and resolve issues with incoming material through the Receiving process
Program Management

• Develop proposals for new programs
• Manage program/project teams to ensure program stays on schedule, on budget, and meets performance expectations
• Coordinate a matrix of team member across departments within an organization to ensure completion of project tasks
Ergonomics/Human Factors

• Ensure Human Factors Engineering is utilized in New Product Design

• Ensure Human Factors Engineering disciplines are utilized in production setup and configuration

• Ensure company Ergonomics policies are defined to minimize causes of employee injury and discomfort
Technology Development and Transfer

- Identify basic business problems requiring analysis
- Determine if technology or process based solution best
- Characterize problem, identify prospective providers/bidders and submit requests for proposals
- Evaluate bid responses, select successful bidder(s) and establish technical feasibility
- Conduct small scale/medium scale tests to determine operational feasibility, implementation methods and training requirements
- Conduct enterprise wide implementation
- Transition support activities/responsibilities to long term business and technology owners
Strategic Planning

• Develop long range planning models, typically 5-10 years in scope
• Model all areas affected by operation
• Identify anticipated investment in plant, capacity, network, etc.
• Tie to preliminary production cost, operational cost, sales forecasts
• Develop preliminary financial impacts, including profitability and ROI
Management of Change

- Ensure that change programs are coordinated, support one another and move along the critical path
- Create and maintain the imperative for the change, establish priorities and provide visible sponsorship for the change
- Provide the skills, knowledge, processes, organization structure and tools required to deliver the change
- Ensure that the individuals involved buy into the change, actively support it and adopt their behavior accordingly
Financial Engineering

- Determine production costs using specific cost based methodology
- Develop budgets, forecasts for operating cost centers
- Measure actual performance vs. budget goals and investigate variance
- Develop capital and expense budgets for capacity expansion
- Perform cost analysis/justification for capital and expense expenditures
- Perform make vs. buy vs. lease analyses
IEs Work in Many Types of Industries

- Aerospace & Airplanes
- Aluminum & Steel
- Banking
- Ceramics
- Construction
- Consulting
- Electronics Assembly
- Energy
- Entertainment
- Forestry & Logging
- Insurance

- Materials Testing
- Medical Services
- Military
- Mining
- Oil & Gas
- Plastics & Forming
- Retail
- Shipbuilding
- State & Federal Government
- Transportation
### Some Techniques Utilized by IEs

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