





14. Defining Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Defining the S&OP process

For a full overview of the tools see:

Stentoft, J., Freytag, P. V. & Mikkelsen, O. S. (2019), *Improved Competitiveness through Implementation of Sales & Operations Planning*, Department of Entrepreneurship and Relationship Management, University of Southern Denmark.

Purpose, participants and application

Purpose

 To create a set of KPIs that makes the targeted effect of the Sales & Operations Planning (S&OP) process visible.

Participation

 Top management, S&OP process owner/manager, finance and IT.

Application

In defining the S&OP process.



Defining KPIs

- In a company, there will typically be a number of performance indicators for follow-up and direction setting purposes.
- The present process set focus on identifying the performance indicators that are especially important in the S&OP process.
- The process with identifying and defining KPIs can take place with help from key-resources in the S&OP team and from the daily operation.
- A special focus must be on KPIs that sustain the strategic objectives.



Typical challenges with KPIs

- Lack of IT-systems to support the measures.
- Insufficient time to carry out the measures.
- Challenges with acquiring data to measure the right things.
- Lack of resource allocation to carry out the measures.
- Challenges to secure the right data quality.
- The right things are not measured.
- Measures are not founded on real-time data.
- Challenges with organizational anchoring (disagreement about what to measure)
- Challenges with making the right actions based on the measures – inability to act.
- Challenges with communicating the measures.
- There are too many measures.



1. Purpose

- Describe the purpose with the measure.
- The measure can e.g. be:
 - Improving on-time-in-full (OTIF)
 - Improving customer satisfaction
 - Reducing scrap



2. Definition

- The measure is defined precisely.
- Every element that is part of the measure should be defined.
- The calculation method must be explained and defined.



3. Reporting

- Description of:
 - Reporting form (curves, pillars, schemes etc.)
 - Content (results)
 - Frequency of measuring (how often to report)



4. Assumptions

- Determine the data foundation needed for carrying out the measure.
- It might be "registration of complaints" or "registration of waste."



5. Organization

- Division of tasks in relation to the establishment of the measure, development, and maintenance must be described.
- Responsible persons for data collections, calculations, and reparenting must be pointed out.
- Tasks can be delegated.



6. Registration area

- It must be clarified which areas of the company the measure is concerned with.
- It can be order handling, inventory, customer service etc.



7. Information

 List the persons that need to be informed about the measures and where the results should be visible (information boards, company magazine, electronic reports, intranet etc.).



8. Influence potential

• List how it might be possible to influence the measure.



9. Current level

- If the current level is known, it should be stated.
- Measures should be stated e.g. with deadlines for their achievement.
- Performance benchmarks in other departments or other external companies can be listed to make comparison targets.



10. Remarks

- Special comments can be added to inform the definition or the use of the measure.
- Describe eventually negative or undesirable impact within or outside the company the measure might cause.



Template for describing KPIs

#	Point	Description
1	Purpose	
2	Definition	
3	Reporting	
4	Assumptions	
5	Organization	
6	Registration area	
7	Information	
8	Influence potential	
9	Current level	
10	Remarks	

Source: Based on Neely, A. Richards, H., Mills, J., Platts, K. & Bourne, M. (1997), "Designing performance measures: A structured approach", *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, Vol. 17 No. 11, 1997, pp. 1131-1152.