

## Lockheed Martin Aeronautics

# Vendor Quality Rating

### *Understanding the Formula*

## New Supplier Quality Rating



$$\text{Quality Rating} = 100 - (P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_5)$$

$P_1$  = Pre-Install Defects

$P_2$  = Line Rejections

$P_3$  = CAR Quantity

$P_4$  = CAR Responsiveness

$P_5$  = Customer Escapes due to Supplier

### • Max Deductions for Quality Rating Elements

$P_1$  = 30 pts

$P_2$  = 40 pts

$P_3$  = 10 pts

$P_4$  = 20 pts

$P_5$  = 25 pts per Esc.

- Rolling 12 month performance period
- 12 month Aging Factor for  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$  and  $P_3$  to reduce penalties via sliding scale
- For  $P_1$ : 30 pt. maximum for yield of pieces rejected vs. pieces received – weighted monthly according to age of rejection
- For  $P_2$ : 5 pt. deduction per part number per month maximum
- For  $P_3$ : 2 pt. deduction for each CAR
- For  $P_4$ : 20 point deduction for 1 Overdue CAR
- $P_5$  applied as surtax
  - If score < 0; score is reset to 0

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Lockheed Martin Aeronautics  
Supplier Quality Management

The vendor quality rating used by Lockheed Martin Aeronautics consists of three elements. These are referred to as  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$ ,  $P_4$  and  $P_5$ .

In order to understand the elements of the formula it is first imperative that one understands the data used to calculate the formula.

- Data comes from the last 12 months worth of vendor responsible rejections
    - Site rejection documents, SQARs, and PQN entries, Corrective Action Requests, and receipts from the vendor.
  - Data is refreshed on the last day of the month each month and the new rating is calculated on or around the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month.
1. The first element of the formula,  $P_1$ , is referred to as the “yield” portion of the formula and consists of a possible 30 points.
    - a. Yield is calculated by summing the number of vendor responsible rejection pieces in a given month.
    - b. That number is then reduced by the age factor of  $1/12^{\text{th}}$  per month according to the age of the rejection.
    - c. Each months total is then summed and becomes the “evaluated total” of rejected pieces.
    - d. The evaluated total is then divided by the total count of pieces received from the vendor.
    - e. The fraction is converted to an integer and the integer is then the amount of penalty subtracted from the 30 possible points.
    - f. The penalty is capped at the 30 point maximum allowable for  $P_1$ .
  2. The second element of the formula,  $P_2$ , is also referred to as the “stick factor” element and consists of a possible 40 points of the 100 point total.
    - a. The name comes from the premise that when a part is attached to an aircraft or aircraft assembly it should “stick” and not have to be removed due to a nonconformance.
    - b. The  $P_2$  portion of the formula is calculated on the part number occurrence per line rejection document
    - c. Each rejected part number per document carries a 5 point penalty to a maximum of 40 total points
    - d. The 5 point penalty is reduced each month by an age factor of  $1/12^{\text{th}}$  and is removed once the rejection documents fall out of the rolling 12 month data window.
    - e. Once calculated the penalties for each of the 12 previous months are summed.
    - f. The sum is capped at a maximum of 40 points for the  $P_2$  element.
  3. The third element of the formula,  $P_3$ , is Corrective Action Request portion of the formula and consists of a possible 10 points
    - a. Each corrective action request (CAR) issued to a vendor during a given month carries a penalty of 2 points.
    - b. That penalty is reduced by an age factor of  $1/12^{\text{th}}$  per month
    - c. The total penalty points are then summed and deducted from the 10 possible points allotted for this element of the formula.
    - d. If the sum of the penalties exceeds the allotted 10 points, the penalty is capped at 10 points

4. The fourth element of the formula,  $P_4$ , is CAR Responsiveness and consists of a possible 20 points
  - a. If at any time a corrective action request is delinquent, all 20 points are deducted at the time the rating is calculated.
5. The fifth element of the formula,  $P_5$ , is Customer Escapes due to supplier issues
  - a. If a Customer Escape is documented to be due to a supplier nonconformance it carries a penalty of 25 points per escape
  - b. If score is  $<0$ , it is reset to 0