



NC2 - Historique du secteur de l'automobile

Mise en scène
« The machine that changed the world »,
James Womack, Daniel Jones & Daniel Roos,
2007, Free Press.



PLAN

1. Introduction
2. L'artisanat: fin du XIXè
3. La "Mass production": Henri FORD, 1903
4. General Motors, 1920
5. La "Lean production": Eiji TOYODA, 1950
6. Conclusion



1. Introduction

- Secteur automobile = précurseur de l'économie industrielle
- À l'origine de concepts tels que:
 - Économie d'échelle
 - Coût moyen, marginal
 - Intégration verticale
- Présentation à partir de graphiques:
 - Descriptif
 - Pas d'explications théoriques



2. Artisanat: historique

- 1872 : Périn Panhard et Cie.
- 1886 : Société Anonyme des Anciens Établissements Panhard et Levassor.
- Après 1886 : Construction des premiers moteurs à gaz et des premiers moteurs à pétrole (brevets de M. Daimler).
- 1891 : Création de la première voiture automobile.
 - - Moteur à l'avant.
 - - Roues en bois.
 - - Volant de direction.
 - - Levier de changement de vitesse.
 - - Position du radiateur.
 - - Disposition générale de la transmission du mouvement.
 - - Chassis en bois armé.



2. Artisanat: structure du secteur

Consommateurs → Penhard & Levassor ← Fournisseurs ← Matières premières
 ... ← ... ← ...

- Fournisseurs = artisans
- = main d'oeuvre très spécialisée (très chère)

6

M. Cincera

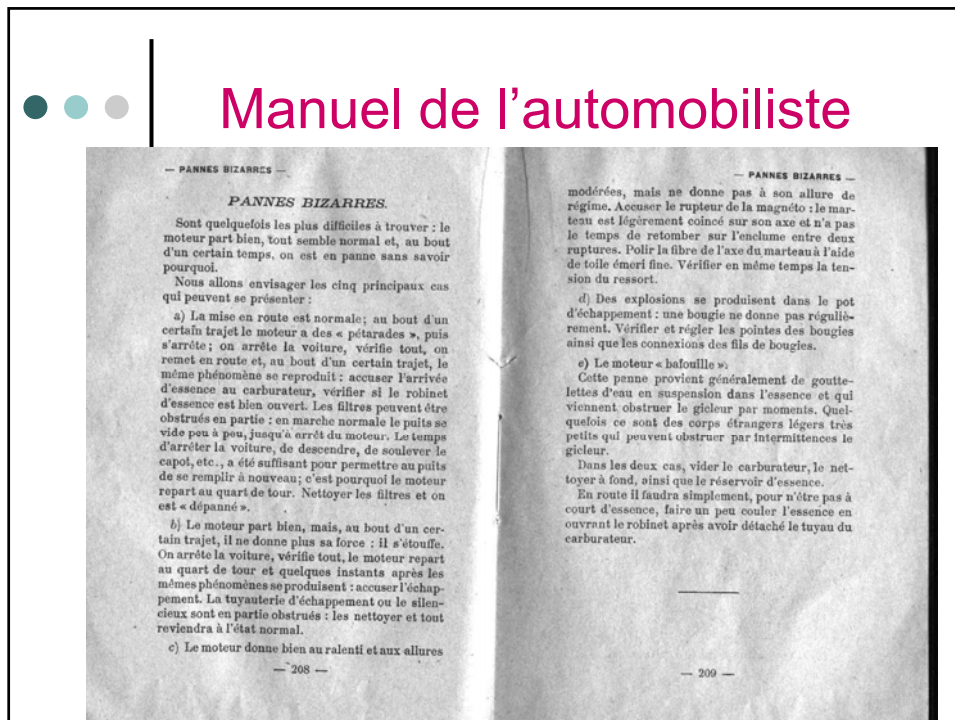
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2. Artisanat: technologie

- Métal est d'abord travaillé et ensuite trempé : nécessite de retravailler le métal.
- Trempe : traitement thermique qui consiste à chauffer un métal jusqu'à une température supérieure au point de transformation, puis à le refroidir brusquement en le trempant dans de l'eau.
- Grâce à la trempe on dote le métal de particularités qu'il ne présente pas habituellement à température ambiante. Certains métaux acquièrent ainsi des caractéristiques de dureté nettement supérieures à celles du métal non trempé.
- Chaque voiture est différente, chaque artisan a ses propres méthodes de calibrage : pas d'économie d'échelle.
- Pas de masse critique pour organiser des activités R&D.
- Fiabilité limitée = artisans.



Manuel de l'automobiliste



3. Production à la chaîne Henri Ford, 1903



3. Production à la chaîne

- Faiblesses du système de production artisanal :
 - manque de synchronisation entre les artisans (chaque pièce est différente);
 - technologie de trempage après le premier calibrage inadaptée.
- **Innovation 1**: technique qui permet de travailler l'acier trempé (les pièces deviennent interchangeables).
- **Innovation 2**: réunir les différentes étapes au sein d'une même entreprise (étalonnage standard).
- **Innovation 3**: système de production à la chaîne (réduction des allers-retours entre chaque voiture).
- **Résultats**: gains de productivité énormes.

3. Production à la chaîne

- **FIGURE 2.1.** Effets de l'introduction du système de production à la chaîne dans l'usine de H. Ford (1913-1914)

Craft Production versus Mass Production in the Assembly Hall : 1913 versus 1914			
Minutes of effort to assemble :	Late Craft Production, Fall 1913	Mass Production, Spring 1914	Percent Reduction in Effort
Engine	594	226	62%
Magneto	20	5	75%
Axle	150	26.5	83%
Major components into a complete vehicle	750	93	88%

Note : « Late Craft production » already contained many of the elements of mass production, in particular consistently interchangeable parts and a minute division of labor. The big change from 1913 to 1914 was the transition from stationary to moving assembly.



3. Production à la chaîne

- Réduction de coûts supplémentaires grâce à:
 - Division du travail: ouvriers non qualifiés (formation en quelques minutes);
 - Production en grande quantité (économie d'échelle);
 - Voiture vendue avec un manuel de réparation;
 - Intégration des fournisseurs de matières premières pour assurer leur provision (intégration verticale).



4. General Motors, 1920

- Alfred Sloan: Problème de la mass production: Coût de coordination des différentes activités très élevées.
- **Innovation 1:** Système de management pour mieux coordonner (divisions décentralisées avec des gérants 'compétents').
- Résultats : outre les économie d'échelle, économie de gamme
- **Innovation 2:** Rapports de confiance (LT) avec les banques pour réduire les contraintes de financement.
(question: comment mesure-t-on cela?)



Cincera (2003) "Financing constraints, fixed capital and R&D investment decisions of Belgian firms", in Butzen, and C. Fuss, Firms' Investment and Finance Decisions: Theory and Empirical Methodology, Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

o Error correction investment equations:

$$\frac{I_{it}}{C_{it-1}} = \eta \frac{I_{it-1}}{C_{it-2}} + \beta_1 \Delta \log(Y_{it}) + \beta_2 \Delta \log(Y_{it-1}) + \rho (\log(C_{it-2}) - \log(Y_{it-2})) + \beta_3 \frac{CF_{it}}{C_{it-1}} + \beta_4 \frac{CF_{it-1}}{C_{it-2}} + \alpha_i + \lambda_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

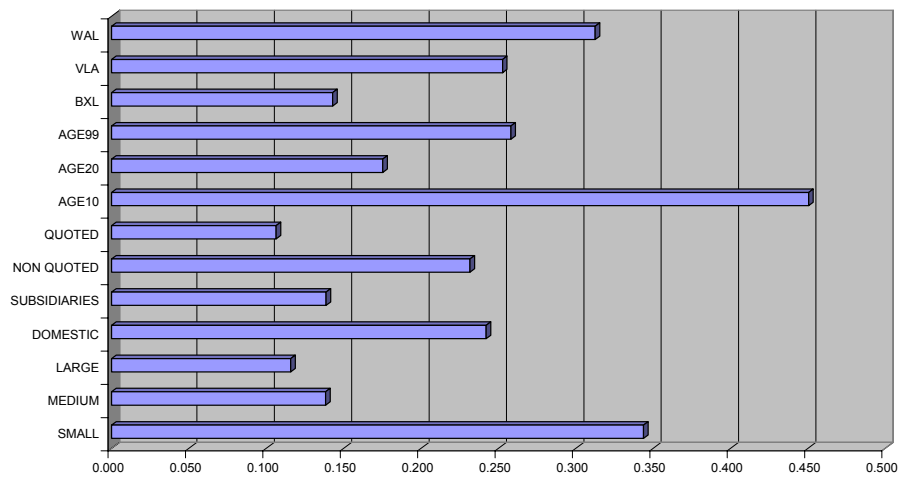
$$\frac{R_{it}}{K_{it-1}} = \eta \frac{R_{it-1}}{K_{it-2}} + \beta_1 \Delta \log(Y_{it}) + \beta_2 \Delta \log(Y_{it-1}) + \rho (\log(K_{it-2}) - \log(Y_{it-2})) + \beta_3 \frac{CF_{it}}{K_{it-1}} + \beta_4 \frac{CF_{it-1}}{K_{it-2}} + \alpha_i + \lambda_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

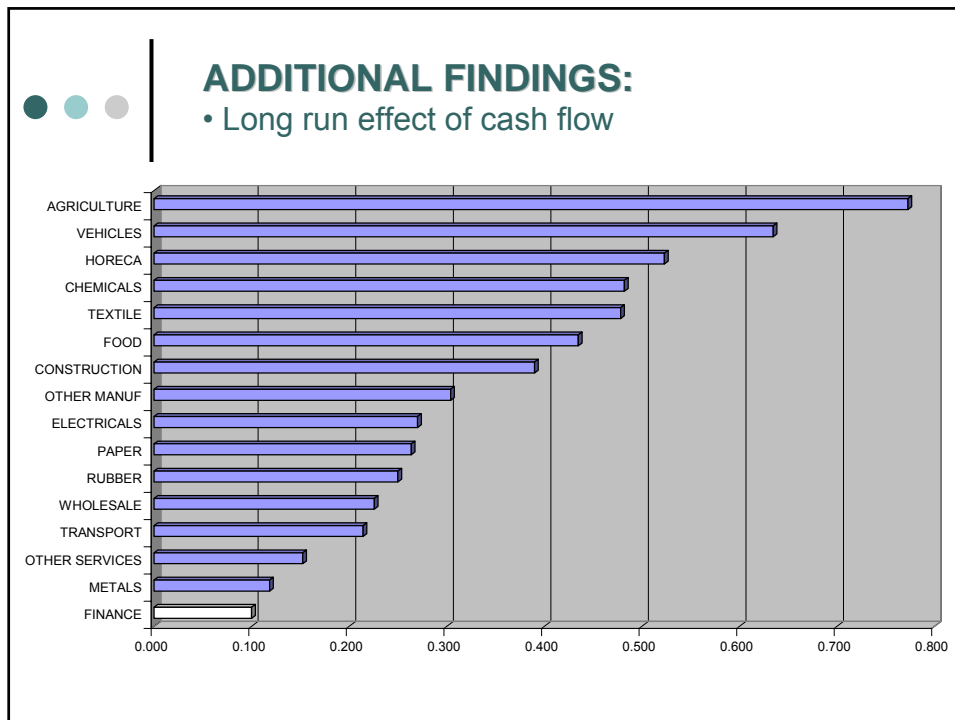
o First differenced and system GMM estimators.



ADDITIONAL FINDINGS:

• Long run effect of cash flow





4. General Motors, 1920

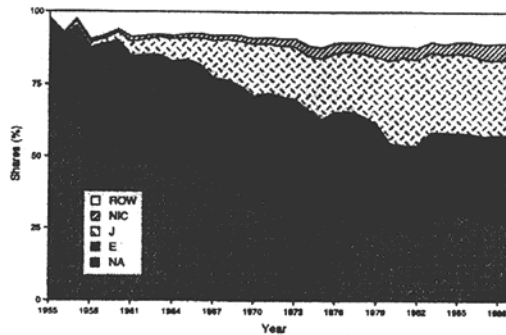
- En 1955 : Ford +GM + Chrysler = 95% du marché (7mio véhicules – 6 modèles).
- Limites du système de production de masse:
 - manque de flexibilité;
 - manque d'adaptation aux marchés européens et crises pétrolières.

18 M. Cincera ECON-D-445-Cours2

FIGURE 2.2. Evolution du marché mondial
Europe stable, Japon augmente, USA perdent des parts de marché

FIGURE 2.2

Shares of World Motor Vehicle Production by Region, 1955-1989



Note: This figure includes all vehicles produced within the three major regions, by all companies operating in those regions. In addition, it groups the production of the newly industrializing countries and of the rest of the world.

- NA = North America: United States and Canada
- E = Western Europe, including Scandinavia
- J = Japan
- NIC = Newly industrializing countries, principally Korea, Brazil, and Mexico
- ROW = Rest of the world, including the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and China

Source: Calculated by the authors from *Automotive News Market Data Book*, 1990 edition, p. 3.

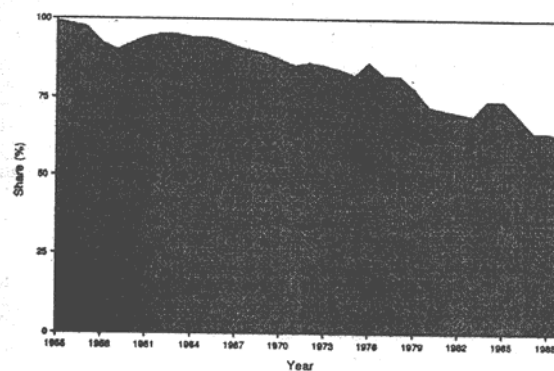
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19

FIGURE 2.3. Evolution du marché américain
pertes limitées des producteurs Américains, ...
mais elles restent néanmoins substantielles.

FIGURE 2.3

Share of the American Car Market Held by the American-Owned Companies, 1955-1989



Note: These shares include vehicles imported by the American-owned firms from their wholly owned and joint-venture factories abroad. They do not include "captive" imports purchased from independent foreign firms.

Source: 1955-1981 from *Automotive News Market Data Book*, based on vehicle registrations. 1982-1989 from *Ward's Automotive Reports*, based on vehicle sales.

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20

5. Eiji Toyoda, 1950

- Lean Production (production au plus juste)
- Faiblesses du système de production de masse:
 - la chaîne doit tourner non-stop;
 - tout se fait à la chaîne;
 - pièces défectueuses;
 - défauts détectés en fin de chaîne ... ou à l'usage.
- Taille marché japonais trop restreint
- Solutions:
 - a) utiliser des ouvriers plus qualifiés (identifier et solutionner les problèmes)

5. Eiji Toyoda, 1950

THE FIVE "W's" AND ONCE "H"

WHO 1.Does it? 2.Is doing it? 3.Should be doing it? 4.Else can do it? 5.Else should do it?	WHAT 1.To do? 2.Is being done? 3.Should be done? 4.Else can be done? 5.Else should be done?	WHERE 1.To do it? 2.Is it done? 3.Should it be done? 4.Else can it be done? 5.Else should it be done?
WHEN 1.To do it? 2.Is it done? 3.Should it be done? 4.Other time to do it? 5.Other times should be?	WHY 1.Is it done? 2.Do it? 3.Do it there? 4.Do it then? 5.Do it that way?	HOW 1.To do it? 2.Is it done? 3.Should it be done? 4.Can it be done elsewhere? 5.Another way to do it?



5. Eiji Toyoda, 1950

- Solutions:
 - b) système de production plus flexible (machine pour mouler des pièces différentes) : coûts plus élevés mais moins de défauts;
 - c) 'Just-in-time': moins de stocks de pièces;
 - d) conception de la voiture.



5. Eiji Toyoda, 1950

- En MASS:
 - Management décide de concevoir un nouveau modèle pour un marché particulier;
 - Département commercial définit la taille et le prix de la voiture;
 - Projet passe dans les différents départements (chassis, moteur, train roulant,...) qui dessinent chaque pièce de la voiture;
 - Chaque pièce est commandée chez le fournisseur qui propose le prix le plus bas.

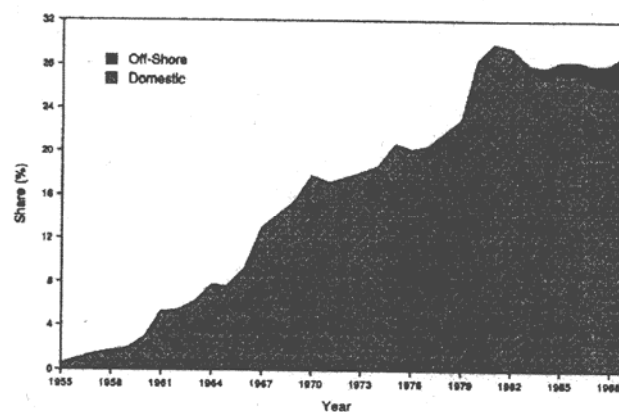
5. Eiji Toyoda, 1950

- En LEAN:
 - Département R&D ↔ chaque département de production;
 - Fournisseurs participent également à la R&D;
 - Permet de développer des relations de sous-traitance;
 - Pas uniquement basées sur le critère prix;
 - Pénalités pour les fournisseurs en cas d'erreur de conception des pièces.

Figure 3.1. Part de marché des constructeurs japonais
Les constructeurs japonais (Toyota au départ) gagnent des parts de marché et s'implantent à l'étranger (1982).

FIGURE 3.1

Japanese Share of World Motor Vehicle Production, 1955-1989



Note: Includes both domestic and off-shore production.

Source: Automotive News Market Data Book

Figure 4.1. Comparaison d'une usine de GM qui utilise les techniques « traditionnelles » de la production de masse et de la meilleure usine de Toyota, utilisant la production « Lean ».

FIGURE 4.1

General Motors Framingham Assembly Plant Versus Toyota Takaoka Assembly Plant, 1986

	<i>GM Framingham</i>	<i>Toyota Takaoka</i>
Gross Assembly Hours per Car	40.7	18.0
Adjusted Assembly Hours per Car	31	16
Assembly Defects per 100 Cars	130	45
Assembly Space per Car	8.1	4.8
Inventories of Parts (average)	2 weeks	2 hours

Note: Gross assembly hours per car are calculated by dividing total hours of effort in the plant by the total number of cars produced.
 "Adjusted assembly hours per car" incorporates the adjustments in standard activities and product attributes described in the text.
 Defects per car were estimated from the J. D. Power Initial Quality Survey for 1987.
 Assembly space per car is square feet per vehicle per year, corrected for vehicle size.
 Inventories are a rough average for major parts.

Source: IMVP World Assembly Plant Survey

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Figure 4.2. Même comparaison, mais en 1987 et pour trois usines. La 3ème est une ancienne usine de GM reclassée. Effets des 5 WHY'S !

FIGURE 4.2

General Motors Framingham versus Toyota Takaoka versus NUMMI Fremont, 1987

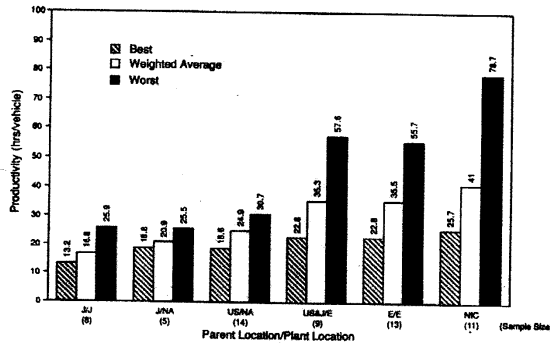
	<i>GM Framingham</i>	<i>Toyota Takaoka</i>	<i>NUMMI Fremont</i>
Assembly Hours per Car	31	16	19
Assembly Defects per 100 Cars	135	45	45
Assembly Space per Car	8.1	4.8	7.0
Inventories of Parts (average)	2 weeks	2 hours	2 days

Source: IMVP World Assembly Plant Survey

Figure 4.3. Effets de la technique de production sur la productivité et sur la qualité des produits. La « Lean production » domine à tous les niveaux. Les Européens sont mal placés.

FIGURE 4.3

Assembly Plant Productivity, Volume Producers, 1989



Note: Volume producers include the American "Big Three"; Fiat, PSA, Renault, and Volkswagen in Europe; and all of the companies from Japan.

J/J = Japanese-owned plants in Japan.

J/NA = Japanese-owned plants in North America, including joint venture plants with American firms.

US/NA = American-owned plants in North America.

US&J/E = American- and Japanese-owned plants in Europe.

E/E = European-owned plants in Europe.

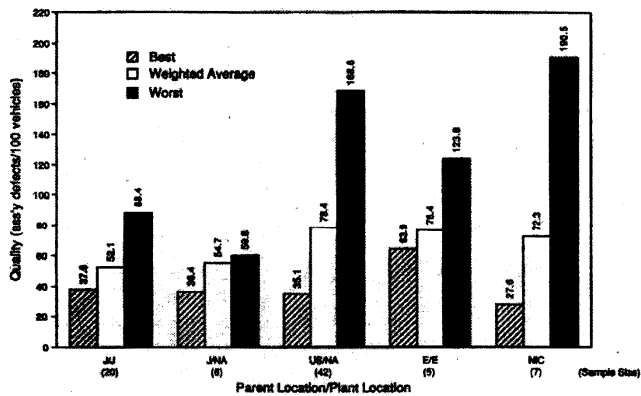
NIC = Plants in newly industrializing countries: Mexico, Brazil, Taiwan, and Korea.

Source: IMVP World Assembly Plant Survey

Figure 4.4. Qualité de l'assemblage et volume produit.

FIGURE 4.4

Assembly Plant Quality, Volume Producers, 1989



Note: Quality is expressed as the number of defects per 100 cars traceable to the assembly plant, as reported by owners in the first three months of use. The reports only include cars sold in the United States.

Source: IMVP World Assembly Plant Survey, utilizing a special tabulation of defects by assembly plant provided by J. D. Power and Associates.

Figure 4.7. Comparaison de différentes caractéristiques de différentes techniques de production.

FIGURE 4.7

**Summary of Assembly Plant Characteristics, Volume Producers, 1989
(Averages for Plants in Each Region)**

	Japanese in Japan	Japanese in North America	American in North America	All Europe
<i>Performance:</i>				
Productivity (hours/veh.)	16.8	21.2	25.1	36.2
Quality (assembly defects/100 vehicles)	60.0	65.0	82.3	97.0
<i>Layout:</i>				
Space (sq. ft./vehicle/year)	5.7	9.1	7.8	7.8
Size of Repair Area (as % of assembly space)	4.1	4.9	12.9	14.4
Inventories (days for 8 sample parts)	.2	1.6	2.9	2.0
<i>Work Force:</i>				
% of Work Force in Teams	69.3	71.3	17.3	.6
Job Rotation (0 = none, 4 = frequent)	3.0	2.7	.9	1.9
Suggestions/Employee	61.6	1.4	.4	.4
Number of Job Classes	11.9	8.7	67.1	14.8
Training of New Production Workers (hours)	380.3	370.0	46.4	173.3
Absenteeism	5.0	4.8	11.7	12.1
<i>Automation:</i>				
Welding (% of direct steps)	86.2	85.0	76.2	76.6
Painting (% of direct steps)	54.6	40.7	33.6	38.2
Assembly (% of direct steps)	1.7	1.1	1.2	3.1

Figure 4.8. Comparaison de la productivité et de la qualité de production des différentes usines d'assemblage : la différence ne vient pas de la qualité du produit.

FIGURE 4.8

Productivity versus Quality in the Assembly Plant, Volume Producers, 1989

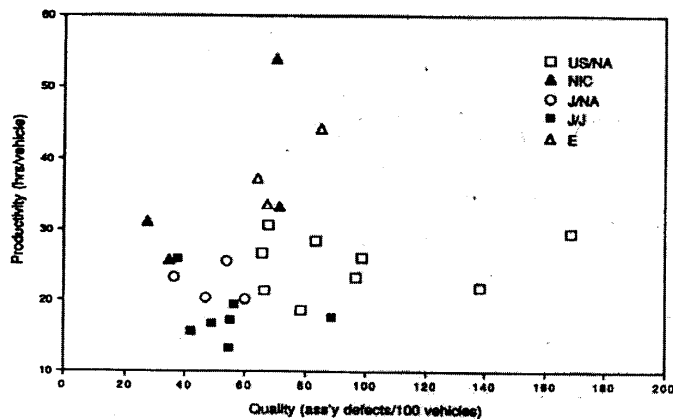
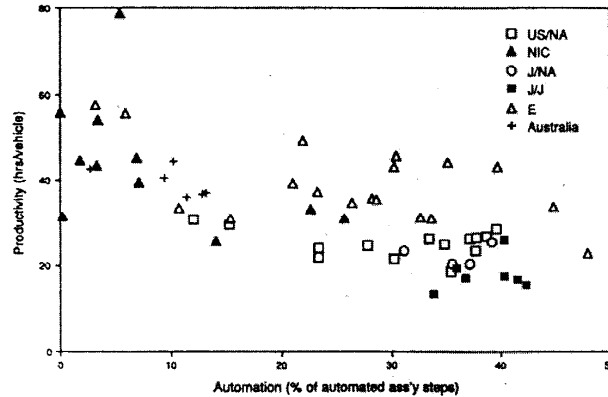


Figure 4.9. La différence entre productivité et la qualité de production provient plus de la méthode de production que du degré d'automatisation (comparez à nouveau les sous-groupes).

FIGURE 4.9

Automation versus Productivity, Volume Producers, 1989



Note: "Automation" equals the percent of assembly tasks that have been automated. Automation includes both fixed automation such as multi-welders and flexible automation using robots. Automation of materials handling is not included.

Source: IMVP World Assembly Plant Survey, 1989

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Figure 4.10. Une des clefs cachées de la différence entre les systèmes de production est la différence de simplicité des composants (rank faible = manufacturabilité plus aisée).

FIGURE 4.10

Manufacturability of Products in the Assembly Plant, Producers Ranked by Other Producers, 1990

Producer	Average Rank	Range of Rankings
Toyota	2.2	1-3
Honda	3.9	1-8
Mazda	4.8	3-6
Fiat	5.3	2-11
Nissan	5.4	4-7
Ford	5.6	2-8
Volkswagen	6.4	3-9
Mitsubishi	6.6	2-10
Suzuki	8.7	5-11
General Motors	10.2	7-13
Hyundai	11.3	9-13
Renault	12.7	10-15
Chrysler	13.5	9-17
BMW	13.9	12-17
Volvo	13.9	10-17
PSA	14.0	11-16
Saab	16.4	13-18
Daimler-Benz	16.6	14-18
Jaguar	18.6	17-19

Note: These rankings were compiled by summing responses to a survey of the nineteen major assembler firms. Eight firms returned the survey in usable form—two American, four European, one Japanese, and one Korean. The firms were asked to rank all nineteen firms "according to how good you think each company is at designing products that are easy for an assembly plant to build."

Figure 5.1. Le produit est développé plus rapidement et à un moindre coût. Ici aussi le choix entre vitesse et qualité ne se pose plus.

FIGURE 5.1

Product Development Performance by Regional Auto Industries, Mid-1980s

	Japanese Producers	American Producers	European Volume Producers	European Specialist Producers
Average Engineering Hours per New Car (millions)	1.7	3.1	2.9	3.1
Average Development Time per New Car (in months)	46.2	60.4	57.3	59.9
Number of Employees in Project Team	485	903		904
Number of Body Types per New Car	2.3	1.7	2.7	1.3
Average Ratio of Shared Parts	18%	38%	28%	30%
Supplier Share of Engineering	51%	14%	37%	32%
Engineering Change Costs as Share of Total Die Cost	10-20%	30-50%		10-30%
Ratio of Delayed Products	1 in 6	1 in 2		1 in 3
Die Development Time (months)	13.8	25.0		28.0
Prototype Lead Time (months)	6.2	12.4		10.9
Time from Production Start to First Sale (months)	1	4		2
Return to Normal Productivity After New Model (months)	4	5		12
Return to Normal Quality After New Model (months)	1.4	11		12

Source: Kim B. Clark, Takahiro Fujimoto, and W. Bruce Chew, "Product Development in the World Auto Industry," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, No. 3, 1987; and Takahiro Fujimoto, "Organizations for Effective Product Development: The Case of the Global Motor Industry," Ph.D. Thesis, Harvard Business School, 1989, Tables 7.1, 7.4, and 7.8

35

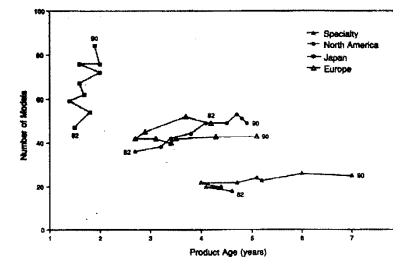
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Figure 5.2. Mesures de l'adaptabilité des firmes et de leur capacité à développer un nouveau produit.

Note : « Die » est le moule qui permet de manufacturer les pièces.

FIGURE 5.2

Number of Models and Average Model Age by Regional Origin of Producers, 1982-1990



Note: Companies are grouped into categories based on the location of their headquarters. All products developed by each company within the three major regions are included in the count for the headquarters region. Thus the cars developed by General Motors and Ford in Europe are included in the "American" count. Models developed outside the three major regions, with the exception of the Ford Capri from Australia, are excluded. Thus the models developed by General Motors, Fiat, Ford, and Volkswagen in Brazil, and the models developed by Ford and GM Holden in Australia are not counted. The model count includes all automobiles and car-derived, front-wheel-drive mini-vans. It excludes rear-wheel-drive mini-vans, sport/utility vehicles, and trucks. A "model" is defined as a vehicle with entirely different external sheet metal from any other product offered by a company. Thus GM-10 is counted as four models and Ford Taurus/Sable is counted as two models. Two-, three-, four-, and five-door variants and station wagon versions of the same car are counted as one model. Average product age has been weighted by sales volume because a number of very low volume products in Europe and Japan are continued in production for very long periods. Products from craft producers, such as Ferrari and Aston Martin, and models in production for more than twenty years, such as the Morris Mini and Citroën Deux Cheveux, have been excluded.

Source: Calculated by Antony Sheriff from product data in *Automobile Review*, Geneva, 1990 and previous years

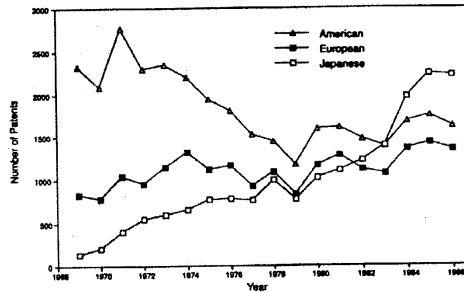
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Figure 5.9. R&D et brevets : les différences s'aménuisent

FIGURE 5.9

Motor Vehicle Industry Patenting, 1969-1986



Note: Figures are for patents granted by the U.S. Patent Office to assembler and supplier firms located in each main region. In case of subsidiaries whose parent is headquartered in one region but which operate in another region, the patents were counted in the region of operation. For example, Alfred Teves is a German subsidiary of the U.S.-headquartered ITT. Teves' patents have been counted in the European region.

Patenting by supplier firms was estimated by developing a list of major automotive suppliers headquartered in the three principal regions, using the following sources:

Japan: Dodwell Consultants, *The Structure of the Japanese Autoparts Industry*, Tokyo: Dodwell, 1986

North America: Elm International, *The Elm Guide to Automotive Sourcing, 1987-88*, East Lansing, Michigan: Elm International, 1987

Europe: PRS, *The European Automotive Components Industry 1986*, London: PRS, 1986

This list was then compared with data on patents by company, provided by the U.S. Office of Technology Assessment. Adjustments were made to exclude nonautomotive patenting by large multi-product firms, such as Allied Signal in the United States and Hitachi in Japan.

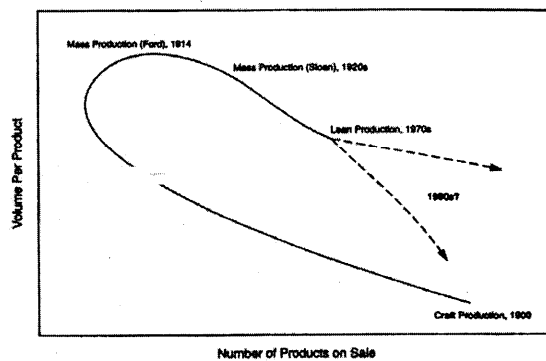
Source: Estimated by the Science Policy Research Unit of the University of Sussex from data supplied by the United States Office of Technology Assessment, Washington, D.C.

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Figure 5.7. Pour résumer.

FIGURE 5.7

The Progression of Product Variety and Production Volume in the Auto Industry





6. Conclusion

1894 : PENHARD & LEVASSOR	1903 : Henry Ford	1914 Production à la chaîne	1920 : Ford toute masse = échec !	1931 : intégration verticale complète	1951 : Toyoda visite Ford	1955 : Apogée américaine
Artisanat	Artisanat intégré (1 firme, 1 modèle, 1 calibrage)	Déquali- fication	GM : Alfred Sloan	Fer [] Ford T	Trop d'erreurs se répètent	
Pas d'économies d'échelle	Economies d'éch.	Spécialisation des tâches	Coordination p/r départements	Main visible	Ouvriers = machines intelligentes	
Flexibilité totale face à la demande	Pas de flexibilité face à la demande	Division du travail	Banques pour le financement		Retravail en fin de chaîne = erreurs non corrigées	
			Scope economies		Just-in-time	
			D'avantage de variété			