



Today's Session

- Inventory in the News
- Introduction to Inventory Management
- Case Analysis: Three Jays
- Bonus Material: Inventory Planning for Supply Chain and Operations Disruptions



For Welch's, Zero-Based Budgeting Helps Zero In on Costs

The maker of jams and juices says it has reduced costs since implementing the cost-management method

By Nina Trentmann, Dec. 6, 2019





Are There Enough Strawberries in a Kellogg's Strawberry Pop-Tart?

Lawsuit asks for \$5 million ...toaster pastries actually contain more pears and apples...



Lawsuit claiming Kellogg's Strawberry Pop-Tarts have too few strawberries is dismissed





https://www.wsj.com/articles/are-there-enough-strawberries-in-a-strawberry-pop-tart-a-court-might-decide-11635207549



Breakout Session Scenario

Let's say you and your family eat one type of breakfast cereal every day... and you purchase it online...

...delivered at your doorstep.

You are responsible for purchasing and maintaining stock (inventory) of cereal... trying to avoid too much and too little.







Breakout Session Questions

- How do you decide...
 - How much to purchase?
 - When to purchase?
- What are the implications of...
 - Having too much?
 - Having too little?



How You Decide?

- How much and when?
 - Consumption
 - Delivery charge
 - Afford to spend
 - Time to receive
- Too much or too little
 - Spoilage
 - Running out



How Companies Decide?

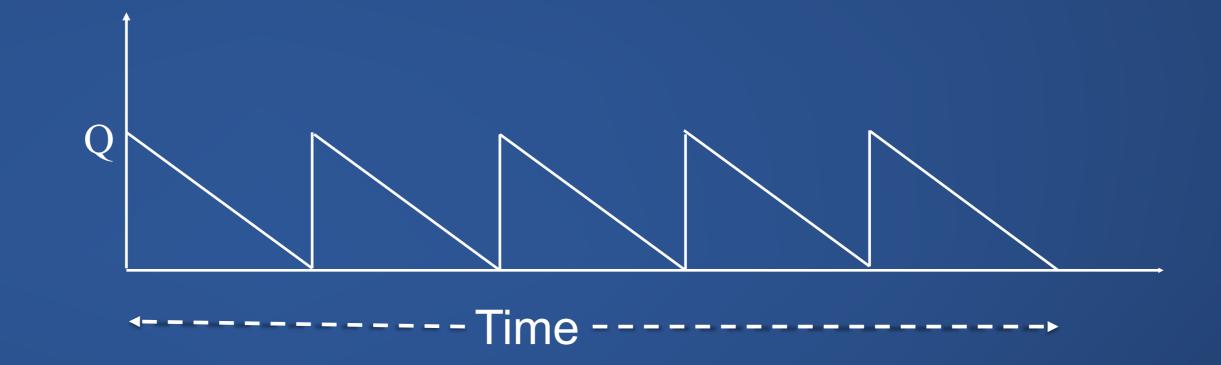
- Ordering costs and setup costs
- Transportation costs and time
- Opportunity cost of investment
- Labor and equipment utilization
- Volume discounts
- Forecasts

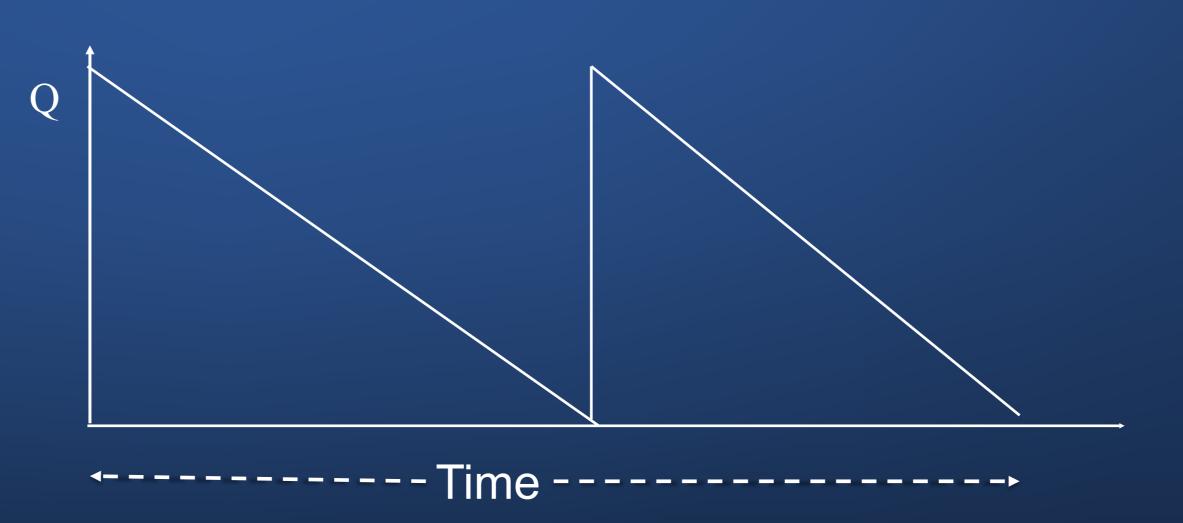


Ordering Cost (or Setup Cost) vs. Carrying (or Holding) Cost

Smaller order quantity
Incur setup or place order
more frequently
Lower average inventory

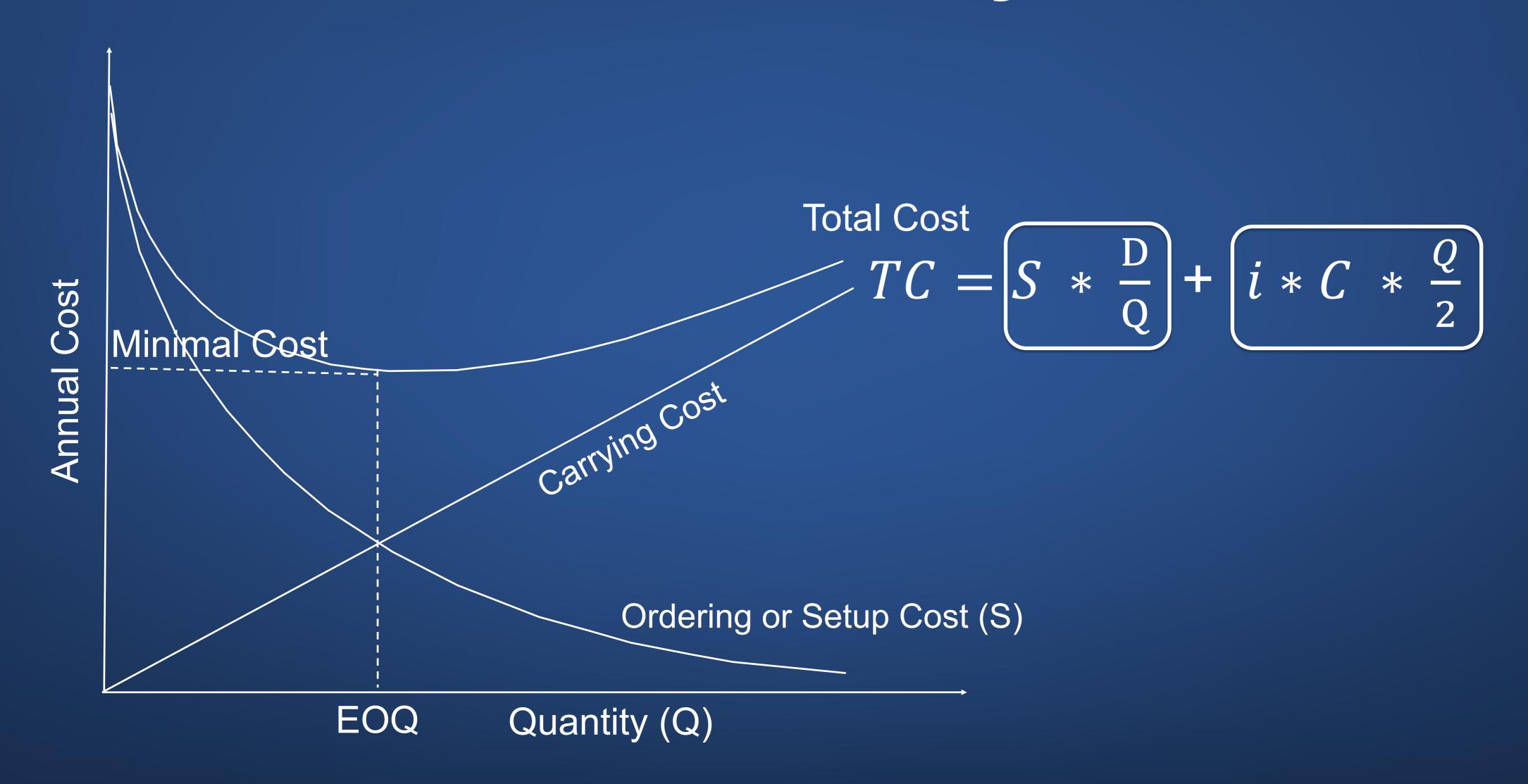
Larger order quantity
Incur setup or place order
less frequently
Higher average inventory







Economic Order Quantity



Solved Example: Economic Order Quantity and Total Cost



Annual Demand = 78 boxes

Cost to place an order = \$2.10

Carrying cost per unit per year = 12% per year

Cost per unit = \$11

$$Q^* = \sqrt{\frac{2 S D}{iC}} = \sqrt{\frac{(2 * 2.10 * 78)}{(0.12 * 11)}} = 15.75 \text{ (rounded up = 16)}$$
boxes

$$TC = S * \frac{D}{Q} + i * C * \frac{Q}{2} = 2.10 * \frac{78}{16} + 0.12 * 11 * \frac{16}{2}$$



Solved Example: Reorder Point including Safety Stock

Annual Demand = 78 boxes Lead Time = 0.5 week

Standard deviation of weekly demand = 0.75 boxes

Service Level = 99% (z = NORMSINV(.99) = 2.33)

Reorder Point = $(d X LT) + (z*\sigma per period *<math>\sqrt{LT})$

 $= (1.5 * 0.5) + (2.33 * 0.75 * \sqrt{0.5})$

= 0.75 + 1.24 = 1.99 boxes



Three Jays Corporation

Components of Setup and Holding Costs



Issues at Three Jays Corporation

- Too much inventory
- Inventory management system and production planning system may need update



Product Line

6 types of jams and jellies

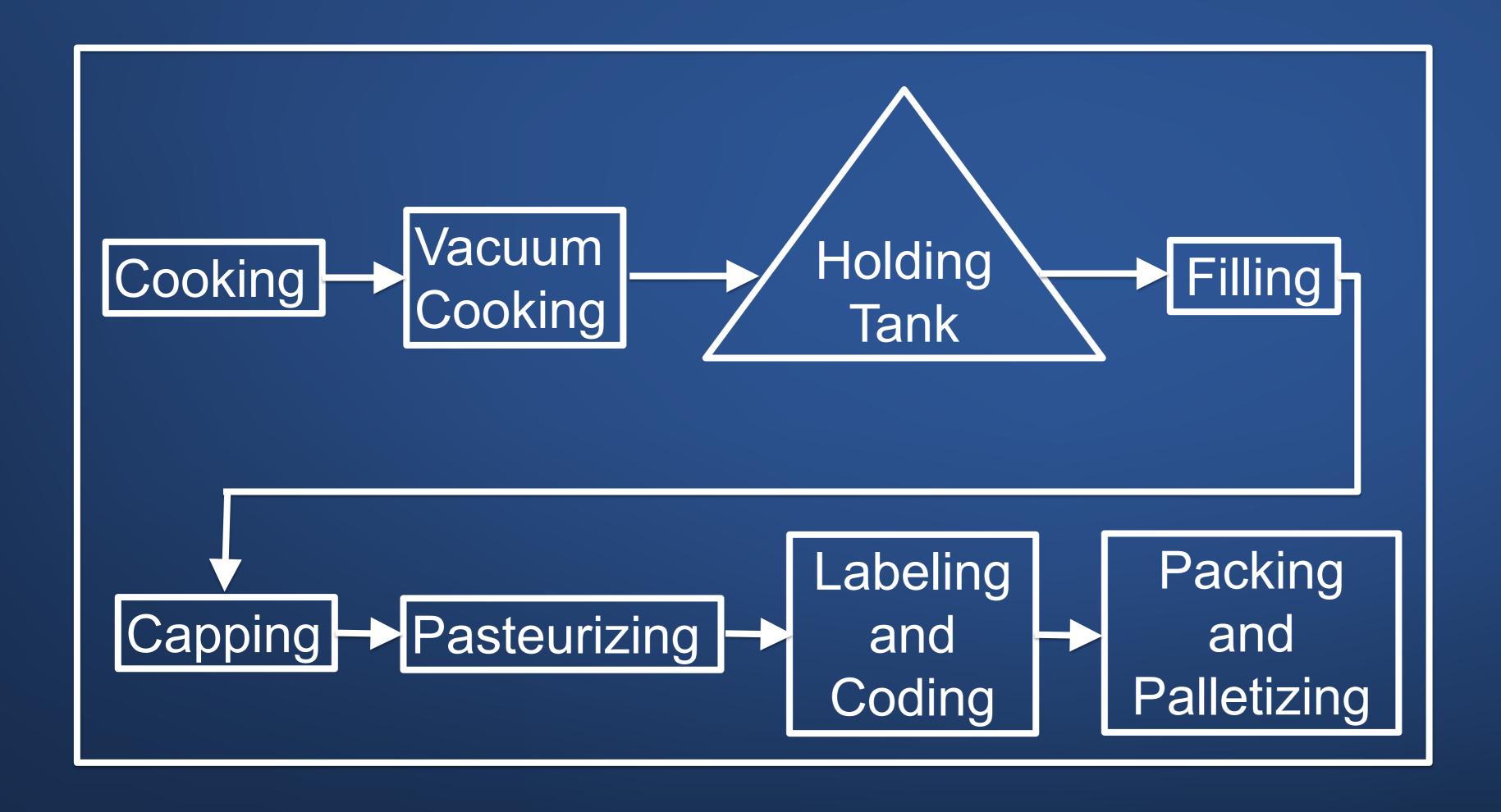
4 sizes of jars

Several labels

Total: 141 Stock Keeping Units (SKUs)



Process





How Much to Order?

EOQ = sqrt((2SD)/(iC))

Same as

=sqrt ((2* Setup Cost Per Setup * Annual Demand) / Holding Cost Per Unit Per Year)



When to Order?

ROP = 3/52 * D

= 3 * weekly demand

Like:

LT in weeks * weekly demand



Adjustment to Demand

	Demand (Sales)		Percent	EOQ		Percent
Products	2010	2012	Change	2010	2012	Change
Strawberry	2,993	3,869	29.27	387	440	13.70
Raspberry	2,335	3,006	28.74	330	374	13.33
Peach	1,492	1,970	32.04	281	323	14.95
Blueberry	886	1,211	36.68	208	244	17.31
Apple/Mint	625	832	33.12	184	212	15.22



Setup Costs Currently Used by Three Jays

Admin costs = $$42,000 \div (50 \text{ weeks * } 40 \text{ hours}) * 0.25 \text{ hrs.} = $5.25 \text{ allocated to each order}$

Production Prep., Cooking and Cleaning = \$30.25

Size Changeover = \$4.70

Production-line cleaning = \$4.70

Total: \$63.70 per setup



Fixed or Variable Costs?

All components of setup costs are fixed cost allocations

Real Setup Costs are variable costs of:

Idle time of hourly line workers

3 workers * 12.50 per hour * 1 hour

= \$37.50 per setup



Poll Question #1- True/False, and Why?

Using the lower setup costs will reduce the order quantity calculated based on the EOQ.

$$Q^* = \sqrt{\frac{2 SD}{iC}}$$



Carrying Costs Currently Used by Three Jays

Cost of capital = 6%

Storage costs = 0

Cost of expired products, shrinkage, inventory, and taxes = 3%

Total: 9%



What to Include in Carrying Costs

Opportunity Cost: the investment possibilities a company must decline because its resources are tied up in inventory.

OR

Cost of capital: interest rate on borrowed funds (if the company needs to borrow)



True Carrying Costs for Three Jays

Opportunity cost of investing in marketing campaign = 20%

Other expenses = 3%

Total: 23% per unit per year



Poll Question #2 - True/False, and Why?

Using the higher carrying (or holding) costs will reduce the order quantity calculated based on the EOQ.

$$Q^* = \sqrt{\frac{2 SD}{iC}}$$



Adjustments to Costs

Setup cost = 37.50, Carrying Cost = 23%

	2012	Variable	New	Old	Percent		
Products	Demand	Costs	EOQ	EOQ	Reduction		
Strawberry	3,869	25.79	222	440	49.55		
Raspberry	3,006	27.97	188	374	49.73		
Peach	1,970	24.31	163	323	49.54		
Blueberry	1,211	26.46	123	244	49.59		
Apple/Mint	832	23.77	107	212	49.53		



Features of Production System

Flexibility?

Demand variation?



Poll Question #3 - True/False

The system followed by Three Jays

Corporation is a Continuous Review System.



Current System

Hybrid:

- Fixed interval of 4 weeks
- Trigger point for reorder



Recommendations

Economic Order Quantity with Reorder Point

Periodic Review System

Reduce setup costs

Use better forecasting





Pizza Finished on Delivery Truck







https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PY2blJ9PPA8

Our Robot Overlords Are Now Delivering Pizza, And Cooking It On The Go

By Aarti Shahani, All Things Considered, September 29, 2016





Where do Losing Baseball Teams' Postseason T-shirts End Up?

After the final at-bat of the 2016 World Series, as T-shirts commemorating the winning team hit retailers' shelves almost as soon as they're on players' backs, versions celebrating the losers start a journey to the shredder.

Crimmin

By Lauren Zumbach Chicago Tribune October 18, 2016



Reduce Throughput Time

Remember Little's Law?

$$I = T * R$$

Mass customization





High Impact Low Probability Events

Average flu-related hospitalizations in the US, pre-COVID-19: 440,000

2020: 4,100,000



Demand Challenge for Strategic National Stockpile

- 1. Every 2-3 years: One instance of doubling
- 2. Every 5-10 years: One instance of 3-4 times
- 3. Every 20-40 years: One instance of 10 times



Solution Strategy: Combined Approach

Inventory

Capacity

Capability

Sodhi, ManMohan S. and Tang, Christopher S., Preparing for Future Pandemics with a Reserve of Inventory, Capacity, and Capability (Feb 16, 2021). Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=3816606 or https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3816606



Advanced Manufacturing







Why There are Now So Many Shortages?

Video on Wendover YouTube Channel

https://youtu.be/b1JIYZQG3II



Looking Forward

Inventory Management

Module assignment

Definitions and formulae, and

solved practice examples on Canvas

Team assignment – Bergerac case

Supply Chain Management on Coursera

Thank you!