## Webinar: Measuring & Managing Supply Chain Performance





#### with

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COURSE INFORMATION				
DATE	November 5-7, 2014			
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REGISTER	www.scl.gatech.edu/mmpsclo			



<sup>®</sup> Stewart School of Industrial & Systems Engineering

MEASURING AND MANAGING SUPPLY CHAIN PERFORMANCE

WEB.SESSION

SUPPLY CHAIN & LOGISTICS INSTITUTE MARIA REY-MARSTON 09.25.2014

Measuring and Managing Supply Chain Performance MEASURES OF SUPPLY CHAIN OPERATIONS SUCCESS OI. RESOURCE LEVEL: Cost and Productivity O2. PROCESS LEVEL: Velocity and Quality

PROCESSES THAT DRIVE SUPPLY CHAIN PERFORMANCE

#### 01. MEASURES OF SUPPLY CHAIN OPERATIONS SUCCESS

RESOURCE LEVEL: COST AND PRODUCTIVITY PROCESS LEVEL: VELOCITY AND QUALITY

## WHAT **DOWE GET PAID** TO DO?

## BUT IS MORE THAN THAT... LET'S GET BACK TO THE BASICS!





COST	

COST OF RESOURCES AND ACTIVITIES

Cost-to-Serve

Cost-of-Doing Business

Total Supply Chain Management Costs



#### **RESOURCE PRODUCTIVITY**

Warehouse Density

Inventory Turns

**Man-Hour Efficiencies** 



ELAPSED TIMES FOR PROCESS EXECUTION

Customer Order Cycle Time

Sourcing Cycle Time



**PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS** 

Perfect Order Percentage

**Demand Forecast Accuracy** 

On-Time In-Full Delivery (OTIF)





Not everything that is	s quantitative
is a performance indi	icator

**O1.** Indicators and Profiles

**Statistics** (Neutral)

Profiles

(Behavioral but not Judgmental)

Performance Indicators (Judgmental)

## An example...



### **INDICATOR OR PROFILE?**



FORECAST PROFILE FOR 2 SKU'S

## **Indicator AND Profile**

## Profiles Help Us Make Decisions

	$\rightarrow$ Customer Response Measures	INVENTORY STRATEGY	
	→ Customer Classifications	6/18/93"Snapshot versus Strategy	
	→ SKU Classifications	80%	
<b>O1.</b> Indicators and Profiles	→ Customer-SKU Classifications		
	→ Customer Service Policy Design	60%	
	→ Inventory Management Performance Measures		
	→ SKU Categories for Inventory Management	40%	
	$\rightarrow$ Forecasting Models by SKU Category	20%	
	→ Inventory Turnover and Fill Rate Targets by Logistics Segments	0%	
	→ Inventory Reduction Opportunities by Logistics Segment	ADFUS BDFUS CDFUS	

	Key Princip	les			
<b>O2.</b> Properties of Supply Chain Indicators	Top-Down Alignment	Control	Lateral Coherence	Bottom-Up Aggregation	Balance



Shareholders Control **Board of Directors** Check President & CEO Roles & VP Marketing **VP** Logistics **VP** Administration Planning Group **Customer Service** Supply Management Order Entry Inventory Planning Transportation Planning Manufacturing Planning Warehousing Procurement Call Center DC 1 Supervisor Forklift Operator Buyer Operator

Lateral Coherence Where is the problem?

#### SALES

Revenue Growth  $Q \times P$ 

#### PLANNING

Inventory Turns Q Sold/Q Held

#### PROCUREMENT

Unit Cost Reduction Q (cost) x P (cost)

Bottom-Up Aggregation

#### LOGISTIC PERFORMANCE SYSTEM

Customer Service	Inventory Planning	Supply	Transportation	Warehousing	Logistics
Entry Error % Status Error % Invoice Error %	Fill Rate% Forecast Accuracy%	Perfecto P/O%	On-Time% Damage-Free% Perfect Documentation %	Shipping Accuracy% Inventory Accuracy%	Perfect Order Percentage
Order Entry Time Order Processing Time	Days of Inventory	Purchase Order CT Supplier Lead Time	In-Transit Time Loading/Unloading Time	Warehouse Order Cycle Time	Logistics Cycle Time Cash-to-Cash Cycle Time
Customer Orders per Hour	Inventory Turnover	Purchase Orders per Hour	Fleet Utilization Shipments per Person - Hour	Unites per Man-hour Storage Density	Perfects Orders per logistics FTE, ROLA
Customer Service Costs	Inventory Carrying Cost Lost Sales Cost	Procurement Costs	Transportation Costs	Warehousing costs	Total Logistics Cost Logistics Value Added



	The overall goal is alignment with corporate-level indicators			
	Design Features			
<b>O3.</b> Design of Supply Chain Scorecard	Optimal Scope	Optimal Detail	Optimal Frequency	The Cube

## Decisions to Determine Optimal Design

## Measurement Scope

#### Level of Detail Activity Being Measured

#### Frequency

Intervals between measurements

**CASE 01.** Scope Detail Frequency



**The Cube** Measures







Probability of a PERFECT TRANSACTION

## TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT "Combination of Interdependent Events"

The probability of experiencing a perfect order is the multiplication of the probabilities of the 8 independent events.

## All SCM functions are represented in this KPI!

97% Is entered correctly	80% Has available inventory	95% Has the right amount of the right products
96% Is damage Free	72% Arrives On-time	94% Arrives at the right location
89% Is communicated electronically	93% Has no invoice/collection errors	48%

### From Recording the past... ...to Anticipating the future



Disney World was predicting additional warehousing space requirements based on inventory turns reduction and equal storage density

## CONTROL



## The Aggregation Property



## Other obvious ones

S	M	А	R	Т
Specific	Measurable	Action Oriented	Relevant	Timely

## Be Cautious with the Calculations, the Time Periods and the Reporting – An Example

FILL RATE

(by Unit of Measurement)

Total Fill (Binary) Unit Fill (Percentage) Case Fill Order Fill FILL RATE

(by Location)

Global Local FILL RATE

(by Time Period)

Initial At x hours Final

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