

Service Operations Management (SOM)

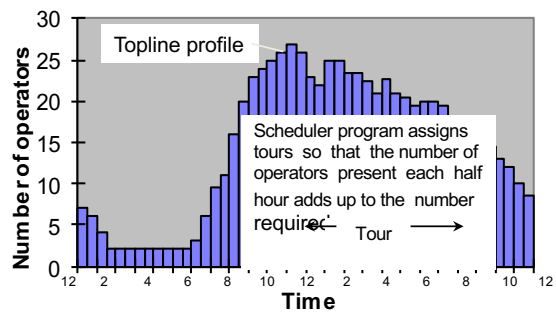
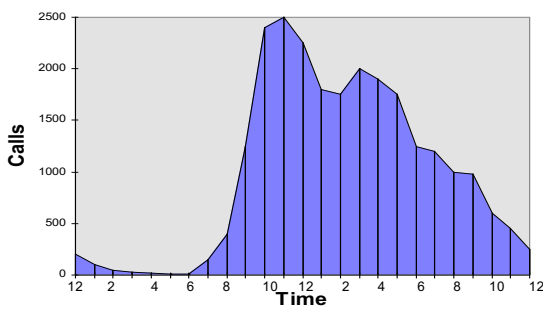
Managing Demand & Supply

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Daily Scheduling of Telephone Operator Workshifts



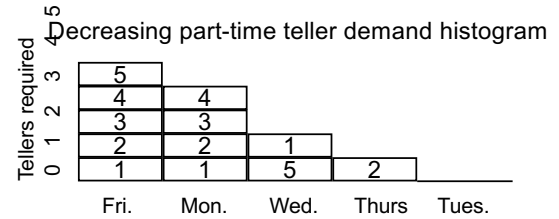
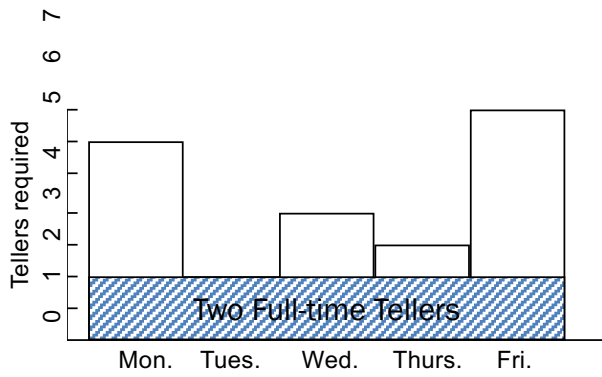
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Scheduling Part-time Bank Tellers



DAILY PART-TIME WORK SCHEDULE, X=workday

Teller	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
1	x	x	x
2	x	x	x
3,4	x	x
5	x	x

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Managing supply

- Increasing customer participation
- Creating adjustable capacity
- Sharing capacity
- Cross training employees
 - Using part time employees

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MANAGING DEMAND

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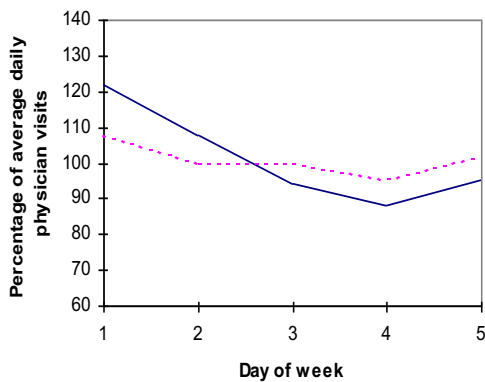
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Segmenting Demand at a Health Clinic



Smoothing Demand by Appointment Scheduling

Day	Appointments
Monday	84
Tuesday	89
Wednesday	124
Thursday	129
Friday	114

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Discriminatory Pricing for Camping

Experience type	Days and weeks of camping season	No. of days	Daily fee
1	Saturdays and Sundays of weeks 10 to 15, plus Dominion Day and civic holidays	14	\$6.00
2	Saturdays and Sundays of weeks 3 to 9 and 15 to 19, plus Victoria Day	23	2.50
3	Fridays of weeks 3 to 15, plus all other days of weeks 9 to 15 that are not in experience type 1 or 2	43	0.50
4	Rest of camping season	78	free

EXISTING REVENUE VS PROJECTED REVENUE FROM DISCRIMINATORY PRICING

Experience type	Existing flat fee of \$2.50		Discriminatory fee	
	Campsites occupied	Revenue	Campsites occupied (est.)	Revenue
1	5,891	\$14,727	5,000	\$30,000
2	8,978	22,445	8,500	21,250
3	6,129	15,322	15,500	7,750
4	4,979	12,447
Total	25,977	\$ 64,941	29,000	\$59,000

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Managing demand

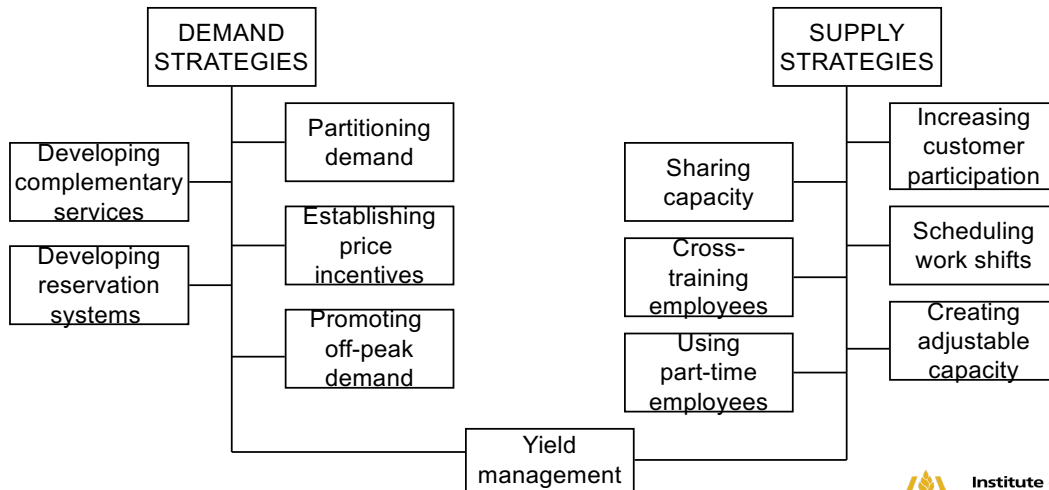
- Promoting off peak demand
- Developing complementary services
- Reservation systems and overbooking

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Yield Management



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Yield Management

- “Selling the right capacity to the right customer at the right price”
- Business Requirements
 - Limited Fixed Capacity
 - Business environment where YM can help
 - Ability to segment markets
 - Perishable inventory
 - Advance sales
 - Fluctuating demand
 - Accurate, detailed information systems

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Industries that Fully Use YM Techniques

- Transportation-oriented industries
 - Airlines
 - Railroads
 - Car rental agencies
 - Shipping
- Vacation-oriented industries
 - Tour operators
 - Cruise ships
 - Resorts
- Hotels, medical, broadcasting

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Elements of a Yield Management System

- Overbooking
- Price Discrimination & Capacity Allocation
- Network Management

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Overbooking

- Need for overbooking
- Fairness concerns
- Pros and cons v/s waitlisting

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Overbooking

- Two basic costs:
 - Stock outs
 - customers have a reservation and there are no rooms left
 - Customers have booked tickets but no seats available
 - Overage
 - customers denied advance reservation and rooms are unoccupied
 - Empty seats flying in the aircraft

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Hotel No-Show Experience

No-Shows	% of Experiences	Cumulative % of Experience
0	5	5
1	10	15
2	20	35
3	15	50
4	15	<u>65</u>
5	10	75
6	5	80
7	5	85
8	5	90
9	5	95
10	5	100

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What other data do you need?

- Room rent is \$50
- 20% customers mutter menacingly and walk out
- Others are so upset they break furniture worth \$150

Stock outs: $0.8 \times \$150 = \underline{\$120}$

Overage: \$50

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Overbooking Approach 1: Using Averages

The average number of no-shows is calculated by $0 \times 0.05 + 1 \times 0.10 + 2 \times 0.20 + 3 \times 0.15 + \dots + 10 \times 0.05 = 4.05$.

Take up to four overbookings.

Overbooking Approach 2: Spreadsheet Analysis

Decision

No-Shows	Probability	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0.05	\$ 0	\$120	\$240	\$360	\$480	\$600	\$720	\$840	\$960	\$1,080	\$1,200
1	0.10	\$ 50	\$ 0	\$120	\$240	\$360	\$480	\$600	\$720	\$840	\$ 960	\$1,080
2	0.20	\$100	\$ 50	\$ 0	\$120	\$240	\$360	\$480	\$600	\$720	\$ 840	\$ 960
3	0.15	\$150	\$100	\$ 50	\$ 0	\$120	\$240	\$360	\$480	\$600	\$ 720	\$ 840
4	0.15	\$200	\$150	\$100	\$ 50	\$ 0	\$120	\$240	\$360	\$480	\$ 600	\$ 720
5	0.10	\$250	\$200	\$150	\$100	\$ 50	\$ 0	\$120	\$240	\$360	\$ 480	\$ 600
6	0.05	\$300	\$250	\$200	\$150	\$100	\$ 50	\$ 0	\$120	\$240	\$ 360	\$ 480
7	0.05	\$350	\$300	\$250	\$200	\$150	\$100	\$ 50	\$ 0	\$120	\$ 240	\$ 360
8	0.05	\$400	\$350	\$300	\$250	\$200	\$150	\$100	\$ 50	\$ 0	\$ 120	\$ 240
9	0.05	\$450	\$400	\$350	\$300	\$250	\$200	\$150	\$100	\$ 50	\$ 0	\$ 120
10	0.05	\$500	\$450	\$400	\$350	\$300	\$250	\$200	\$150	\$100	\$ 50	\$ 0
Total Cost		\$203	\$161	\$137	\$146	\$181	\$242	\$319	\$405	\$500	\$ 603	\$ 714

$$EV = \sum P_i C_i$$

$$F^* = \frac{C_u}{C_u + C_o}$$

Overbooking Approach 3: Marginal Cost Approach

Book more guests until:

$$E(\text{cost of dissatisfied customer}) = E(\text{cost of empty room})$$

- Cost of dissatisfied customer *
Probability that there are **fewer** no-shows than overbooked rooms =
– 120 * Prob (no shows < overbook)
- Cost of empty room *
Probability that there are **more** no-shows than overbooked rooms
– 50* Prob (no shows >= overbook)

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Hotel No show experience

- $C_o / (C_s + C_o) = P(\text{Overbook} \geq \text{No Shows})$ Hotel Data

- $C_s = \$120, C_o = \50.00

- $C_o / (C_s + C_o) = 29\%$

– Overbook 2 rooms

$$50 / (120 + 50)$$

Table 9.1: Hotel No-Show Experience

No-Shows	% of Experiences	Cumulative % of Experiences
0	5 ✓	5
1	10 ✓	15 ✓
2 ✓	20	35 ✓

Handwritten annotations: A red arrow points to the '1' in the No-Shows column. A red circle highlights the '35' in the Cumulative % of Experiences column. An arrow points from '29%' to the '15' in the Cumulative % of Experiences column.

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Capacity Allocation with Exogenous Prices

- Business capacity = 100
 - Rose - 100
 - Jack - 20
- Demand forecast: premium profit (\$10,000/seat) demand: uniformly distributed (51, 100)
 - Costs you \$2500
- Discount price (\$2,500/seat) demand: unlimited demand at this price – infinite discounters available
 - Costs you \$0

$$0.75 \times (100 - 51)$$



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Static Methods

- Fixed Number, Fixed Time Rules
 - Fixed Time Rule
 - Accept discount bookings until a specific date
 - Motivation
 - Distinct, Static System – Fixed Number Rule
 - Average of 75 premium bookings, so reserve
 - » exactly 75 slots for premium customers
 - » exactly 25 slots for discount customers

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Static Methods

- Fixed Number, Fixed Time Rules
 - Nested, Static system – Fixed Number Rule
Average of 75 premium bookings, so reserve 75 slots for premium customers remaining 25 go FCFS
 - Example:
85 premium and 15 passengers wish to book
 - Distinct, Static system: 75 premium, 15 discount
Nested, Static system: 85 premium, 15 discount

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Nested, Static System – Fixed Number Rule

- EMSR heuristic (Expected Marginal Seat Revenue)
 - Allocating first through 51st seats
revenue per seat:
100% certain of \$10,000 premium vs. \$2,500 discount
 - Allocating 52nd seat
98% certain of \$10,000
= \$9,800 expected revenue vs. \$2,500 discount
 - Allocating 53rd seat
96% certain of \$10,000
= \$9,600 expected revenue vs. \$2,500 discount

$$\left[\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \hline 10000 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \rightarrow NV \\ 0.25$$

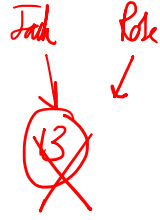
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Nested, Static System – Fixed Number Rule

- 88th seat
24% certain of \$10,000 = \$2,400 vs. \$2,500 discount
 On average flight:
 75 premium passengers
 13 discount passengers
 12 empty seats
 Optimal Allocation
87 seats premium, 13 seats discount
- Rule:
 Accept discount passenger until
 $pr(\text{spill}) < \text{discount revenue/premium revenue}$



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Capacity Allocation

- Littlewood's rule – 2 classes *Jack Rok*
 – Accept discount passenger until
 $pr(\text{spill}) < \text{discount revenue/premium revenue}$

$\frac{500}{8000}$ CR
- EMSR a and EMSRb
 - When there are multiple classes
 - EMSR a: Protect each class against every lower class
 - EMSR b: Protect each class using weighted average of the lower class
 - Refer Worksheet

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$\rightarrow \infty$
Disc $\rightarrow ?$

fullfare
\$49
fullfare
\$69
Capacity
95
 $1 - \frac{49}{69}$

fullfare
 $D \sim N(60, 15)$

$C_u = \text{Lost revenue} \rightarrow \20
 $C_o = \text{Empty seat} \rightarrow \49

$\rightarrow \frac{20}{20+49}$
 $= 0.29 CR$

$P(L < x) = 60 + z_{\alpha} 15 = 51$

Limit discount
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$F(x)$

x

Cumulative demand functions

1 - 20%

2 - 30%

3 - 40%

4 - 10%

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Four Types of Fares

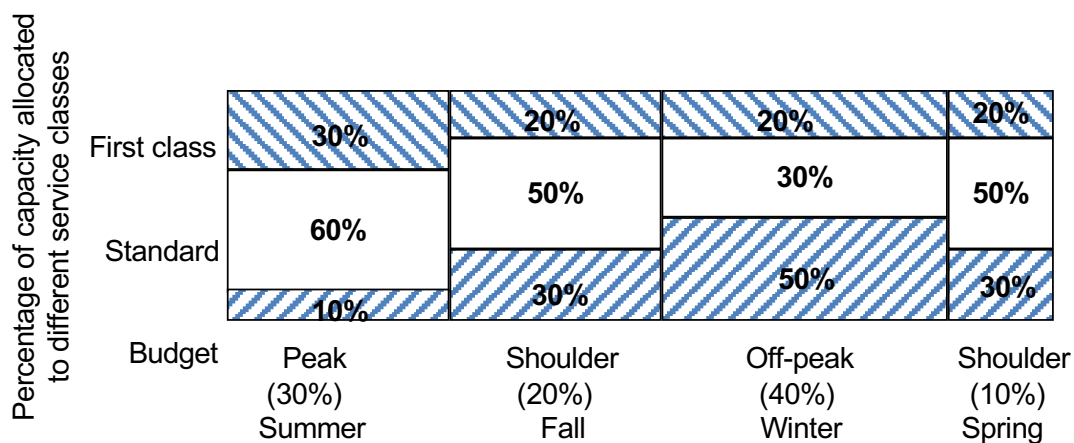
Fare Type:	BUSINESS	COACH	DISCOUNT	PROMOTION
Prices:	250-140%	140%-70%	60%-30%	40%-25%
Letter codes:	F, C, J	Y	H, Q, M	K, V
Commissions:	10%-30%	10%-15%	10%-15%	0%-10%
Seat size:	BIG	small	small	small
Service:	high	normal	normal	normal
Early Purchase?	0 days	0 days	14-30 days	30-60 days
Refundable?	yes	yes	partial	no
Min. Stay?	no	no	7-14 days	7-14 days
Days "full":	under 5%	under 5%	5%-50%	20%-80%
Typical user:	business	business	holiday	group
Elasticity:	-0.5	-0.7	-1.4	-2.0

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Seasonal Allocation of Rooms by Service Class for Resort Hotel

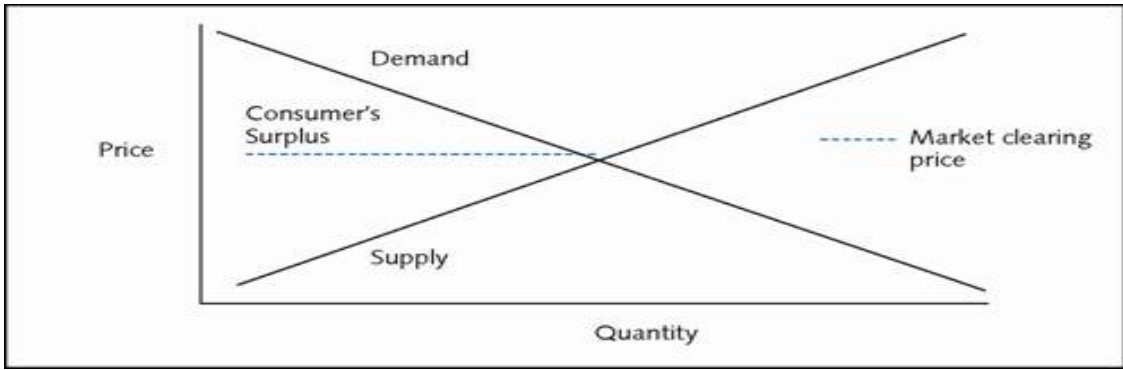


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Traditional Supply and Demand Equilibrium



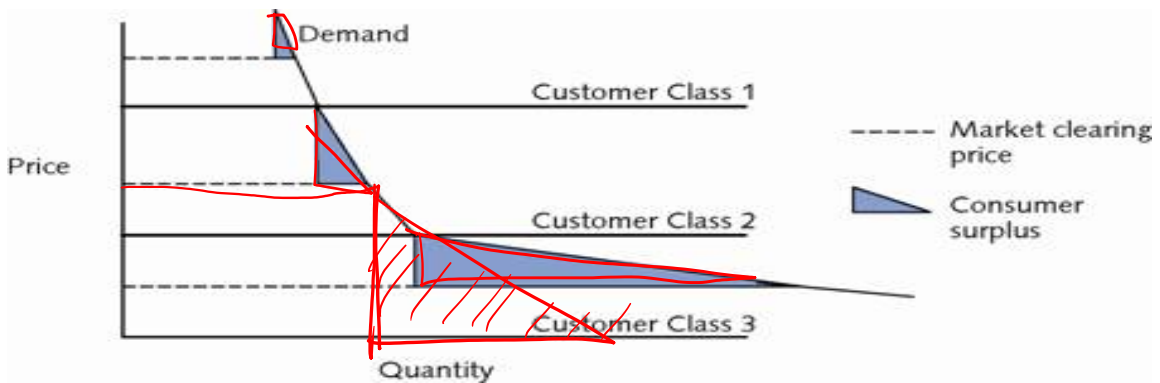
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Price Discrimination



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Yield Management – Implementation

- Alienating Customers
 - Difficulty of customer understanding
 - Customer cheating
- Employee Issues
 - Limiting decision power
 - Sabotage: add, not subtract responsibility
 - Reward system: in-synch with managerial goals
 - Consistency across personnel and units
 - Exception processing
 - Monitoring
- Cost/Time of Implementation

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THANK YOU

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