MGT 528 – OPERATIONS: ECONOMICS & STRATEGY

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3. Strategic/Tactical/Operational Decisions

Autumn 2022

École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne College of Management of Technology

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AGENDA

Production and Cost Functions: Some Basic Economics

Critical Components of Distribution Design

Standard Design Options

Practical Issues

Key Concepts to Remember

PRODUCTION FUNCTION

Assume that a firm can clearly distinguish between its input z (a vector with L-1 nonnegative entries) and its (scalar) output q

Then it is possible to represent the firm's production possibilities set Y ("production set") as subset of an L-dimensional commodity space,

$$Y = \{(-z,q) \in \mathfrak{R}^L : q \le F(z)\}$$

where F(z) is called the firm's production function.

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COST FUNCTION

Question. Given an increasing production function F(z), determine the firm's cost function C(q), i.e., the firm's minimum cost to produce a (feasible) output vector $q \ge 0$.

Answer: Given a feasible vector q of outputs, the firm solves the expenditure minimization problem (or 'cost minimization problem' in this context)

$$\min_{y=(-z,q)\in Y} \{w(z)\cdot z\} = \min_{z:F(z)\geq q} \{w(z)\cdot z\}$$

where w(z) is the vector of (positive) input prices. The firm's cost function C(q) is its minimal expenditure,

$$C(q) = \min_{z:F(z) \ge q} \{ w(z) \cdot z \} = \min\{ w(z) \cdot z : F(z) \ge q \}$$

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COST FUNCTION: EXAMPLE

Problem Set. Find the cost function C(q) implied by the production set

$$Y = \left\{ (-z_1, -z_2, q) : (z_1, z_2, q) \in \mathbb{R}^3_+, z_1^{\alpha} z_2^{\beta} \ge q \right\}$$

where α and β are positive constants with $\alpha + \beta < 1$.

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ECONOMIES/DISECONOMIES OF SCALE

A cost function C(q) with a scalar output q > 0 exhibits economies of scale if the average cost decreases in q > 0, i.e.,

$$AC(q) = \frac{C(q)}{q}$$
 goes down, as q goes up.

If average costs increase in q, then C(.) exhibits diseconomies of scale; if average costs stay constant, then C(.) exhibits constant economies of scale.

[Remark. Marginal cost is the cost "at the margin," corresponding to the slope of C(q) at q, i.e., MC(q) = C'(q).]

Similarly, a production function F(z) with a scalar input z exhibits economies of scale (diseconomies of scale/constant economies of scale) if the conversion rate F(z)/z increases (decreases/stays constant) in z > 0.

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ECONOMIES/DISECONOMIES OF SCALE



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AVERAGE COST AND MARGINAL COST



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DISTRIBUTION IN A SUPPLY CHAIN

Definition: The *distribution* in a supply chain comprises the subprocesses to move the product from the manufacturer to the consumer (incl. intermediate storage).

Supplier \rightarrow Manufacturer \rightarrow Wholesaler (Distributor) \rightarrow Retailer \rightarrow Consumer
Relevant for Distribution

Distribution affects both the cost effectiveness and responsiveness of a firm.

 The design of the distribution network is therefore important to implement the firm's strategic position in the (cost effectiveness, responsiveness)-space and thus to attain the strategic fit necessary to gain competitive advantage from its unique set of resources.

Examples: Amazon, Apple, Dell, Procter & Gamble, Walmart

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DISTRIBUTION: COST EFFECTIVENESS VS. RESPONSIVENESS Strategic Positioning

Recall the basic tradeoff



Cost effectiveness

DISTRIBUTION: STRATEGIC POSITIONING (Cont'd) Critical Components

Cost Effectiveness

- Inventory cost
- Transportation cost
- Facility cost
- Information cost (systems, transmission) [neglected for now]

Responsiveness

- Response time
- Product variety
- Product availability
- Service experience
 - o Order visibility
 - o Returnability

Different <u>designs of distribution systems</u> (or "<u>distribution networks</u>") <u>need to be evaluated with respect to the critical components</u> of the dimensions in the strategy space, which for our purposes means the (cost effectiveness, responsiveness)-space introduced earlier.

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STUDENT PROJECT (2012): DIGITEC



Source: Benjelloun, A., Fallahi, Z., Wilkins, N. (2012) "Digitec.ch," MGT-528 Course Project, EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland; Digitec.ch.

SHOULD DIGITEC HAVE SHOWROOMS?

- · Wide range of products but small stock of each
- · Providing a place where costumers can identify with the company
 - Costumers feel safer
- Offer customer services
 - Propose a pick-up service as opposed to shipping by post (used by 40% of customers)
 - · Help clients to decide which products to buy



Source: Benjelloun, A., Fallahi, Z., Wilkins, N. (2012) "Digitec.ch," MGT-528 Course Project, EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland.

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Source: vabulous.com

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OMNICHANNEL RETAILING (Cont'd) "Seamless Shopping Experience"



"centralized"

INVENTORY COST vs. NUMBER OF FACILITIES



RISK POOLING "Principle of Diversification"

Let X and Y be two normally distributed random variables (RVs), e.g., the demand for a product in two different geographical regions:

 $X \sim N(m_X, v_X),$ $Y \sim N(m_Y, v_Y),$

and consider the sum of the two, Z = X + Y. Then Z is also normally distributed,

$$Z \sim N(m_z, v_z),$$

with

 $m_z = m_x + m_y$, $v_z = v_x + v_y + 2 E[(X-m_x)(Y-m_y)]$.

Remark. If $m_X = E[X]$, $m_Y = E[Y]$, and $m_Z = E[X+Y]$, the last relation always holds (no matter what the distribution of X and Y, provided the expectations exist)

RISK POOLING (Cont'd)

The risk of a normally distributed random variable X is captured by its variance,

 $v_x = E[(X-m_x)(X-m_x)].$

Thus, for the sum of two normal RVs, **Z** = **X** + **Y**, as introduced earlier:

 $\mathbf{v}_{z} = \mathbf{v}_{x} + \mathbf{v}_{y} + 2 \rho_{xy} \operatorname{sqrt}(\mathbf{v}_{x} \mathbf{v}_{y}),$

where $\rho_{xy} = E[(X-m_x)(Y-m_y)]/sqrt(v_x v_y)$ is the correlation coefficient (in [-1,1]).

ρ _{XY} = -1 :	perfect negative correlation
ρ _{XY} = 0 :	no correlation
ρ _{XY} = +1:	perfect positive correlation

Remark. As before, all of this is perfectly general, and holds for any RVs X and Y, subject to some minor technical assumptions.

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RISK POOLING (Cont'd)

The effect of risk pooling is best illustrated using N identically distributed variables $X_1, ..., X_N$, where each X_i is normally distributed with mean m and variance v

Then $Z = X_1 + ... + X_N$ is normally distributed with mean $m_z = m.N$ and variance

 $v_z = N^2 v_i$ if the X_i's are perfectly positively correlated

 $v_z = N.v$ if the X_i's are uncorrelated (e.g., i.i.d.: independent, identically distributed)

In other words, the standard deviation (= square root of variance) of a sum of less than perfectly positively correlated identically distributed RVs increases less than linearly in the number of variables.

That is, if ρ_{ii} <1 for a pair X_i,X_i, then s_z < N.s, where s_z = sqrt(v_z) and s = sqrt(v).

This is called the risk-pooling effect (or principle of diversification).

[For example, when the X_i's are uncorrelated: s_z = sqrt(N).s]

TRANSPORTATION COST vs. NUMBER OF FACILITIES



TOTAL DISTRIBUTION COST vs. NUMBER OF FACILITIES



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STANDARD DESIGN OPTIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION NETWORK Key Determinants: Inventory Location & Shipping Mode

I. Manufacturer Storage

- Direct Shipping → "Drop Shipping"
- Direct Shipping & In-Transit Merge

II. Distributor Storage

- Carrier Delivery
- Last-Mile Delivery

III. Customer Pickup

- Mixed Manufacturer/Distributor Storage
- Retail Storage

I. <u>MANUFACTURER STORAGE</u> WITH DIRECT SHIPPING "Drop Shipping"



EXAMPLE: THOS. MOSER FURNITURE

Aus. Muses HANDMADE AMERICAN FURNITURE	Cata	ilog • Showrooms •	800.862. Contact • Shopping C	1973 art 👾	Search
Shop	FURNITURE E	3Y ROOM/TYP	E		
Browse Complimentary White Glove Delivery	Dining Seating	Lounge Seating	Stools	Rockers	Benches
Furniture by Room/Type New Designs Showroom Locations Customer In Residence	Office Seating	Dining Tables	Dining Room Cases	Occasional Tables	Beds
Customer Service Our Story Outlet, Rare + In-Stock			N. M.	F	**
news + Events	Bedroom Cases	Bookcases	Media Cases and Cabinets	Office Desks and Storage	Accessories
	Special Opportunity	Gift Certificates & Announcements	Custom Work		

EXAMPLE: AMAZON



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I. <u>MANUFACTURER STORAGE</u> WITH DIRECT SHIPPING Performance Evaluation

Cost Factor	Performance
Inventory	Lower costs because of aggregation. Benefits of aggregation are highest for low-demand, high-value items. Benefits are very large if product customization can be postponed at the manufacturer.
Transportation	Higher transportation costs because of increased distance and disaggregate shipping.
Facilities and handling	Lower facility costs because of aggregation. Some saving on han- dling costs if manufacturer can manage small shipments or ship from production line.
Information	Significant investment in information infrastructure to integrate manufacturer and retailer.
Service Factor	Performance
Response time	Long response time of one to two weeks because of increased distance and two stages for order processing. Response time may vary by product, thus complicating receiving.
Product variety	Easy to provide a very high level of variety.
Product availability	Easy to provide a high level of product availability because of aggregation at manufacturer.
Customer experience	Good in terms of home delivery but can suffer if order from several manufacturers is sent as partial shipments.
Time to market	Fast, with the product available as soon as the first unit is produced.
Order visibility	More difficult but also more important from a customer service perspective.
Returnability	Expensive and difficult to implement.

I. MANUFACTURER STORAGE WITH IN-TRANSIT MERGE



EXAMPLE: McDONALD'S



EXAMPLE: IKEA



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EXAMPLE: DELL



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I. <u>MANUFACTURER STORAGE</u> WITH IN-TRANSIT MERGE Performance Evaluation

Cost Factor	Performance
Inventory	Similar to drop-shipping.
Transportation	Somewhat lower transportation costs than drop-shipping.
Facilities and handling	Handling costs higher than drop-shipping at carrier; receiving costs lower at customer.
Information	Investment is somewhat higher than for drop-shipping.
Service Factor	Performance
Response time	Similar to drop-shipping; may be marginally higher.
Product variety	Similar to drop-shipping.
Product availability	Similar to drop-shipping.
Customer experience	Better than drop-shipping because a single delivery has to be received.
Time to market	Similar to drop-shipping
Order visibility	Similar to drop-shipping.
Returnability	Similar to drop-shipping.

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II. DISTRIBUTOR STORAGE WITH CARRIER DELIVERY



EXAMPLE: HOUSE OF SOUND Ill House of Sound 🕲 Hotline +41(0)61 281 10 20 / Mein Benutzerkonto / Anmelden 🛛 💻 🔛 Garantie & Reparatur / FAQ / AGB / Über uns / Kontakt / Jobs w Sie haben keine Artikel im Warenkorb Deals Occasionen Bestsellers Sellout News GO • Kategorien **PLAYED BY THOUSANDS** STUDIO / RECORDING HEARD BY MILLIONS KEYBOARDS & KLANGERZEUGER DJ EQUIPMENT Tyros 5 GITARREN BASS GITARREN THE ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE KEYBOARD MIKROFONE KOPFHOERER FREE HI-FI OFFER TERMS AND CONDITION APPLY MISCHPULTE BESCHALLUNG/ LIVE E-DRUMS PERCUSSION & MORE 30 Artikel Zeige 30 - pro Seite KABEL, ADAPTER & STECKER Darstellung als: Gitter Liste Sort By Lieferstatus 💌 🕇 STÄNDER & STUDIOMÖBEL DEAL Vorteile 3 Jahre Garantie

Korg PA 500 International

CHF 649,00 Stück

Brauner Phantom Classic

CHF 1 005 00 Stück

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1998

II. DISTRIBUTOR STORAGE WITH CARRIER DELIVERY Performance Evaluation

SE Electronics Pop

Screen CHF 46,00 Stück

Cost Factor	Performance		
Inventory	Higher than manufacturer storage. Difference is not large for faster-moving items.		
Transportation	Lower than manufacturer storage. Reduction is highest for faster-moving items.		
Facilities and handling	Somewhat higher than manufacturer storage. The difference can be large for very slow-moving items.		
Information	Simpler infrastructure compared to manufacturer storage.		
Service Factor	Performance		
Response time	Faster than manufacturer storage.		
Response time Product variety	Faster than manufacturer storage. Lower than manufacturer storage.		
Response time Product variety Product availability	Faster than manufacturer storage. Lower than manufacturer storage. Higher cost to provide the same level of availability as manufac- turer storage.		
Response time Product variety Product availability Customer experience	Faster than manufacturer storage. Lower than manufacturer storage. Higher cost to provide the same level of availability as manufac- turer storage. Better than manufacturer storage with drop-shipping.		
Response time Product variety Product availability Customer experience Time to market	 Faster than manufacturer storage. Lower than manufacturer storage. Higher cost to provide the same level of availability as manufacturer storage. Better than manufacturer storage with drop-shipping. Higher than manufacturer storage. 		
Response time Product variety Product availability Customer experience Time to market Order visibility	 Faster than manufacturer storage. Lower than manufacturer storage. Higher cost to provide the same level of availability as manufacturer storage. Better than manufacturer storage with drop-shipping. Higher than manufacturer storage. Easier than manufacturer storage. 		

II. DISTRIBUTOR STORAGE WITH LAST-MILE DELIVERY



EXAMPLE: CONFORAMA

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	100 CHF de ren immédiate dès 500 d'achats	nise Les pl CHF marq meille	us grandes ues aux eurs prix !	Offre anniver	r saire actionates pour				

EXAMPLE: STEG



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STUDENT PROJECT (2014): STEG



Source: Tissot, J.-M., Litzler, L. (2014) "Steg AG: Generating Value by Optimizing Cost-Effectiveness while Maintaining Responsiveness," MGT-528 Course Project, EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland. MGT-528-Autumn-2022-TAW - 43 -

STUDENT PROJECT (2014): STEG (Cont'd)



Source: Tissot, J.-M., Litzler, L. (2014) "Steg AG: Generating Value by Optimizing Cost-Effectiveness while Maintaining Responsiveness," MGT-528 Course Project, EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland. MGT-528-Autumn-2022-TAW

STUDENT PROJECT (2014): STEG (Cont'd)



Source: Tissot, J.-M., Litzler, L. (2014) "Steg AG: Generating Value by Optimizing Cost-Effectiveness while Maintaining Responsiveness," MGT-528 Course Project, EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland. MGT-528-Autumn-2022-TAW - 45 -

STUDENT PROJECT (2014): STEG (Cont'd)





Number of

Facilities

Estimation of STEGs maxima

Total Distribution Cost

"distributed"

"centralized"

Cost-effectiveness

Corresponding cost-effectiveness if STEG would have been on the effective

II. DISTRIBUTOR STORAGE WITH LAST-MILE DELIVERY Performance Evaluation

Cost Factor	Performance
Inventory	Higher than distributor storage with package carrier delivery.
Transportation	Very high cost given minimal scale economies. Higher than any other distribution option.
Facilities and handling	Facility costs higher than manufacturer storage or distributor storage with package carrier delivery, but lower than a chain of retail stores.
Information	Similar to distributor storage with package carrier delivery.
Service Factor	Performance
Response time	Very quick. Same day to next-day delivery.
Product variety	Somewhat less than distributor storage with package carrier delivery but larger than retail stores.
Product availability	More expensive to provide availability than any other option except retail stores.
Customer experience	Very good, particularly for bulky items.
Time to market	Slightly higher than distributor storage with package carrier delivery.
Order traceability	Less of an issue and easier to implement than manufacturer storage or distributor storage with package carrier delivery.
Returnability	Easier to implement than other options. Harder and more expensive than a retail network.

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III. CUSTOMER PICKUP & RETAIL STORAGE



EXAMPLE: PAYOT



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EXAMPLE: WALMART



III. <u>CUSTOMER PICKUP</u> & RETAIL STORAGE Performance Evaluation

Cost Factor	Performance
Inventory	Can match any other option, depending on the location of inventory.
Transportation	Lower than the use of package carriers, especially if using an existing delivery network.
Facilities and handling	Facility costs can be very high if new facilities have to be built. Costs are lower if existing facilities are used. The increase in handling cost at the pickup site can be significant.
Information	Significant investment in infrastructure required
Service Factor	Performance
Response time	Similar to package carrier delivery with manufacturer or distribu- tor storage. Same-day delivery possible for items stored locally at pickup site.
Product variety	Similar to other manufacturer or distributor storage options.
Product availability	Similar to other manufacturer or distributor storage options.
Customer experience	Lower than other options because of the lack of home delivery. In areas with high density of population, loss of convenience may be small.
Time to market	Similar to manufacturer storage options.
Order visibility	Difficult but essential.
Returnability	Somewhat easier given that pickup location can handle returns.

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PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF DISTRIBUTION DESIGNS

	Retail Storage with Customer Pickup	Manufacturer Storage with Direct Shipping	Manufacturer Storage with In- Transit Merge	Distributor Storage with Package Carrier Delivery	Distributor storage with last mile delivery	Manufacturer storage with pickup
Response Time	1	4	4	3	2	4
Product Variety	4	1	1	2	3	1
Product Availability	4	1	1	2	3	1
Customer Experience	5	4	3	2	1	5
Order Visibility	1	5	4	3	2	6
Returnability	1	5	5	4	3	2
Inventory	4	1	1	2	3	1
Transportation	1	4	3	2	5	1
Facility & Handling	6	1	2	3	4	5
Information	1	4	4	3	2	5

Scoring Matrix [Specific Values Depend on Available Resources]

Performance scale: 1-6, with 1: lowest performance, and 6: highest performance

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LINKING PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS TO DISTRIBUTION DESIGN

	Retail Storage with Customer Pickup	Manufacturer Storage with Direct Shipping	Manufacturer Storage with In- Transit Merge	Distributor Storage with Package Carrier Delivery	Distributor storage with last mile delivery	Manufacturer storage with pickup
High demand product	+2	-2	-1	0	+1	-1
Medium demand product	+1	-1	0	+1	0	0
Low demand product	-1	+1	0	+1	-1	+1
Very low demand product	-2	+2	+1	0	-2	+1
Many product sources	+1	-1	-1	+2	+1	0
High product value	-1	+2	+1	+1	0	-2
Quick desired response	+2	-2	-2	-1	+1	-2
High product variety	-1	+2	0	+1	0	+2
Low customer effort	-2	+1	+2	+2	+2	-1

Key: +2: very suitable; +1: somewhat suitable; 0: neutral; -1: somewhat unsuitable; -2: very unsuitable

IMPACT OF ONLINE PRESENCE ON EXTANT OFFLINE DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS

Question A: What is the impact of an online distribution channel on firms' ...

- 1. ... cost effectiveness?
- 2. ... responsiveness?

(Trick ?-) Question B: What is the impact of an online distribution channel on firms'

3. ... profitabilities?

Remark: Bertrand/Cournot Traps (and Supertraps)

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SOME PRACTICAL ISSUES IN DISTRIBUTION DESIGN

- Incentives are key: the ownership structure of the distribution network and the terms of contractual arrangements are similar in importance to the design of the physical distribution network
- Because of the high adjustment costs and (partial) irreversibilities, the adoption of a particular distribution design commits the firms resources for a significant time
- Competition in the distribution channels can be desirable or not
- The product's price, commoditization, and demand elasticity have an impact on the type of distribution system preferred by customers

EXAMPLE: OFFLINE VS. ONLINE



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EXAMPLE: MULTIOPTIONALITY

	Shipping outside of the U.S. or Canada? Learn About In	nternational Shipping 🛟 Switzerland		
NORDSTROM	晉 Holiday Gifts Women Men Kids Young Adult Activewear Home	e Beauty Designer Sale Brands Q ₆ Search Sign In ∨ ①		
Home / Customer Service / Pickup 8	k Delivery			
Customer Service Check Order Status Returns & Exchanges	Pickup & Delivery	_		
Pricing & Adjustments Frequently Asked Questions <u>Pickup & Delivery</u> Pay Bill Online	6ु) Pick Up Your Way	Get It Delivered		
Buy Gift Cards Check Gift Card Balance Find a Store	Pick up today curbside (at Nordstrom stores) or in store (at Nordstrom and Nordstrom Rack). Shop a wider selection of items when you pick up tomorrow (available in most areas). Plus, free gift wrapping is available at Nordstrom stores!	We have easy ways to deliver your items right to you.		
Nordstrom Policies Customer Reviews Product Recallis & Issues	Buy Online & Pick Up in Store or Curbside $^{\smallsetminus}$	Free Shipping \checkmark Ship to Store \checkmark		
Featured Nordstrom Services	Pick Up Today or Tomorrow V	Expedited Shipping \vee		
International Shopping Single & Split Shoe Program	ship to store V	International Shipping \vee		
		M		
	Free Returns—by Mail or in Store	Nordstrom Local		
	Don't love it? Return it for free. It's that easy. Returns & Exchanges	Easy online order pickup and returns in your neighborhood. Find Out More		

Shop with Us

 Nordstrom
 Nordstrom Trunk Club

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KEY CONCEPTS TO REMEMBER

- Cost structure (fixed/variable cost, average/marginal cost)
- Dis-/economies of scale
- Minimum efficient scale
- Standard design options for distribution networks
- Risk pooling
- Critical components for positioning in (cost effectiveness, responsiveness)-space
- Tradeoffs between critical components and number of facilities (as an indexing parameter for different design options
- Performance comparison of distribution designs
- Use of product characteristics for distribution design
- Evaluation of design options and real-world considerations