

Continuous Improvement (CIP)

Module 3 – Process

Managing Waiting Lines

Amin Kaboli

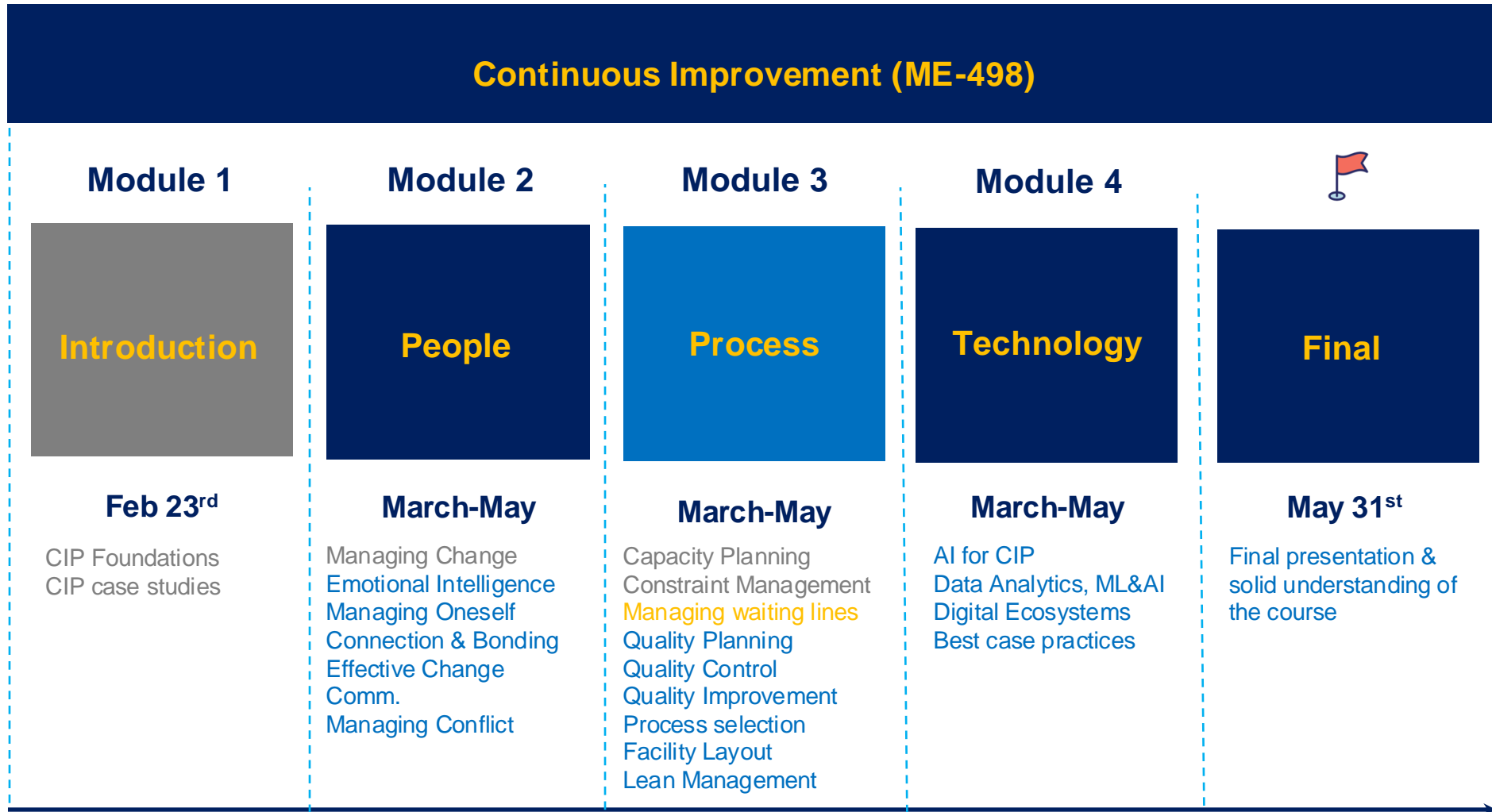
Week 4, Session 1& 2, Mar 14th, 2025

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Course Framework



Change Plan
Strategic plan



Agenda of the day

- **13:15 – 14:00** **Module 3 – Process:** Waiting lines (Lecture + Play & Practice)
- **14:15 – 15:00** **Module 3 – Process:** Waiting lines (Lecture + Play & Practice)
- **15:15 – 16:00** **Simulation – Debrief**
- **16:15 – 17:00** **Presentation of Assignment 3**

Question 1:

What Are Waiting Lines?

What Do They Have in Common?



Airport



Highway



Harbor

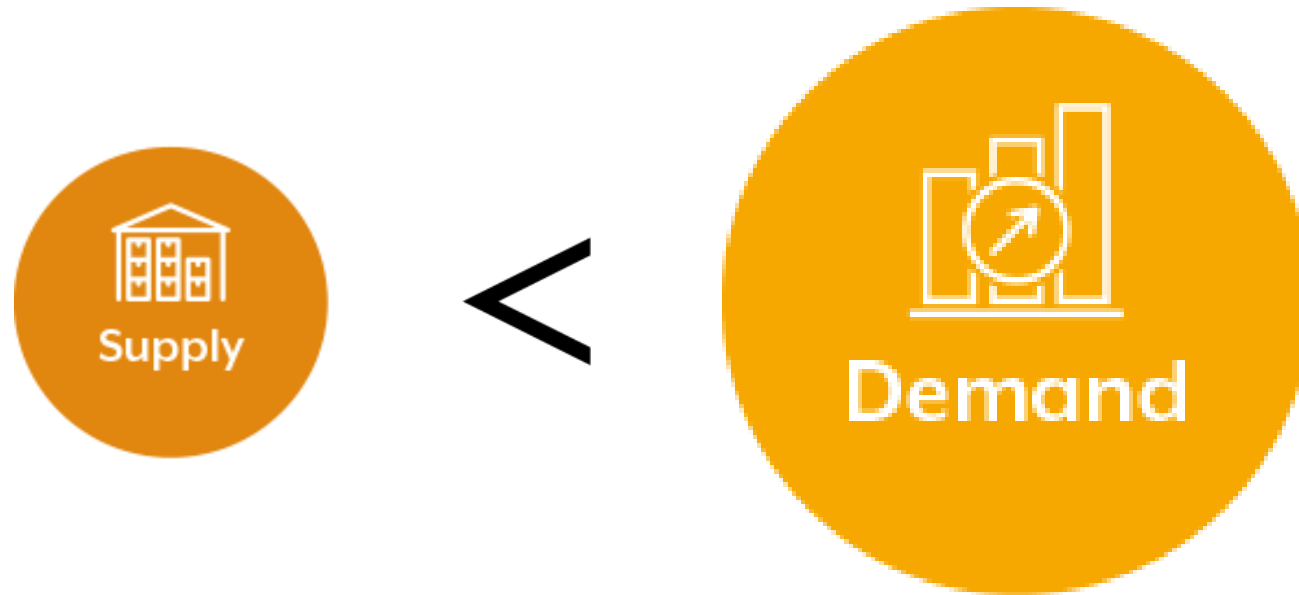
Image Source:

1. <https://www.chroniclive.co.uk/whats-on/travel-tourism/airport-security-queues-miss-flight-24377954>
2. <https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/traffic-queue.html?sortBy=relevant>
3. <https://bigblue.academy/en/maritime-port-queuing>

Why Does Waiting Feels So Painful?

- **Distraction** unoccupied time feels longer than occupied time
- **Moment** pre-process waits feel longer than in-process waits
- **Uncertainty** uncertain waits are longer than certain waits
- **Anxiety** anxiety makes waits seem longer
- **Explanation** unexplained waits are longer than explained waits
- **Fairness** unfair waits are longer than equitable waits
- **Value** the more valuable the service, the longer people will wait
- **Solo wait** waiting alone feels longer than waiting in a group

When Do We Experience Waiting Lines?



What Are The Consequences of Waiting Lines?

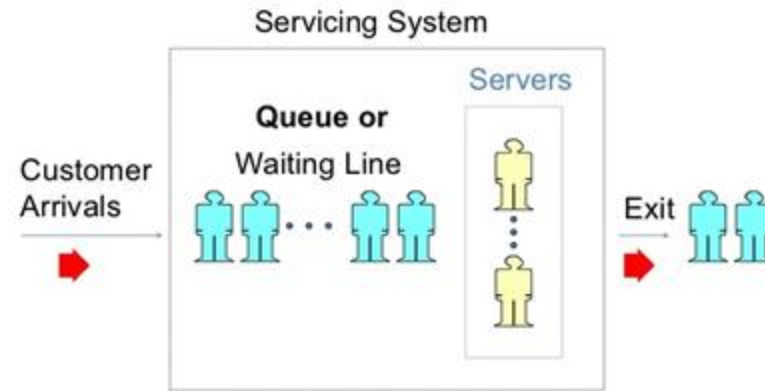
- Affect lead time
- Production scheduling
- Impact inventory costs
- Waste of resources
- Impact efficiency
- Influence customer satisfaction
- ...

Definitions



Waiting lines (Queues):

Items or people in a line awaiting service.



Waiting lines (Queuing)

Systems: Includes the customer population source as well as the process or service system.



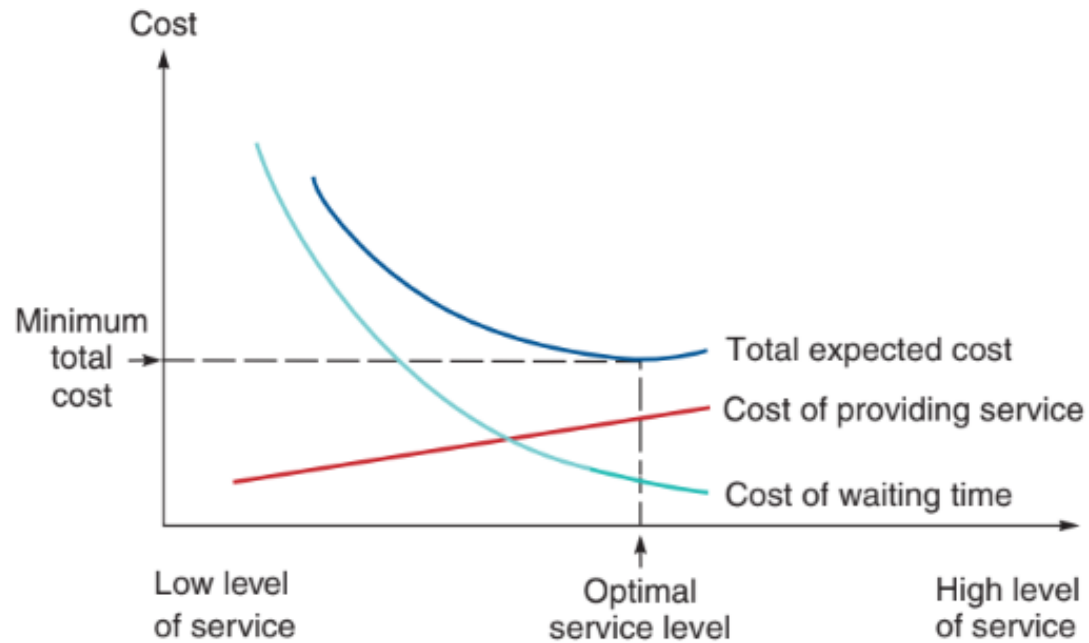
Queuing Theory:

A mathematical approach to the analysis of the waiting lines.

Question 2:

Why Are Waiting Lines Costly?

Waiting Cost & Service Level Trade-off



Total Costs (TC) = Cost of waiting time + Capacity Cost

What's the decision related to waiting lines:

defining optimal service level

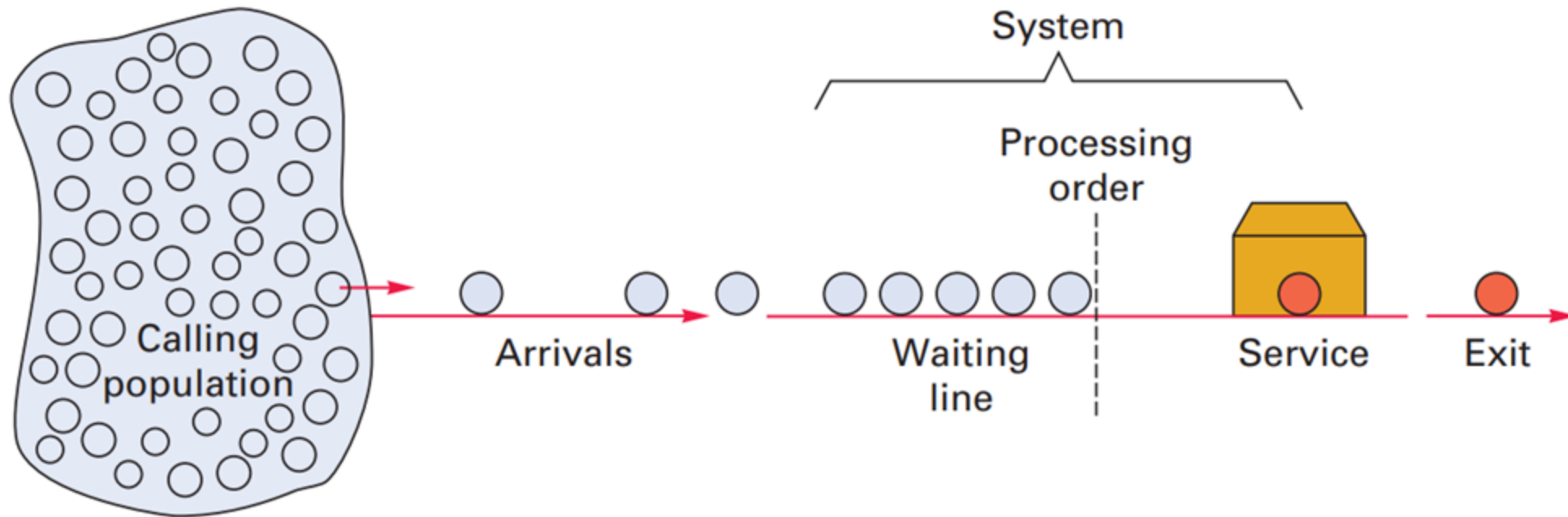
Question: what would be the waiting cost and service level trade-off for Rolex?

Source: Heizer, J., Render, B., & Munson, C. (2015). *Waiting-Line Models*. In *Operations Management: Sustainability and Supply Chain Management* (12th ed., Module D, pp. 747-767). Pearson.

Question 3:

**What Are The Characteristics of
Waiting Lines?**

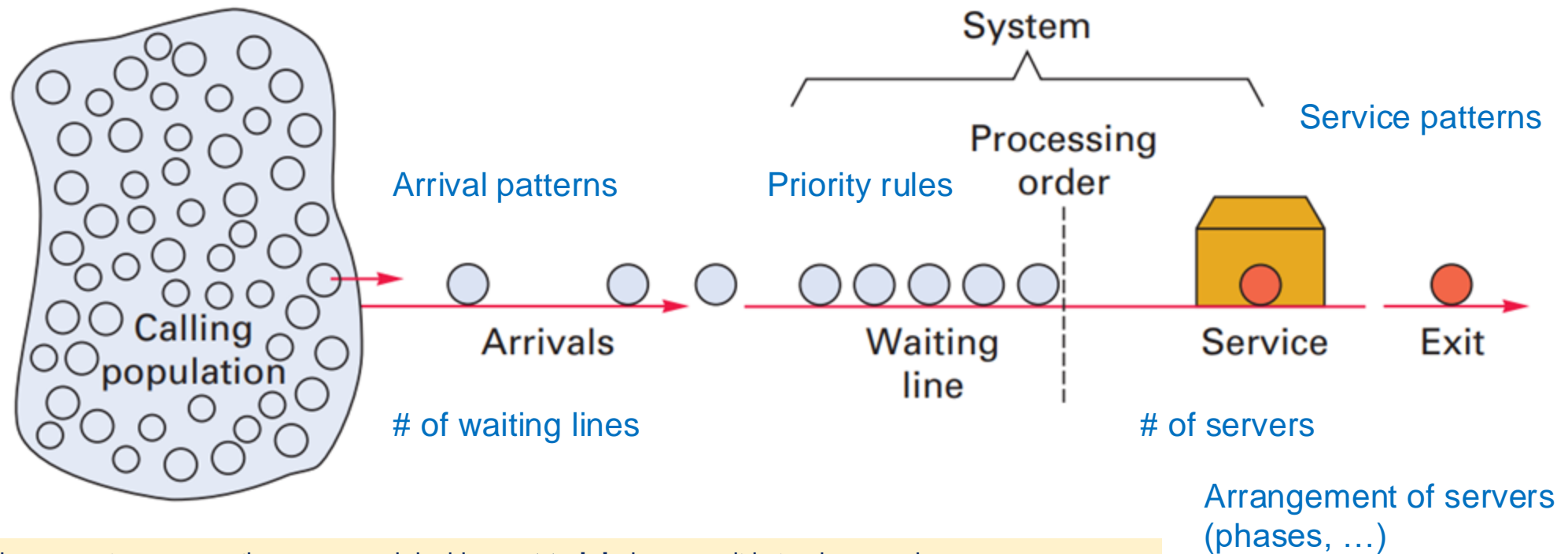
A Simple Waiting Line System



Source: Heizer, J., Render, B., & Munson, C. (2015). *Managing Waiting Lines*. In *Operations Management* (12th ed., pp. 782-821). Pearson.

A Simple Waiting Line System

Customer Population



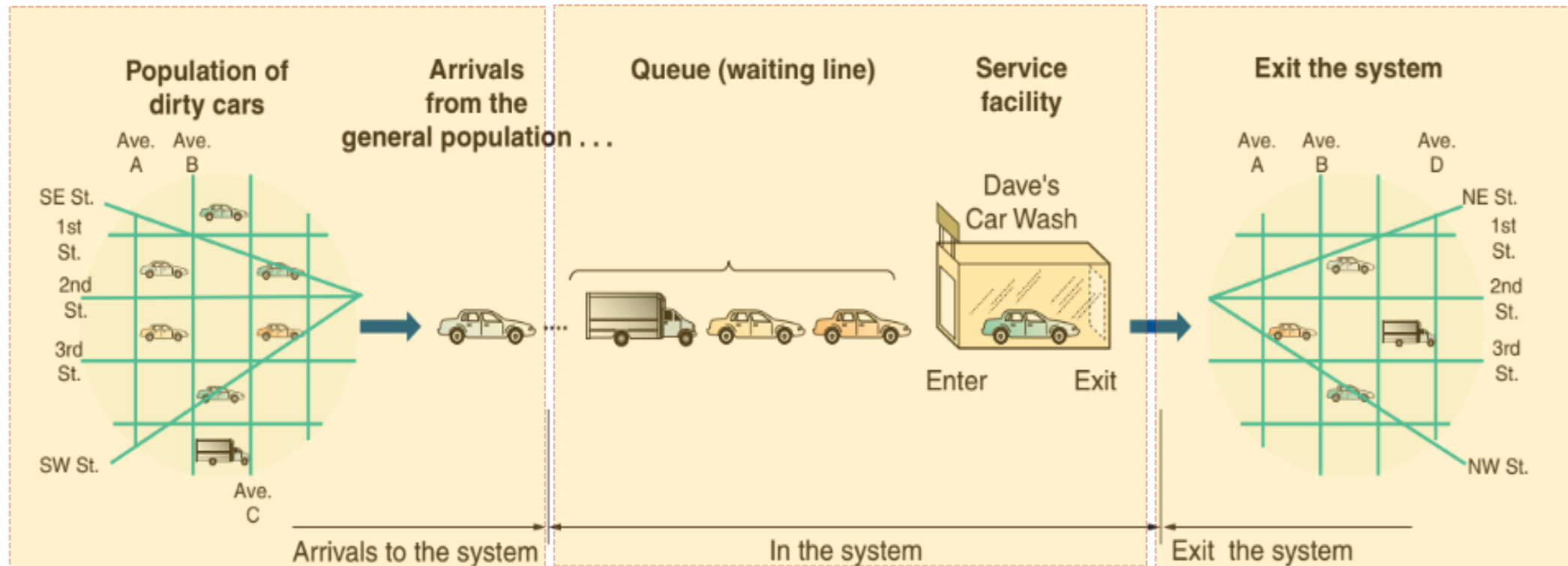
Balking: When a customer sees the queue and decides **not to join** because it is too long or slow.

Reneging: When a customer **joins the queue but leaves before being served**.

Jockeying: When a customer **switches between queues** in hopes of getting served faster.

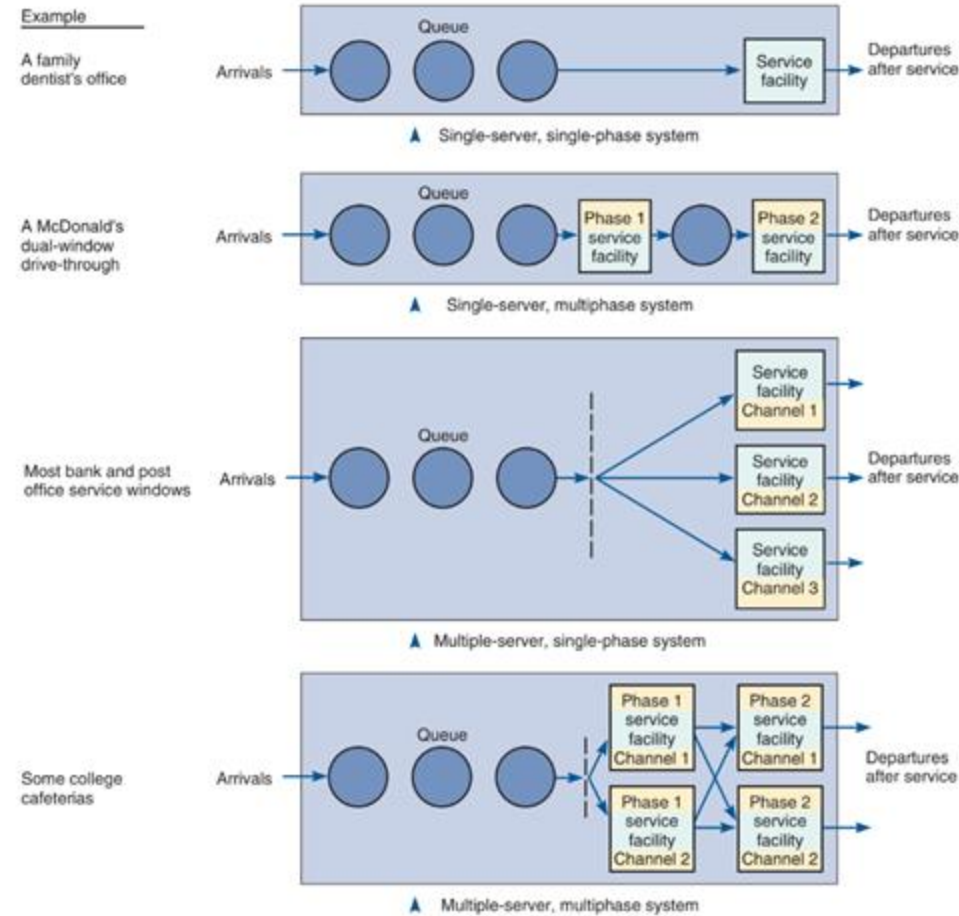
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Three Parts of a Waiting Line, or Queuing System, at Car Wash



Source: Heizer, J., Render, B., & Munson, C. (2015). *Waiting-Line Models*. In *Operations Management: Sustainability and Supply Chain Management* (12th ed., Module D, pp. 747-767). Pearson.

Designs of Waiting Line System



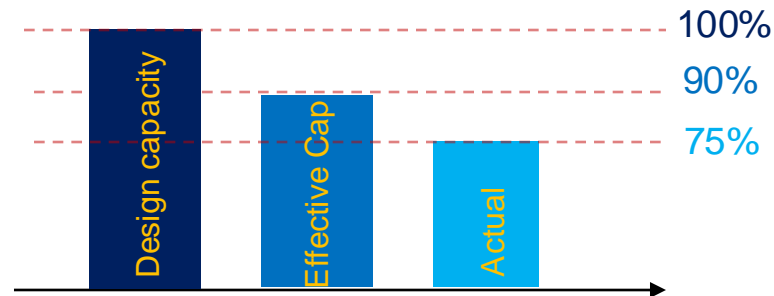
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Question 4:

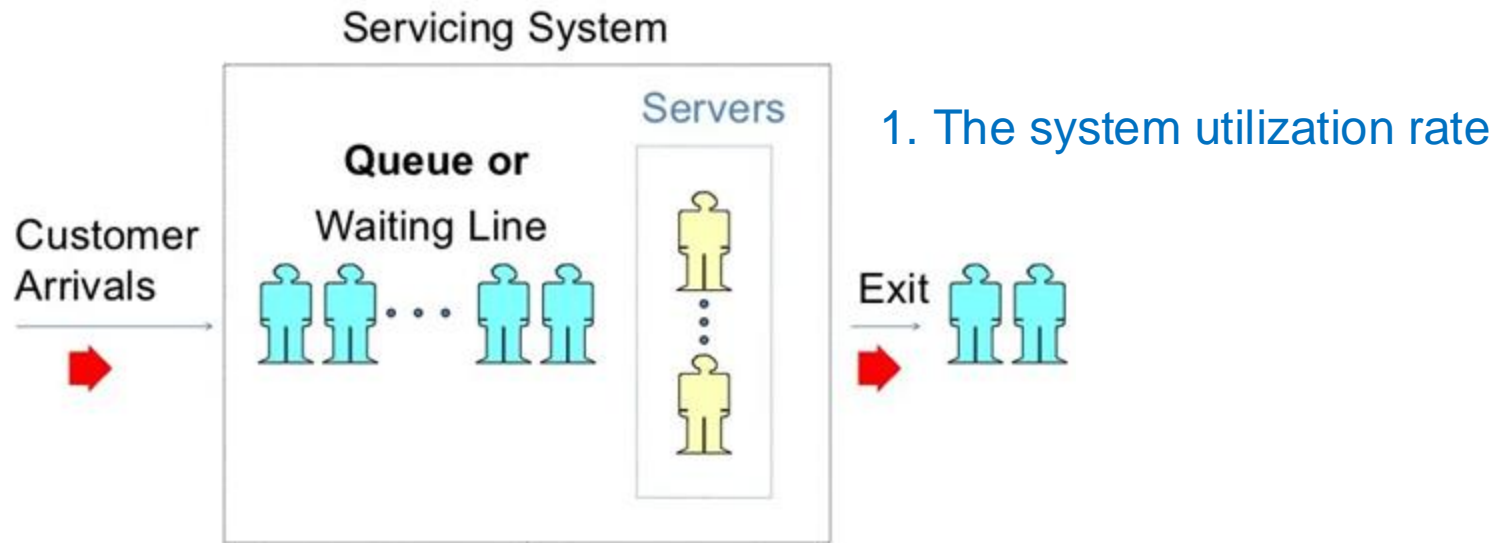
How to Measure Performance of Waiting Lines?

System Efficiency Measures

- **Utilization:** $(\text{Actual output} / \text{Design capacity}) * 100\%$
- **Efficiency:** $(\text{Actual output} / \text{Effective Capacity}) * 100\%$



Waiting Lines – Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)



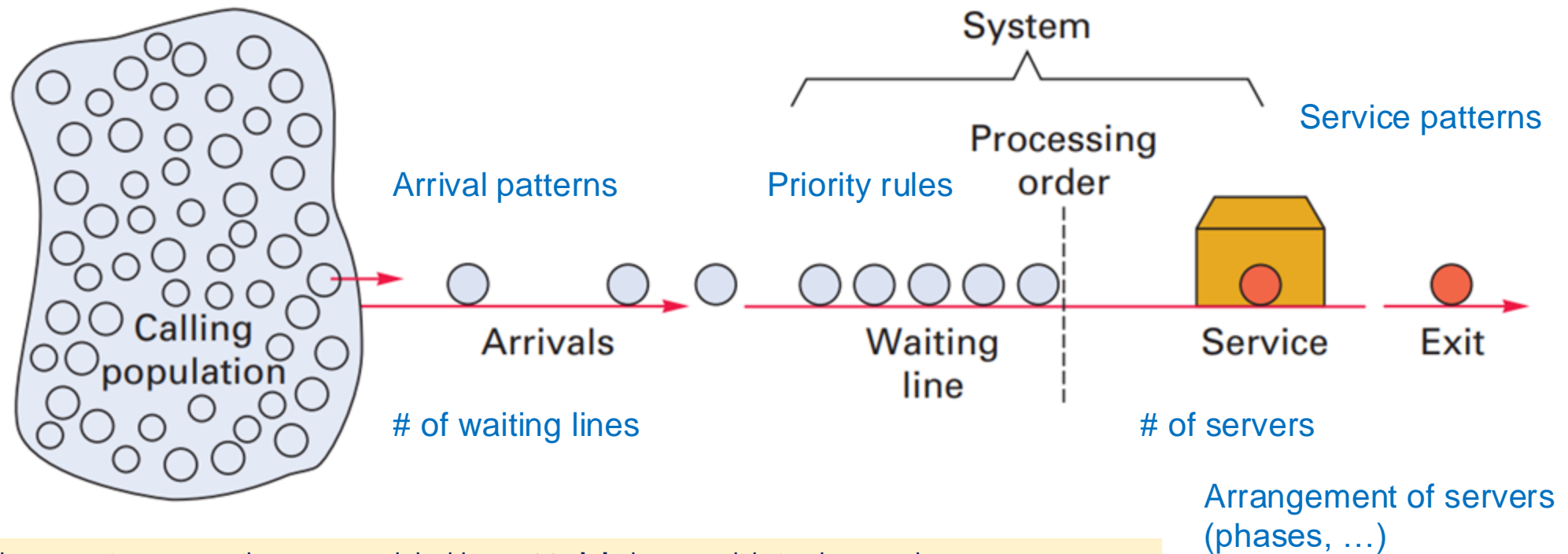
2. The average number of customers waiting in line and in the system.
3. The average time customers spend waiting in line and in the system

Question 5:

How to Model Waiting Lines?

A Simple Waiting Line System

Customer Population



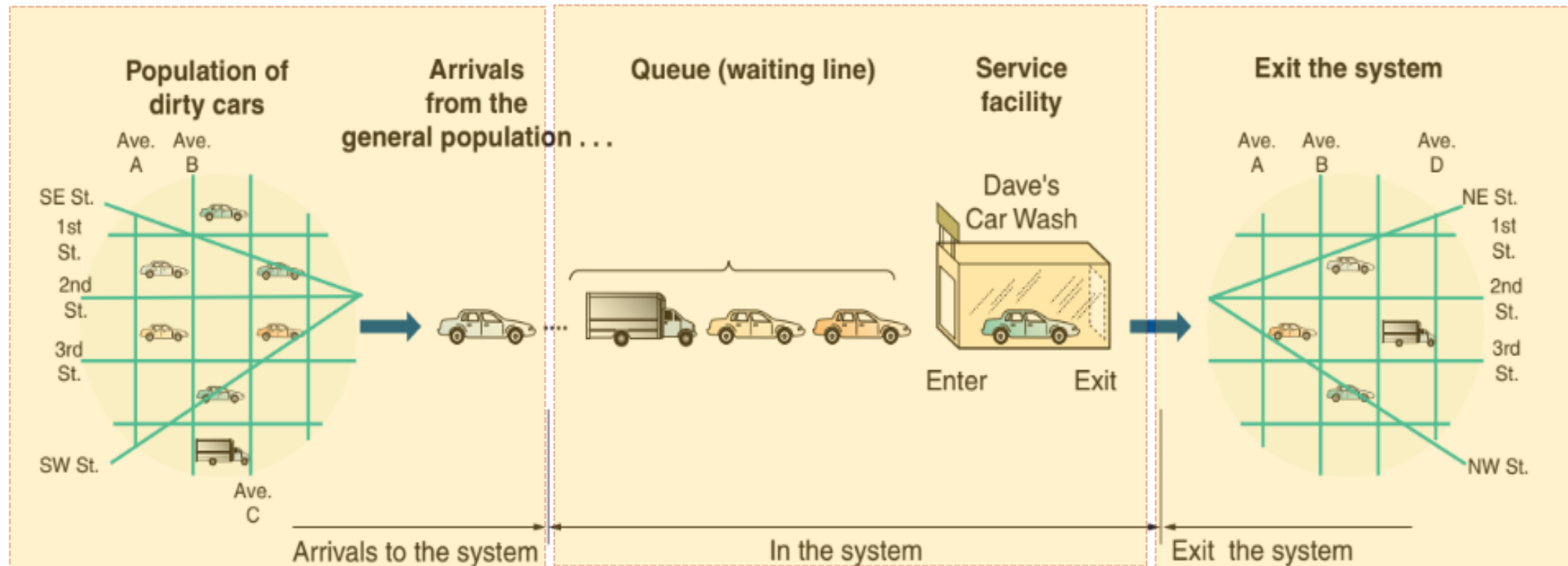
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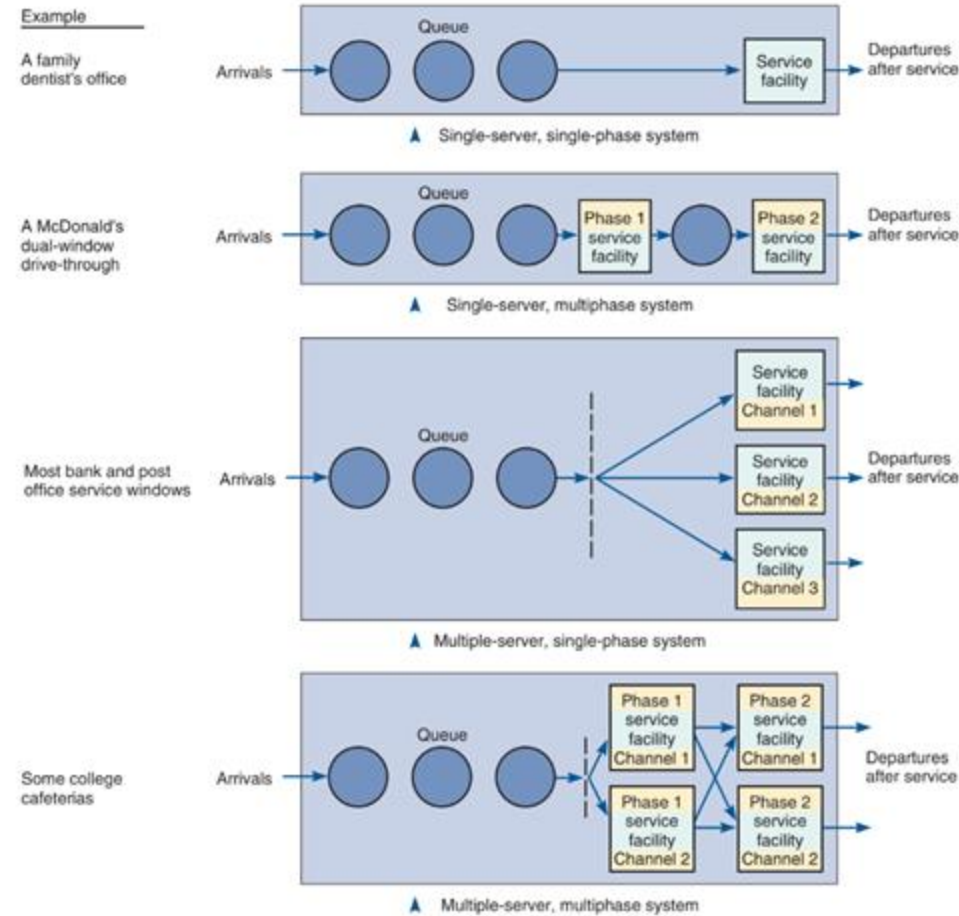
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Designs of Waiting Line System



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Types of Waiting Lines - Kendall Notation

The distribution
of the arrival
time

The distribution
of the service
(process) time

The number of
servers at each
station
(1, 2, ..., m)

The max number
of items allowed
in the queue
(1, 2, ..., ∞)

The most common distributions used:

M: Exponential (or Markovian) distribution

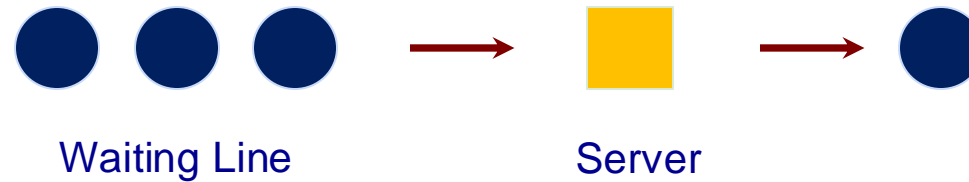
G: General (or Normal) distribution

M/M/1

M/M/m

G/G/1, G/G/m, M/D/1, ...

Single-Server Model (M/M/1 Systems)



Assumptions:

- **Random Arrivals** – Customers arrive independently following a Poisson process.
- **Single Server** – Only one server processes requests sequentially.
- **Exponential Service** – Service times are memoryless and follow an exponential distribution.

Single-Server Model (M/M/1 Systems) – Modeling



- **Arrival rate λ** : how many people arrive per hour
- **Service rate μ** : how many people are served per hour
- **System utilization $\rho = \lambda/\mu$**
- **Average number of jobs in the queue $L_q = \lambda^2 / (\mu * (\mu - \lambda))$**
- **Waiting Times (W , WQ , QW):**
 - **W** : Total waiting time in the system ($W = 1/(\mu - \lambda)$)
 - **WQ** : Time spent waiting in queue.
 - **QW** : Time spent in service.

Exercise 1 – Single server



3 min

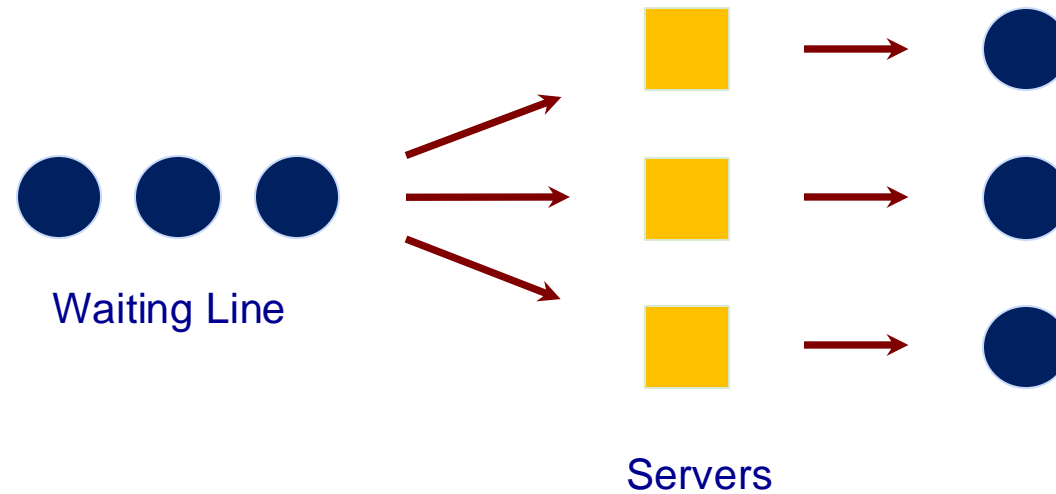
Data:

- Type of queuing system : $M/M/1/\infty$ - FIFO
- Arrival rate $\lambda = 10$ jobs/hour
- Service rate $\mu = 12$ jobs/hour

Questions:

- 1) What is the average waiting time?
- 2) What is the average number of jobs in queue?
- 3) What is the utilization?

Multiple-Server Model (M/M/m Systems)



Assumptions:

- **Random Arrivals** – Customers arrive independently following a Poisson process.
- **Multiple Server** – Multiple servers serving the same task and service rate.
- **Exponential Service** – Service times are memoryless and follow an exponential distribution.

Exercise 2 – Multiple server



3 min

Data:

- Type of queuing system: $M/M/3/\infty$ - FIFO
- Arrival rate $\lambda = 10$ jobs/hour
- Service rate $\mu = 12$ jobs/hour

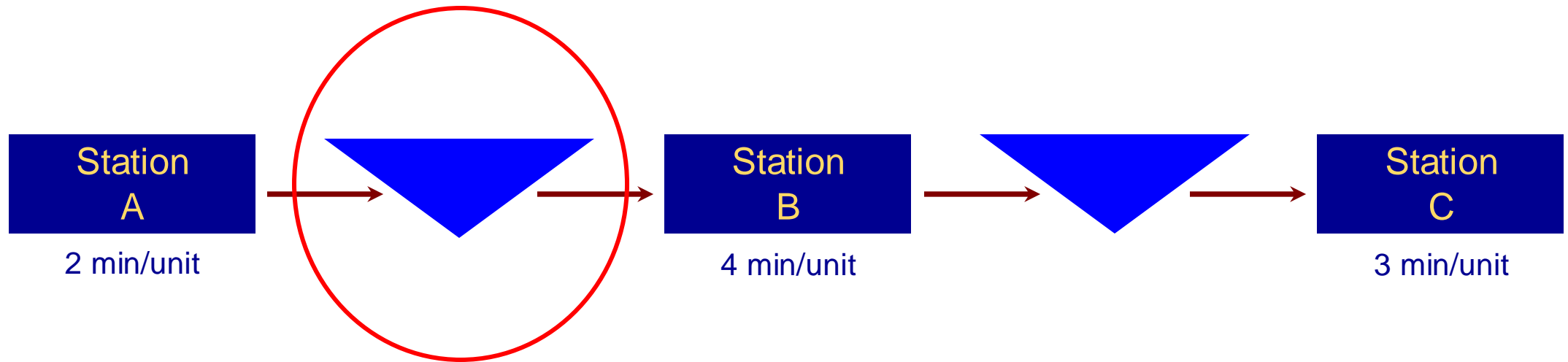
Questions:

- 1) What is the average waiting time?
- 2) What is the utilization?

Question 6:

How to Improve Waiting Lines?

Manufacturing System



**Here the queue takes the form of a stock pile-up,
how would you improve it?**

JIT

Just-In-Time (JIT) is a lean manufacturing approach that aims to minimize inventory and reduce waste by producing goods only when needed.



Question 7:

How to Manage Large Scale Waiting Line Systems?

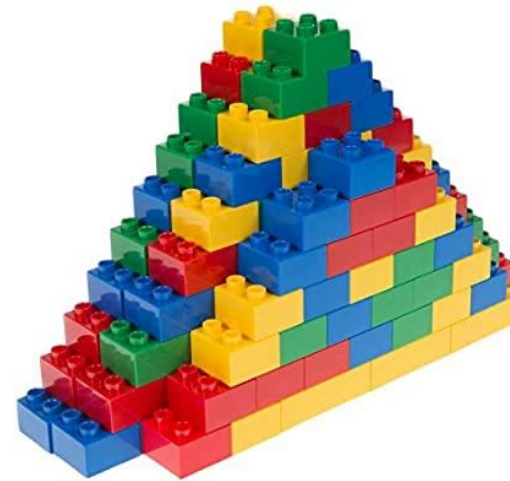
Harnessing the Power of Data



Data



Sorted/Cleaned/Arranged

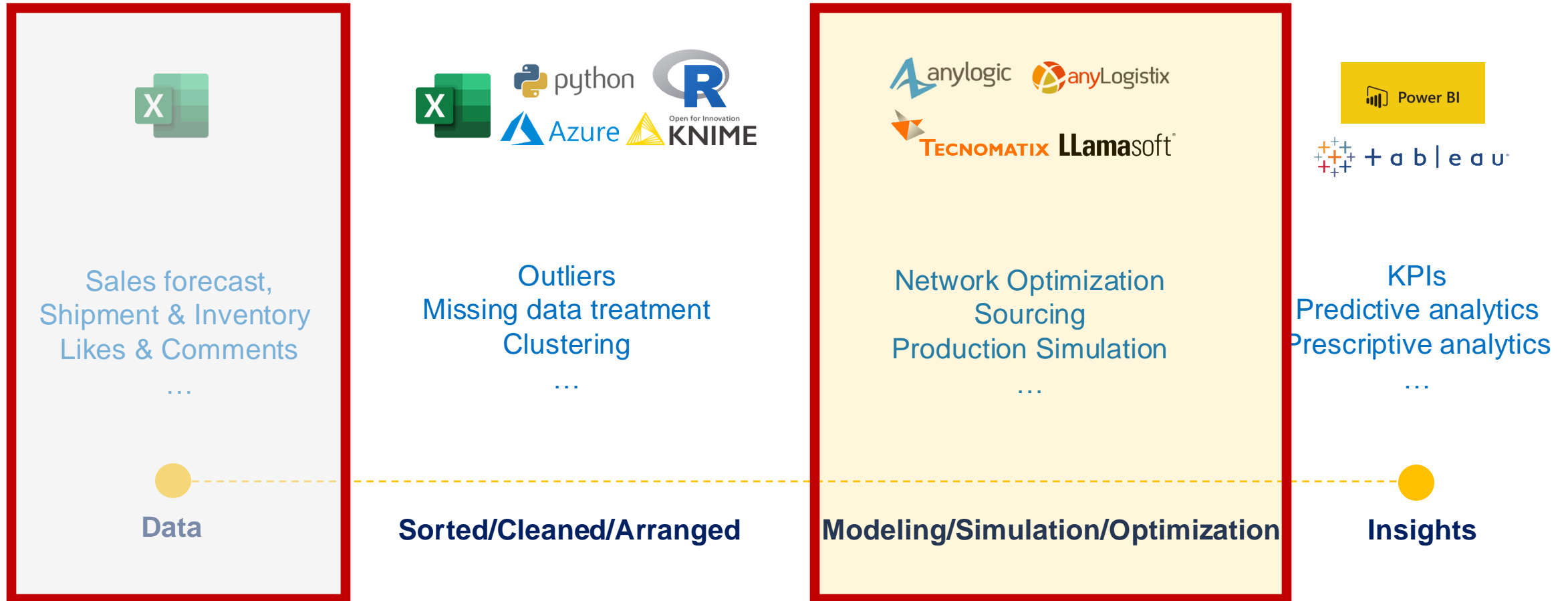


Modeling/Simulation/Optimization

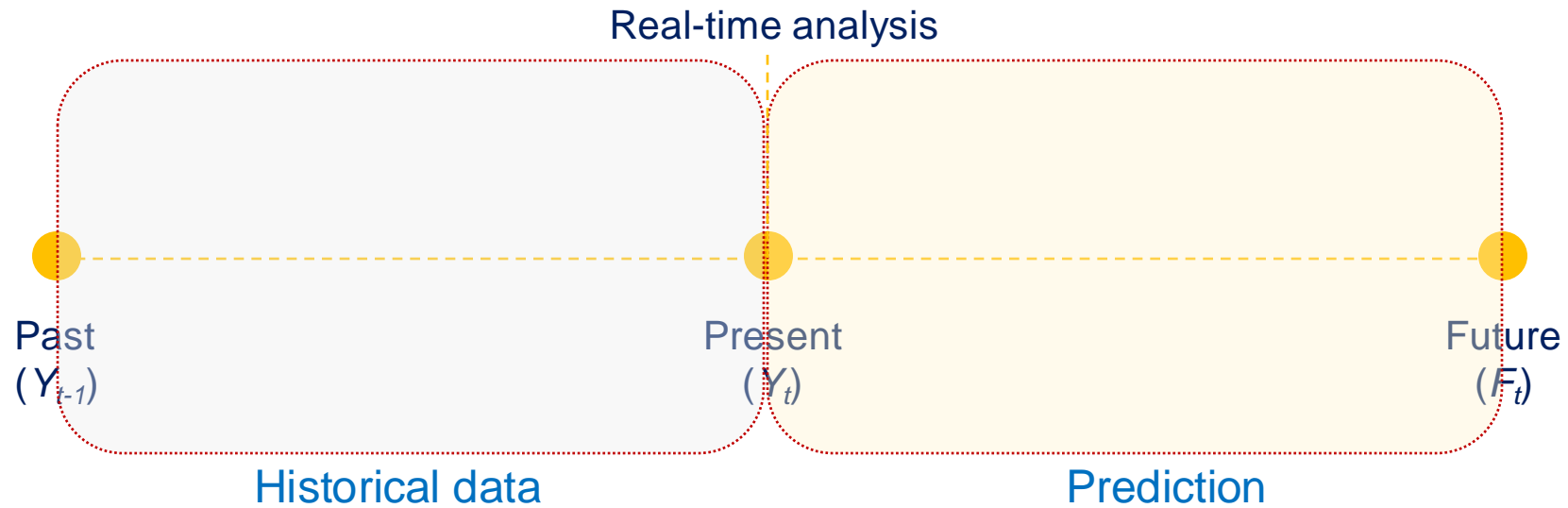


Insights

From Data to Insights – Ranges



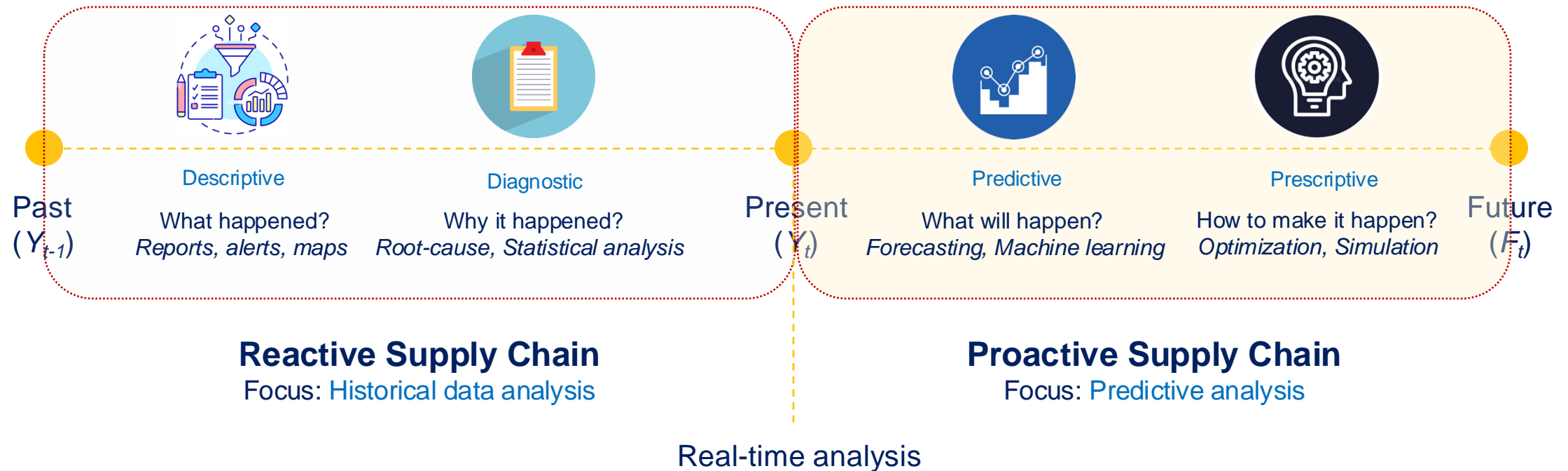
Prediction – Data-Driven



Assumption: The future will be the same as the past!

- F_t : demand forecast for period t
- Y_t : actual demand for period t

Supply Chain Analytics – From Reactive to Proactive



Assignment 4 – Constraint Management & Managing Waiting Lines

- **Constraint Management** (Tasks were shared last week)
- **Waiting Lines Management:**
 - Where in the process do waiting lines (queues) form, and what factors contribute to their length?
 - What queueing model (e.g., single-server, multi-server, M/M/1, M/M/c) best represents your case?
 - What performance metrics can you use to evaluate the waiting line (e.g., average wait time, queue length, customer/service utilization, probability of customer balking or reneging)?
 - How do variability in arrival and service rates impact waiting time?
 - What strategies can be used to reduce wait times and improve flow (e.g., adjusting service rates, implementing priority systems, increasing service capacity, using technology solutions)?
 - How do you balance efficiency with customer satisfaction in managing waiting lines?
- **Deadline:** March 21st