

***ANALYSIS OF RAW MATERIAL INVENTORY MANAGEMENT
PERFORMANCE AT COFFEE SHOP XYZ HARJAMUKTI
BRANCH, DEPOK CITY, WEST JAVA***

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the performance of raw material inventory management at Coffee Shop XYZ Harjamukti Branch and compare the efficiency of the economic order quantity (EOQ) and just in time (JIT) methods as alternatives to the existing inventory system. This study employed a descriptive quantitative approach using data obtained through observation, interviews, questionnaires, and internal company documentation. The analysis was conducted using the EOQ, JIT, safety stock, reorder point, inventory turnover, and total inventory cost (TIC) methods. The results show that the EOQ method achieved TIC efficiency of 13% over a six-month period and 27% based on a one-year estimation compared to the existing system. Meanwhile, the JIT method achieved TIC efficiency of 64% over a six-month period and 73% based on a one-year estimation. The study concludes that the EOQ method provides a more structured inventory ordering policy through the determination of optimal order quantities, safety stock, and reorder point, while the JIT method is the most efficient in reducing inventory costs. Therefore, the JIT method may be considered as an alternative inventory control strategy to improve cost efficiency at Coffee Shop XYZ Harjamukti Branch.

Keywords: *Inventory Management, Economic Order Quantity, Just In Time, Safety Stock, Reorder Point, Total Inventory Cost, Operational Efficiency*

ANALISIS KINERJA MANAJEMEN PERSEDIAAN BAHAN BAKU PADA *COFFEE SHOP XYZ* CABANG HARJAMUKTI KOTA DEPOK JAWA BARAT

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis kinerja manajemen persediaan bahan baku pada *Coffee Shop XYZ* Cabang Harjamukti serta membandingkan efisiensi metode *economic order quantity* (EOQ) dan *just in time* (JIT) sebagai alternatif terhadap sistem persediaan aktual. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan data yang diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara, kuesioner, dan dokumentasi internal perusahaan. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan metode EOQ, JIT, *safety stock*, *reorder point*, *inventory turnover*, dan *total inventory cost* (TIC). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa metode EOQ menghasilkan efisiensi TIC sebesar 13% pada periode enam bulan dan 27% pada estimasi periode satu tahun dibandingkan sistem aktual. Sementara itu, metode JIT menghasilkan efisiensi TIC sebesar 64% pada periode enam bulan dan 73% pada estimasi periode satu tahun. Penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa metode EOQ mampu menghasilkan kebijakan pemesanan yang lebih terstruktur melalui penentuan jumlah pemesanan optimal, *safety stock*, dan *reorder point*, sedangkan metode JIT merupakan metode yang paling efisien dalam menekan biaya persediaan. Oleh karena itu, penerapan metode JIT dapat dipertimbangkan sebagai alternatif strategi pengendalian persediaan untuk meningkatkan efisiensi biaya pada *Coffee Shop XYZ* Cabang Harjamukti.

Kata kunci: Manajemen Persediaan, *Economic Order Quantity*, *Just In Time*, *Safety Stock*, *Reorder Point*, *Total Inventory Cost*, *Inventory Turnover*, Efisiensi Operasional