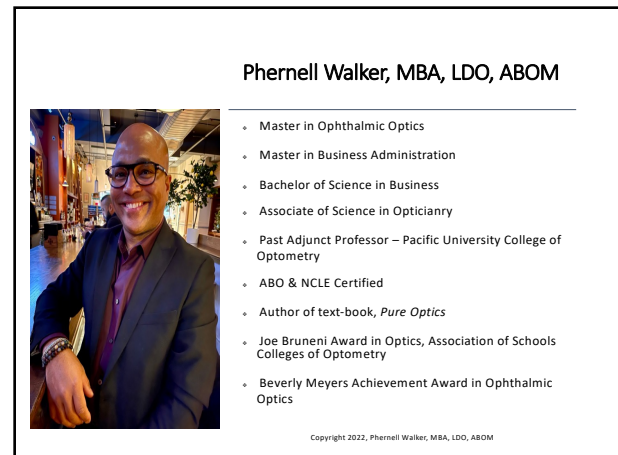
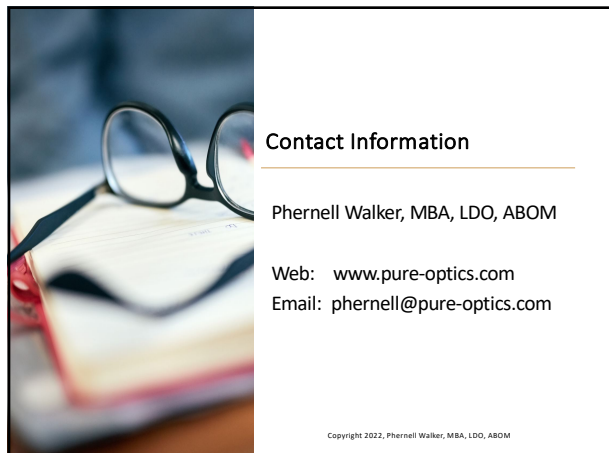


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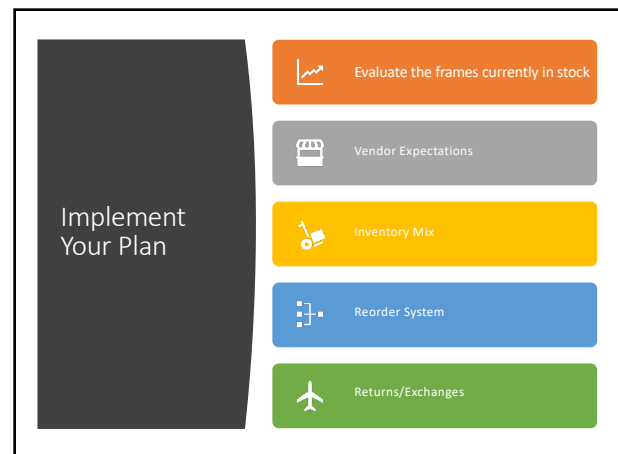
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6

What is Inventory?



7

Evaluate Your Inventory



8



DOGS and DISCO

- Free second
- Discount
- Build special price packages
- Vendor buy back
- Donate

9

YOUR FRAME REP WORKS FOR YOU

FIND	FIND A FRAME WHEN YOU NEED IT
OFFER	OFFER STAFF EDUCATION ON THEIR PRODUCT
SHOW	SHOW NEW PRODUCT
INFORM	INFORM YOU OF SPECIAL OFFERS
AGREE ON	AGREE ON HOW OFTEN THEY WILL SEE YOU

10

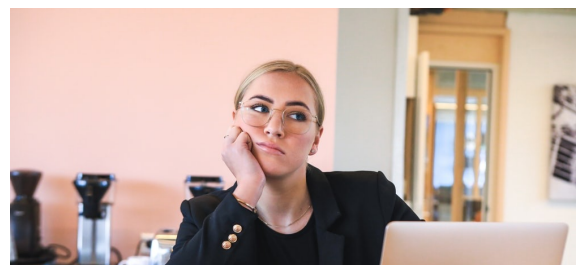
PARTNERSHIP




VENDOR EXPECTATIONS

11

Not This



12




SET FRAME REP EXPECTATIONS

- BOOK APPOINTMENTS IN ADVANCE
- PHYSICAL COUNTS
- PULL DISCO FRAMES
- PULL FRAMES THAT HAVE NOT SOLD
- LEAVE A COPY OF THE RETURN AUTHORIZATION
- DO NOT SEND FRAMES WITHOUT APPROVAL
- BOOK THE NEXT APPOINTMENT

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INVENTORY MIX



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QUESTIONS TO ASK NEW VENDORS

WHAT DISCOUNT CAN YOU OFFER?

WHAT ARE YOUR RETURN/EXCHANGE POLICIES?

WHAT WARRANTIES DO YOU OFFER?




CAN WE GET FREE SHIPPING?

DO YOU OFFER TIERED BILLING?

DOES YOUR COMPANY OFFER CO-OP DOLLARS?

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REORDER SYSTEM



PHONE ORDERS: DAILEY – WEEKLY – MONTHLY

WAIT FOR THE REP APPOINTMENTS

ORDER AT SHOWS

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EXCHANGES AND RETURNS

EXCHANGE FRAMES ACCORDING TO YOUR PLAN

KEEP TRACK OF RETURNS

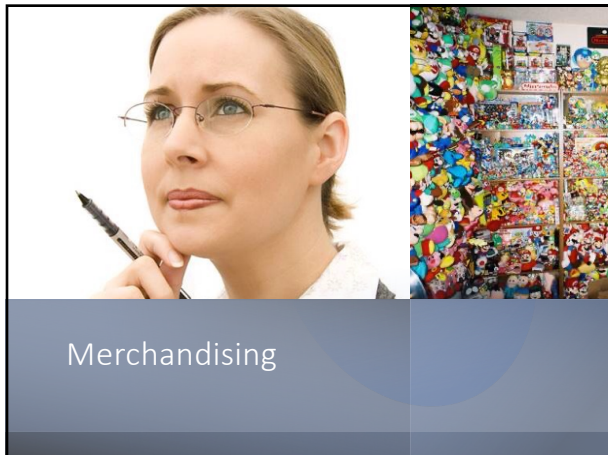
17

FRAME MIX EXAMPLE

BOARD SPACE	MEN 30%	WOMEN 45%	KIDS 10%	SUN 15%
400	120	180	40	60
600	180	270	60	90
800	240	360	80	120

Adjusted based on MSA and patient demographics

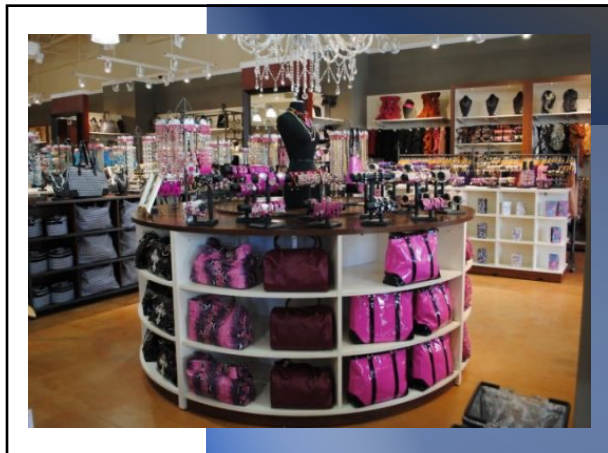
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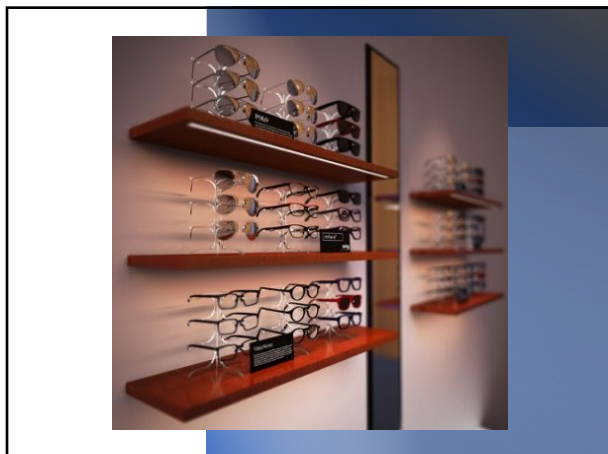
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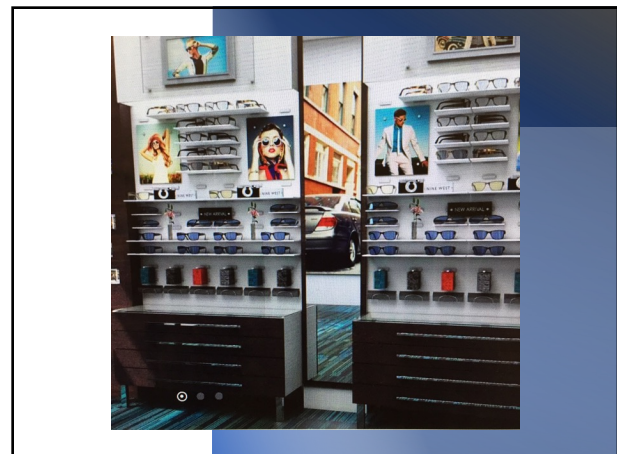
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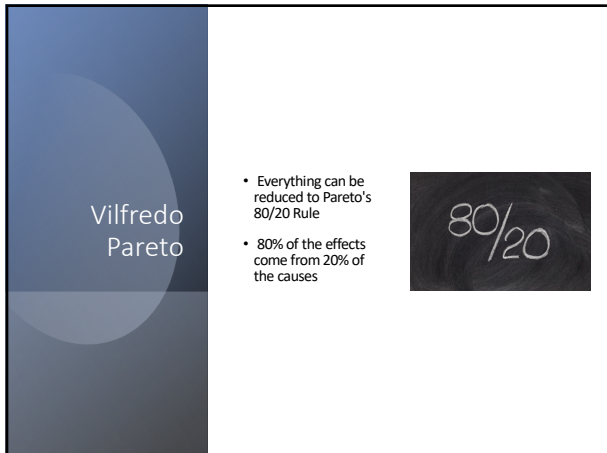
WHAT IS "P.O.P." AND WHERE DO I GET IT?

25



HOW DO I ACHIVE THE PERFECT INVENTORY?

26

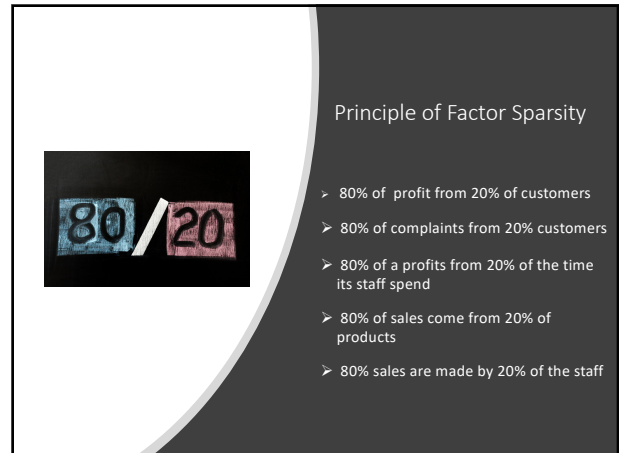


Vilfredo
Pareto

- Everything can be reduced to Pareto's 80/20 Rule
- 80% of the effects come from 20% of the causes

80/20

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Principle of Factor Sparsity

- 80% of profit from 20% of customers
- 80% of complaints from 20% customers
- 80% of a profits from 20% of the time its staff spend
- 80% of sales come from 20% of products
- 80% sales are made by 20% of the staff

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Analytics - Know Your Customer

- anticipate your customers wants and needs
- Ability to pre-determine inventory mix and count based on past results



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Inventory Essentials

- Unique Item Identifiers (UPC)
- Units of Measure (Qty)
- Assigned Cost of Goods (COG)
- Accurate Beginning Count
- Point of Sale Software for Tracking
- Established Inventory Policy
- Compliant Staff
- Organized Location Plan

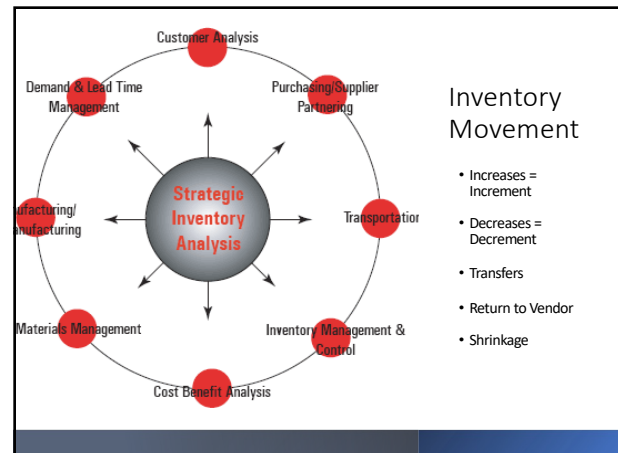
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Why Track Inventory?

- Most Costly Investment
- Primary KPI
- Primary impact on P & L
- Determine Shrinkage


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Inventory Physical Counts

- What is the importance of Physical Counts?
- What is the best frequency to perform physical counts?




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Inventory Buying Methods



Assume that you purchase 100 frames at the beginning of the year for \$45.00 each.



The total investment on those frames is \$4,500.

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By the Numbers



If each frame was sold for \$179.95 within a year, your gross profit on all 100 frames is \$13,495.*




*See incredibly small legal sized print below for any attorneys that may be in the room.




(\$17,995 revenue - \$4,500 investment)

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COGS



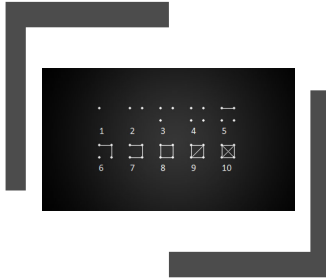
The inventory investment costs a total of \$4,500 to produce \$17,995 in gross revenues in the course of one year.



Cost of Sales (COG) = \$4,500.

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Best Method

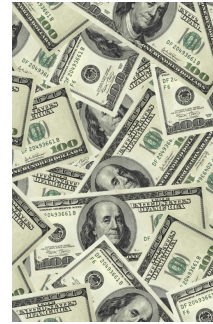


- Most efficient way to manage inventory
- Order 25 frames every three months vs. ordering the 100 frames at the beginning of the year.

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Bottom Line

The initial investment for the inventory was reduced from \$4,500 to \$1,125 (that is 25 frames x \$45



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Common Misconception

- A common purchasing misconception is that *“frames don’t really have a shelf life.”*
- Nothing could be further from the truth!

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Physical Inventory Count Sheet

[illegible]

What About Consignment Inventory?

- Consignment Inventory does not have a Cost of Goods
- The COG's will be assessed once the inventory in physically decremented

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$$\text{Revenue} / \text{Avg. Inventory} = \text{T.O.}$$

- Revenues
- Avg. Inventory
- T.O. = Turn Over

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Frame Rev. \$66,000 (in 3 months)

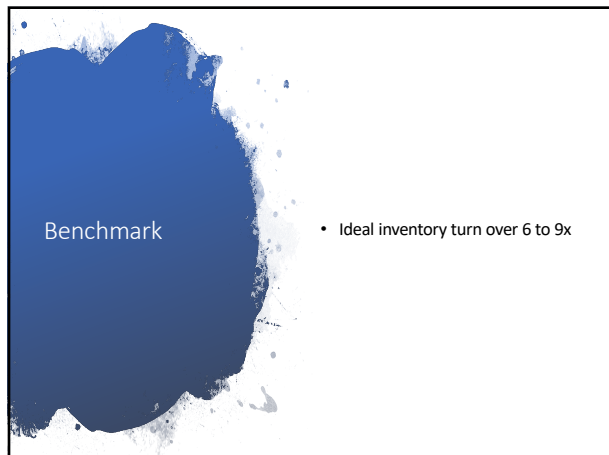


Valuation $\$42,000 / 3 = \$14,000$



Turn Over = 4.71

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Benchmark

- Ideal inventory turn over 6 to 9x

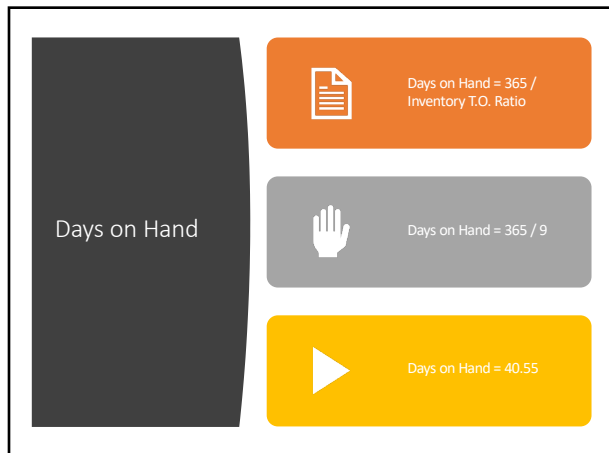
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Inventory Days on Hand

Days on Hand = 365 / Turn Over

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Days on Hand

Days on Hand = 365 / Inventory T.O. Ratio

Days on Hand = 365 / 9

Days on Hand = 40.55

45



GMROI

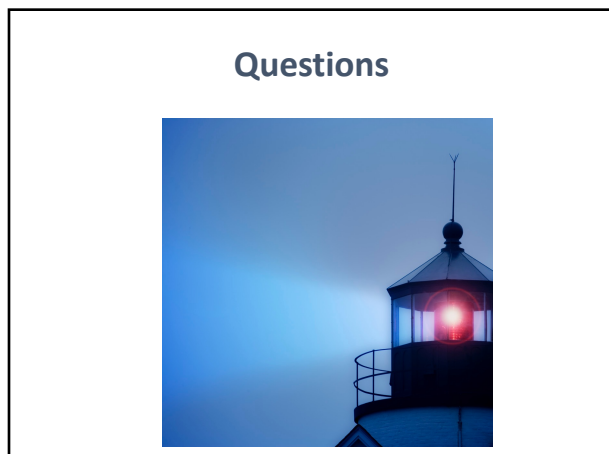
GROSS MARGIN DOLLARS / AVERAGE INVENTORY COST = GMROI

GROSS MARGINS ON FRAMES = \$140.00 (AVG). X 500 FRAMES

AVERAGE INVENTORY COST OR VALUATION (MONTHLY) = \$35,000

70,000 / 35,000 = 2 (NOT A TRUE 3 TIMES MARK UP)

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Questions

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MBA Strategies to Maximizing Inventory ROI

Phernell Walker, MBA, ABOM

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