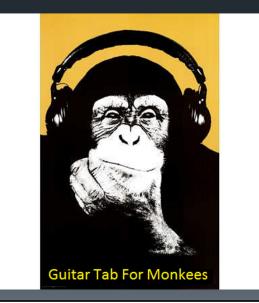


# Part II – Physical Floor Work 1. Customer Special Orders 2. Holding Product For Customer Pickup 3. Customer Returns 4. Print Department Sales Events

# 1. Customer Special Orders



## 1. Customer Special Orders

- a) The Importance of Special Orders
- b) Customer satisfaction vs. profit
- c) Smart policies to deal with:
  - i. Out-of-the ordinary suppliers
  - ii. Special handling
  - iii. Expedited service
  - iv. Customer communications

# 1. Customer Special Orders

- Question #1 for the audience: When are you truly "invested" in your inventory?
- Question #2 for the audience: If the costs to process a special order exceeds the profit made on the sale, is it still worth doing?

# 2. Holding Music For Customer Pickup or Delivery NOTICE RING BELL FOR CUSTOMER PICKUP

# 2. Holding Music For Customer Pickup or Delivery

- a) Pros & cons of holding product
- b) Set smart policies
- c) Set smart practices:
  - Record hold date
  - ii. Contact customer
  - iii. Deal with combined orders
  - iv. Be aware of habitual holders

# 2. Holding Music For Customer Pickup or Delivery

- Focus used to be sales & G.P.
- Now it's how fast you're turning over (= selling) your inventory
- The 3 essential tools to effective inventory management

# 1. Gross Profit



 Sales
 \$ 1,000,000
 100%

 Cost of Goods Sold
 ( 600,000)
 60%

 Gross Profit
 \$ 400,000
 40%

======= ====

Our "Gross Profit" Goal:

25% - 45%+

# **Inventory Turns**



Cost of Goods Sold

(\$600,000)

Avg. Inventory on hand (at cost)

(\$300,000)

= 2 Inventory Turns ...or, it took you six months to turn over your entire inventory (in \$\$\$)

Our "Inventory Turns" Goal:

2.5 - 3.0 +

# **GMROI**



Gross Profit (\$400,000)

-----
Avg. Inventory (\$300,000)

on hand

= GMROI of \$1.33 ...or, you earned \$1.33 for every \$1.00 you invested in inventory



# 3. Customer Returns

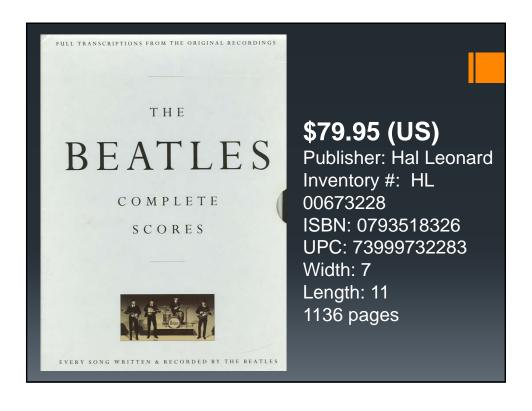


MAKE SURE OUR
CUSTOMER RETURNS,
NOT OUR
PRODUCTS!

## 3. Customer Returns

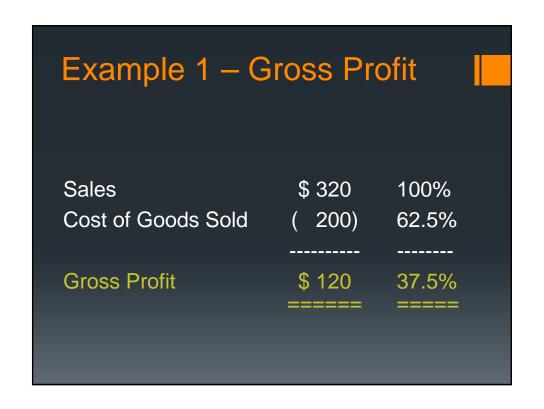


- b) Set "smart" policies for returns (cash? store credit? shot at dawn?)
- c) Establish standard customer communication guidelines
- d) Track returns to identify repeat offenders...shoot them on sight



### Let's test our 3 essential inventory management calculations... In January of last year, you bought four copies of The Complete Score of THE The Beatles; the book has BEATLES a list price of approx. \$80. COMPLETE Your cost was \$50, SCORES including freight. You sold all four copies by the end of the year, as follows...

Example 1										
	QUAI	VTITY	INV DOLLARS							
MON	Sold	On-hand	Sold		On-	hand				
		4			\$	200				
JAN	0	4	\$	-	\$	200				
FEB	0	4	\$	-	\$	200				
MAR	0	4	\$	-	\$	200				
APR	-1	3	\$	(50)	\$	150				
MAY	0	3	\$	-	\$	150				
JUN	0	3	\$ -		\$	150				
JUL	-1	2	\$	(50)	\$	100				
AUG	0	2	\$	-	\$	100				
SEP	0	2	\$		\$	100				
OCT	0	2	\$	-	\$	100				
NOV	-1	1	\$	(50)	\$	50				
DEC	-1	0	\$	(50)	\$	-				
			AVGI	NV	\$	125				



### Example 1 – Turns



Cost of Goods Sold (\$200)
----Avg. Inventory on (\$125)
hand

= 1.6 Inventory Turns ... or it took you an average of 228 days (or 7.5 months) to turn over the entire "Beatles Score" inventory

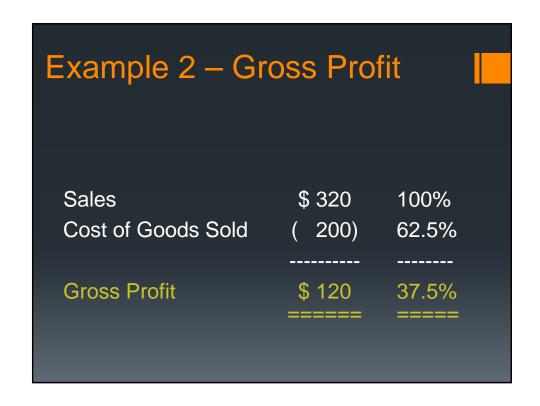
## Example 1 – GMROI



Gross Profit (\$120)
-----Avg. Inventory (\$125)
on hand

= GMROI of \$0.96 ...or, you earned 96 cents for every\$1.00 you invested in the "Beatles Score" inventory.

Example 2										
	QUA	NTITY	INV DOLLARS							
MON	Sold	S	old	On	On-hand					
		4			\$	200				
JAN	-1	3	\$	(50)	\$	150				
FEB	0	3	<del>\$\$</del>	-	₩	150				
MAR	0	3	<b>\$</b>	-	\$	150				
APR	-1	2	<del>\$\$</del>	(50)	₩	100				
MAY	0	2	\$	-	\$	100				
JUN	0	2	\$	-	<del>\$\$</del>	100				
JUL	-1	1	\$	(50)	₩	50				
AUG	0	1	\$	-	<del>()</del>	50				
SEP	0	1	<del>(\$</del>	-	₩	50				
OCT	-1	0	<b>\$</b>	(50)	\$	-				
NOV	0	0	\$	-	\$	-				
DEC	0	0	<b>\$</b>	-	\$	-				
			AVC	3 INV	\$	75				



### Example 2 – Turns



Cost of Goods Sold (\$200)

Avg. Inventory (\$75)
on hand

= 2.7 Inventory Turns ... or it took you an average of 137 days (or 4.5 months) to turn over the entire "Beatles Score" inventory

### Example 2 – GMROI



Gross Profit (\$120)

Avg. Inventory (\$75)
on hand

= GMROI of \$1.60 ...or, you earned \$1.60 for every \$1.00 you invested in the "Beatles Score" inventory





	Α	В	(A - B) C	(C / A) D		(B / E) E F		(A/TotalA) (E/TotalE) G H		(C / E) I	
	Sales	Cost of Goods Sold	Gross Profit (\$)	Gross Profit (%)	Average Inventory		Inv Turns	Sales as % of Tot Sales	Inventory as % of Tot Inv.	(GMROI) Gr Margin ret on inv	
Guitars - electric	\$ 300,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 75,000	25%	\$	200,000	1.13	12%	19%	\$	0.3
Guitars - acoustic	125,000	85,000	40,000	32%		40,000	2.13	5%	4%	\$	1.0
Basses	100,000	67,000	33,000	33%		35,000	1.91	4%	3%	\$	0.9
Amps	100,000	62,000	38,000	38%		35,000	1.77	4%	3%	\$	1.0
Drums and percussion	150,000	105,000	45,000	30%		40,000	2.63	6%	4%	\$	1.1
Keyboards	200,000	115,000	85,000	43%		75,000	1.53	8%	7%	\$	1.1
Pianos and organs	425,000	240,000	185,000	44%		210,000	1.14	18%	20%	\$	0.8
Band and orchestra instruments	100,000	70,000	30,000	30%		35,000	2.00	4%	3%	\$	0.8
Recording equipment	275,000	195,000	80,000	29%		105,000	1.86	11%	10%	\$	0.7
Microphones	50,000	35,000	15,000	30%		10,000	3.50	2%	1%	\$	1.5
Sound reinforcement	175,000	95,000	80,000	46%		15,000	6.33	7%	1%	\$	5.3
Effects	75,000	50,000	25,000	33%		25,000	2.00	3%	2%	\$	1.0
Print Music	200,000	105,000	95,000	48%		205,000	0.51	8%	19%	\$	0.4
Accessories	130,000	70,000	60,000	46%		30,000	2.33	5%	3%	\$	2.0

BIG AL & SILENT BOB'S MUSIC STORE PRINT SALES and INVENTORY ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014												
		A B		(A - B) (C / A) C D			(B / E) E F		(A/TotalA) G	(C / E)		
	;	Sales	Cost of Goods Sold	Gross Profit (\$)	Gross Profit (%)		verage	Inv Turns	Sales as % of Tot Sales	Inventory as % of Tot Inv.	(GMROI) Gr Margin ret on inv	
Guitar	\$	35,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 20,000	57%	\$	45,000	0.33	18%	22%	\$	0.44
Instrumental		60,000	31,000	29,000	48%		18,000	1.72	30%	9%	\$	1.61
Piano & keyboard		50,000	22,000	28,000	56%		70,000	0.31	25%	34%	\$	0.40
Organ		7,000	5,000	2,000	29%		1,000	5.00	4%	0%	\$	2.00
Vocal		20,000	10,000	10,000	50%		40,000	0.25	10%	20%	\$	0.25
Choral		25,000	20,000	5,000	20%		30,000	0.67	13%	15%	\$	0.17
Miscellaneous		3,000	2,000	1,000	33%	<u></u>	1,000	2.00	2%	0%	\$	1.00
TOTALS	\$	200,000	\$ 105,000	\$ 95,000	<u>48%</u>	\$	205,000	0.51	<u>100%</u>	100%	\$	0.46

# So what do we do now to fix this problem?

- a) Re-merchandise?
- b) More advertising?
- c) Return to vendor? (nice try..:>)
- d) Spiff your employees?
- e) How about a party? (a.k.a. "The Print Department-Wide Event Sale")

# Questions for our Personal Trainers?