

Which Retailer would you value the most?
And why?


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## Inventory free Valuation

No impact of inventory on valuation

Inventory write-off
Assuming \$10M write off annually

- \$339M
- \$625M

Inventory $\propto$ Sales
Assuming 1 Inventory turn per year

- \$578M

Inventory Growth Rate
Higher sales need higher Inventory Inventory growing at $6 \%$ YoY

- \$430M

Retailer
\$500M
40\%
\$180M
3\%

| Financial Metric | Retailer |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sales | $\$ 500 \mathrm{M}$ |
| Gross margin | $40 \%$ |
| SG\&A expenses | $\$ 180 \mathrm{M}$ |
| Sales growth (1 year) | $3 \%$ |

\$
$\qquad$
5

## Statement: Keeping higher inventory results in higher sales.

1\%
Inventory
Increase
0.224 \% increase in sales across segments
0.188 \% increase for furniture
0.233 \% percent in apparel Industry

Higher Service Levels
Slicing demand at a higher quartile


The one metric that rules them all!

'It was someone from corporate's idea to improve our inventory turns."

- Can vary substantially from one organization to the other
- Depends on a variety of factors
- Gross Margins
- Capital Intensity

Gross margin, $G M_{\text {sit }}=\frac{S_{s i t}-C G S_{\text {sit }}}{S_{\text {sit }}}$,

- Sales Surprise

Capital intensity, $C I_{s i t}=\frac{\sum_{q=1}^{4} G F A_{\text {sitq }}}{\sum_{q=1}^{4} I n v_{s i t q}+\sum_{q=1}^{4} G F A_{\text {sitq }}}$, Sales surprise, $S S_{\text {sit }}=\frac{S_{\text {sit }}}{\text { Sales Forecast }_{\text {sit }}}$.
..Harnessing Knowledge for Businesses
a.k.a Markup

- Inventory turnover is negatively correlated with gross margin
- Increase in gross margin warrants higher service level thus decreasing inventory turns
- Anything leads to a price increase results in a higher turnover
- Product variety
- Length of the product lifecycle
- Earns Retailers: Retailers with high markup have low inventory turns. Eg: Radioshack (2.8 IT per year)
- Turns Retailers: Retailers with low markup have high inventory turns. Eg: Costco (11.5 IT per year)

Figure 1: Plot of annual inventory turns vs. annual gross margin for four consumer electronics retailers for the years 1987-2000


- Best Buy Co. Inc. + Circuit City Stores $\times$ CompUSA $\triangle$ Radio Shack
- Amount of non-inventory investment that a company makes.
- Higher capital intensity increases inventory turnover

- Joint Ordering effect: Enables the retailer to reduce safety stock over the supplier lead-time by postponing the decision to allocate inventory across stores
- Depot effect: The warehouse enables the retailer to centralize safety stock and re-balance store inventories between shipments from the supplier
- Better allocation of the inventory to the stores
- Shorter ordering lead times,
- Smaller batch sizes,
- Lower cost of processing orders

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Now what is that!!
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- Inventory turnover is positively correlated with sales surprise.
- Inventory turnover can be affected by unexpectedly high sales.
- If the sales realized by a retailer in a given period are higher than its forecast
- average inventory level for the period will be lower than expected, and realized inventory turnover will be higher than expected.
- The outcome will be reversed if realized sales are lower than expected sales.
...Harnessing Knowledge for Businesses
- A 10\% increase in markup would translate into a 2.3 percent reduction in IT
- A $10 \%$ increase in capital intensity would translate into $2.4 \%$ increase in IT
- A 10\% increase in sales surprise translates to a $1.4 \%$ increase in inventory turns.

$$
A I T_{s t t}=I T_{s t t}\left(G M_{s t}\right)^{-b^{2}}\left(O I_{s t a}\right)^{-b^{2}}\left(S S_{s t}\right)^{-b^{2}} .
$$

