## 5 Strategies For Improving Your Boftom Line

Mick Kling, OD Impact Leadership


2


3

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

4

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
5

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
MLOAATBATAP: Money Left Over After All The Bills And Taxes Are Paid

6


9

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

10

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
11

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

12

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Max. Pricing + Best Deals $=$ High Gross Profit Margins $\qquad$
Max. Pricing + Best Deals = Hesco

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

13

| Defining Gross Profit Margin | нсоме | \$1,000,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {copeass }}$ | \$280,000 |
|  | Grosp Profit | 5720,000 |
|  | Place | \$88,000 |
|  | Thing | \$100,000 |
|  | Net Operating Income | ${ }^{5200,000}$ |
|  |  | 575,000 |
|  | Interest txpense | \$25,000 |
|  | Deprececition | \$55,000 |
|  | Practice "Proftr" | \$65,000 |
|  |  |  |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
th
14

Pricing Strategies
$\qquad$

| Pricing Strategy | Advantages | Disadvantages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Competitive Analysis | Best gauge of what the market will bear | Time Consuming |
| MSRP / Rep Recommendation | "Just tell me what to charge" | May not truly reflect what the market will bear |
| Multiple of Cost | Easy to calculate; Easy to | May not truly reflect what the market might bear |
| Target Gross Profit Margin | est financial strategy for business | Slightly more difficult to understand/calculate |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Impact Leadership. Al Rights Resesened. 2023

## Calculating Gross Profit Margin

$\qquad$

Profit Margin: The amount by which revenue from sales exceeds costs in a business. $\qquad$ Ratio of a company's profit (sales minus all expenses) divided by its revenue.

## Profit Margin Formula:

Step 1: Sales - Expenses = Profit (GAAP)
Step 2: Profit / Sales *100 = Profit Margin (\%)
Example:
Sales: $\$ 400 \quad$ Step $1: \$ 400-\$ 125=\$ 275$ (Profit)
Expense: $\$ 125 \quad$ Step $2: \$ 275 / \$ 400 * 100=68.75 \%$

Impact Leadership. Al Rigihts Resesered. 2023
16

## Calculating Gross Profit Margin

Profit Margin: The amount by which revenue from sales exceeds costs in a business.
$\qquad$

Ratio of a company's profit (sales minus all expenses) divided by its revenue.
Retail Pricing Formula:
Wholesale Cost / (1.0 - Target Profit Margin) $=$ Retail Price
Example:
Wholesale Cost: $\$ 100 \quad$ Retail Price $=\$ 100 /(1.0-0.65)=\$ 285$
Target Profit Margin: 65\%

## Frame Pricing Strategies



$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

19

## Set A Frame Spend Target

COGS Target
Lenses
Contact Lenses


Frame Spend
10\%
Target
Set a frame spend target of $10 \%$ (or less) of the previous month's revenue for the next month.

## Calculating Frame Turn Rate

$\qquad$

The number of times inventory is sold (usually in a year). $\qquad$
Formula:
Total frames Sold / Ave Frame Inventory = Turn Rate
Example:
Frames Sold = 1500
Average Frame Inventory $=600$
$1500 / 600=2.5 X$ $\qquad$

Impact leadership. Al Righths Resesed. 2023
Calculating Frame Turn Times

|  | Scenario \#1 | Scenario \#2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of frames | 1000 | 500 |
| Wholesale Investment (\$80/Frame) | $\$ 80,000$ | $\text { ( } 440,000$ |
| Frame Turn | 2 x | $4 \times$ |
| Inventory Cost | \$160.000 | \$169.000 |
| Retail Revenue (3X Markup) | \$489,000 | \$489.000 |
| Profit | \$329,000 | \$329,000 |
| Return On Initial Capital Investment | $400 \%$ | 800\% |

Impact Leadership. Al Rigihts Resesered. 2023
$\qquad$

23


24

## Measuring Days Sales of Inventory (DSI)

Formula:
Average Inventory Value / Total COGS * 365 = DSI
Example:
Ave. Inventory Value $=\$ 60 \mathrm{~K}$
Total COGS = \$150K
\$60K / \$150K *365 = 146 Days (Inventory turns every 146 days)
Impact Leaderstip. Al Rights Reseneed. 2023
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
25

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

26


27

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


29

## Setting up your financial software to track Income Sources

- Create a production report from your PM software
- Apply the percentages of production for frames, lenses, contact lenses and professional services to the actual receipts (money in the bank)
- Make a general journal entry into your practice financial software to reflect these amounts
- Not perfect, but if tracked consistently over time, trends will emerge

Impact Leadership. Al Rightst Resesered. 2023
30

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

How many people do I need?
How do I know they are productive?

Impact teadership. Al Rights Resereved. 202

Ave Hourly Wage $=\$ 18.00=25 \%$ People Costs
New Rule? 1 FTE = $\$ 200,000$ Practice Revenue $=\$ 24.04 / \mathrm{HR}$
Impact Leadership. Al Rigihts Resesered. 2023
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

32

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

33
$\left.\frac{\text { Total Collections }}{\frac{\text { Total Non-OD Payroll }}{}}=\begin{array}{l}\text { Labor Efficiency Ratio (LER) } \\ \frac{\$ 60,000}{\$ 16,500}=3.64 \quad \text { Target }>4.0\end{array}\right)$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$

35

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

36

## Optician Productivity

Vision Source Frame Sales Survey Results*

| Frames Sold Per Day | \# FTE Opticians | Frames Sold Per Optician Per Day |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{7 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 6}$ |

$\qquad$

Selling one additional frame per day (Retail \$200)
$\qquad$ $=\$ 50,000$ additional frame revenue
$N=28$ practices; High $=4.8 ;$ Low $=1.2$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Rent
Utilities
Repairs/Maintenance Property Taxes Janitorial
Security


39


Occupancy Costs: What's Included?

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

41

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

42

Do I have too much (or not enough) space?

| Sales Per SF | Practice Size |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\$ 500,000$ | $\$ 1,000,000$ | $\$ 1,500,000$ |
|  | 2,000 SF | 4,000 SF | 6,000 SF |
| $\$ 500$ | 1,000 SF | 2,000 SF | 3,000 SF |
| $\$ 750$ | 666 SF | 1,333 SF | 2,000 SF |
| $\$ 1000$ | 500 SF | 1,000 SF | 1,500 SF |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


Operating Costs: What's Included?
Marketing
Automobie Expense
Bank Charges
Technology services
Bank Charges
Technology sevices
IINetwork Support
II Notwork Support
Donotion
Dues $\&$ Licenses

Impact Leadership. Al Rights Resereed. 2023

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Medical / Optical Supplies Office supplies | Automobile Expense |
| Postage | Technology Services |
| Legal \& Accounting | ${ }^{\text {If }}$ N Notwork suppor |
| Internet \& Phone Services | Dues $\& 1$ Licenses |
| travel | Seminars \& Education |
| Alliance | Insuranc |

44

## Discretionary Spending

- Auto expenses
- Donations
- Continuing Education
- Personal cell phone
- One-time repairs
- Travel and meals
- Personal Taxes
- Excessive owner compensation
- Adjustment to staff wages
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


$\qquad$
$\qquad$
- Personal legal/ccounting fees
$\qquad$
- 


$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
46

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

47

| cogs | -\$280,000 | 28\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| People | -\$250,000 | 25\% |
| Place | - \$80,000 | 8\% |
| Things | -\$120,000 | 12\% |
| Net Operating Income | \$270,000 | 27\% |
| Doctor's Compensation ( W -2) | \$170,000 | 17\% |
| Available for Debt ( $\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{I}$ ) <br> This is pre-tax income! | $\$ 100,000$ |  |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

48

## How Much Debt Is Too Much?

$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\$ 56 \mathrm{~K} / \$ 800 \mathrm{~K}=0.07 * 100=7 \%$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
49

| Income | \$1,000,000 | \% of Revenue |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COGS | -\$280,000 | 28\% |  |
| People | -\$250,000 | 25\% |  |
| Place | -\$80,000 | 8\% |  |
| Things | -\$120,000 | 12\% | ํㅜํ |
| Net Operating Pre-tax income! Income | \$270,000 | 27\% |  |
| Taxes $=30 \%=\$ 30,000 \quad$ Left Over $=\$ 70,000$ |  |  |  |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
50

## Create A Debt Snowball

$\qquad$
Step 1: List your debts from smallest to largest regardless of interest rate.

Step 2: Make minimum payments on all your debts.

Step 3: Pay as much as possible
(anything extra) on your smallest debt.

Step 4: Once smallest debt is paid off, apply that payment to next smallest debt until each debt is paid


Impact Leadership. Al Rights Resesmed. 202
51

$\qquad$

$\qquad$
54

