### 5 Strategies For Improving Your Bottom Line

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On behalf of Vision Expo, we sincerely thank you for being with us this year.

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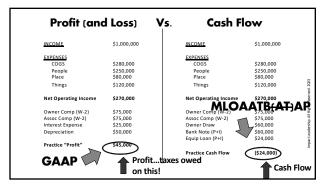
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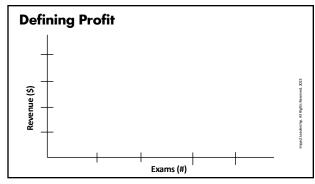
Practice Management and Transition Advisor, Vision Source

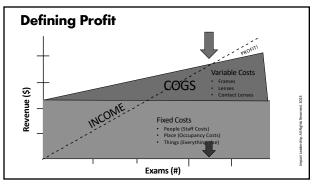


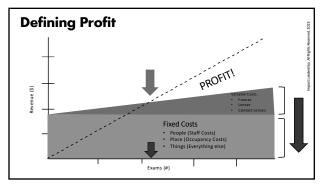


MLOAATBATAP: Money Left Over After All The Bills And Taxes Are Paid











| <b>Defining Gross</b>        | INCOME               | \$1,000,000 |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Defining Gross Profit Margin | EXPENSES             |             |
|                              | COGS                 | \$280,000   |
|                              | Gross Profit         | \$720,000   |
|                              | People               | \$250,000   |
|                              | Place                | \$80,000    |
|                              | Things               | \$100,000   |
|                              | Net Operating Income | \$290,000   |
|                              | Owner Comp (W-2)     | \$75,000    |
|                              | Assoc Comp (W-2)     | \$75,000    |
|                              | Interest Expense     | \$25,000    |
|                              | Depreciation         | \$50,000    |
|                              | Practice "Profit"    | \$65,000    |

# Pricing Strategy Advantages Disadvantages Competitive Analysis Best gauge of what the market will bear MSRP / Rep Recommendation Multiple of Cost Easy to calculate; Easy to implement Best financial strategy for the business Slightly more difficult to understand/calculate

| Calculating | Gross | <b>Profit</b> | Margir |
|-------------|-------|---------------|--------|
|-------------|-------|---------------|--------|

 $\label{profit Margin: The amount by which revenue from sales exceeds costs in a business.}$ 

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 Step 1: \$400 - \$125 = \$275 (Profit) Expense: \$125 Step 2: \$275 / \$400 \*100 = 68.75%

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### **Calculating Gross Profit Margin**

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

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** Retail Price = \$100 / (1.0 - 0.65) = <u>\$28</u>5

Target Profit Margin: 65%

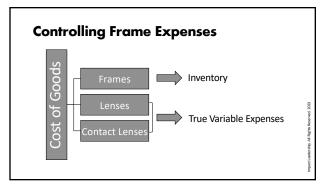
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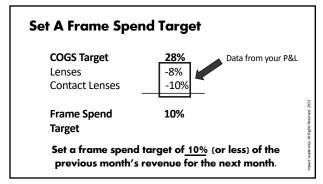
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### **Frame Pricing Strategies**

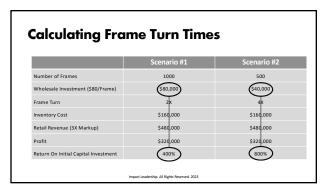
|                      | x           | 2        | 2.5      | 2.6      | 2.7      | 2.8      | 2.9      | 3        | 3.1    | 3.2      | 3.3      | 3.4      | 3.5      |
|----------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wholesale Frame Cost | Retail      | \$200.00 | \$250.00 | \$260.00 | \$270.00 | \$280.00 | \$290.00 | \$300.00 | 910.00 | \$320.00 | \$330.00 | \$340.00 | \$350.00 |
| \$100.00             | Margin (\$) | \$100.00 | \$150.00 | \$160.00 | \$170.00 | \$180.00 | \$190.00 | \$200.00 | 210.00 | \$220.00 | \$230.00 | \$240.00 | \$250.00 |
|                      | Margin (%)  | 50%      | 60%      | 62%      | 63%      | 64%      | 66%      | 67%      | 68%    | 69%      | 70%      | 71%      | 71%      |

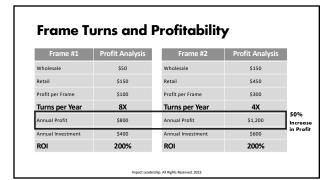
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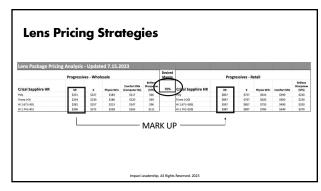


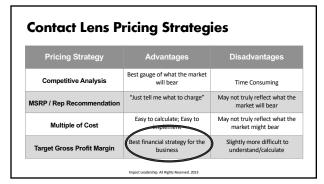
# Calculating Frame Turn Rate The number of times inventory is sold (usually in a year). Formula: Total frames Sold / Ave Frame Inventory = Turn Rate Example: Frames Sold = 1500 Average Frame Inventory = 600 1500 / 600 = 2.5 X

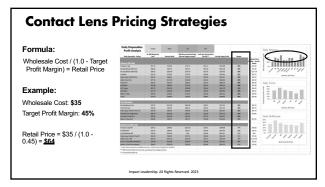


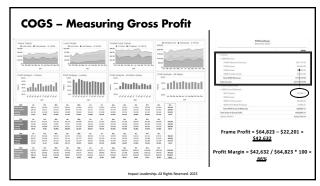


### Measuring Days Sales of Inventory (DSI) Formula: Average Inventory Value / Total COGS \* 365 = DSI Example: Ave. Inventory Value = \$60K Total COGS = \$150K \$60K / \$150K \*365 = 146 Days (Inventory turns every 146 days)









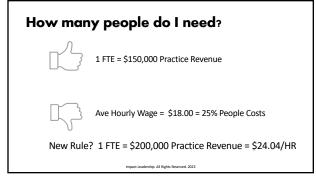
### Setting up your financial software to track Income Sources

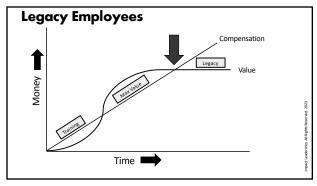
- Create a **production** report from your PM software
- Apply the percentages of production for frames, lenses, contact lenses and professional services to the actual receipts (money in the bank)
- Make a **general journal entry** into your practice financial software to reflect these amounts
- Not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

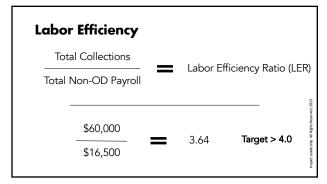
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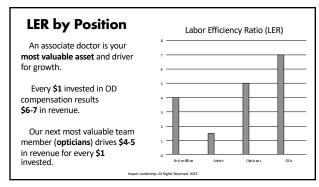
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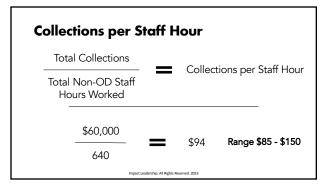
## Strategy #2: Manage People Costs How many people do I need? How do I know they are productive?

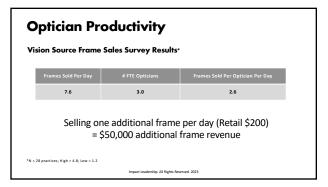












### How many opticians do I need\*?

| Frame Capture Rate | Frames Sold Per Year | Frames Sold Per Day | Opticians Needed |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 30%                | 750                  | 3                   | 1.2              |
| 40%                | 1000                 | 4                   | 1.5              |
| 50%                | 1250                 | 5                   | 1.9              |
| 60%                | 1500                 | 6                   | 2.3              |
| 70%                | 1750                 | 7                   | 2.7              |

If I hire more opticians, will I sell more frames?

\*Assumptions: \$1M Revenue; \$400/Exam; 2500 exams per year

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### **Outsourcing People**













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### Strategy #3:

**Managing Occupancy Cost** 



### Occupancy Costs: What's Included?

Rent F Utilities F Security J

Repairs/Maintenance Property Taxes Janitorial

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### Occupancy Costs: What should they Be?



Target < 10% of collections

Is my rent too high for my practice?

Annual Occupancy Spend / 0.1 = Practice Size Required

Occupancy Costs: \$80,000 \$80,000 / 0.1 = \$800,000

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### Do I have too much space?



Is my rent too high for my practice?

Sales Per Square Foot (SF)

Practice Revenue / Office Size (SF) = Sales Per SF

Example:

Practice Revenue: \$1,000,000 Office Size: 2500 SF

\$1,000,000 / 2500 = \$400/SF

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

| Sales Per SF | Practice Size |             |             |  |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Sales Per Sr | \$500,000     | \$1,000,000 | \$1,500,000 |  |
| \$250        | 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    |  |

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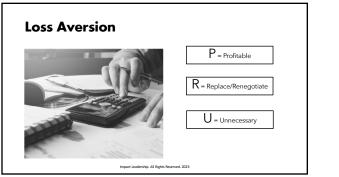
| Strategy #4:  Manage Operating Cos   | Str Expenses TAX   |
|--|--|
| Operating Costs: W  Media & Extentionment Medical / Optical Supplies Office Supplies Office Supplies Postage Legal & Accounting Internal & Thome Services Travel Alliance / Royally Fees  Immost Leadership. All Bis  Immost Leade | Mortesting Automobile (spense Automobile) Self-indepense Self-indepense Self-indepense If Network Support Donations Dues & Licenses Sentinans & Education Insurances |

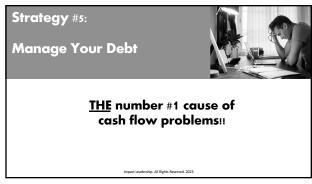
### **Discretionary Spending**

- Auto expenses
   Donations
   Continuing Education
   Personal cell phone
   One-time repairs
   Travel and meals
   Personal Taxes
   Excessive owner compensation
   Adjustment to staff wages
   Personal legal/accounting fees

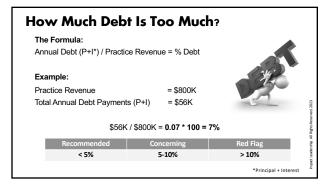


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| mplified Profit and Loss State | ement       |              |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Income                         | \$1,000,000 | % of Revenue |
| cogs                           | -\$280,000  | 28%          |
| 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 (P+I)       | \$100,000   | 10%          |
| This is pre-tax income!        |             |              |



| Income                  |                        | \$1,000,000 | % of Revenue        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| COGS                    |                        | -\$280,000  | 28%                 |
| Peopl                   | e                      | -\$250,000  | 25%                 |
| Place                   |                        | -\$80,000   | 8%                  |
| Thing                   | S                      | -\$120,000  | 12%                 |
| Net Operating<br>Income | Pre-tax income!        | \$270,000   | 27%                 |
| Docto                   | r's Compensation (W-2) | \$170,000   | 17%                 |
| Availa                  | ble for Debt (P+I)     | \$100,000   | 10%                 |
| Ta                      | xes = 30% = \$30,00    | 0 Left Ov   | ver = \$70,000 = 7% |

### Create A Debt Snowball 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 is paid off, apply that payment to next smallest debt until each debt is paid.

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### Action #1: Measure Gross Profit Margin Action #2: Measure People Costs Action #3: Measure Occupancy Costs Action #4: Challenge Operating Expenses Action #5: Create a Debt Reduction Stratgey

| 5 Strategies For Improving<br>Your Bottom Line | PROFIT |
|--|--------|
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