Managing and Measuring

ReStore Metrics That Make an Impact



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Why do we need to focus on metrics?

Have questions about your ReStore?

- Metrics are a way to get answers to questions that you have about your ReStore
- What your questions are determines which metrics to track
- Metrics can lead us to explore new questions we didn't know we had



Metrics matter

- Can confirm or contradict intuitions
- Data-driven decisions make businesses more productive and more profitable
- Can uncover unknown successes or problems
- Help us determine how to use our finite resources to create the biggest impact

Trackable vs. actionable metrics

Trackable metrics

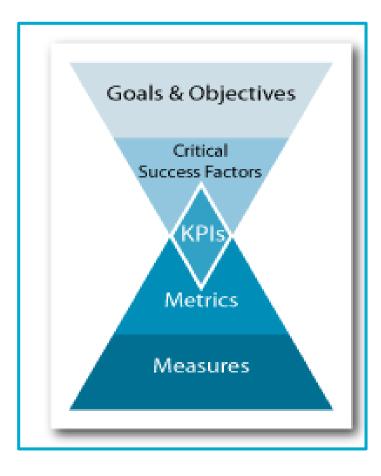
Anything we can measure and quantify

- Daily sales
- Volunteer hours
- Sales by department
- Donation drop-offs

- Customers in red shirts
- Volunteers named Bob
- Number of times you hear "Will you take less for that?"

Metrics versus KPIs

- Metrics-things we can measure
- KPI-Key Performance Indicator
 - Metrics or data points that show how well we are achieving business-specific goals
 - Can be used to re-assess strategy



Dashboard

- Creating a KPIs dashboard
 - Quarterly sales
 - Quarterly donations
 - Personnel costs
 - Whatever you need!



Limitations of data

Quality of data

- Is it an accurate sample?
- How are you collecting it?
- How large is the sample?
- Are there outliers?

Correlation is not causation

- Are we considering the right variables?
- Are there other variables we should be considering?
- What is the relationship between your variables?

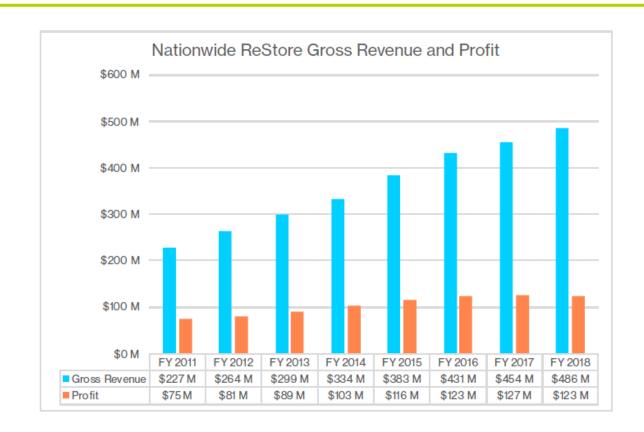


How does HFHI look at ReStore metrics?

Year over Year (YOY)

- The difference between last year's sales and this year's sales
- Useful for all ReStore operations

Year Over Year (YOY)



	Gross Revenue				
		% Change		% Change	
		YOY in		YOY in	
Fiscal Year ▼	Average	Average	Median	Median	
FY 2014	\$408,185	8%	\$307,466	7%	
FY 2015	\$453,315	11%	\$342,625	11%	
FY 2016	\$506,844	12%	\$395,594	15%	
FY 2017	\$511,318	1%	\$400,460	1%	
FY 2018	\$543,401	6%	\$415,969	4%	

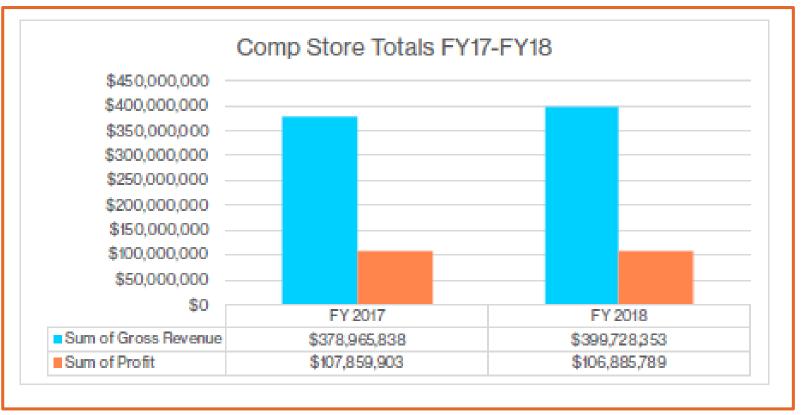
YOY By Metric

		Profit				
			% Change YOY in		% Change YOY in	
Fiscal Year	₩.	Average	Average	Median	Median	
FY 2014		\$126,884	11%	\$82,815	6%	
FY 2015		\$140,561	11%	\$89,915	9%	
FY 2016		\$147,265	5%	\$104,767	17%	
FY 2017		\$145,831	-1%	\$95,987	-8%	
FY 2018		\$140,289	-4%	\$92,428	-4%	

Comp Store Sales

- Compares this year to the same period last year (must be a full year)
- Measures the health of a business
- Especially useful for multi-store operations

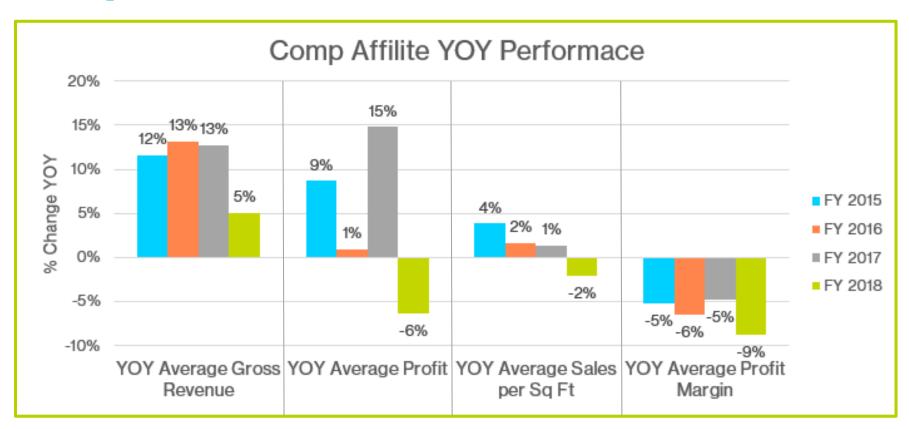
Comp Store Sales



Comp Store Sales



Comp Affiliate Metrics



These help us see things like...

- Trends
- Growth phases
- Cannibalization
- Anomalies

A case for change (closing, moving, or adding stores)

Growth Check Points

Health of Affiliate

Long term GSA sales projections

Sales per square foot

Retail gaps

Individually and Operationally

Current donation stream

Demand for donations and current logistics

Current place in the market

Size of current store and lease outlook

Occupancy cost percentage

- Recommended 14-20% occupancy cost for a mature (3+ years old) store
- Is this within range? If not, why?
- Not meeting sales goals?
- Rent/mortgage rate too high?
- Paying for too much space?

- Exceeding sales goals?
- An incredible deal?
- Outgrowing existing space?



Occupancy cost percentage

- National average:16%
- National median: 13.4%

Personnel cost percentage

- Recommended 35-45% of gross invested in personnel
- Ideally at least 2 paid staff present during all operating hours
- Are these metrics within range?



Personnel cost percentage

- National average: 40%
- National median: 38.95%

Sales per square foot (SPSF)

- The higher, the better!
- If this is outside national averages, why?
 - Not meeting sales goals?
 - Inefficient use of space?
 - Too much space?
 - Not enough donations?

- Exceeding sales goals?
- Efficient use of space?
- Too little space?
- Strong donation stream?



Sales per square foot

- National average: \$36.46
- National median: \$33.68

Number of donations

- As many as the operation can handle
- If this is steadily declining, why?
 - Poor location?
 - Not enough marketing?
 - Poor customer service?
 - Competition?

Gross sales

- Use applicable information to make projections that fit the market
- If this is stagnant or steadily declining (a trend, not just a down year), we need to ask why

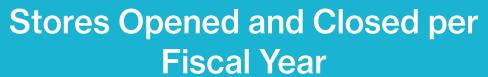
Penetration rate

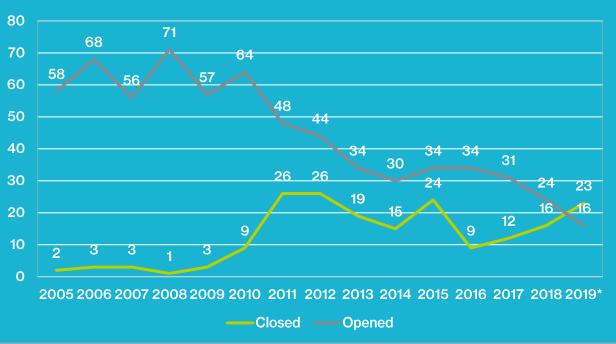
- Measures market penetration
 - Can help you understand market potential
 - Helps inform decisions on if/how to expand operations
 - This is not a benchmark, every market is different

There's always more to the story...

- Hours/days open
- Staffing levels
- Marketing budget
- Markdown system
- GSA characteristics (divided market?)
- Trends over the years

A metric we can't ignore...





Too many red flags might call for a store closure

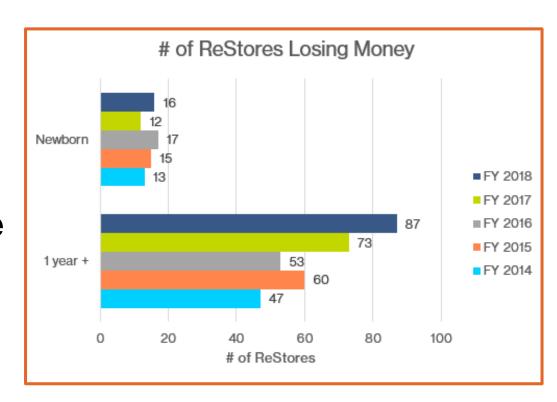
- Closures trending upwards the past 3, going on 4 years
- Store openings trending downward for that same time frame
- More closures in FY19 already than in all of FY18
- The closure of these stores has actually resulted in a net gain in terms of profit

ReStores reporting net loss

7 every year for past three years 31 two out of last three years

97 one out of last three years

135 lost a collective \$7.5+M in three years



Net loss- a closer look

- Down years occasionally happen, but patterns are concerning.
- How do we decide if it is time to close, or if it is time to make changes?

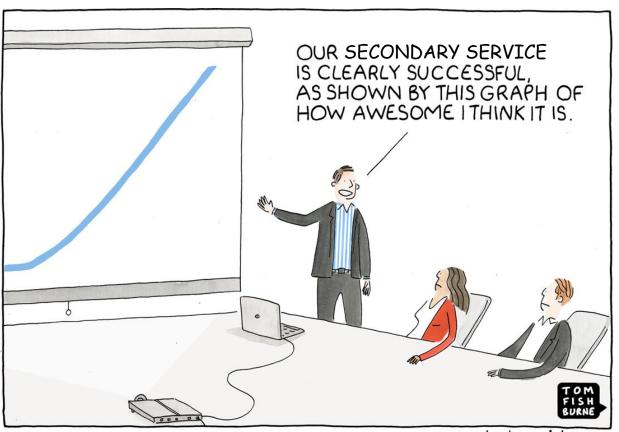


Net loss- a closer look

 46 of the stores that reported a loss in FY16, FY17, or both were profitable in FY18

 22 of stores posting losses for at least 1 of the past 3 fiscal years have closed

Tracking new ideas or secondary services



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How do we know if it's working?

- Set clear, quantifiable goals up front
- Identify key metrics to track
- Regularly check metrics against goals
- Be honest about results

What to look out for

- Hidden costs
 - This goes beyond additional costs and could be things like staff time or floor space
 - Opportunity costs
- Unforeseen side effects



- Goal: Increase gross sales by x%
- Hypothesis: Implementing a delivery system will lead to an increase in total sales by removing the transportation barrier of large items for customers.

- What should we measure?
 - Must do: Gross sales (probably on a monthly or quarterly basis); number of deliveries made; staff hours spent on deliveries; additional fuel costs
 - Should do: Sales per department; additional mileage/truck maintenance needs
 - Extras: Days scheduling out for pick-ups; Number of cancelled pick-ups

- What might possible side effects be?
 - Additional demands on truck scheduling team
 - Increased complexity of customer service (timeliness of delivery; product damaged in transit; damage to customer home)
 - Increased liability/Changes in insurance
 - Others?

Are there any costs (monetary or opportunity)?

- Staff and volunteer hours spent scheduling/delivering
- Truck gas
- More frequent truck maintenance
- Lost revenue from pickups that could've been made

- Lost revenue due to cancelled pickups because of slower response time (truck occupied)
- Return of items damaged in transit
- Others?



Relating ReStore metrics to the bigger picture

Funds to your affiliate

- The purpose of a ReStore is to provide funding to further our mission
- Successful ReStores enable their affiliates to increase building capacity through their profits

Reputational effects

- How the ReStore is perceived affects all of Habitat!
- Hopefully furthering a positive perception of Habitat for Humanity
- Engaging customers and donors who are otherwise uninvolved with Habitat

FY2018 tithe

\$14 million

3,111

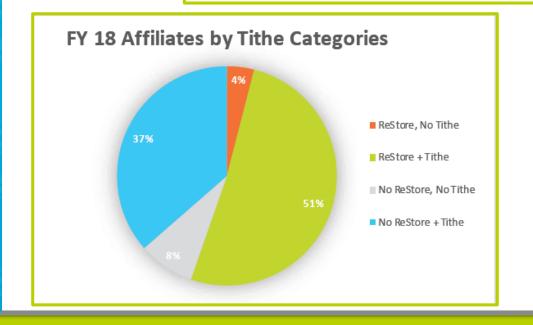
\$3.50 - \$569,054

\$3,000

\$12,685

Tithe

Potential Global Impact	
Nationwide ReStore Profit	\$123,235,287
Tithe %	10%
Estimated ReStore Tithe	\$12,323,529



The decisions you make inside your four walls...

Have major impacts outside of your four walls



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