## Helpful Insights from our March 2023 PIPI-Financial Benchmarking Report

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Associate Professor of Management
Jones College of Business
Middle Tennessee State University

## I teach...

## Entrepreneurial Financial Management

- Entrepreneurship students who have not taken accounting or finance
- This class, and what we will discuss today, is not about accounting
- It's about using the numbers



## Buł...

- Research indicates that a small proportion of small business leaders truly analyze their financials
- This has not changed as accounting technology has evolved over recent decades
- Develop these financial analysis skills - a potential competitive advantage!
- It was for us!


## Our goal is to help you draw knowledge that will help you...

- Improve efficiency - produce more with less
- Increase sustainability - mitigate business threats
- Focus on the right problems - should we focus on selling more or attack costs?
- Make your business more attractive to investors and lenders
- Improve owner return - That's most likely the return you receive!
- Improve profits and cash - That affects what you take home
- What's the big message? - The value of numbers!


## Dr. Ralph Williams Jr.

- Associate Professor of Management
- Jones College of Business
- Middle Tennessee State University


## Lou Caron, CPA (Inactive)

- President/CEO
- Printing Industries Association, Inc.


## Rodney Robinson, CPA (Inactive)

- Printing Industry Financial Consultant


## Dr. Greg Nagel

- Professor of Finance
- Jones College of Business
- Middle Tennessee State University


## The path forward

- Income statement and cost categories as a percentage of revenue
- Balance sheet ratios
- Cash management indicators
- Key takeaways



## Income statements

- Use the income statement financial benchmarks to assess your firm's performance!
- But more importantly, use our data to open your eyes to a performance improvement path!
- Where should you apply less... or more resources?
- More than "budgeting"... strategic planning!


## Income statements

- Eight income statement tables in our report
- We stive to identify industry segments (strategic groups) in our studies
- Is that a helpful approach?
- Table 1 (see right) represents all firms in our study
- We provide "high-performers" in four of the eight tables

| All Printing Firms Included |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Fi | ns | High- <br> Performers |
| Number of firms | 104 | 35 |  |
| frcentage |  |  |  |
| fferences |  |  |  |$|$

## Income statements

- EBITDA
- (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization)
- An excellent financial benchmarking tool
- High-performers $67 \%$ higher EBITDA percentage
- There are firms in our industry that are "ROCKING IT"!
- Little differences in cost categories "add up"!
- Other thoughts related to high-performers high EBITDA?

| All Printing Firms Included in our Survey |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Firms | HighPerformers | Percentage Differences |
| Number of firms | 104 | 35 |  |
| Total Revenue | 100.00\% | 100.00\% |  |
| Materials and Outside Services |  |  |  |
| Paper and substrates | 23.08\% | 21.38\% | -7.37\% |
| Other chargeable materials | 6.99\% | 6.80\% | -2.72\% |
| Outside chargeable services | 8.44\% | 8.50\% | 0.71\% |
| Total Materials and Outside Services | 38.51\% | 36.68\% | -4.75\% |
| Factory Costs |  |  |  |
| Payroll including taxes and benefits | 19.61\% | 18.61\% | -5.10\% |
| Other factory costs excluding depreciation | 11.34\% | 8.85\% | -21.96\% |
| Depreciation | 4.03\% | 5.21\% | 29.28\% |
| Total Factory Costs | 34.98\% | 32.67\% | -6.60\% |
| Cost of Goods Sold | 73.49\% | 69.35\% | -5.63\% |
| Gross Profit | 26.51\% | 30.65\% | 15.62\% |
| Administrative Costs |  |  |  |
| Payroll including taxes and benefits | 7.23\% | 5.42\% | -25.03\% |
| Other administrative costs | 4.08\% | 3.43\% | -15.93\% |
| Total Administrative Costs | 11.31\% | 8.85\% | -21.75\% |
| Sales and Marketing Costs |  |  |  |
| Payroll including taxes and benefits | 6.72\% | 6.82\% | 1.49\% |
| Other sales and marketing costs | 1.14\% | 1.23\% | 7.89\% |
| Total Sales and Marketing Costs | 7.86\% | 8.05\% | 2.42\% |
| Int ${ }^{\text {cost }}$ | 0.78\% | 0.71\% | -0.mm |
| Income ${ }^{B}$-ore Taxes | 6.56\% | 13.04\% | 98.78\% |
| EBITDA | 11.37\% | 18.96\% | 66.75\% |
| Employees per \$1mm movenue | 4.89 | 4.79 |  |

## Income statements

- Paper
- High-performing firms spend a smaller percentage of revenue on paper
- Significant percentage differences, ranging from -7.37\% to $15.90 \%$.
- Why?
- Higher prices to customers
- Provide more complementary services
- More efficient - less waste
- Buy more inventory, which reduces prices (but our cash management numbers don't support this)
- Other thoughts?

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| Interest | 0.78\% | 0.71\% | -8.97\% |
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## Income statements

- Total factory costs
- In three industry categories and in the all-firms report, high performers spent less on "factory payroll taxes and benefits" and "total factory costs"
- Why
- Economies of scale
- Culture... Lean and TQM
- Revenue growth without increasing factory costs
- Other thoughts?

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## Income statements

- Depreciation
- Consistently, the high performers incurred more depreciation
- Why?
- Owning vs. renting the building
- Investing more in new equipment
- Automation
- When considering an equipment investment
- Develop a "proforma" income statement (budget)
- Consider the financial effects (more than passion, as I did sometimes)

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- More related to ROA later


## Income statements

- Total Administrative Costs
- Consistently, the high performers incurred less administrative costs
- Almost $22 \%$ less for all firms (see right)
- Doing more with less administrative resources
- Why?
- Staff members taking on multiple roles, outsourcing some administrative functions, increasing revenue without increasing administrative staff, benefiting from technology to replace manual tasks
- Other thoughts?
- Why might lower-performers spend more on admin?


## Income statements

- Total Sales and Marketing Costs
- Three out of four high-performer groups spent more on sales and marketing
- This might prompt you to invest more in this cost area
- But again, consider the financial outcomes
- Best and worst outcomes


## Income statements

- Providing Related Services (Table 8)
- Non-print services that complement and expand the value firms provide to customers
- Name some related services
- Consistent with previous PIPI findings
- A strategic decision
- How can I add more value to what we provide customers?
- Not an easy decision.
- Consult with customers
- Build a proforma (budget)

- Best and worst outcomes


## The path forward

- Income statement and cost categories as a percentage of revenue
- Balance sheet ratios
- Cash management indicators
- Key takeaways



## Balance sheet ratios

- Balance sheet ratios (Table 10)
- Report shows how to calculate these ratios
- Current and Quick ratios
- High performers better
- But both groups are STRONG!
- Healthy!
- Prepared for challenges!

All Printing Firms Included in our Study

|  | All Firms | HighPerformers | Percentage Differences |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of firms |  | 17 |  |
| Current Ratio | 3.31 | 3.59 | 8.46\% |
| Quick Ratio | 2.41 | 2.92 | 21.16\% |
| Revenue-to-Total Assets Ratio |  | 107 | 3.68\% |
| Total Debt to-Tołal Assets | 46.77\% | 42.38\% | -9.39\% |
| Long-łerm Debt-†o-Long-Term Assets | 43.43\% | 43.48\% | 0.12\% |
| Return on Total Assets (ROA) | 13.14\% | 34.49\% | 162.48\% |
| Return on Equity (ROE) | 24.47\% | 56.84\% | 132.28\% |

## Balance sheet ratios

- Balance sheet ratios (Table 10)
- Report shows how to calculate these ratios
- Total Debt-to-Total Assets (TD-to-TA)
- Total debt = total liabilities
- Which includes total liabilities, including current liabilities
- All firms TD-to-TA is a little higher than highperformers
- Which reinforces our current ratio numbers
- Long-term Debt-to-Long-term Assets
- Very close
- Use these ratios to assess how much debt you are using

All Printing Firms Included in our Study

|  | All Firms | High- <br> Performers | Percentage <br> Differences |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of firms | 56 | 11 |  |
| Current Ratio | 3.31 | 3.59 | $8.46 \%$ |
| Quick Ratio | 2.41 | 2.92 | $21.16 \%$ |
| Revenue-ło-Total Assets Ratio | 100 | $1.7 \%$ | $3.68 \%$ |
| Total Debt to-Total Assets | $46.77 \%$ | $42.38 \%$ | $-9.39 \%$ |
| Long-łerm Debt-ło-Long-Term <br> Assets | $43.43 \%$ | $43.48 \%$ | $0.12 \%$ |
| Return on Total Assets (ROA) | 13.49 | $34.40 \%$ | $162.48 \%$ |
| Return on Equity (ROE) | $24.47 \%$ | $56.84 \%$ | $132.28 \%$ |

## Balance sheet ratios

- Balance sheet ratios (Table 10)
- Report shows how to calculate these ratios
- Return on Total Assets (ROA)
- WOW! - the difference between all firms and high-performers
- My benchmark - Mutual fund returns
- If your ROA is less than $17 \%$
- Look for ways to increase net income
- Or consider divesting some under-used assets
- If you are considering investing into more assets
- Project your net income (worst and best case)
- And project your ROA with the new asset added

All Printing Firms Included in our Study

|  | All Firms | High- <br> Performers | Percentage <br> Differences |
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| Number of firms | 56 | 11 |  |
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| Quick Ratio | 2.41 | 2.92 | $21.16 \%$ |
| Revenue-ło-Total Assets Ratio | 1.90 | 1.97 | $3.68 \%$ |
| Total Debt to-Total Assets | $46.77 \%$ | $42.38 \%$ | $-9.39 \%$ |
| Long-term Debt-to-Long-Term <br> Assełs |  |  |  |
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| Return on Equity (ROE) | $24.47 \%$ |  | $13.48 \%$ |

## The path forward

- Income statement and cost categories as a percentage of revenue
- Balance sheets ratios
- Cash management indicators
- Key takeaways



## Cash management indicators

- Cash management indicators (Table 11)
- Report shows how to calculate these ratios
- "CREAM"
- Cash Rules Everything Around $\underline{M e}$
- Profitable, growing, companies can run out of cash
- Three cash management indicators
- Days in Inventory
- Days in Accounts Receivable
- Days in Accounts Payable


## Cash management indicators

- Cash management indicators (Table 11)
- Report shows how to calculate these ratios
- Days in Inventory (DI)
- On average, how long does inventory sit on our shelves
- When you see inventory on shelves, see it as CASH
- High performers have shorter DI
- Given the paper environment, DI is possibly a more important measure now
- We wondered if high-performers would use their resources to buy more paper?
- Supply chain research - Rational vs. Emotional
- Accounting??
- All said, we see these DIs as high - 3 to 3.5 months of inventory


## Cash management indicators

- Cash management indicators (Table 11)
- Report shows how to calculate these ratios
- Days in Accounts Receivable (AR)
- On average, how long do our customers take to pay the invoices we send
- High performers have shorter AR
- Our approaches
- Should salespeople or admin folks contact customers about AR?


## Cash management indicators

- Cash management indicators (Table 11)
- Report shows how to calculate these ratios
- Days in Accounts Payable (AP)
- On average, how long do we take in paying our suppliers' invoices
- High performers have shorter AP
- Conflict of interest
- Higher AP increases cash in our bank account
- But a higher AP is not taking care of your suppliers
- Make rational decisions about how soon to pay bills
- From a big, and individual supplier, view
- Have proactive talks with suppliers when challenging times are coming


## Cash management indicators

- Three cash management indicators
- Days in Inventory
- Days in Accounts Receivable
- Days in Accounts Payable
- Consider assessing these continuously, every month


## The path forward

- Income statement and cost categories as a percentage of revenue
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## Key Takeaways

- High-performing firms spend less on "total materials and outside services."
- When this happens, more revenue is applied to "in-house" costs and moves to the bottom line (profit)
- High performers spend less on total factory costs
- Maybe efficiency, cutting costs, or economies of scale
- High performers incur less administrative costs
- High performers spent more on total sales and marketing costs
- Providing related services enhances performance
- It appears that higher performers manage cash better- days in inventory, days in accounts receivable, days in accounts payable
- There are high performers in our industry, and they ROCK!
- EBITDA and ROA!


## Closing

- There's a lot more detail in our report
- Suggestions for our survey or report?
- With more survey participation, we can provide more actionable knowledge!!
- Email me if you would like a copy of the slides
- ralph.williams@mtsu.edu
- Thank you!

