

Point of Sale Data (POS) in Demand Forecasting

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Agenda

- o Introduction
- o Uses of POS data
- o Empirical analyses and indexation
- o Future research directions?

Why POS Data Is Important In The Supply Chain

“The old techniques for meeting customer and market demand-forecasting from historical data and holding inventory—are no longer effective for consumer goods manufacturers dealing with increasingly high customer service expectations. Traditional forecasting processes not only tie up capital but are riddled with errors when applied to short-term demand and supply issues like shelf replenishment.”

There's Power in POS Data-Not Just for Retailers, but for Suppliers Too,
Mohan Balachandrand and Jim Morganstern
Consumer Goods Technology

“From a forecasting perspective, POS data give advance warning to enable response to change sooner. The data have been used on an ad hoc basis in operational planning, but that's beginning to change.”

Larry Lapide
Demand Management Solutions Group at the MIT Center for Transportation and Logistics

Using POS Data to Drive Supply Chain Efficiency

Walgreens has selected Retail Solutions' Demand Signal Management (DSM) solution to share operational supply chain data (POS, Inventory, etc.) with authorized suppliers:

- Mechanism through which Walgreens will share its data at a near real-time (day/store/item) level.
- Presents suppliers with
 - An intuitive web-based solution providing reporting and advanced analytics tools
 - A data structuring service
- Through extensive validation and cleansing, transactional data can be put into a standard format such that raw POS data becomes more immediately actionable
- Users can either run reports on the data from the on-demand web report builder tool, or schedule reports to automatically deploy via email.

Benefit: *Enables users to gain consumer demand insights for operational business effectiveness*

The Walgreens logo is written in a red, cursive script font.

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Data Sources In The Retail Industry

Retailer Data Sources

- Point of Sale (POS) Scan Data *- Store and DC's –Inventories
- Planograms
- Store Clusters
- Retail Item Hierarchies
- Events

Internal Data Sources

- Sales
- Promotions
- Events
- Item Hierarchies and Attributes
- Store/Location Hierarchies
- Forecasts
- Shipments

Third-Party Data Sources

- Syndicated Data – Nielsen*, IRI*, NPD
- Weather Data
- Map/Spatial Data

* Represents POS data sources

POS Data References In The Forecasting Literature

Institute of Business Forecasting and Planning [IBF]	
Search:	Returned References
Point of Sale	606
POS	189

Foresight	
Search:	Returned References
Point of Sale	602
POS	0

Journal of Forecasting [1982 - 2010]	
Search:	Returned References
Point of Sale	0
POS	0 – Limited in Supply Chain Literature

Empirical Views Of POS Data

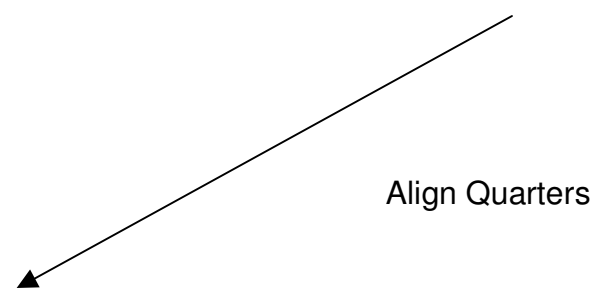
- Seasonality – Time Characteristics
- Seasonality – Spatial Characteristics
- Periodicity Characteristics
- Indexation Approach – non-scalar view

Seasonality – Time Characteristics

Align Quarters to Calculate Seasonal Indexes within 13 week quarter

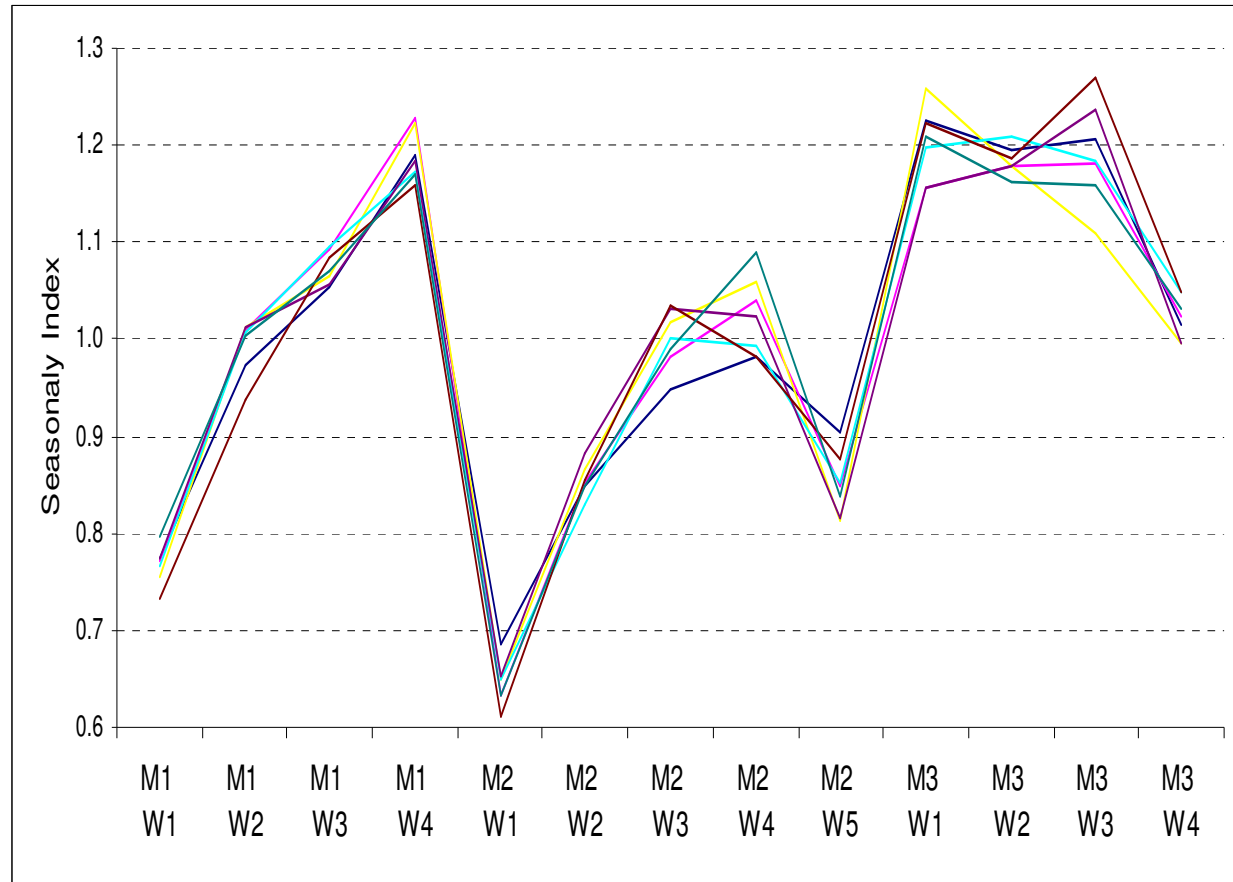
Quarter 1													Quarter 2												
Month 1				Month 2					Month 3				Month 4				Month 5					Month 6			
W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 5	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 5	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4

Quarter 2												
Month 4				Month 5					Month 6			
W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 5	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4

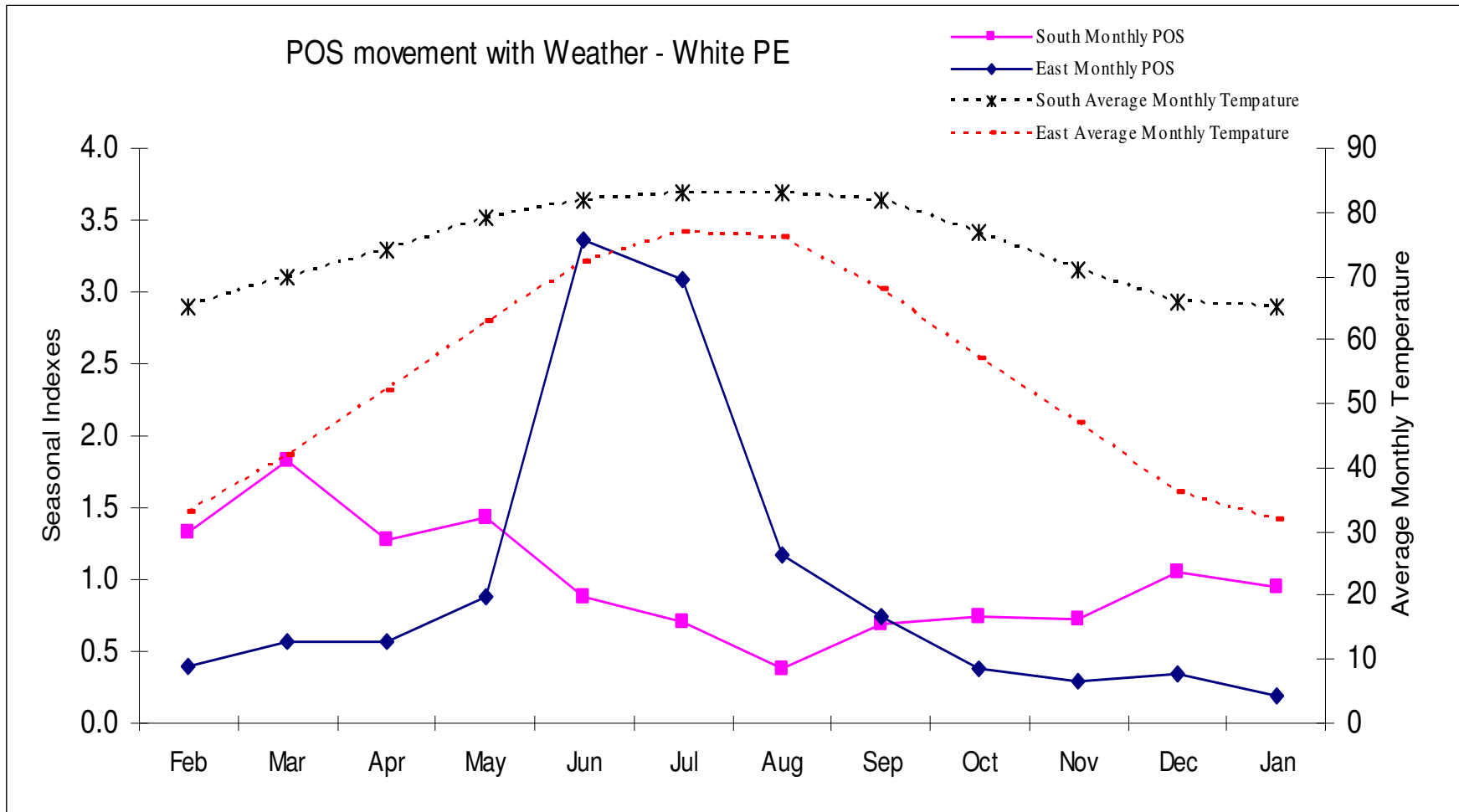


Seasonality in WEEKLY Within QUARTER

- Quickly Determine Seasonality
- Four Week Effect
- End of Quarter Effect
- Weeks add to Months
- Weeks add to 4-5-4
- Weeks add to Quarters



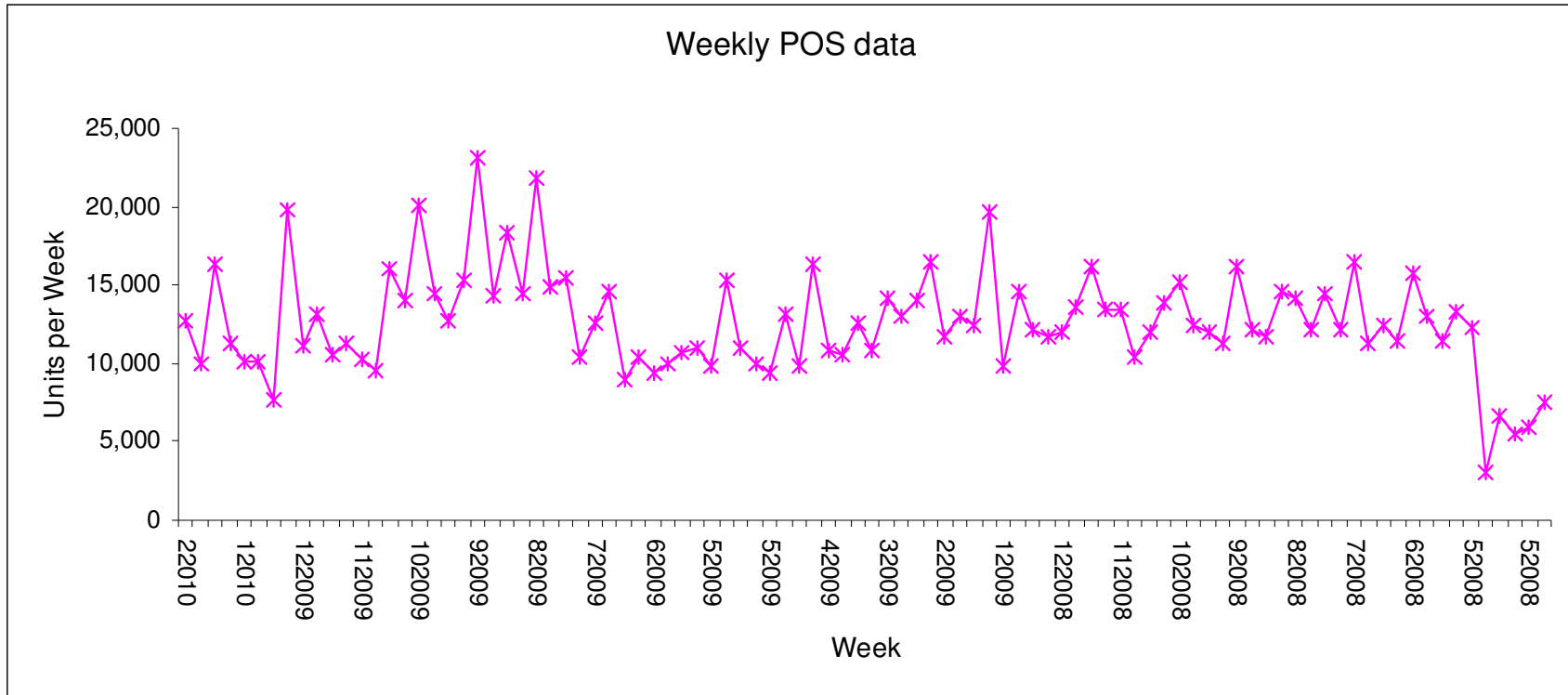
Seasonality - Geographic Characteristics



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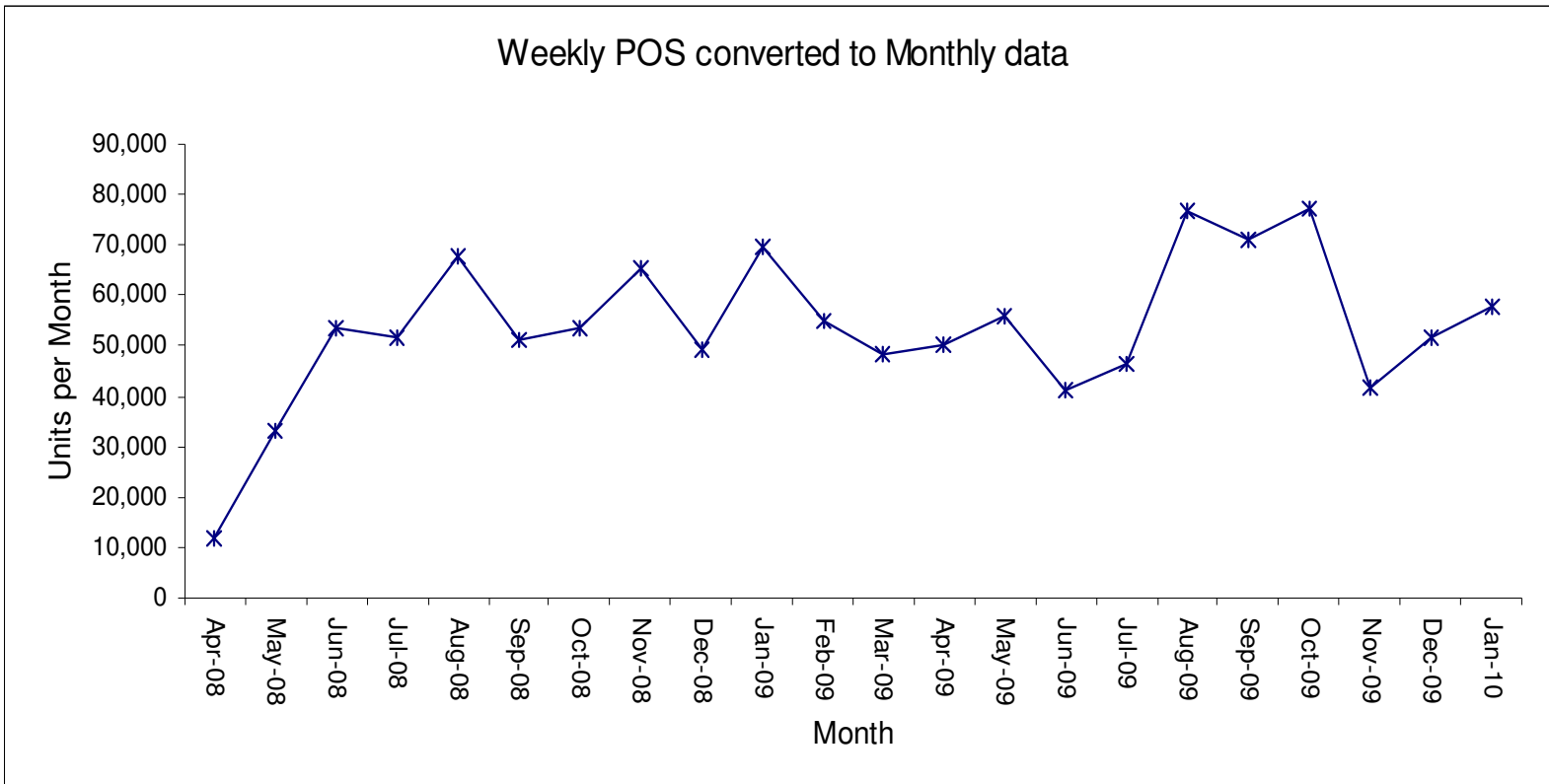
Time Periodicity

Need to match periodicity of Point Of Sales data to Order data



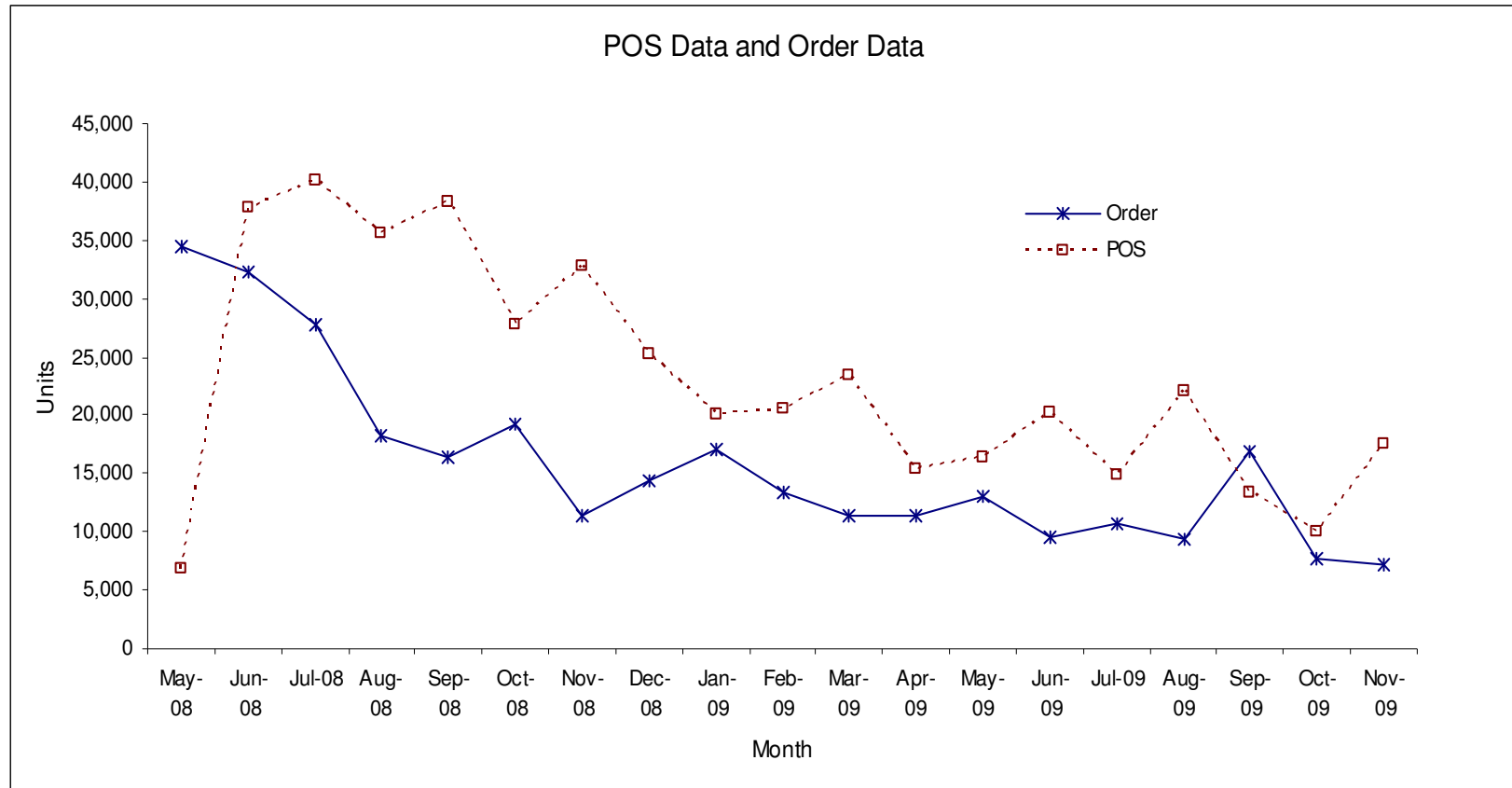
Time Periodicity (continued)

Need to match periodicity of Point Of Sales data to Order data



Quote: "Although nearly all consumer products manufacturers have used POS data for monthly category management, the new shelf-centric reality requires seeing more granular data on a daily basis." Lora Cecere, AMR Research

Relationship Between POS Data And Order Data



But is it useful in forecasting demand?

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An “Indexation” Approach

Search for a POS / Order relationship
to understanding POS data and the POS / Order data relationship

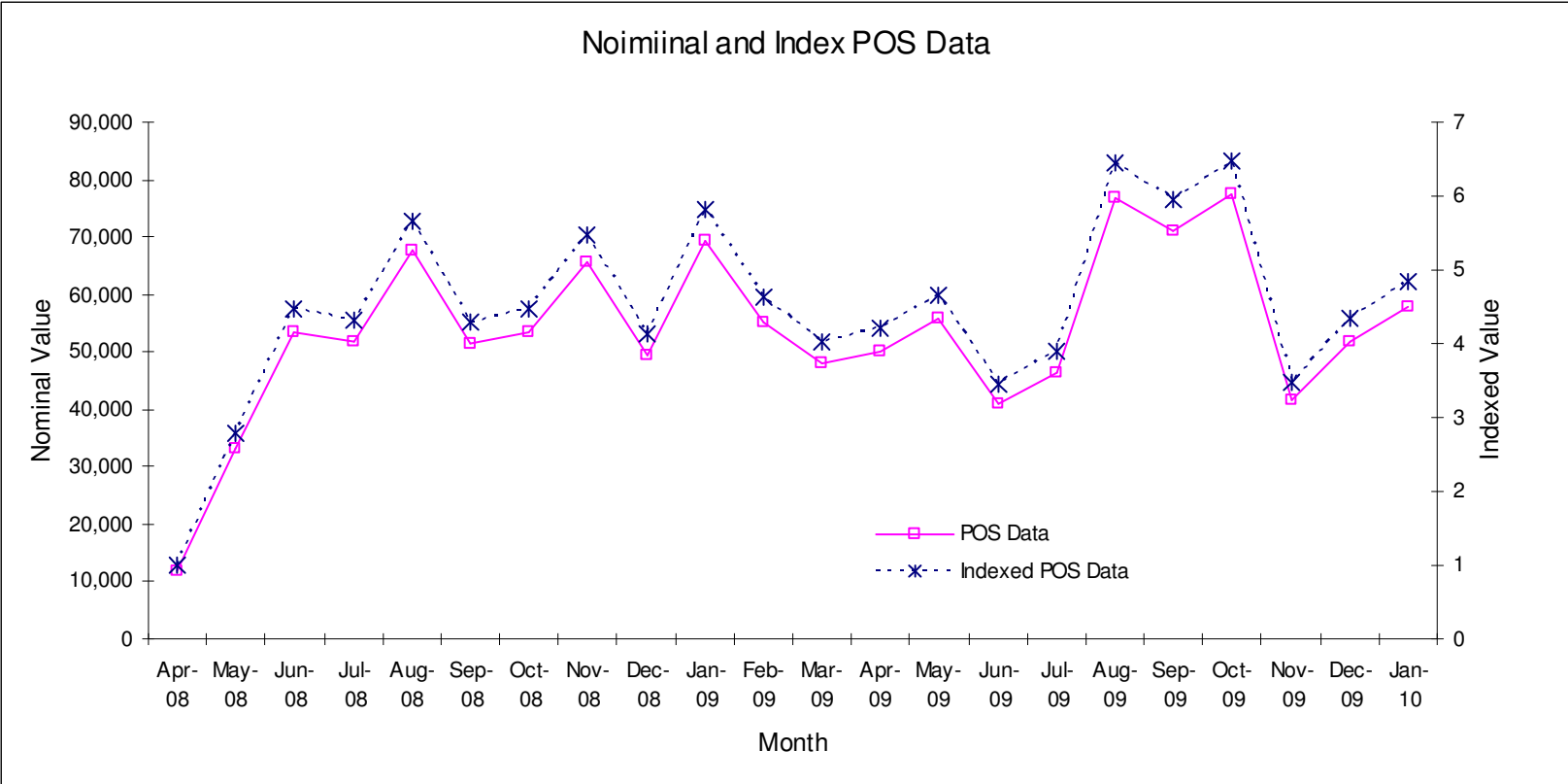
A POS series:

$X(1), X(2), X(3)\dots\dots X(n)$

Define an index by:

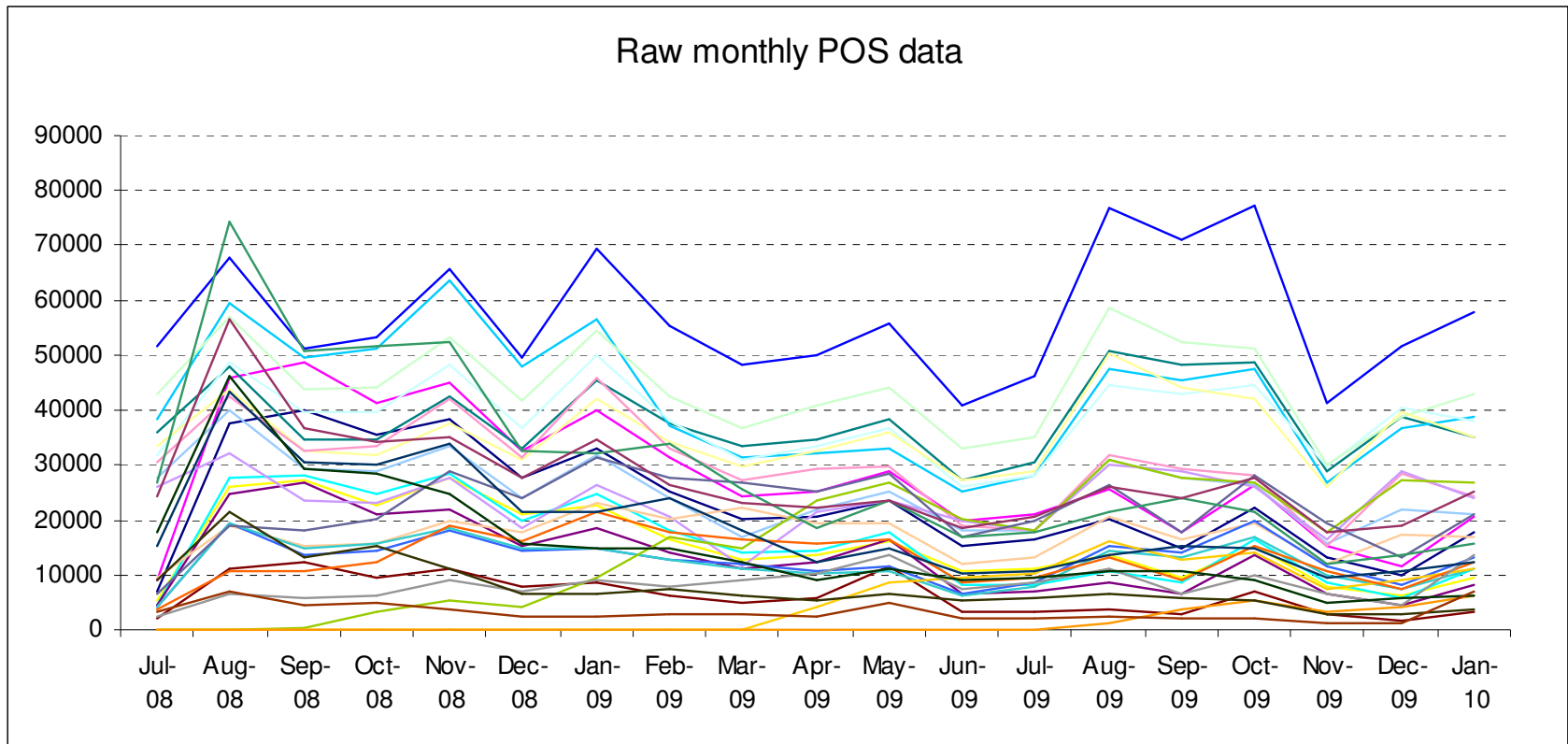
$X(1) / X(1), X(2) / X(1), X(3) / X(1), \dots, X(n) / X(1)$

Indexation



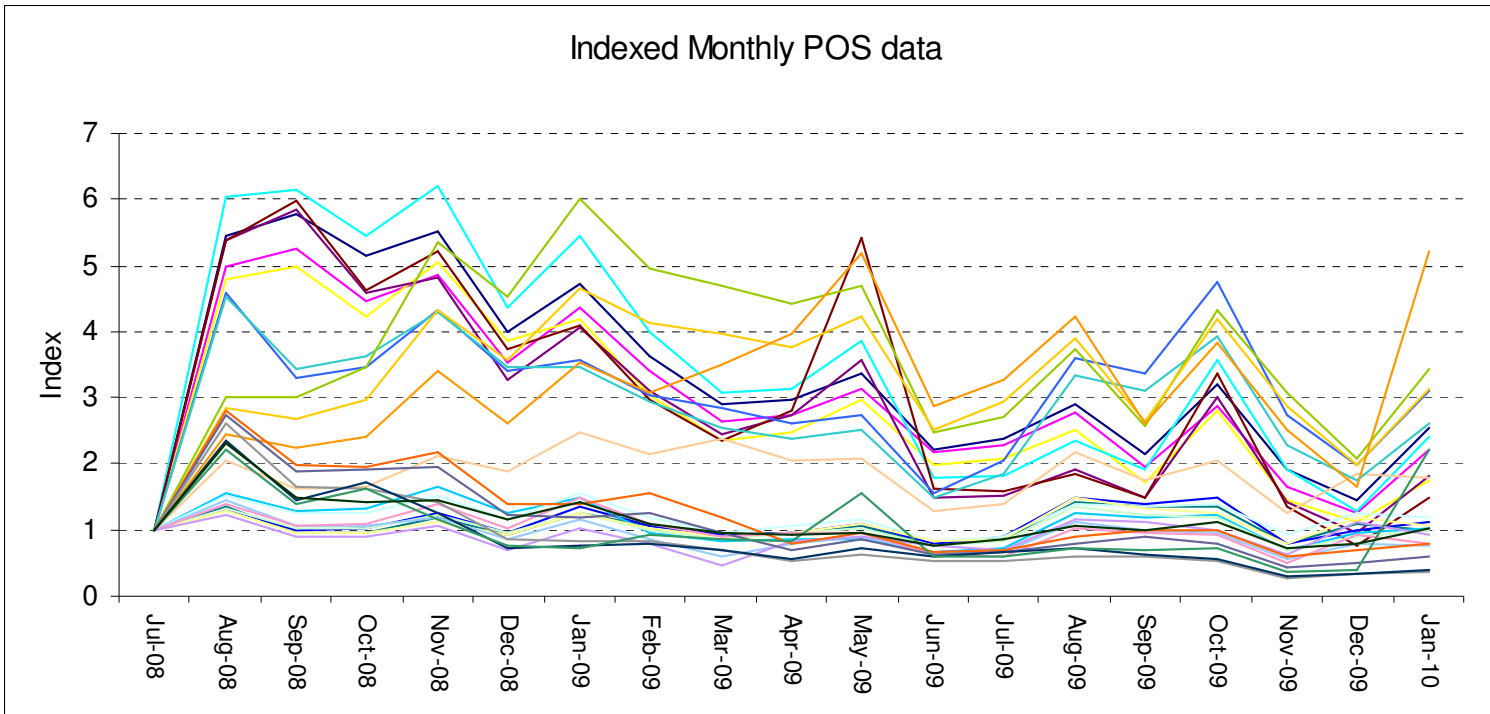
The "indexed" data has all the characteristics of the nominal data including Seasonality and Trend

POS Data Patterns At SKU Level



A typical Consumer Packaged Goods (CPG) company has thousands to hundreds of thousands of stock-keeping units (SKUs)

POS Data Patterns Across SKUs



“indexation” helps unclutter a graphical view of multiple POS data streams

“Indexing” POS / Order Relationship

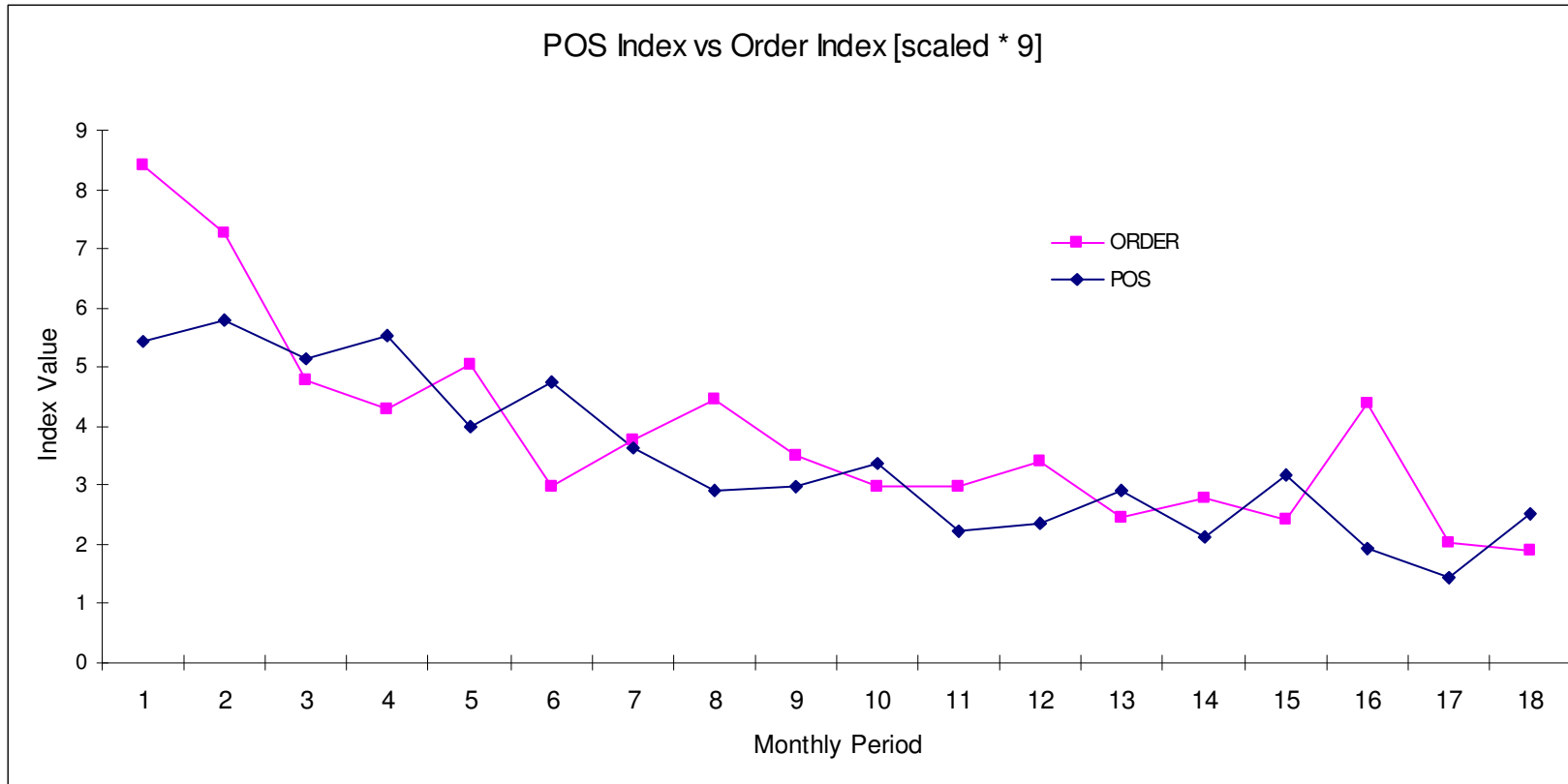
Create Index

- (1) Create an index for both POS data and Order data
- (2) Divide the Order data index by the POS data index:

Observe

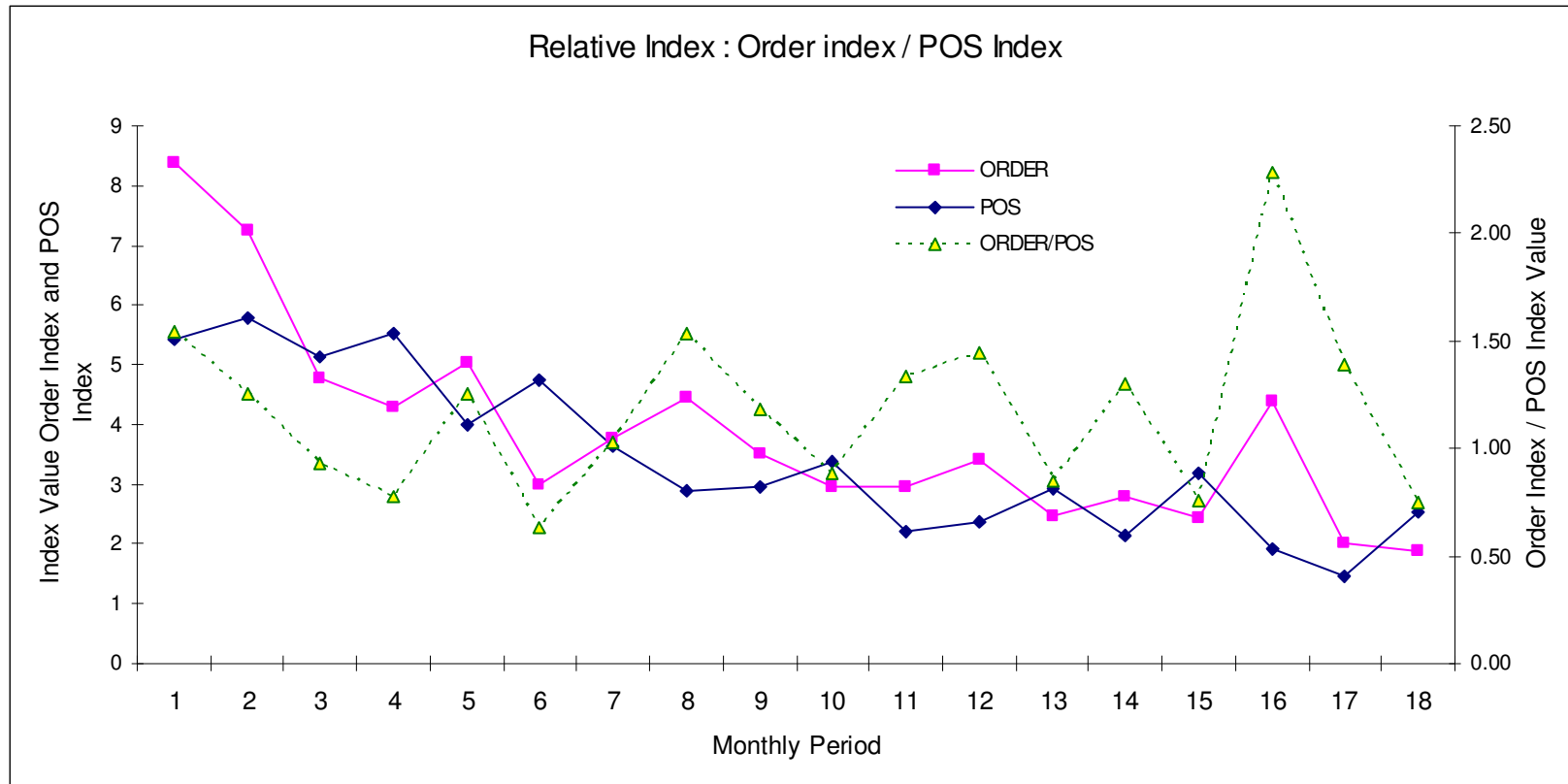
- If this series has an increasing trend - retail inventory is relatively decreasing
 - If this series has a decreasing trend - retail inventory is relatively increasing

POS Index Versus Order Index



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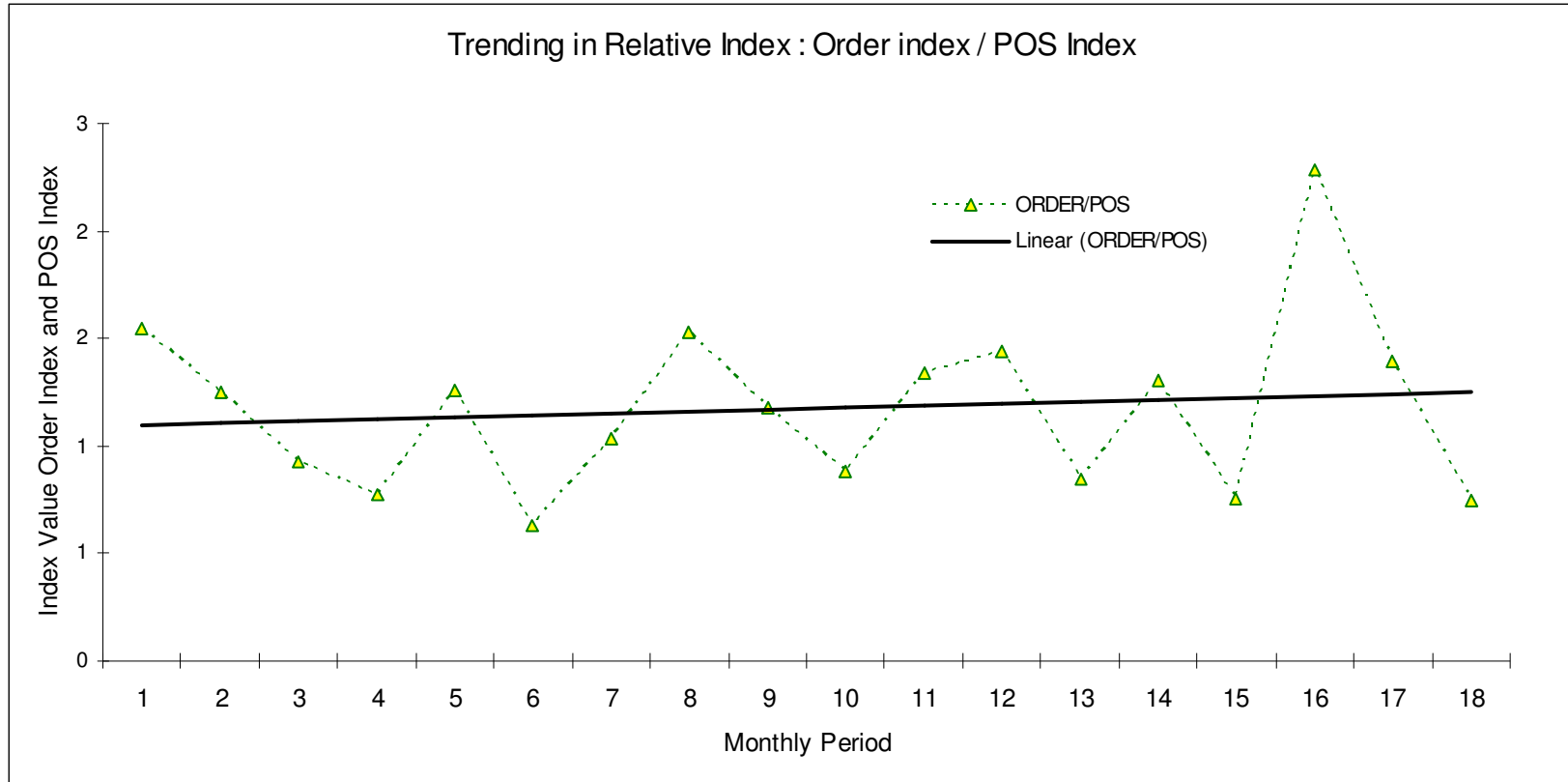
Relative Growth Rates



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Trends In Order / POS Index

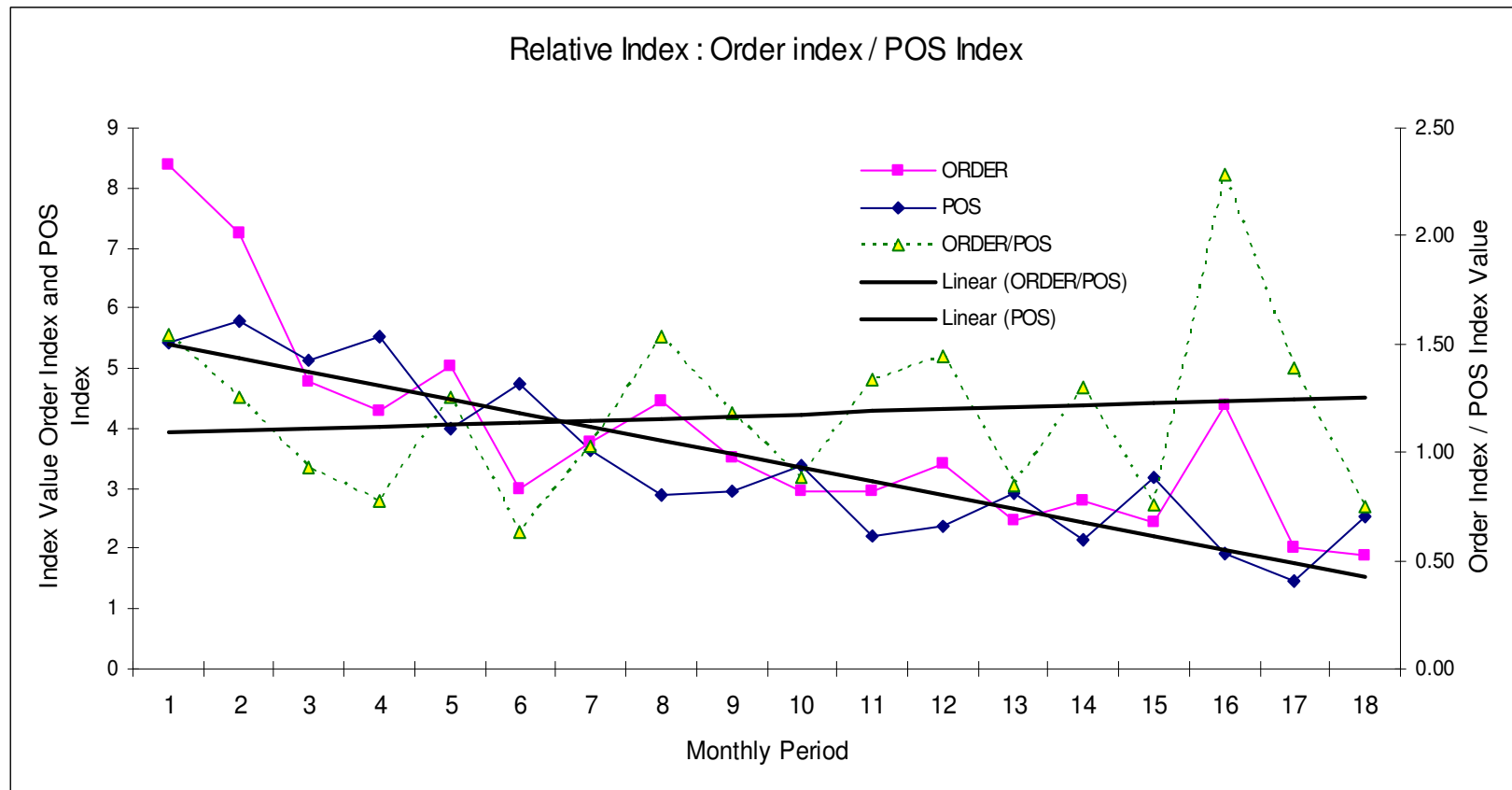
Relative Growth Rates



Positive linear trend suggests slight inventory build

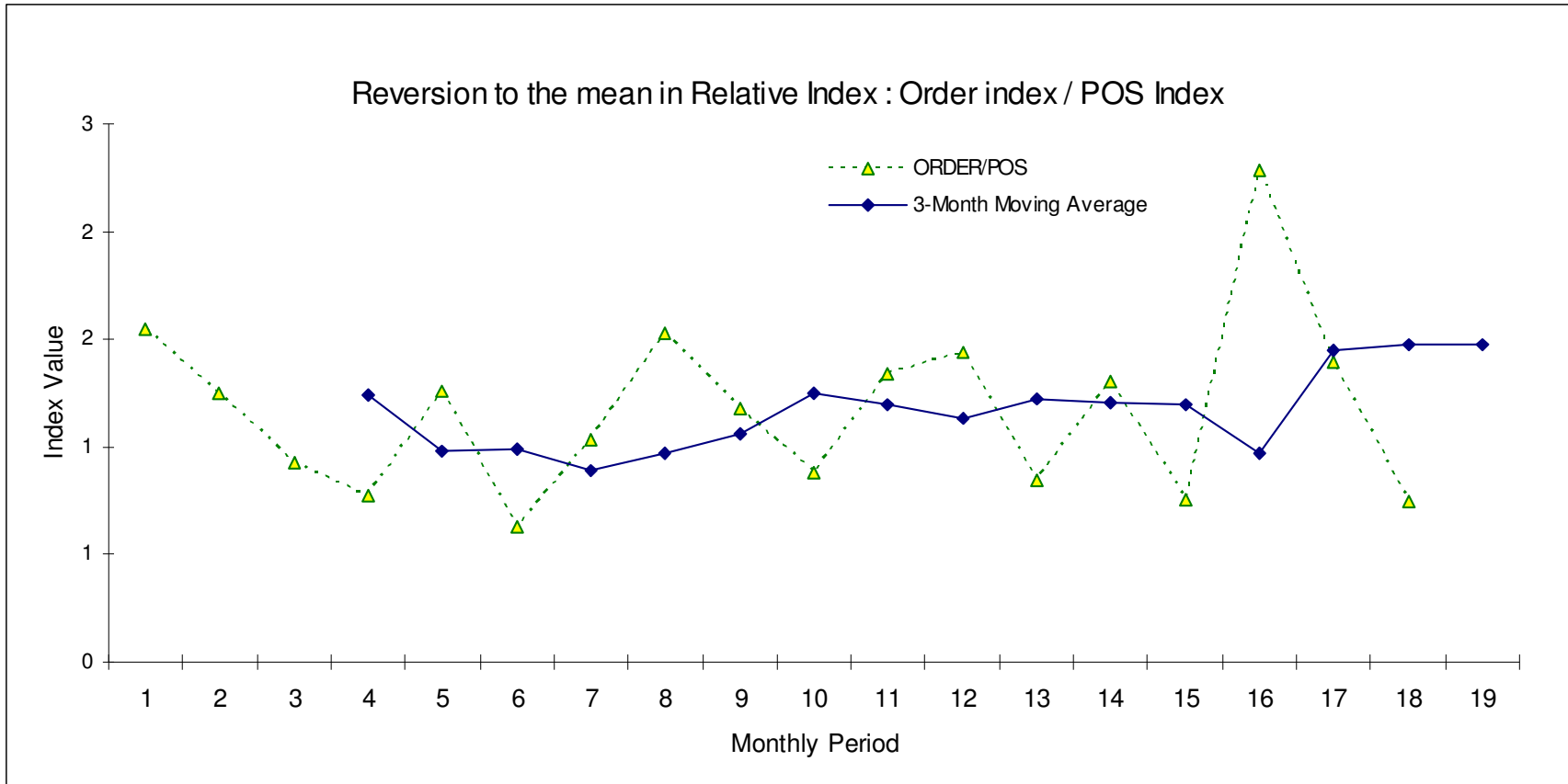
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Relative Growth Rates



The order [and POS data] trend is down. The order/pos index trend is up. Indicates slight build in inventory

Three Month Moving Average in the Order Index / POS Index series



Reversion to the mean indicates systematic correction processing is occurring. Negative serial correlation around the 3-month moving average ?

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Future Research Directions ?

Experience has shown that using POS data collaboratively can lead to reductions in biased views by decision-makers. It tends to reduce order oscillations (“bull-whip” effect) at higher levels of the supply chain by allowing collaborating partners to better interpret the internal orders they receive.

Future research could examine the robustness of POS to Order relationships at different nodes in the supply chain (retail, distributor, warehouse, manufacturer, supplier) to improve collaborative forecasting among its partners

Croson, Rachel and Donohue Karen,

“Impact of POS Data Sharing on Supply Chain Management: An Experimental Study”, Production and Operations Management, April 2003

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