

書籍販売予測法の概要

2009年12月

Introduction: Demand Uncertainty

- There are often the cases that;
 - Product is perfect. (SPEC, design, quality, price, usage)
 - Sales is successful.
 - ,,,,but total Financial Profit is miserable.

- Tamagotchi Case

- Tamagotchi is a handheld virtual pet
- Just after its release, It ran out of stocks everywhere.
- It caused a sensational boom in Japan.
- Sold over 40mil items all over the world.

Products' Financial result

- the company reported huge loss 65mil USD
- The boom was over in 3 months



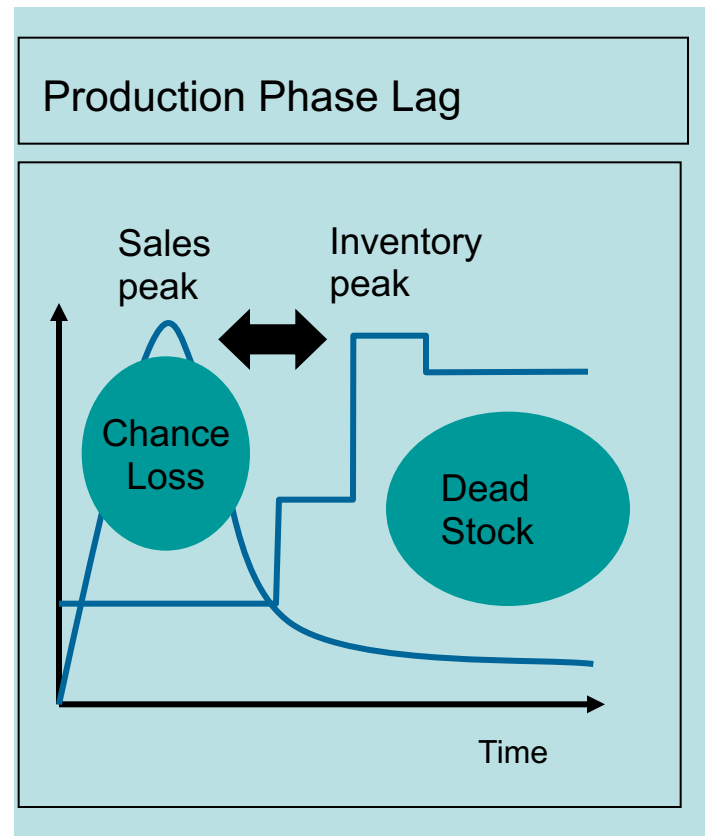
画像: BANDAI

Introduction

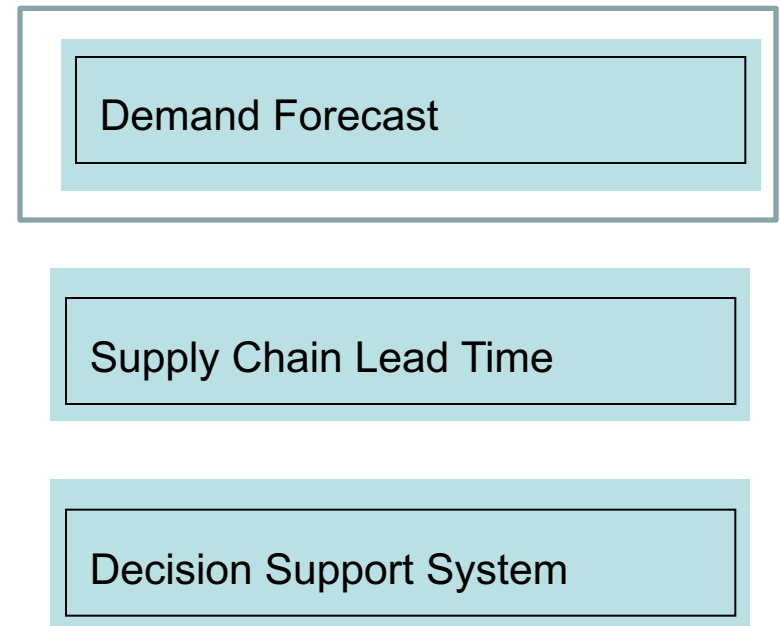
One of the key factors is demand forecasting.

Misleading forecast cause huge amount of business loss.

Demand Uncertainty



Managing Approaches

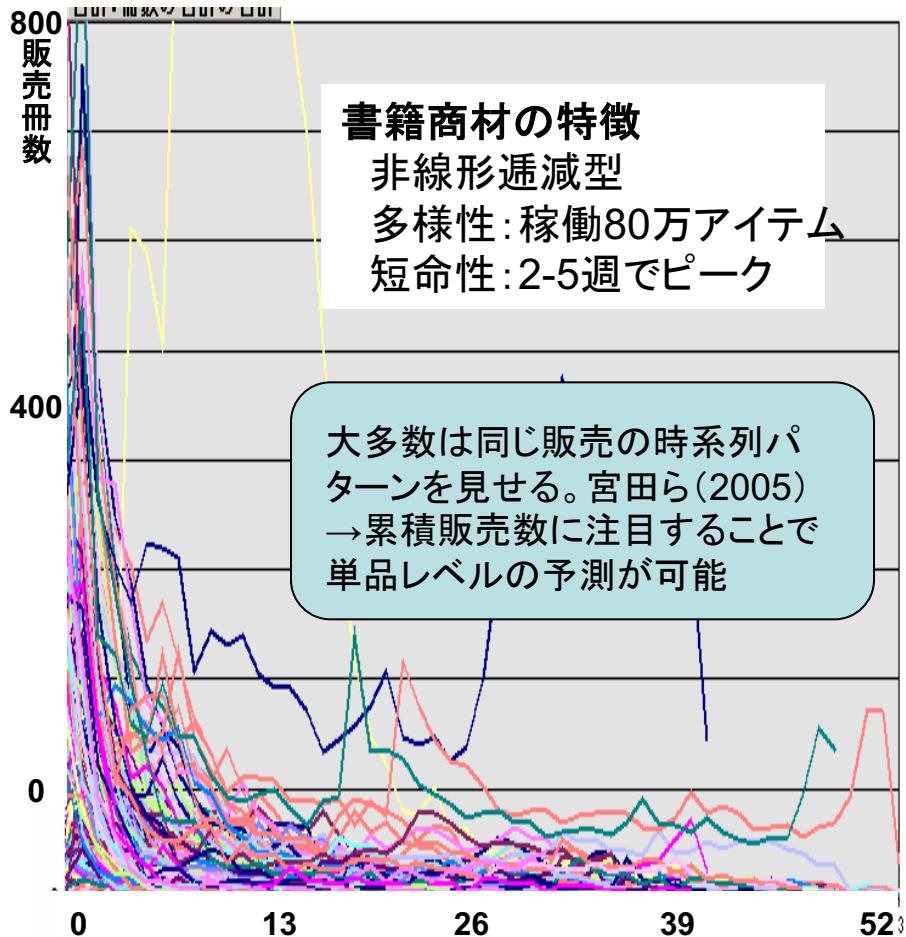


It is useful approach to measure risks with forecasting method.

書籍商材販売推移は非線形逓減型、従来手法の限界

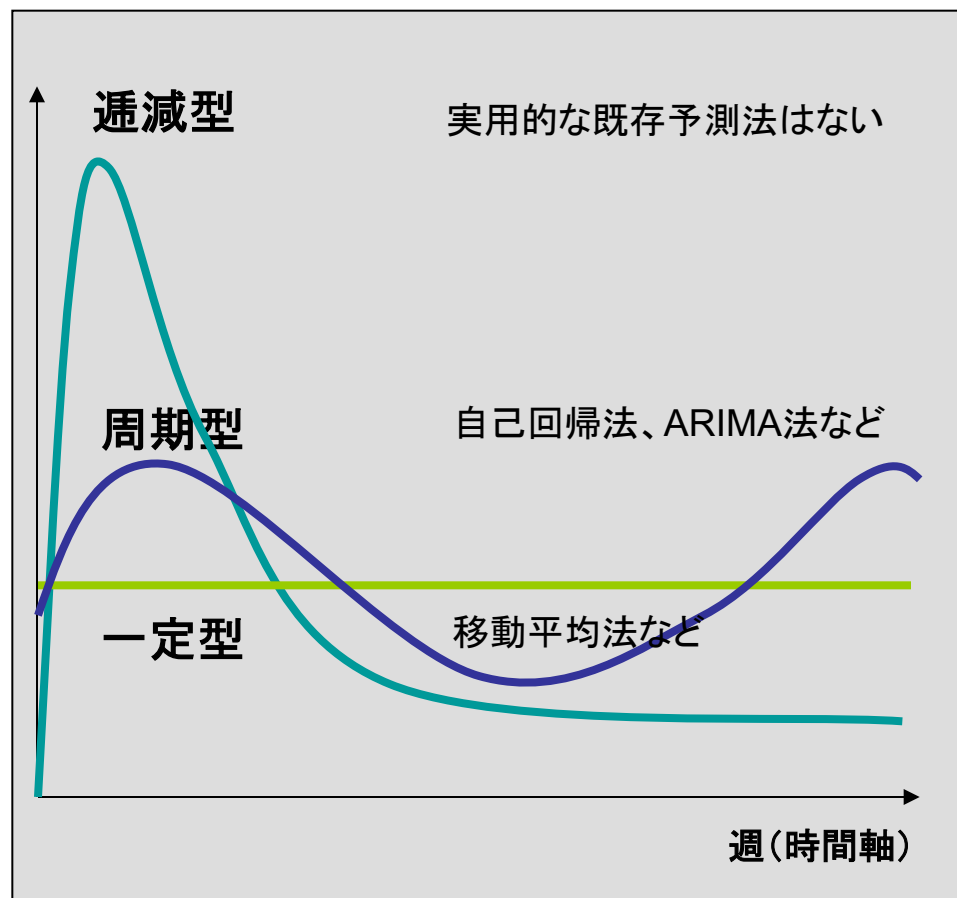
書籍の販売推移(文庫の例)

「非線形逓減型」「多様性」「短命性」が特徴



販売推移の3類型と既存販売予測法

既存予測法では一定型、周期型の商材の予測法は実用されているが非線形逓減型の予測は困難



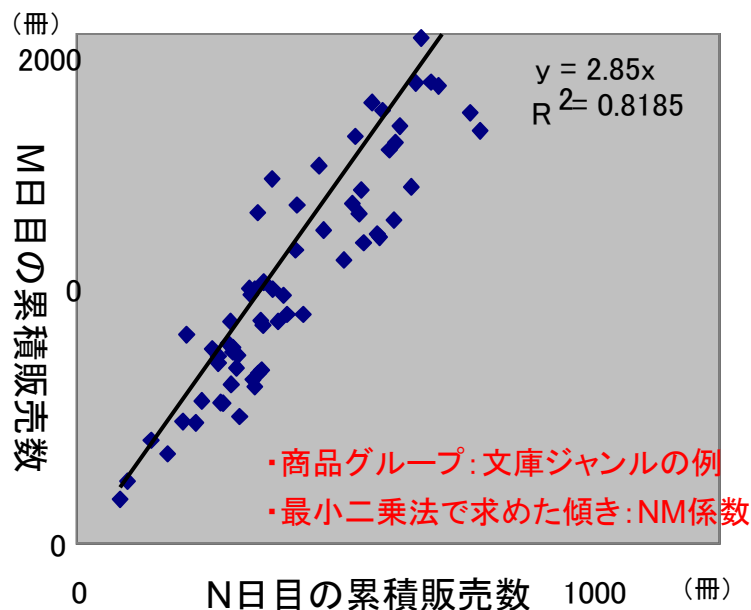
累積販売予測法：NM予測法の概念

NM予測は、商品グループ(例:ビジネス書、文庫等)毎に、N日目の累積販売実績とM日目の累積販売実績には相関があることを利用

図1: N日-M日累積売上冊数分布

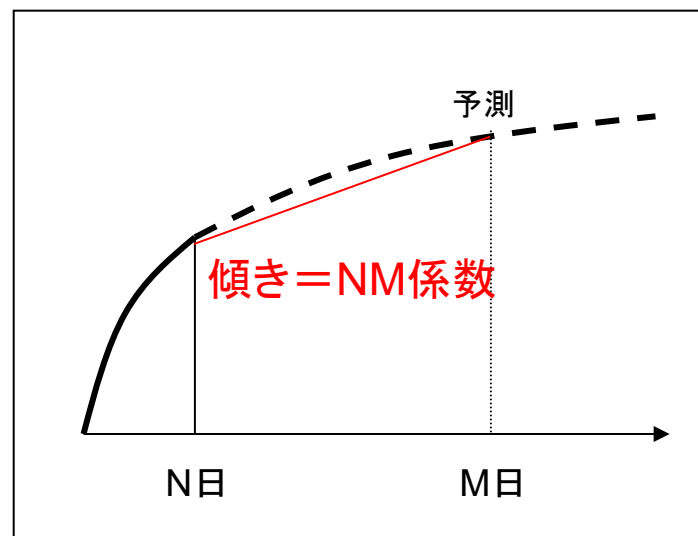
N = 7日

M = 365日



N日目とM日目の累積販売数は相関がある

図2: NM係数



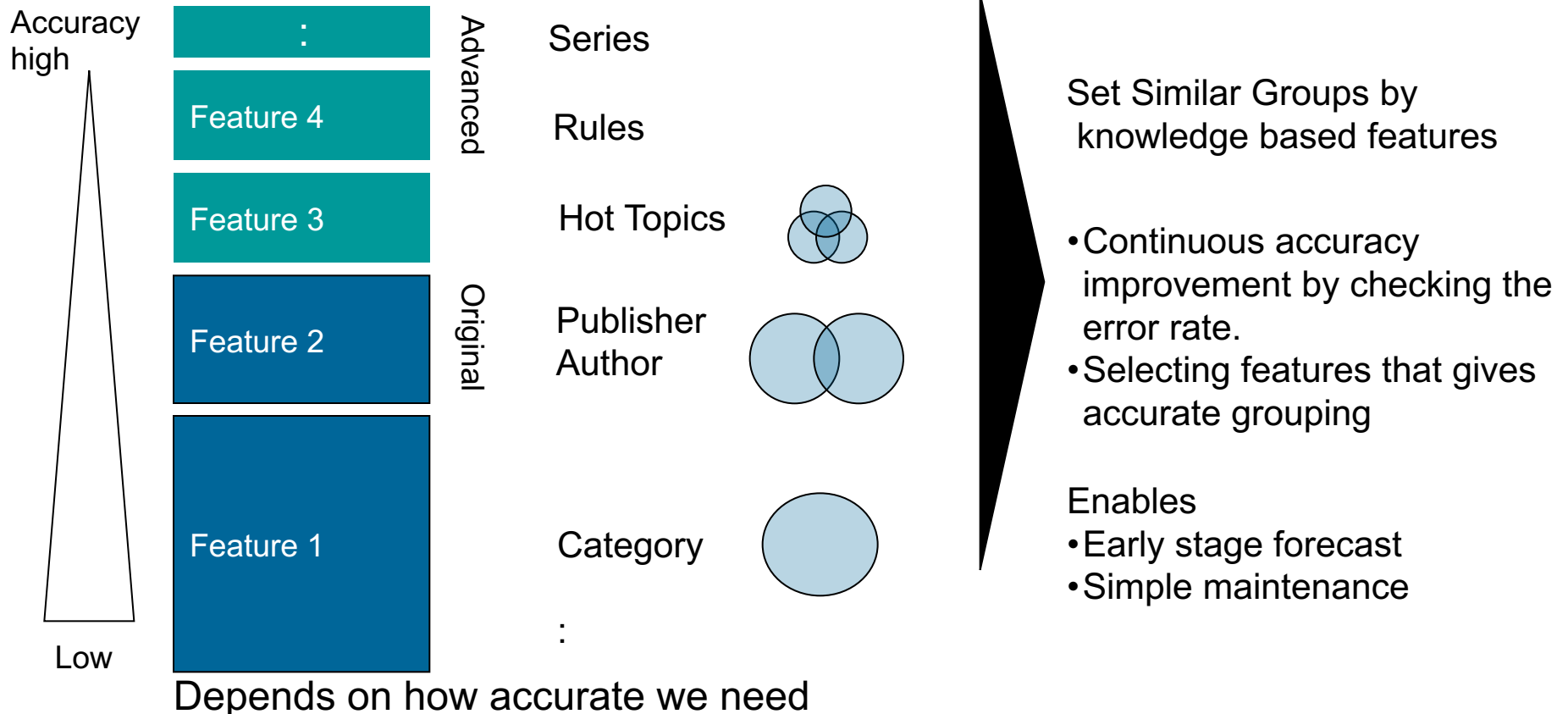
N日目の実績からM日目の累積販売数を予測する

商品グルーピング: ①知識ベース

One of the key of this method is relevant grouping.

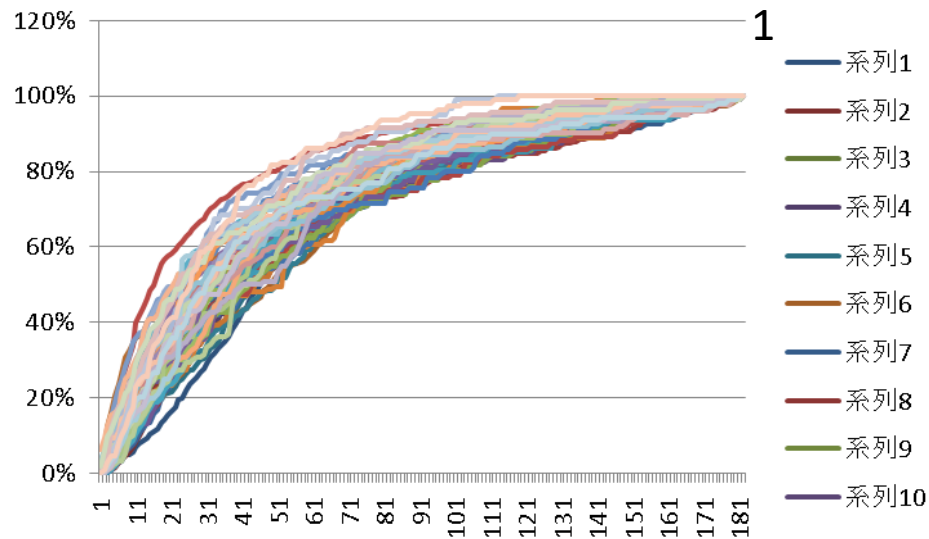
In this study the relevant groups are made with Expert's knowledge utilization.

Knowledge based Grouping

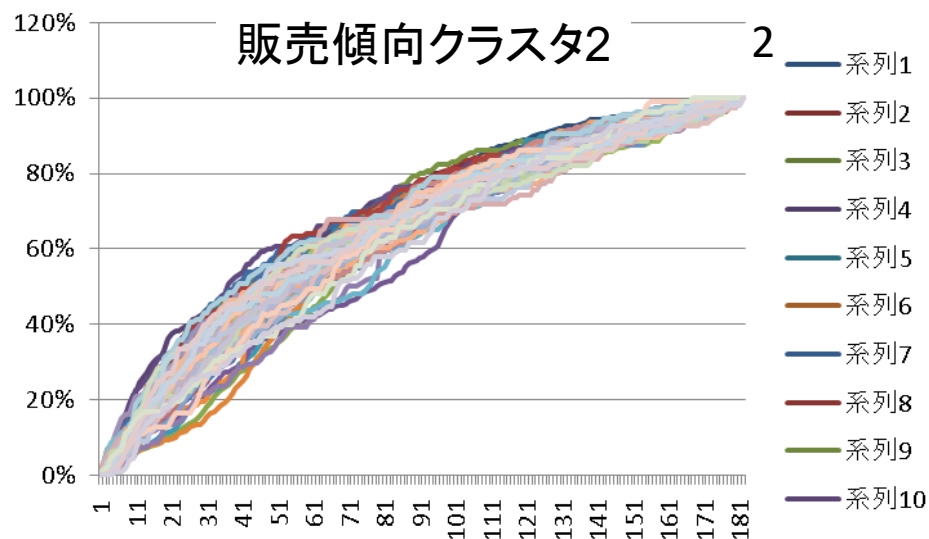


商品グルーピング：②販売傾向によるクラスタリング

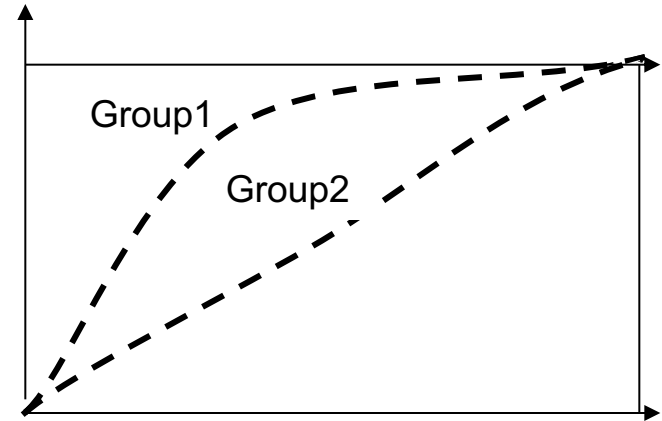
販売傾向クラスタ1



販売傾向クラスタ2



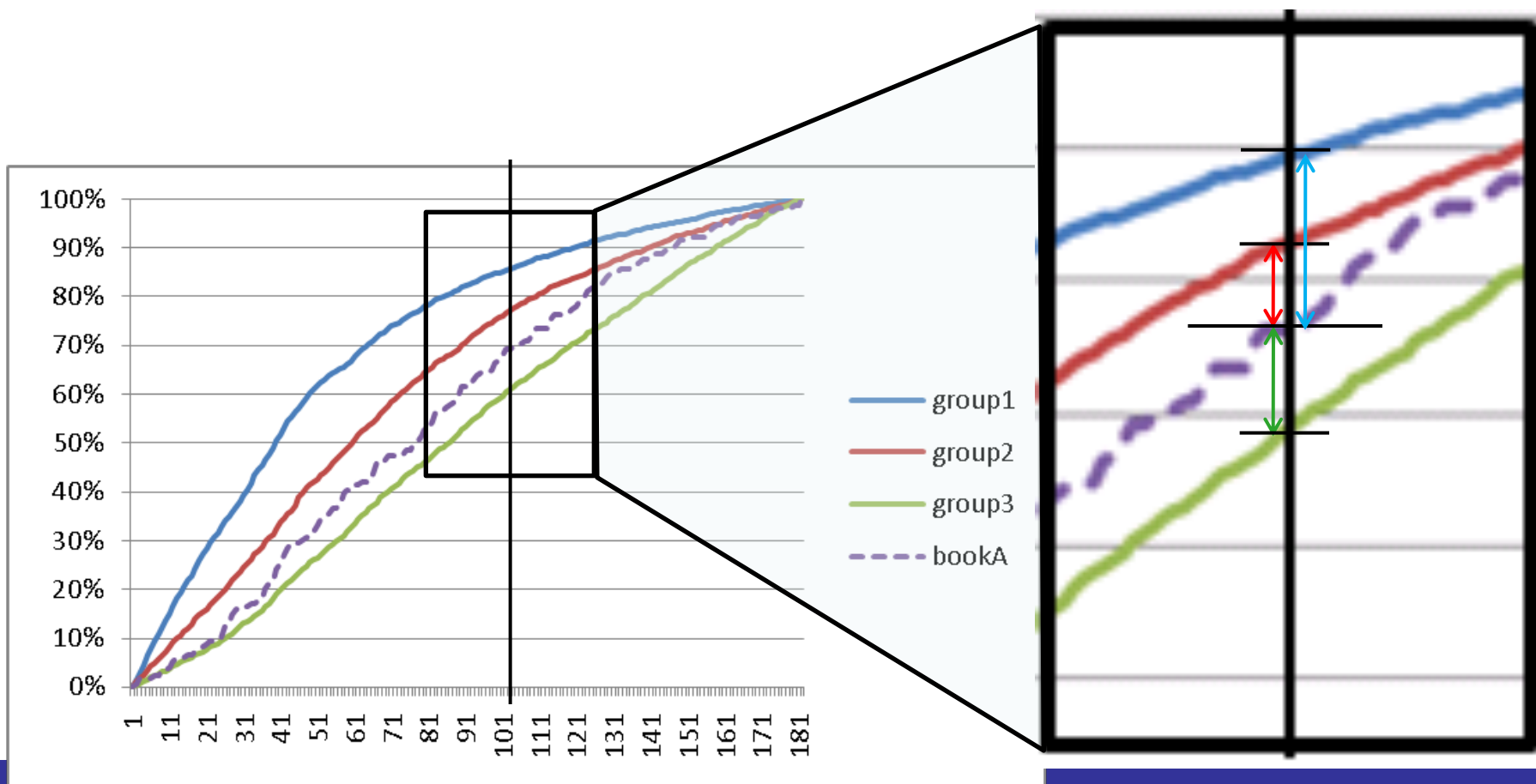
Accumulated sales



Day after release

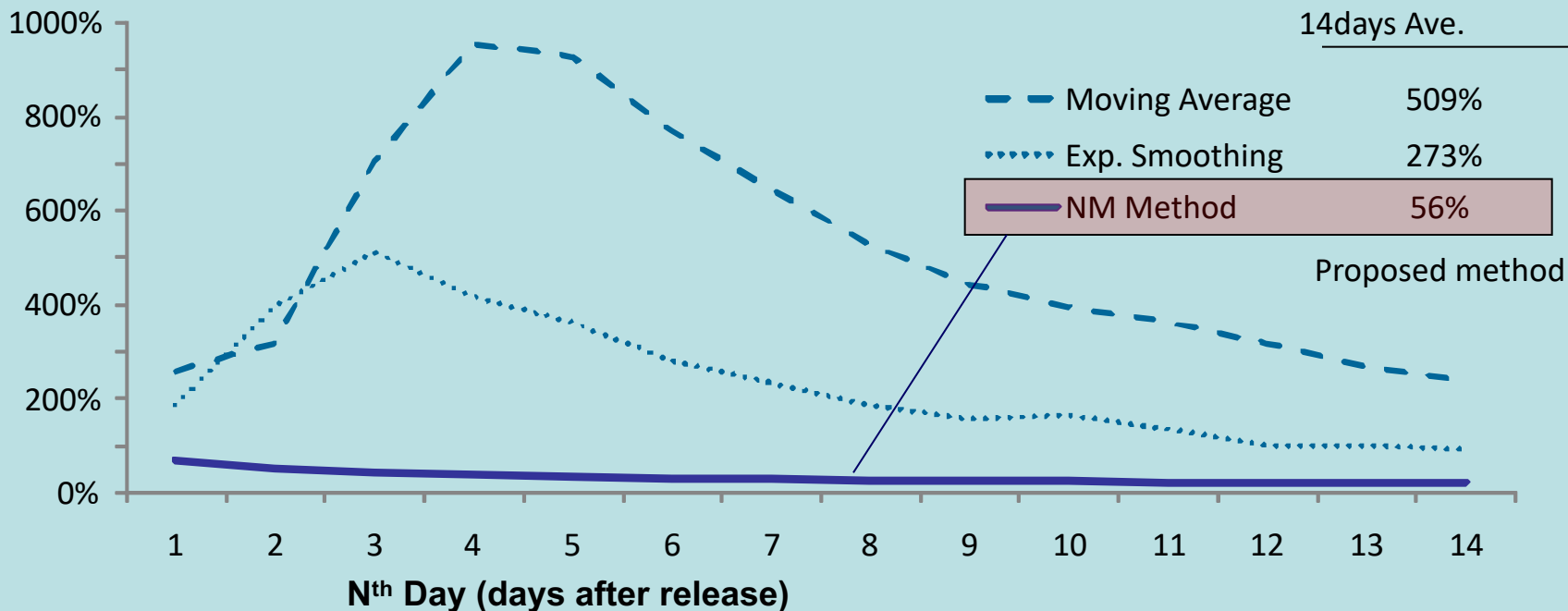
販売傾向クラスタリングにおけるグループ判定法

対象商材の現在までの販売実績推移と候補グループの代表線とを比較し、最も近いグループを選択し、その係数を用いて予測計算を行う。



既存予測法との精度比較(書籍の例)

Average Error rate (%; 70titles; 6month forecast)



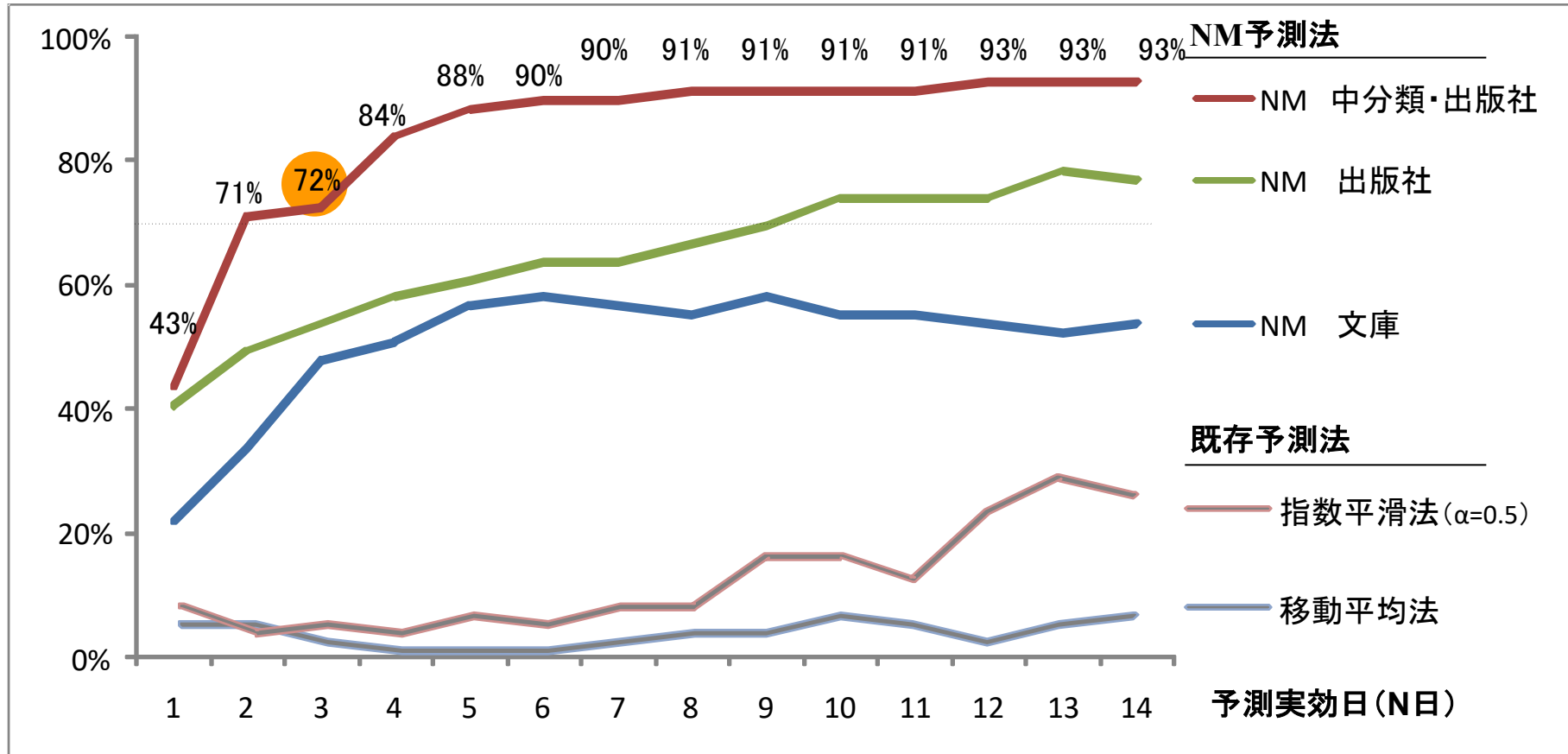
Proportion of titles under $\pm 50\%$ error rate (comparison of groups)

	day1	day2	day3	day4	day5	day6	day7	day8	day9	day10
NM method	17%	49%	51%	60%	60%	61%	64%	63%	61%	61%
Moving Average	30%	11%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Exponential	34%	10%	4%	3%	3%	7%	3%	9%	6%	7%

既存予測法との精度比較(書籍の例)

発売初期から信頼できるレベルの精度予測が可能
 発売後3日目で7割のタイトルが予測誤差50%以内に

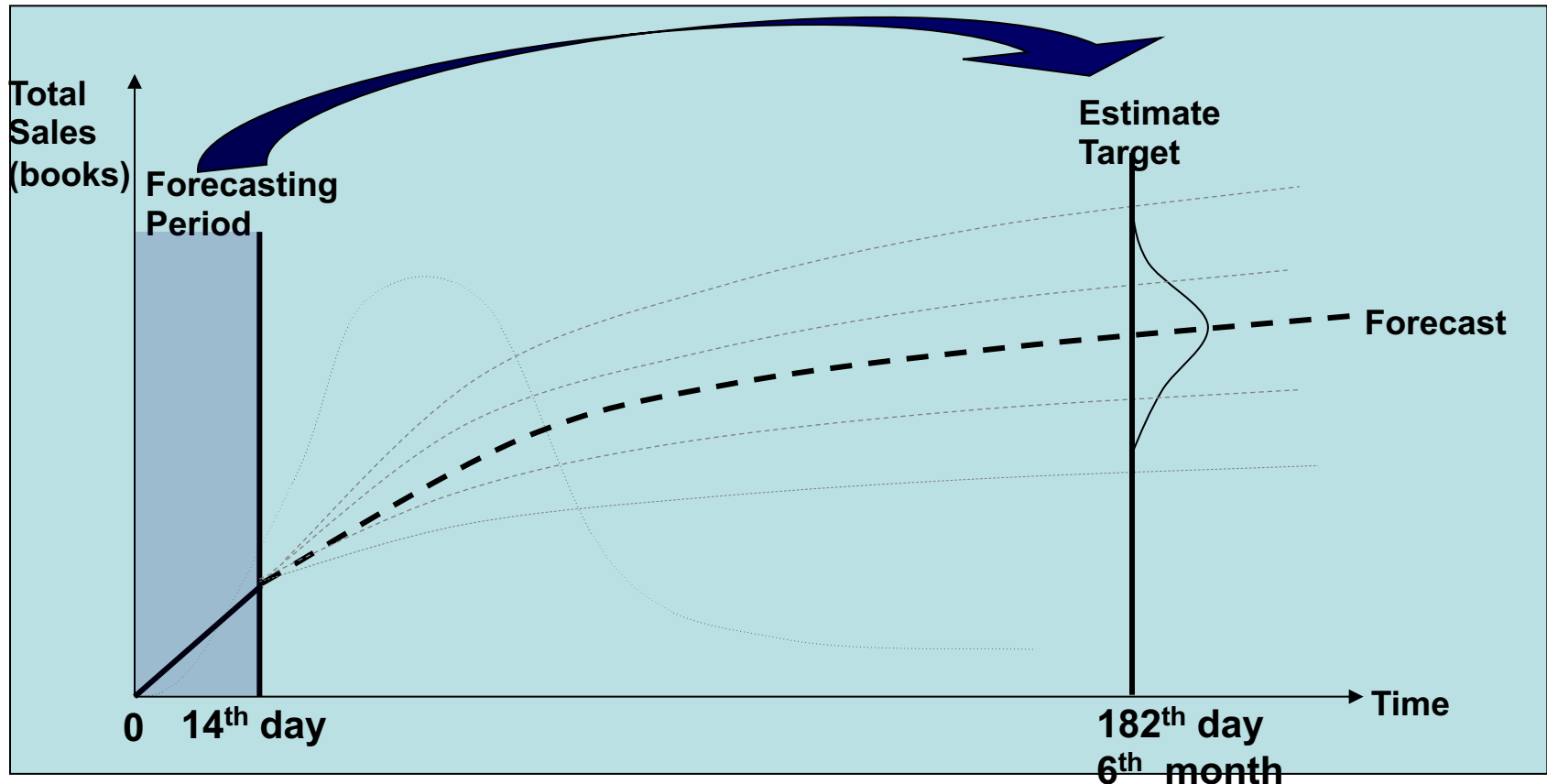
予測誤差±50%以内のタイトル数割合(182日を予測;講談社文庫69タイトル)



DATA: 2006年-2007年6月発行の文庫6462タイトルより、講談社文庫2007年7-10月発行の69タイトルを予測

(参考) 予測条件

The forecast of Nth (first 14 days) to Mth (182th day) is used for verification of the performance.



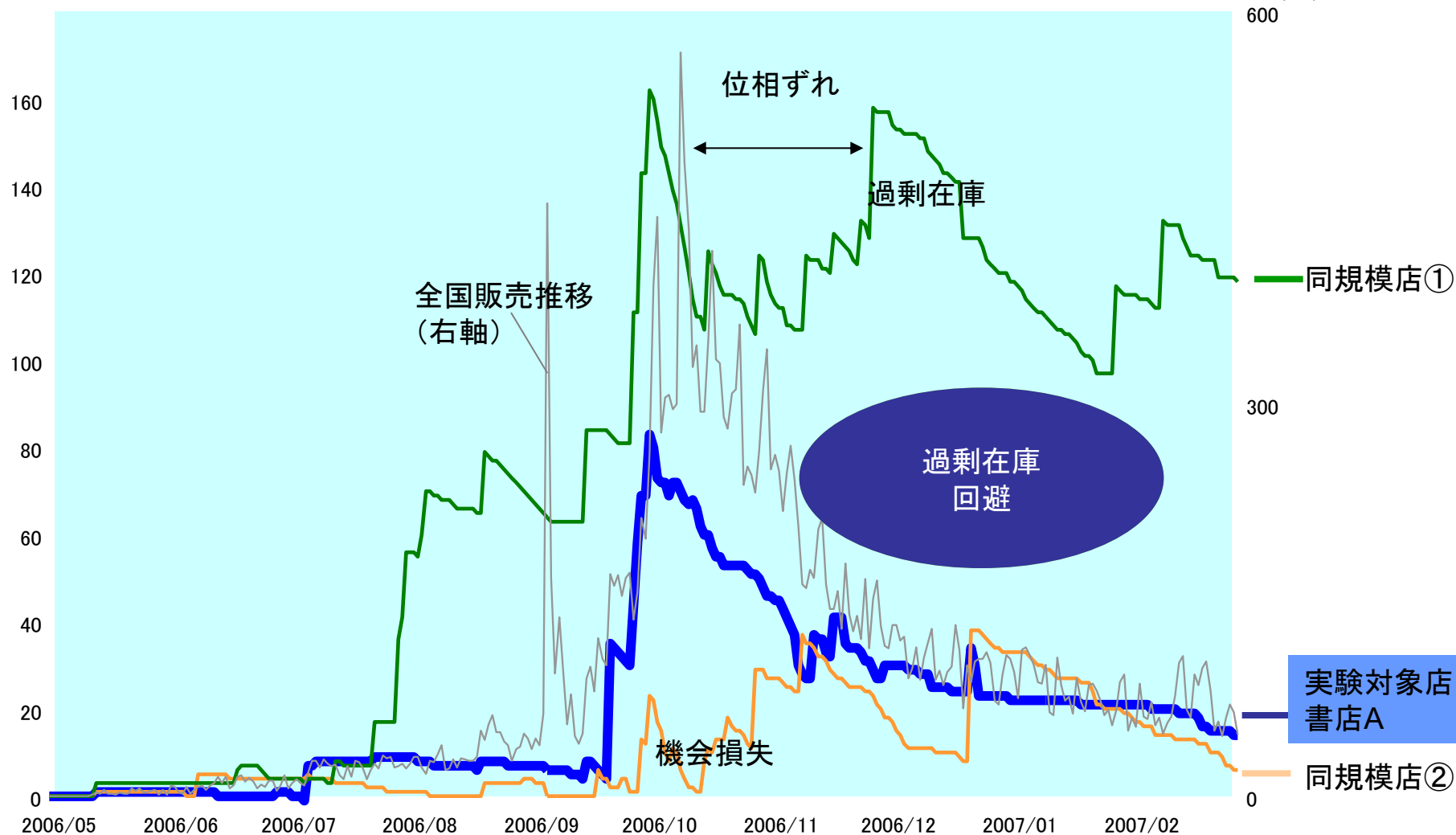
- 1st Timing for reprinting management decision is within 3rd-7th day, because most of books have their sales peak within 3-6 weeks after release
- The number of reprinting normally is decided with about 6th month forecast.

予測情報の提供による過剰在庫回避例（書店実験）

書店実験在庫推移（書店A;ビジネスジャンル1位;2006年）

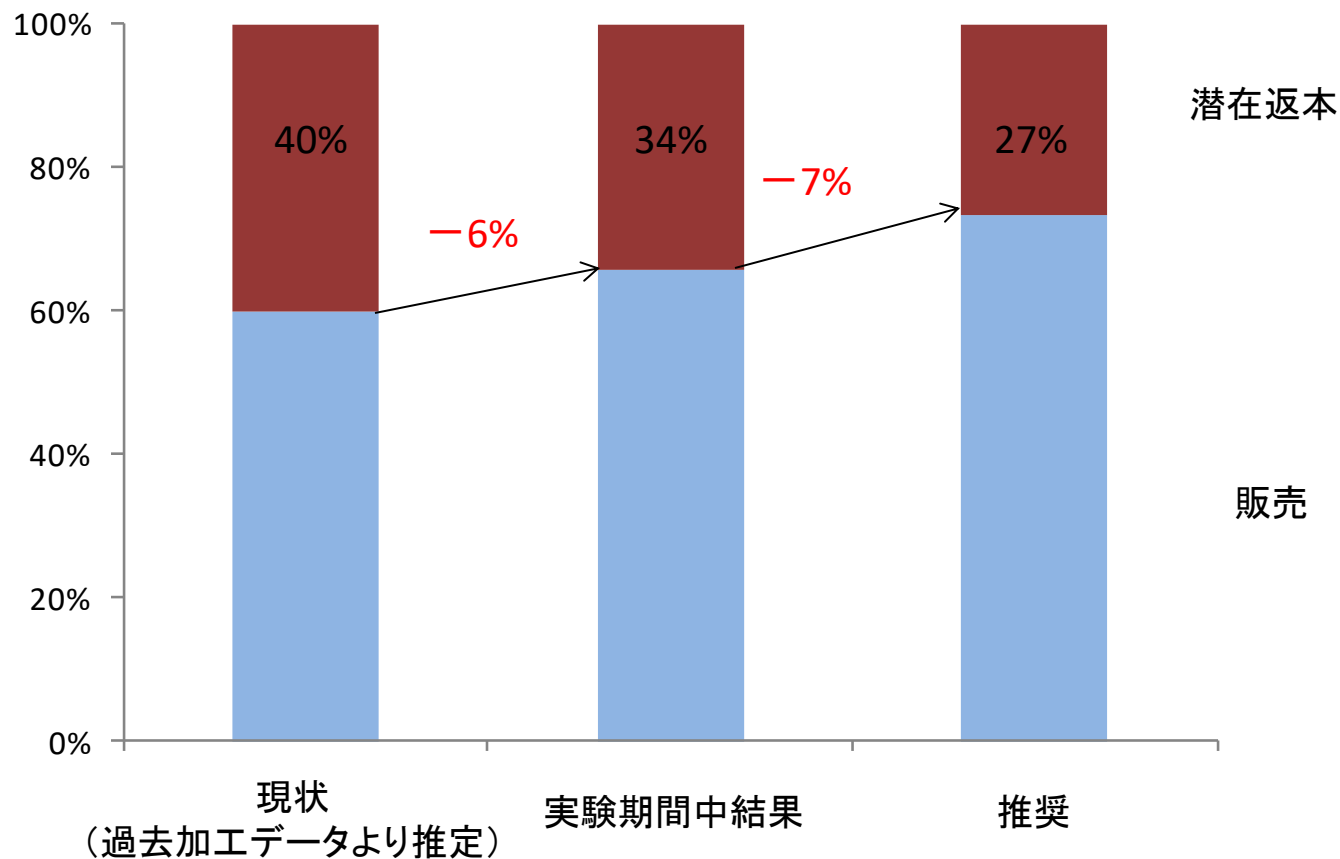
（在庫数;冊）

（販売数;冊）



在庫廃棄率改善効果例(出版社実験)

増刷実施タイトルにおける返本率の改善



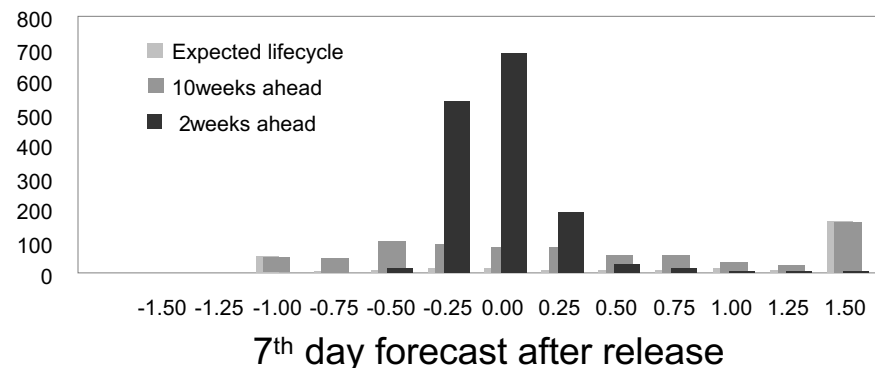
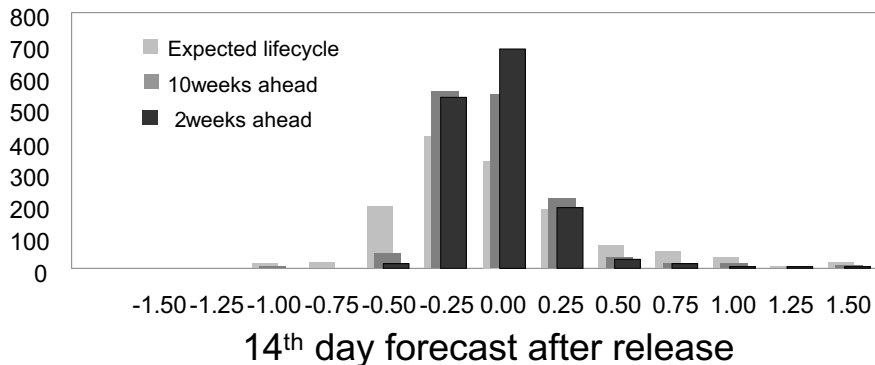
現状で40%の返本率が、本実験では34%となった。

<生産計画決定支援への応用>

予測確率分布を用いることでリスク計算も可能

Another feature of NM forecast model is that it provides the empirical error distribution.

Error Distribution Histogram Example



Error Probability Distribution Table

2 weeks ahead forecast

P3(x)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
-80%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
-60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
-40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
-30%	6%	3%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
-20%	6%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
-15%	3%	1%	3%	4%	6%	5%	4%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
-10%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	8%	6%	3%	3%	5%	3%	5%	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%	4%	2%	2%
-5%	2%	4%	4%	9%	6%	11%	7%	8%	8%	6%	6%	4%	2%	4%	4%	4%	8%	10%	5%	7%
-3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	10%	6%	5%	4%	8%	11%	6%	10%	11%	8%	6%	5%	6%	8%	11%	12%
0%	4%	1%	4%	4%	4%	10%	10%	10%	11%	6%	11%	14%	9%	13%	12%	15%	15%	14%	17%	19%
3%	3%	4%	3%	6%	15%	13%	15%	17%	21%	25%	31%	18%	25%	27%	31%	27%	30%	31%	41%	38%
5%	5%	4%	4%	8%	7%	10%	10%	14%	17%	19%	12%	19%	16%	18%	17%	18%	18%	15%	12%	10%
10%	4%	7%	9%	11%	13%	13%	20%	24%	18%	17%	20%	17%	20%	15%	19%	24%	17%	13%	6%	4%
15%	2%	8%	8%	13%	11%	11%	9%	8%	5%	6%	3%	6%	4%	6%	6%	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%
20%	3%	6%	8%	7%	3%	6%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%
±10%	6%	10%	13%	7%	4%	1%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
±30%	2%	8%	8%	3%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
40%	6%	7%	5%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
60%	0%	4%	3%	4%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
80%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
100%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
1000%	2%	11%	7%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
±10%	25%	29%	31%	44%	59%	70%	74%	80%	86%	89%	91%	87%	86%	87%	90%	94%	94%	95%	94%	93%
±30%	50%	59%	69%	78%	90%	96%	97%	97%	97%	100%	100%	99%	98%	100%	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%	99%

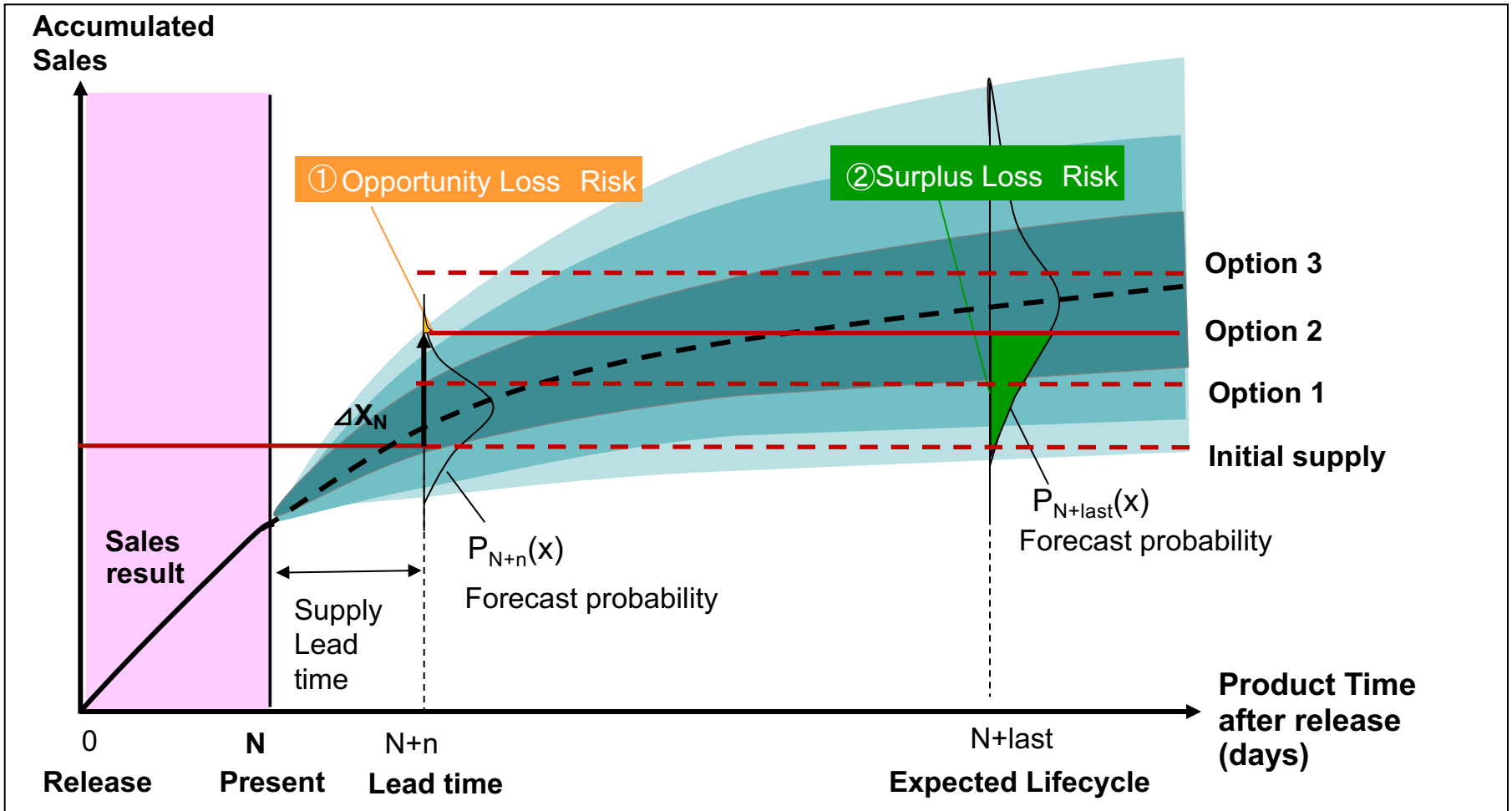
Expected Lifecycle forecast

P5(x)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
-80%	7%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
-60%	15%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
-40%	17%	6%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
-30%	6%	3%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
-20%	6%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
-15%	3%	1%	3%	4%	6%	5%	4%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
-10%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	8%	6%	3%	3%	5%	3%	5%	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%	4%	2%	2%
-5%	2%	4%	4%	9%	6%	11%	7%	8%	8%	6%	6%	4%	2%	4%	4%	4%	8%	10%	5%	7%
-3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	10%	6%	5%	4%	8%	11%	6%	10%	11%	8%	6%	5%	6%	8%	11%	12%
0%	4%	1%	4%	4%	4%	10%	10%	10%	11%	6%	11%	14%	9%	13%	12%	15%	15%	14%	17%	19%
3%	3%	4%	3%	6%	15%	13%	15%	17%	21%	25%	31%	18%	25%	27%	31%	27%	30%	31%	41%	38%
5%	5%	4%	4%	8%	7%	10%	10%	14%	17%	19%	12%	19%	16%	18%	17%	18%	18%	15%	12%	10%
10%	4%	7%	9%	11%	13%	13%	20%	24%	18%	17%	20%	17%	20%	15%	19%	24%	17%	13%	6%	4%
15%	2%	8%	8%	13%	11%	11%	9%	8%	5%	6%	3%	6%	4%	6%	6%	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%
20%	3%	6%	8%	7%	3%	6%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%
±10%	6%	10%	13%	7%	4%	1%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
±30%	2%	8%	8%	3%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
40%	6%	7%	5%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
60%	0%	4%	3%	4%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
80%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
100%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
1000%	2%	11%	7%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
±10%	25%	29%	31%	44%	59%	70%	74%	80%	86%	89%	91%	87%	86%	87%	90%	94%	94%	95%	94%	93%
±30%	50%	59%	69%	78%	90%	96%	97%	97%	97%	100%	100%	99%	98%	100%	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%	99%

Time after release

<生産計画決定支援への応用>

機会損失リスクと在庫廃棄リスクの定量化比較



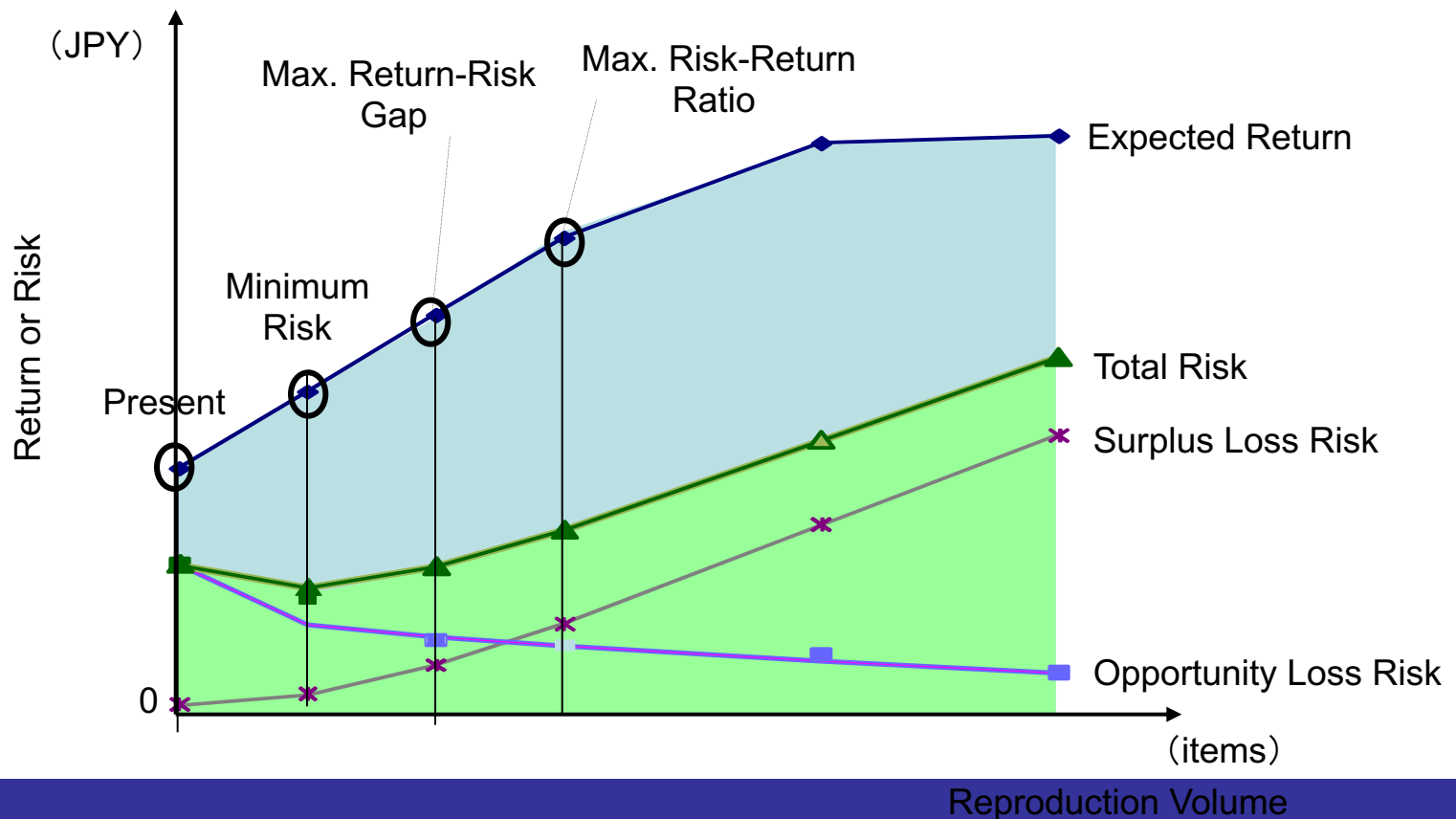
Opportunity loss risk is a intangible gross profit that is lost by stock shortage compare to consumer demand.
Surplus loss risk is a surplus inventory cost on retirement at the end of product lifecycle because of overstock.

<生産計画決定支援への応用>

Decide Product Local Volume Option

With those risk measurement methods, producers can decide product local reproduction volume with their strategies; Minimum Risk, Maximum Risk-return ratio, Maximum Risk-return gap.

Risk-Return Evaluation based on reproduction volume



(添付資料)
最近の実証実験例

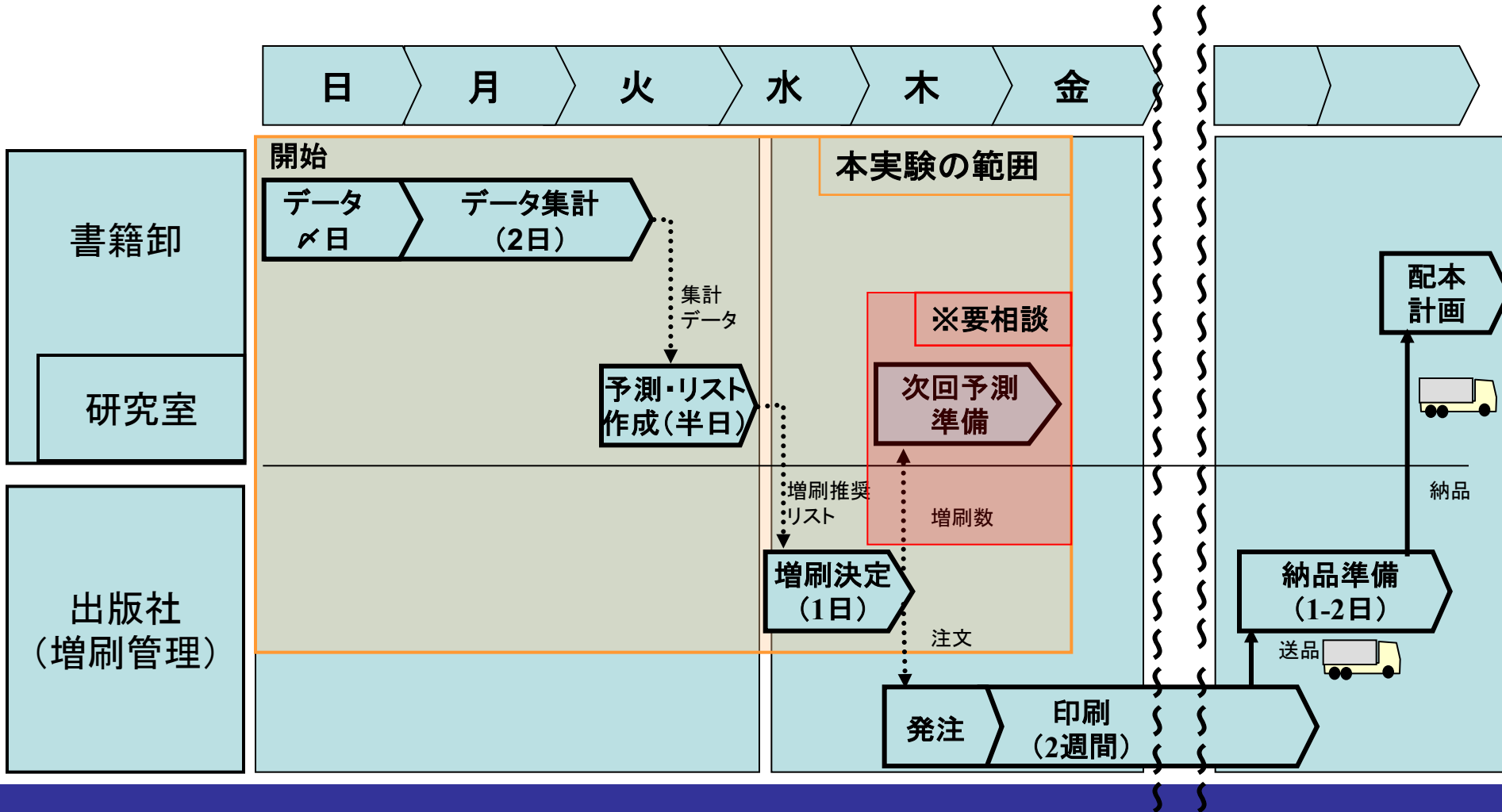
出版社増刷決定支援のための 予測情報の供給

出版社実験の流れ

出版社2社において、増刷意思決定支援の実験を行う。

※このプロセスを週2回行う。(火・金に集計データ受け渡し)

→ 物流
- - - データの流れ



実証実験の概要

期間

2010年1月～2010年2月 週2回

対象

出版社：C出版、K出版

ジャンル：ビジネスジャンル

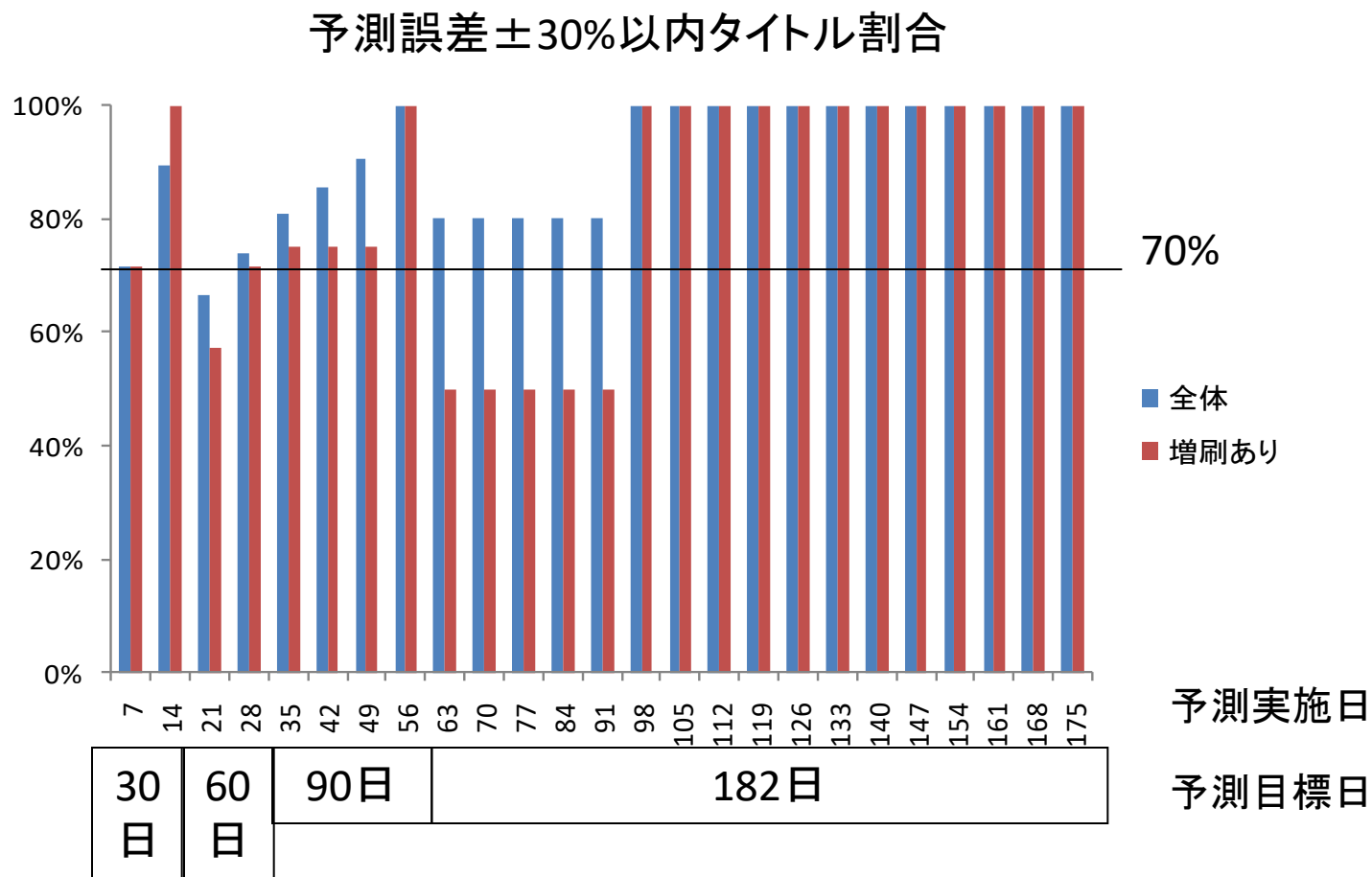
アウトプット内容

各タイトルの販売予測情報の提供（発売後182日まで）

目標

目標日までの販売数を随時予測し、
増刷候補タイトルの70%を誤差±30%で予測する。

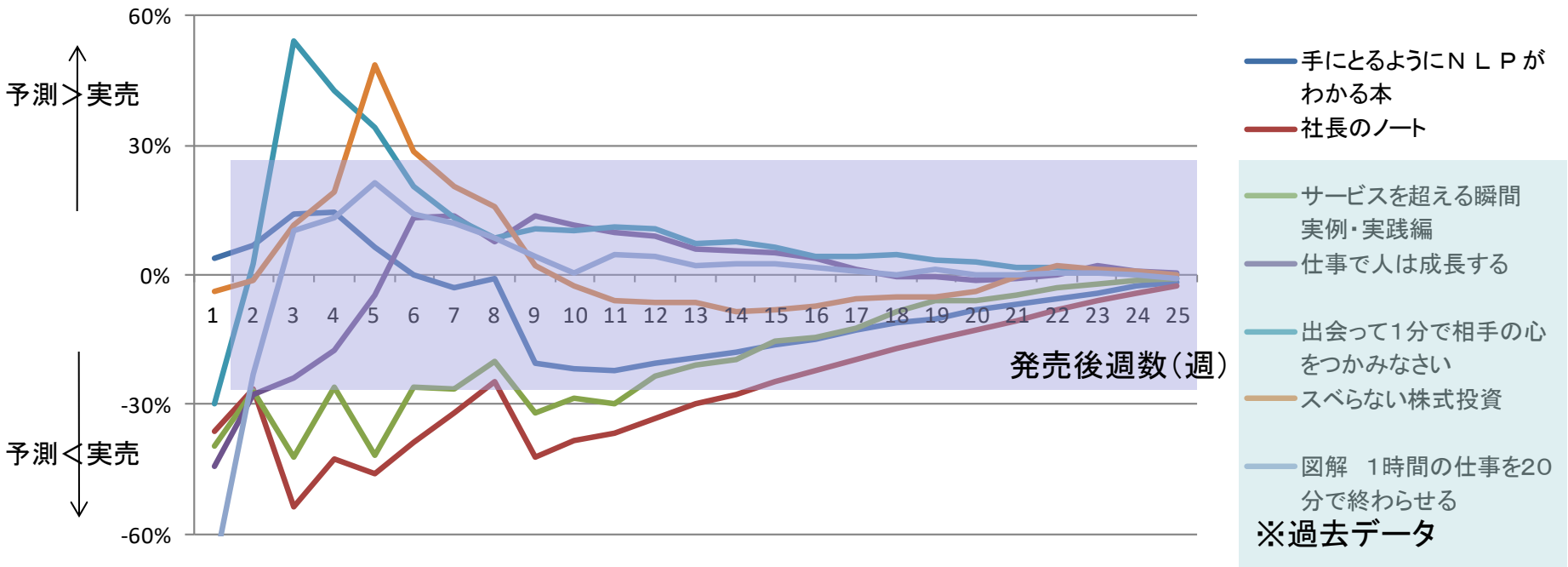
予測精度(予測実施日ごと)



(Data: 2009年6月以降発売タイトル)

予測精度：増刷実施タイトルの検証（K出版）

予測誤差

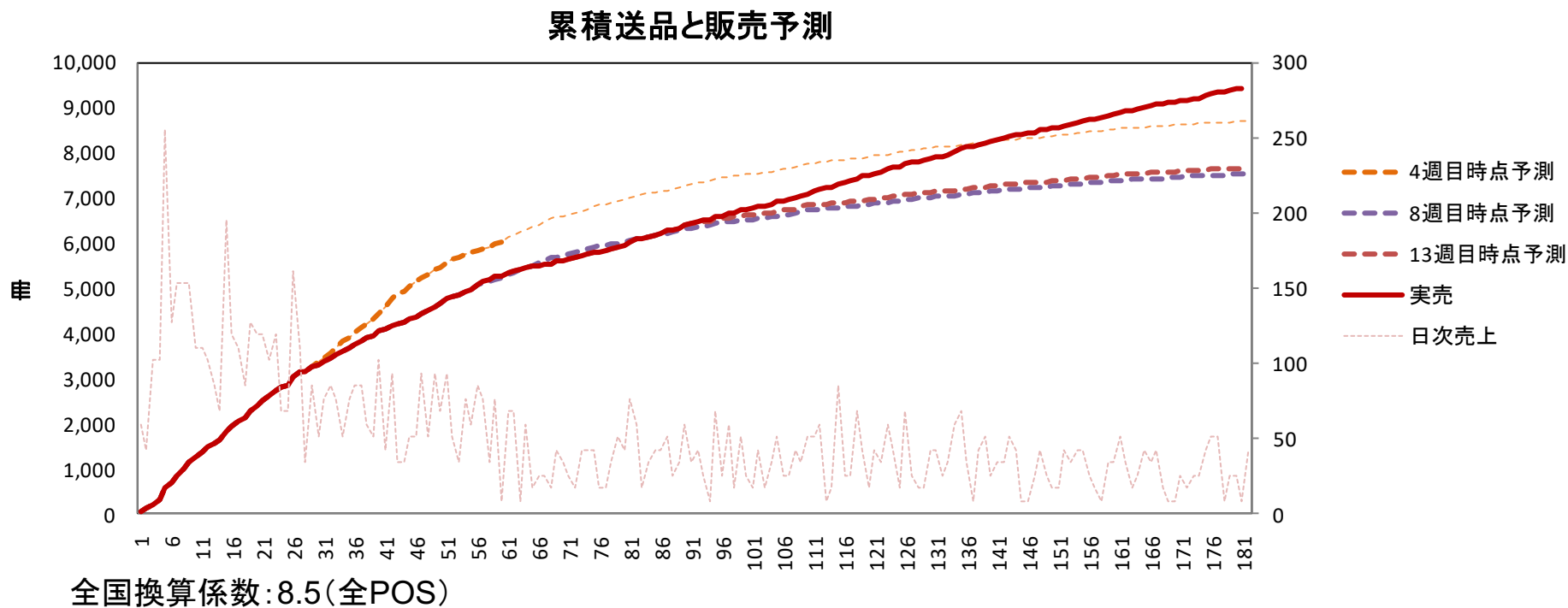


予測の安定しない1週目を除くと、
 7タイトル中3タイトルが全期間、誤差±30%以内を推移している。
 その他タイトルも、初期に誤差が大きいことがあるが後に修正されている。

予測精度：手に取るようにNLPがわかる本

期間後半に、予測以上に売上が伸びている

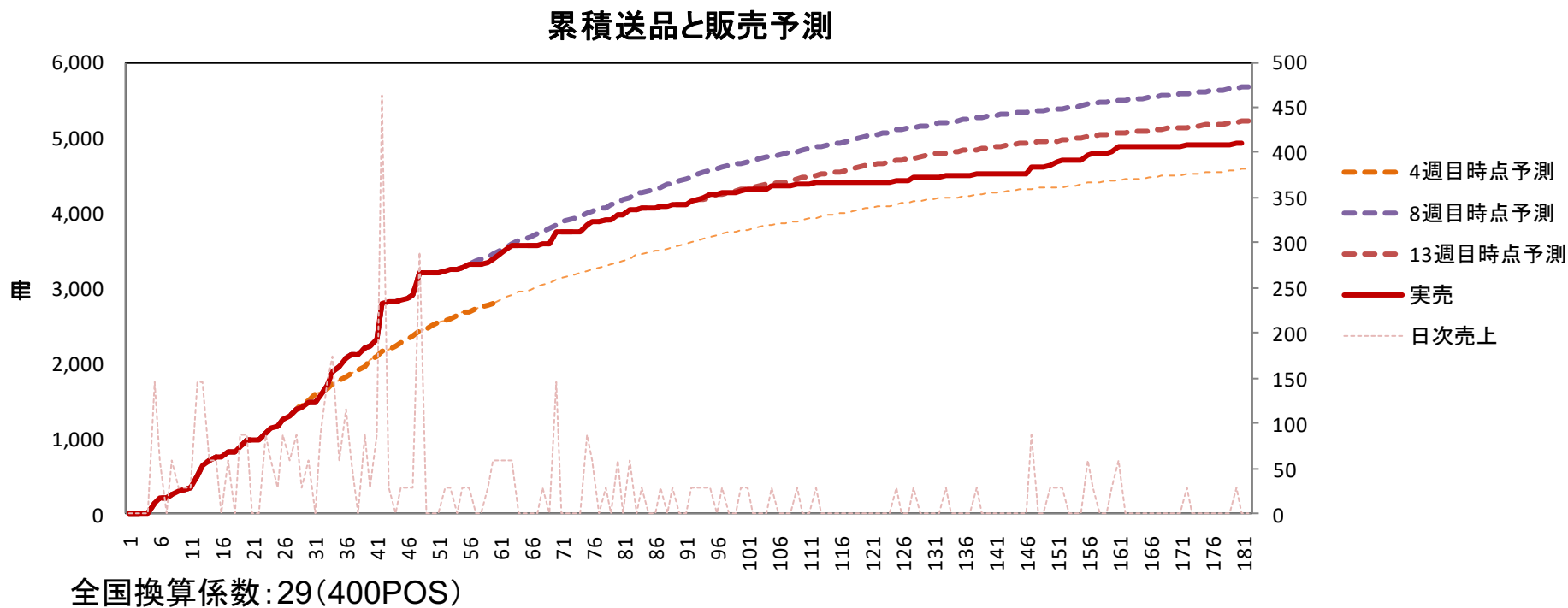
平均誤差：11%



予測精度：仕事で人は成長する

比較的小さい誤差で予測が推移している。

平均誤差：9%

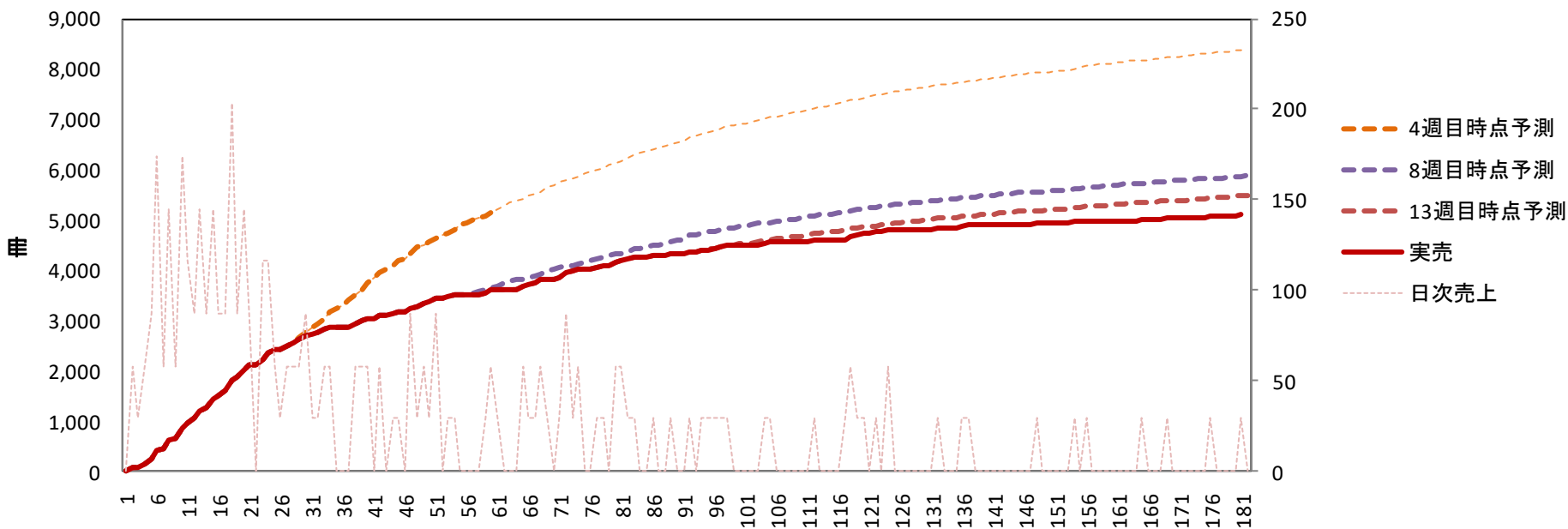


予測精度：出会って1分で相手の心をつかみなさい

初期のピーク時に高い予測を出しているが、その後修正し適切な予測を出している
→その後、増刷が少なくて機会損失が発生していた事例であることを確認。

平均誤差：12%

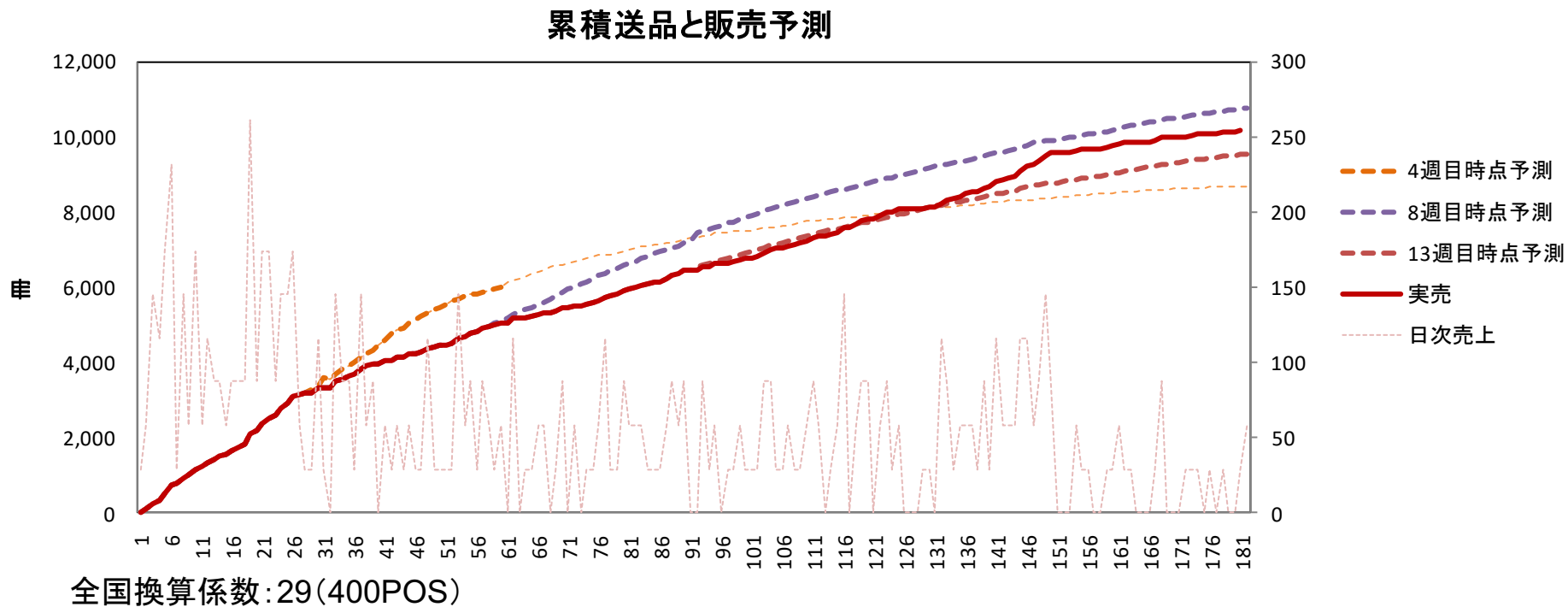
累積送品と販売予測



全国換算係数：29(400POS)

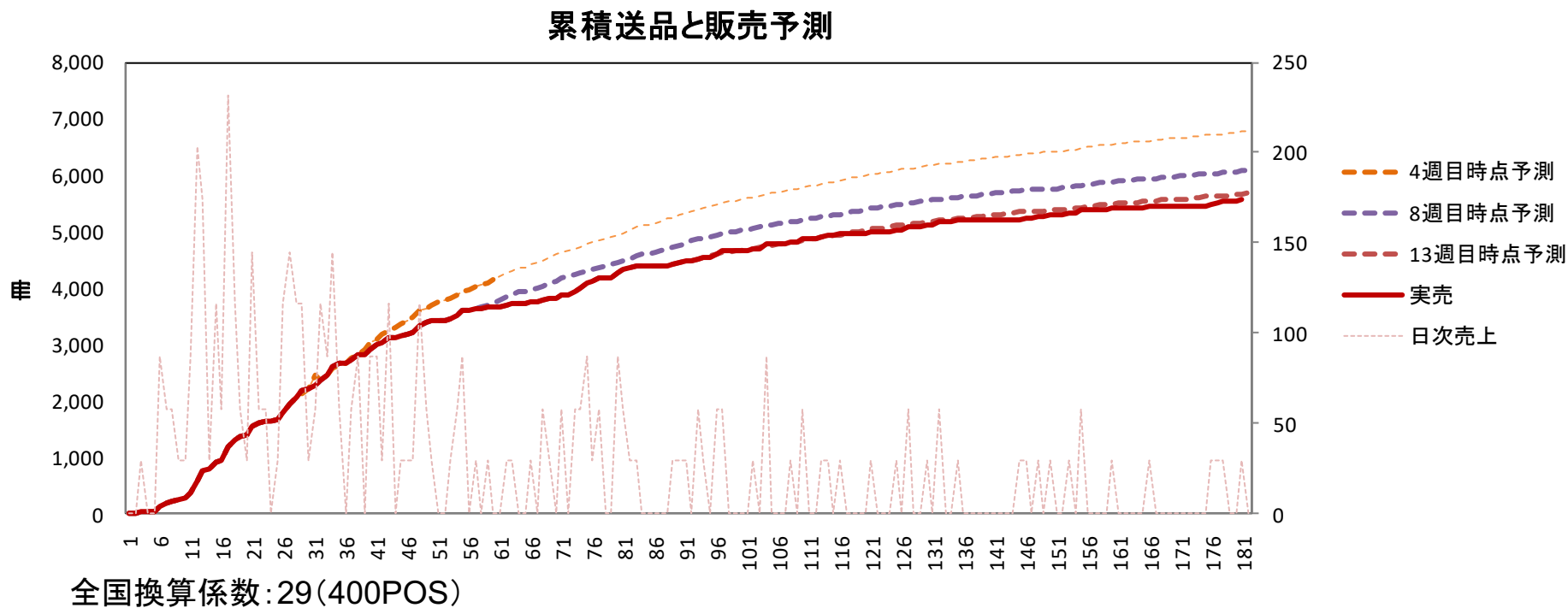
予測精度: スべらない株式投資

平均誤差: 9%



予測精度：図解 1時間の仕事を20分で終わらせる

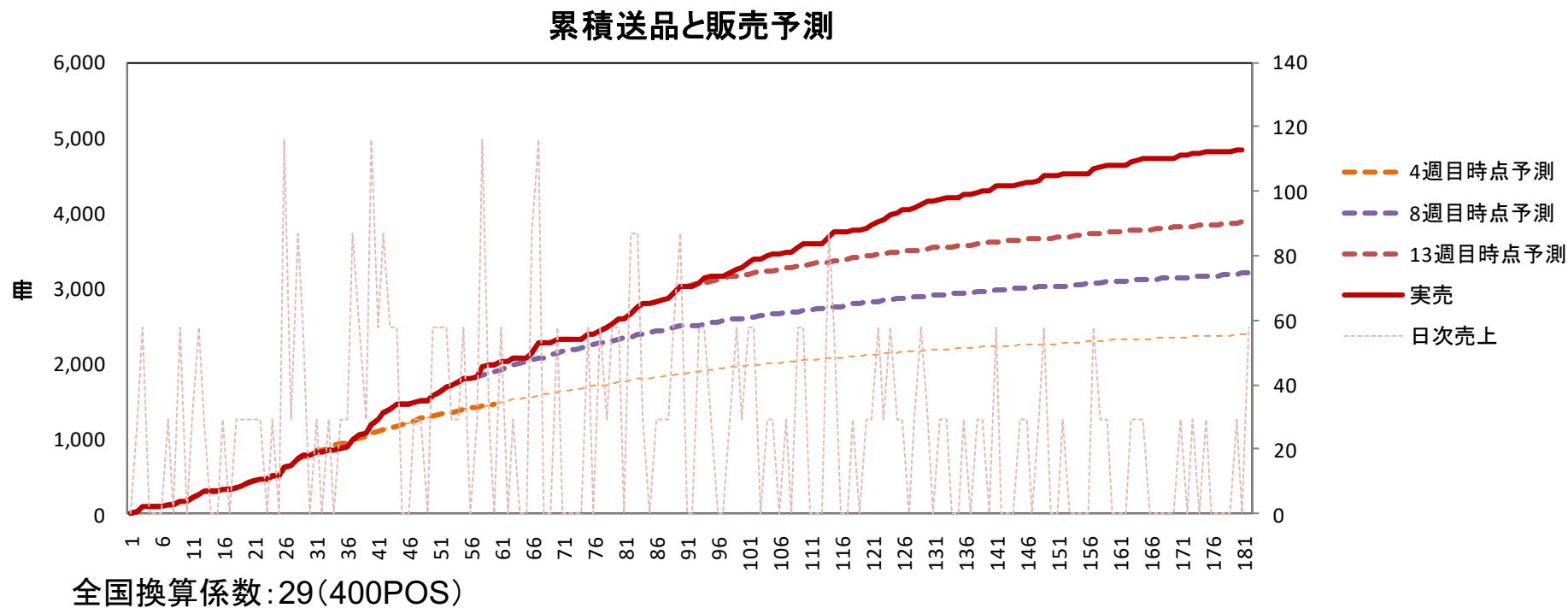
平均誤差：8%



予測精度：サービスを超える瞬間 実例・実践編

売上数のピークが遅く、継続的に売上を伸ばしている。

平均誤差：19%



タイトルごとに期待効果で3分類できる。
期待効果の高いタイトルは、B型の増刷過多となる。

販売傾向による分類

増刷支援システムによる効果

A 初刷過多	初刷数が多すぎて増刷による修正が困難	47%	△	不必要な増刷を回避可能
B 増刷過多	増刷によって供給過多になるタイトル	21%	◎	目標返本率への誘導が可能
C ベストセラー	売上が急伸び、販売予測以上に送品が必要なもの	3%	○	目標返本率への誘導が可能