

OXFORD INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-Q
June 13, 2018

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended May 5, 2018

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 1-4365

OXFORD INDUSTRIES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Georgia 58-0831862
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

999 Peachtree Street, N.E., Suite 688, Atlanta, Georgia 30309
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(404) 659-2424
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company

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(Do not check if a smaller reporting
company)

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. "

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes
" No p

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Title of each class	Number of shares outstanding as of May 31, 2018
Common Stock, \$1 par value	16,936,543

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For the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Our SEC filings and public announcements may include forward-looking statements about future events. Generally, the words "believe," "expect," "intend," "estimate," "anticipate," "project," "will" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements, which typically are not historical in nature. We intend for all forward-looking statements contained herein, in our press releases or on our website, and all subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf, to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and the provisions of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (which Sections were adopted as part of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995). Such statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions including, without limitation, competitive conditions, which may be impacted by evolving consumer shopping patterns; the impact of economic conditions on consumer demand and spending for apparel and related products; demand for our products; timing of shipments requested by our wholesale customers; expected pricing levels; retention of and disciplined execution by key management; the timing and cost of store openings and of planned capital expenditures; weather; changes in international, federal or state tax, trade and other laws and regulations; costs of products as well as the raw materials used in those products; costs of labor; acquisition and disposition activities, including our ability to timely recognize our expected synergies from any acquisitions we pursue; expected outcomes of pending or potential litigation and regulatory actions; access to capital and/or credit markets; and factors that could affect our consolidated effective tax rate, including the impact of the recently enacted U.S. Tax Reform. Forward-looking statements reflect our expectations at the time such forward looking statements are made, based on information available at such time, and are not guarantees of performance. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, these expectations could prove inaccurate as such statements involve risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties, or other risks or uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial, materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. Important factors relating to these risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those described in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for Fiscal 2017, and those described from time to time in our future reports filed with the SEC. We caution that one should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date on which they are made. We disclaim any intention, obligation or duty to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

DEFINITIONS

As used in this report, unless the context requires otherwise, "our," "us" or "we" means Oxford Industries, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries; "SG&A" means selling, general and administrative expenses; "SEC" means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission; "FASB" means Financial Accounting Standards Board; "ASC" means the FASB Accounting Standards Codification; "GAAP" means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States; "discontinued operations" means the assets and operations of our former Ben Sherman operating group which we sold in 2015; and "U.S. Tax Reform" means the United States Tax Cuts and Jobs Act as enacted on December 22, 2017. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses or other information in this report reflect continuing operations. Additionally, the terms listed below reflect the respective period noted:

Fiscal 2019	52 weeks ending February 1, 2020
Fiscal 2018	52 weeks ending February 2, 2019
Fiscal 2017	53 weeks ended February 3, 2018
Fiscal 2016	52 weeks ended January 28, 2017
Fourth Quarter Fiscal 2018	13 weeks ending February 2, 2019
Third Quarter Fiscal 2018	13 weeks ending November 3, 2018
Second Quarter Fiscal 2018	13 weeks ending August 4, 2018
First Quarter Fiscal 2018	13 weeks ended May 5, 2018
Fourth Quarter Fiscal 2017	14 weeks ended February 3, 2018

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Third Quarter Fiscal 2017 13 weeks ended October 28, 2017

Second Quarter Fiscal 2017 13 weeks ended July 29, 2017

First Quarter Fiscal 2017 13 weeks ended April 29, 2017

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OXFORD INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except par amounts)

(unaudited)

	May 5, 2018	February 3, 2018	April 29, 2017
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,662	\$6,343	\$6,554
Receivables, net	81,274	67,542	79,042
Inventories, net	132,342	126,812	127,061
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	31,994	35,421	24,325
Total Current Assets	\$250,272	\$236,118	\$236,982
Property and equipment, net	196,734	193,533	192,734
Intangible assets, net	178,111	178,858	174,603
Goodwill	66,577	66,703	60,002
Other non-current assets, net	25,037	24,729	24,258
Total Assets	\$716,731	\$699,941	\$688,579
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$51,615	\$66,175	\$63,982
Accrued compensation	19,153	29,941	16,593
Other accrued expenses and liabilities	40,421	36,802	35,591
Liabilities related to discontinued operations	—	2,092	3,143
Total Current Liabilities	\$111,189	\$135,010	\$119,309
Long-term debt	72,244	45,809	93,289
Other non-current liabilities	73,588	74,029	69,370
Deferred taxes	16,045	15,269	16,183
Liabilities related to discontinued operations	—	—	2,022
Commitments and contingencies			
Shareholders' Equity			
Common stock, \$1.00 par value per share	16,937	16,839	16,821
Additional paid-in capital	136,297	136,664	131,011
Retained earnings	295,086	280,395	246,136
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,655)	(4,074)	(5,562)
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$443,665	\$429,824	\$388,406
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$716,731	\$699,941	\$688,579

See accompanying notes.

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OXFORD INDUSTRIES, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
 (in thousands, except per share amounts)
 (unaudited)

	First Quarter Fiscal 2018	First Quarter Fiscal 2017
Net sales	\$272,628	\$272,363
Cost of goods sold	108,482	112,953
Gross profit	\$164,146	\$159,410
SG&A	139,720	133,191
Royalties and other operating income	3,947	3,740
Operating income	\$28,373	\$29,959
Interest expense, net	781	930
Earnings before income taxes	\$27,592	\$29,029
Income taxes	7,025	11,832
Net earnings	\$20,567	\$17,197
Net earnings per share:		
Basic	\$1.24	\$1.04
Diluted	\$1.23	\$1.03
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	16,639	16,549
Diluted	16,769	16,695
Dividends declared per share	\$0.34	\$0.27

See accompanying notes.

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OXFORD INDUSTRIES, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (in thousands)
 (unaudited)

	First Quarter Fiscal 2018	First Quarter Fiscal 2017
Net earnings	\$20,567	\$17,197
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:		
Net foreign currency translation adjustment	(581)	(286)
Total other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	\$(581)	\$(286)
Comprehensive income	\$19,986	\$16,911

See accompanying notes.

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OXFORD INDUSTRIES, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (in thousands)
 (unaudited)

	First Quarter Fiscal 2018	First Quarter Fiscal 2017
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net earnings	\$20,567	\$17,197
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	9,435	9,651
Amortization of intangible assets	691	539
Equity compensation expense	1,718	1,739
Amortization of deferred financing costs	106	105
Deferred income taxes	660	2,605
Changes in working capital, net of acquisitions and dispositions:		
Receivables, net	(13,795)	(20,474)
Inventories, net	(5,763)	15,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,402	508
Current liabilities	(23,429)	(12,171)
Other non-current assets, net	(395)	7
Other non-current liabilities	(341)	(1,095)
Cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$(7,144)	\$13,611
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(302)	(225)
Purchases of property and equipment	(12,838)	(8,545)
Cash used in investing activities	\$(13,140)	\$(8,770)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Repayment of revolving credit arrangements	(64,265)	(67,373)
Proceeds from revolving credit arrangements	90,700	69,153
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	384	386
Repurchase of equity awards for employee tax withholding liabilities	(2,372)	(2,206)
Cash dividends declared and paid	(5,758)	(4,552)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$18,689	\$(4,592)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$(1,595)	\$249
Effect of foreign currency translation on cash and cash equivalents	(86)	(27)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	6,343	6,332
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$4,662	\$6,554
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest, net	\$635	\$876
Cash paid for income taxes	\$334	\$833

See accompanying notes.

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OXFORD INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

FIRST QUARTER OF FISCAL 2018

Basis of Presentation: The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP for interim financial reporting and the instructions of Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. We believe the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all normal, recurring adjustments that are necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position and results of operations as of the dates and for the periods presented. Results of operations for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for our full fiscal year. The significant accounting policies applied during the interim periods presented are consistent with the significant accounting policies described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for Fiscal 2017.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards Applicable to Future Periods

In February 2016, the FASB issued revised lease accounting guidance. The guidance will require companies to record substantially all leases as assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. For these leases, we will be required to recognize (1) a right to use asset which will represent our right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for a lease term and (2) a lease liability equal to our obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease measured on a discounted basis. Also, the revised guidance will require additional qualitative and quantitative footnote disclosures in our consolidated financial statements. This guidance will be effective in the First Quarter of Fiscal 2019 with early adoption permitted. The guidance requires the use of the modified retrospective transition approach, which includes a number of optional practical expedients that companies may elect to apply. In March 2018, the FASB approved a new, optional transition method that will provide companies the option to use the effective date as the date of initial application on transition.

We are in the process of evaluating the potential impact of the revised lease accounting guidance on our consolidated balance sheet, statement of operations and statement of cash flows, as well as our systems, processes and controls. This plan includes assessing lease arrangements, evaluating practical expedient and policy elections, implementing software to meet the accounting and reporting requirements of the guidance and identifying changes to our business processes and controls to support the adoption of the revised guidance. Considering the magnitude of our existing operating leases to our business operations, we anticipate that the new lease guidance will have a significant impact on our consolidated balance sheet by requiring the recognition of a significant amount of lease-related right of use assets and liabilities. While we are still evaluating the potential impact of the revised guidance, we do not anticipate the adoption of the guidance will have a material impact on our consolidated statement of operations and statement of cash flows.

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance on the measurement of credit losses on financial instruments. This guidance amends the impairment model by requiring companies to use a forward-looking approach based on expected losses to estimate credit losses on certain financial instruments, including trade receivables. This guidance will be effective in Fiscal 2020 with early adoption permitted. We are currently assessing the impact that adopting this guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

2. Operating Group Information: Our business is primarily operated through our Tommy Bahama, Lilly Pulitzer, Lanier Apparel and Southern Tide operating groups. We identify our operating groups based on the way our management organizes the components of our business for purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. Our operating group structure reflects a brand-focused management approach, emphasizing operational coordination and resource allocation across each brand's direct to consumer, wholesale and licensing operations, as applicable.

Tommy Bahama, Lilly Pulitzer and Southern Tide each design, source, market and distribute apparel and related products bearing their respective trademarks and license their trademarks for other product categories, while Lanier Apparel designs, sources and distributes branded and private label men's tailored clothing, sportswear and other products. Corporate and Other is a reconciling category for reporting purposes and includes our corporate offices,

substantially all financing activities, elimination of inter-segment sales, LIFO accounting adjustments for inventory, other costs that are not allocated to the operating groups and operations of our other businesses which are not included in our operating groups. Corporate and Other includes the operations of our Lyons, Georgia distribution center and The Beaufort Bonnet Company, which we refer to as TBBC, which we acquired in December 2017. Our LIFO inventory pool does not correspond to our operating group definitions; therefore, LIFO inventory accounting adjustments are not allocated to our operating groups. For a more extensive description of our operating groups, see Part I, Item 1. Business included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for Fiscal 2017. The table below presents certain financial information (in thousands) about our operating groups, as well as Corporate and Other.

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	First Quarter Fiscal 2018	First Quarter Fiscal 2017
Net sales		
Tommy Bahama	\$ 167,132	\$ 172,496
Lilly Pulitzer	68,627	63,343
Lanier Apparel	19,909	23,356
Southern Tide	13,472	12,642
Corporate and Other	3,488	526
Total net sales	\$ 272,628	\$ 272,363
Depreciation and amortization		
Tommy Bahama	\$ 7,066	\$ 7,574
Lilly Pulitzer	2,479	1,995
Lanier Apparel	141	148
Southern Tide	125	106
Corporate and Other	315	367
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 10,126	\$ 10,190
Operating income (loss)		
Tommy Bahama	\$ 14,303	\$ 16,038
Lilly Pulitzer	15,826	17,687
Lanier Apparel	362	858
Southern Tide	2,487	2,104
Corporate and Other	(4,605)	(6,728)
Total operating income	\$ 28,373	\$ 29,959
Interest expense, net	781	930
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 27,592	\$ 29,029

3. **Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss:** Substantially all amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive loss in our consolidated balance sheets, as well as any related changes, for each period presented, reflect the net foreign currency translation adjustment related to our Tommy Bahama operations in Canada, Japan and Australia. No amounts of accumulated other comprehensive loss were reclassified to our consolidated statements of operations during any period presented.

4. **Income Taxes:** U.S. Tax Reform, as enacted on December 22, 2017, made significant changes in the taxation of our domestic and foreign earnings. The federal corporate tax rate was lowered from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018, resulting in a blended federal rate applicable to our fiscal year ended February 3, 2018 to reflect the weighted average of the rate applicable to the period prior to the effective date and the period on and after the effective date. The change in the federal corporate tax rate also required revaluation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities to reflect the enacted rate at which we expect those differences to reverse. U.S. Tax Reform moved the U.S. to a territorial taxation system under which the earnings of foreign subsidiaries will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax upon distribution and imposed a one-time transition tax on the amount of previously untaxed earnings of those foreign subsidiaries measured as of November 2, 2017 or December 31, 2017, whichever resulted in the greater taxable amount. Additional changes included the increase in bonus depreciation available for certain assets acquired after September 27, 2017 and limitations on the deduction for certain expenses, including executive compensation and interest incurred in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. New taxes were imposed related to foreign income including, for years beginning after December 31, 2017, a tax on global intangible low-taxed income (“GILTI”), disallowance of deductions for certain payments (the base erosion anti-abuse tax, or “BEAT”) and new deductions enacted for certain foreign-derived intangible income (“FDII”).

The SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (“SAB 118”), which provides us with up to one year to finalize accounting for the impacts of U.S. Tax Reform. Since our initial accounting for U.S Tax Reform impact is incomplete, we may include provisional amounts when reasonable estimates can be made or continue to apply the prior tax law if a reasonable estimate cannot be made. In accordance with SAB 118, as of May 5, 2018 and February 3, 2018, we estimated provisional tax amounts related to our deferred income tax assets and liabilities, including the impacts of the change in the federal corporate tax rate, deductions for executive compensation, our indefinite reinvestment assertion, the transition tax, GILTI, BEAT and FDII. Also,

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as of May 5, 2018 and February 3, 2018, we have not yet elected an accounting policy related to how we will account for GILTI and therefore have not provided any deferred tax impacts of GILTI in our consolidated financial statements. Further, as of May 5, 2018 and February 3, 2018, we continue to assert that our investments in foreign subsidiaries and related earnings are permanently reinvested outside of the United States on a provisional basis, and thus we have not recorded any deferred tax liabilities related to these investments and earnings.

As a result of the provisional revaluation impact on our deferred taxes and certain other items related to U.S. Tax Reform, we recognized a reduction in tax expense of \$11.5 million in our Fiscal 2017 statement of operations. During the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018, we did not recognize any measurement period adjustments to the provisional amounts recognized during Fiscal 2017. We are still finalizing our calculations related to the impact of U.S. Tax Reform. In accordance with SAB 118, we are required to finalize our accounting for the impacts of U.S. Tax Reform during Fiscal 2018.

The effective tax rate for the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 decreased from the First Quarter of Fiscal 2017, primarily due to the lower federal corporate tax rate resulting from U.S. Tax Reform. Our effective tax rate for the full year of Fiscal 2018 is expected to be approximately 26%, which includes the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% and state income taxes, net of the related federal income tax benefit; the rate differential related to foreign operations; valuation allowances against operating losses and other carryforwards; the excess tax benefit related to restricted stock vesting; and any other items impacting the effective tax rate. In addition to the typical items that may result in an effective tax rate that differs from our expectations, the effective rate for Fiscal 2018 may vary from 26% as a result of adjustments to the provisional amounts recognized for U.S. Tax Reform as discussed above. The final impact of U.S. Tax Reform may differ from our provisional amounts recognized in Fiscal 2017 due to, among other things, additional regulatory guidance that may be issued, us obtaining additional information to refine our estimated tax amounts and changes in current interpretations and assumptions.

5. Accounting Standards Adopted in Fiscal 2018:

Revenue Recognition for Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance which provided a single, comprehensive accounting model for revenue arising from contracts with customers. This guidance was revised and clarified through supplemental adoption guidance subsequent to May 2014. This new revenue recognition guidance superseded most of the prior revenue recognition guidance, which specified that revenue should be recognized when risks and rewards transfer to a customer. Under the new guidance, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received for those goods and services pursuant to a five-step approach: (1) identify the contracts with the customer; (2) identify the separate performance obligations in the contracts; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to separate performance obligations; and (5) recognize revenue when, or as, each performance obligation is satisfied. The new guidance also requires additional disclosures about the nature, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments.

We adopted the revised revenue recognition guidance as of the first day of the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 using the modified retrospective method, applying the guidance only to contracts that were not completed prior to Fiscal 2018. We have implemented this guidance for all contracts at the effective date. There was no adjustment for the cumulative effect of applying the guidance to retained earnings upon adoption. We have changed our accounting policies and practices and designed and implemented specific controls over our evaluation of the impact of the new guidance, including disclosure requirements and the collection of relevant data for the reporting process.

Our revenue streams consist of direct to consumer sales, including retail store, e-commerce and restaurant operations, and wholesale sales, as well as royalty income, which is included in royalties and other income in our consolidated statements of operations. The table below quantifies the amount of net sales by distribution channel (in thousands) and

as a percentage of net sales.

	First Quarter of		First Quarter of	
	Fiscal 2018		Fiscal 2017	
Retail	\$ 107,735	40 %	\$ 102,663	38 %
E-commerce	44,522	16 %	35,673	13 %
Restaurant	25,293	9 %	23,409	9 %
Wholesale	94,376	35 %	109,850	40 %
Other	702	— %	768	— %
Net sales	\$ 272,628	100 %	\$ 272,363	100 %

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The tables below provide net sales by operating group (in thousands) and the percentage of net sales by distribution channel for each operating group.

	First Quarter of Fiscal 2018					
	Net Sales	Retail	E-commerce	Restaurant	Wholesale	Other
Tommy Bahama	\$ 167,132	46%	15%	15%	24%	—%
Lilly Pulitzer	68,627	44%	24%	—%	32%	—%
Lanier Apparel	19,909	—%	—%	—%	100%	—%
Southern Tide	13,472	—%	12%	—%	88%	—%
Corporate and Other	3,488	—%	60%	—%	23%	17%

	First Quarter of Fiscal 2017					
	Net Sales	Retail	E-commerce	Restaurant	Wholesale	Other
Tommy Bahama	\$ 172,496	46%	12%	14%	28%	—%
Lilly Pulitzer	63,343	37%	20%	—%	43%	—%
Lanier Apparel	23,356	—%	—%	—%	100%	—%
Southern Tide	12,642	—%	12%	—%	88%	—%
Corporate and Other	526	—%	—%	—%	—%	100%

Revenue is recognized when performance obligations under the terms of the contracts with our customers are satisfied. Our performance obligation generally consists of delivering our products to our direct to consumer and wholesale customers. Control of the products is generally transferred upon providing the products to consumers in our brick and mortar retail stores and restaurants, upon physical delivery of the products to consumers in our e-commerce operations and upon shipment from the distribution center to customers in our wholesale operations. Once control is transferred to the customer, we have completed our performance obligations related to the contract. After completion of our performance obligation, we have an unconditional right to consideration as outlined in the contract. Our receivables resulting from contracts with customers in our direct to consumer operations are generally collected within a few days, upon settlement of the credit card transaction. Our receivables resulting from contracts with our customers in our wholesale operations are generally collected within one quarter, in accordance with established credit terms. All of our performance obligations under the terms of our contracts with customers in our direct to consumer and wholesale operations have an expected original duration of one year or less. Our revenue, including any freight income, is recognized net of applicable taxes in our consolidated statements of operations.

In our direct to consumer operations, consumers have certain rights to return products within a specified period and are eligible for certain point of sale discounts, thus retail store, e-commerce and restaurant revenues are recorded net of estimated returns and discounts, as applicable. The sales return allowance is recognized on a gross basis, with the recognition of a return liability for the estimated amount of sales that would be returned and a return asset for the right to recover the goods returned by the customer, measured at the previous carrying amounts of the goods. The value of inventory associated with right to recover the goods returned are included in prepaid expenses and other current assets in our consolidated balance sheet as of May 5, 2018, whereas in all prior periods those amounts were included in inventories. The changes in the return liability are recognized in net sales in our consolidated statements of operations and the changes in the return asset are recognized in cost of goods sold in our consolidated statements of operations for all periods presented.

In the ordinary course in certain of our wholesale operations, we offer discounts, allowances and cooperative advertising support to our wholesale customers. Certain of these arrangements are written agreements, while others may be implied by customary practices or expectations in the industry. Wholesale sales are recorded net of such discounts, allowances and cooperative advertising support for our customers, operational chargebacks and provisions for estimated wholesale returns. As certain allowances, other deductions and returns are not finalized until the end of a season, program or other event which may not have occurred yet, we estimate such discounts, allowances and returns on an ongoing basis to estimate the consideration from the customer that we expect to ultimately receive. In accordance with the new revenue recognition guidance, we only recognize revenue to the extent that it is probable that we will not recognize a significant reversal of revenue when the uncertainties related to the variability are ultimately

resolved. Significant considerations in determining our estimates for discounts, allowances, operational chargebacks and returns for wholesale customers may include historical and current trends, agreements with customers, projected seasonal results, an evaluation of current economic conditions, specific program or product expectations and retailer performance. We record the discounts, returns and allowances as a reduction to net sales in our consolidated statements of operations and as a reduction to receivables, net in our consolidated balance sheets, with the estimated value of inventory expected to be returned in prepaid expenses and other current assets in our consolidated balance

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sheets as of May 5, 2018. As of May 5, 2018, February 3, 2018 and April 29, 2017, reserve balances recorded as a reduction to receivables related to these items were \$6 million, \$7 million and \$9 million, respectively.

In addition to trade and other receivables, an income tax receivable of \$5 million is included in receivables, net in our consolidated balance sheet as of both May 5, 2018 and February 3, 2018, with no material income tax receivable as of April 29, 2017. Substantially all other amounts recognized in receivables, net as of those dates represent receivables related to contracts with customers. As of May 5, 2018, prepaid expenses and other current assets includes \$3 million representing the estimate of the value of inventory for wholesale and direct to consumer sales returns, which would have been recognized in inventories pursuant to the previous guidance, while the estimated sales returns amount of \$5 million for expected direct to consumer returns is classified in other accrued expenses and liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet as of May 5, 2018. We do not have any significant contract assets related to contracts with customers, other than receivables and the value of inventory associated with reserves for expected sales returns, as of May 5, 2018, February 3, 2018 or April 29, 2017. In addition to our estimated return amounts, our contract liabilities related to contracts with customers include gift cards and merchandise credits issued by us, which do not have an expiration date, but are redeemable on demand by the holder of the card. Substantially all gift cards and merchandise credits are redeemed within one year of issuance.

Gift cards and merchandise credits are recorded as a liability until our performance obligation is satisfied, which occurs when redeemed by the consumer, at which point revenue is recognized. However, we recognize breakage income for gift cards and merchandise credits using the redemption recognition method, subject to applicable laws in certain states. Contract liabilities for gift cards purchased by consumers and merchandise credits received by customers but not yet redeemed, less any breakage income recognized to date, is included in other accrued expenses and liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets and totaled \$10 million, \$10 million and \$9 million as of May 5, 2018, February 3, 2018, and April 29, 2017, respectively. Gift card breakage, which was not material in any period presented, is included in net sales in our consolidated statements of operations.

Royalties from the license of our owned brands, which are generally based on the greater of a percentage of the licensee's actual net sales or a contractually determined minimum royalty amount, are recognized over time based upon the guaranteed minimum levels and adjusted as sales data, or estimates thereof, is received from licensees. Royalty income represents substantially all of the amounts included in royalties and other operating income in our consolidated statements of operations.

We have made the following accounting policy elections and practical expedients related to the new revenue recognition guidance:

- We exclude any taxes collected from customers that are remitted to taxing authorities from net sales;
- We deem charges incurred by us before and after the customer obtains control of goods, as applicable, as fulfillment costs;
- As customer payment terms are less than one year from the transfer of goods, we do not adjust receivable amounts for the effects of time value of money; and
- We utilize the portfolio approach when multiple contracts or performance obligations are involved in the determination of revenue recognition.

We do not believe the use of any practical expedients utilized by us had a material impact on our financial statements upon our adoption of the revised guidance.

Deferred income taxes for intra-entity asset transfers

In October 2016, the FASB issued guidance on the recognition of current and deferred income taxes for intra-entity asset transfers. The revised guidance requires an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset (other than inventory) when the transfer occurs. We adopted this guidance in the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018, resulting in a \$0.1 million reduction to retained earnings as of February 4, 2018 and no impact on net earnings for any period presented.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contained in this report and the consolidated financial statements, notes to consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for Fiscal 2017.

OVERVIEW

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We are a global apparel company that designs, sources, markets and distributes products bearing the trademarks of our Tommy Bahama, Lilly Pulitzer and Southern Tide lifestyle brands, other owned brands and licensed brands as well as private label apparel products. During Fiscal 2017, 92% of our net sales were from products bearing brands that we own, and 66% of our net sales were through our direct to consumer channels of distribution. In Fiscal 2017, 97% of our consolidated net sales were to customers located in the United States, with the sales outside the United States consisting primarily of our Tommy Bahama sales in Canada and the Asia-Pacific region.

Our business strategy is to develop and market compelling lifestyle brands and products that evoke a strong emotional response from our target consumers. We consider lifestyle brands to be those brands that have a clearly defined and targeted point of view inspired by an appealing lifestyle or attitude. Furthermore, we believe lifestyle brands that create an emotional connection, like Tommy Bahama, Lilly Pulitzer and Southern Tide, can command greater loyalty and higher price points at retail and create licensing opportunities, which may drive higher earnings. We believe the attraction of a lifestyle brand depends on creating compelling product, effectively communicating the respective lifestyle brand message and distributing products to consumers where and when they want them.

Our ability to compete successfully in styling and marketing is directly related to our proficiency in foreseeing changes and trends in fashion and consumer preference and presenting appealing products for consumers. Our design-led, commercially informed lifestyle brand operations strive to provide exciting, differentiated products each season.

To further strengthen each lifestyle brand's connections with consumers, we directly communicate with consumers through digital and print media on a regular basis. We believe our ability to effectively communicate the images, lifestyle and products of our brands and create an emotional connection with consumers is critical to the success of our brands. Our advertising for our brands often attempts to convey the lifestyle of the brand as well as a specific product. We distribute our owned lifestyle branded products primarily through our direct to consumer channels, consisting of our Tommy Bahama and Lilly Pulitzer retail stores and our e-commerce sites for Tommy Bahama, Lilly Pulitzer and Southern Tide, and through our wholesale distribution channels. Our direct to consumer operations provide us with the opportunity to interact directly with our customers, present to them a broad assortment of our current season products and immerse them in the theme of the lifestyle brand. We believe that presenting our products in a setting specifically designed to showcase the lifestyle on which the brands are based enhances the image of our brands. Our Tommy Bahama and Lilly Pulitzer full-price retail stores provide high visibility for our brands and products and allow us to stay close to the preferences of our consumers, while also providing a platform for long-term growth for the brands. In Tommy Bahama, we also operate a limited number of restaurants, including Marlin Bars, generally adjacent to a Tommy Bahama full-price retail store location, which we believe further enhance the brand's image with consumers. Additionally, our e-commerce websites, which represented 19% of our consolidated net sales in Fiscal 2017, provide the opportunity to increase revenues by reaching a larger population of consumers and at the same time allow our brands to provide a broader range of products.

The wholesale operations of our lifestyle brands complement our direct to consumer operations and provide access to a larger group of consumers. As we seek to maintain the integrity of our lifestyle brands by limiting promotional activity in our full-price retail stores and e-commerce websites, we generally target wholesale customers that follow this same approach in their stores. Our wholesale customers for our Tommy Bahama, Lilly Pulitzer and Southern Tide brands generally include various specialty stores, including Signature Stores for Lilly Pulitzer and Southern Tide, better department stores and multi-branded e-commerce retailers.

Within our Lanier Apparel operating group, we sell tailored clothing and sportswear products under licensed brands, private labels and owned brands. Lanier Apparel's customers include department stores, discount and off-price retailers, warehouse clubs, national chains, specialty retailers, multi-branded e-commerce retailers and others throughout the United States.

All of our operating groups operate in highly competitive apparel markets in which numerous U.S. and foreign-based apparel firms compete. No single apparel firm or small group of apparel firms dominates the apparel industry, and our direct competitors vary by operating group and distribution channel. We believe the principal competitive factors in the apparel industry are reputation, value, and image of brand names; design; consumer preference; price; quality; marketing; product fulfillment capabilities; and customer service.

The disposal of discontinued, end of season or excess inventory is an ongoing part of any apparel business, and our operating groups have historically utilized a variety of methods to sell such inventory, including outlet stores in Tommy Bahama, e-commerce flash sales on our various e-commerce websites, and off-price retailers. Our focus in disposing of the excess inventory for our lifestyle brands is to do so in a brand appropriate setting and achieve an acceptable margin.

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The apparel industry is cyclical and very dependent upon the overall level and focus of discretionary consumer spending, which changes as consumer preferences and regional, domestic and international economic conditions change. Increasingly, consumers are choosing to spend less of their discretionary spending on certain product categories, including apparel, while spending more on services and other product categories. Further, negative economic conditions often have a longer and more severe impact on the apparel industry than on other industries. We believe the changes in consumer preferences for discretionary spending, the current global economic conditions and economic uncertainty continue to impact the business of each of our operating groups, and the apparel industry as a whole.

We believe the retail apparel market is evolving very rapidly and in ways that are having a disruptive impact on traditional fashion retailing. The application of technology, including the internet and mobile devices, to fashion retail provides consumers increasing access to multiple, responsive distribution platforms and an unprecedented ability to communicate directly with brands and retailers. As a result, consumers may have more information and greater control over information they receive as well as broader, faster and cheaper access to goods than ever before. This, along with the coming of age of the “millennial” generation, is revolutionizing the way that consumers shop for fashion and other goods. The evidence of the evolution is apparent with weakness and store closures for certain department stores and mall-based retailers, decreased consumer retail traffic, a more promotional retail environment, expansion of off-price and discount retailers, and a shift from bricks and mortar to internet purchasing. These changes may require that brands and retailers approach their operations, including marketing and advertising, differently than historical practices.

While this evolution in the fashion retail industry presents significant risks, especially for traditional retailers who fail or are unable to adapt, we believe it also presents a tremendous opportunity for brands and retailers to capitalize on the changing consumer environment. We believe our brands have true competitive advantages in this new retailing paradigm, and we are leveraging technology to serve our consumers when and where they want to be served. We continue to believe that our lifestyle brands, with their strong emotional connections with consumers, are well suited to succeed and thrive in the long-term while managing the various challenges facing our industry.

Specifically, we believe our lifestyle brands have opportunities for long-term growth in our direct to consumer businesses. We anticipate increased sales in our e-commerce operations, which are expected to grow at a faster rate than bricks and mortar comparable store sales. We also believe growth can be achieved through prudent expansion of bricks and mortar full-price retail store operations and modest comparable full-price retail store sales increases. Despite the changes in the retail environment, we expect there will continue to be desirable locations for additional stores.

We believe our lifestyle brands have an opportunity for modest sales increases in their wholesale businesses in the long-term. However, we must be diligent in our effort to avoid compromising the integrity of our brands by maintaining or growing sales with wholesale customers that may not be aligned with our long-term strategy. This is particularly important with the challenges in the department store channel, which represented approximately 14% of our consolidated net sales in Fiscal 2017, compared to approximately 16% in Fiscal 2016. As a result, this management of our wholesale distribution for our lifestyle brands is likely to result in lower wholesale sales in Fiscal 2018, as well as in the near-term future, as we may reduce the amount of sales to certain wholesale accounts by reducing the number of doors that carry our product, reducing the volume sold for a particular door or exiting the account altogether. We anticipate that sales increases in our wholesale businesses in the long-term will stem primarily from current customers adding within their existing door count and increasing their online business; increased sales to online retailers; and our selective addition of new wholesale customers who generally follow a retail model with limited discounting and who present and merchandise our products in a way that is consistent with our full-price, direct to consumer distribution strategy. We also believe that there are opportunities for modest sales growth for Lanier Apparel in the future through new product programs and licenses.

We believe we must continue to invest in our lifestyle brands to take advantage of their long-term growth opportunities. Investments include capital expenditures primarily related to the direct to consumer operations such as technology enhancements, e-commerce initiatives and retail store and restaurant build-out for new, relocated or remodeled locations, as well as distribution center and administrative office expansion initiatives. Additionally, we anticipate increased advertising, employment and other costs to support ongoing business operations and fuel future sales growth. Fiscal 2018 advertising expense is expected to increase for each of our brands with a focus on new consumer acquisition as well as consumer retention and engagement.

In the midst of the changes in our industry, an important initiative for us in Fiscal 2017 was to increase the profitability of the Tommy Bahama business. These initiatives generally focused on increasing gross margin and operating margin through efforts such as: product cost reductions; selective price increases; reducing inventory purchases; redefining our approach to inventory clearance; effectively managing controllable and discretionary operating expenses; taking a more conservative approach to retail store openings and lease renewals; and continuing our efforts to reduce Asia-Pacific operating losses. In

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Fiscal 2017, we made progress with these initiatives and expect to make additional progress in Fiscal 2018.

We continue to believe it is important to maintain a strong balance sheet and liquidity. We believe positive cash flow from operations in the future, coupled with the strength of our balance sheet and liquidity, will provide us with sufficient resources to fund future investments in our owned lifestyle brands. While we believe we have significant opportunities to appropriately deploy our capital and resources in our existing lifestyle brands, we will continue to evaluate opportunities to add additional lifestyle brands to our portfolio if we identify appropriate targets that meet our investment criteria. With the evolving fashion retail environment, our interest in acquiring smaller brands and earlier stage companies is evolving, particularly where we may have the opportunity to more fully integrate the brand into our existing infrastructure and shared services functions.

Important factors relating to certain risks, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict, which could impact our business are described in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for Fiscal 2017.

The following table sets forth our consolidated operating results from continuing operations (in thousands, except per share amounts) for the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 compared to the First Quarter of Fiscal 2017:

	First Quarter Fiscal 2018	First Quarter Fiscal 2017
Net sales	\$272,628	\$272,363
Operating income	\$28,373	\$29,959
Net earnings	\$20,567	\$17,197
Net earnings per diluted share	\$1.23	\$1.03

The higher net earnings per diluted share in the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 was primarily due to (1) the lower effective tax rate resulting from U.S. Tax Reform as discussed in Note 4, (2) the improved operating results in Corporate and Other, including the favorable impact of LIFO accounting, and (3) the increased operating income in Southern Tide. These items were partially offset by lower operating income in Lilly Pulitzer, Tommy Bahama and Lanier Apparel primarily due to lower wholesale sales in each of these operating groups as well as higher SG&A in Tommy Bahama and Lilly Pulitzer. Changes in operating results by group are discussed below.

COMPARABLE STORE SALES

We often disclose comparable store sales in order to provide additional information regarding changes in our results of operations between periods. Our disclosures of comparable store sales include net sales from full-price retail stores and our e-commerce sites, excluding sales associated with e-commerce flash clearance sales. We believe that the inclusion of both our full-price retail stores and e-commerce sites in the comparable store sales disclosures is a more meaningful way of reporting our comparable store sales results, given similar inventory planning, allocation and return policies, as well as our cross-channel marketing and other initiatives for the direct to consumer channel. For our comparable store sales disclosures, we exclude (1) outlet store sales, warehouse sales and e-commerce flash clearance sales, as those clearance sales are used primarily to liquidate end of season inventory, which may vary significantly depending on the level of end of season inventory on hand and generally occur at lower gross margins than our non-clearance direct to consumer sales, and (2) restaurant sales, as we do not currently believe that the inclusion of restaurant sales in our comparable store sales disclosures is meaningful in assessing our consolidated results of operations. Comparable store sales information reflects net sales, including shipping and handling revenues, if any, associated with product sales.

For purposes of our disclosures, we consider a comparable store to be, in addition to our e-commerce sites, a physical full-price retail store that was owned and open as of the beginning of the prior fiscal year and which did not have during the relevant periods, and is not within the current fiscal year scheduled to have, (1) a remodel or other event resulting in the store being closed for an extended period of time (which we define as a period of two weeks or longer), (2) a greater than 15% change in the size of the retail space due to expansion, reduction or relocation to a new retail space, (3) a relocation to a new space that was significantly different from the prior retail space, or (4) a closing or opening of a Tommy Bahama restaurant adjacent to the full-price retail store. For those stores which are excluded from comparable stores based on the preceding sentence, the stores continue to be excluded from comparable store sales until the criteria for a new store is met subsequent to the remodel, relocation or restaurant closing or opening, or other event. A store that is remodeled will generally continue to be included in our comparable store sales metrics as a store is not typically closed for longer than a two-week period during a remodel; however, in some cases a store may be closed for more than two weeks during a remodel. A store that is relocated

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generally will not be included in our comparable store sales metrics until that store has been open in the relocated space for the entirety of the prior fiscal year because the size or other characteristics of the store typically change significantly from the prior location. Additionally, any stores that were closed during the prior fiscal year or current fiscal year, or which we expect to close or vacate in the current fiscal year, are excluded from the definition of comparable store sales.

Because Fiscal 2017 had 53 weeks, each fiscal quarter in Fiscal 2018 starts and ends one calendar week later than in Fiscal 2017 (e.g., the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 is the period from February 4, 2018 to May 5, 2018, inclusive, while the First Quarter of Fiscal 2017 is the period from January 29, 2017 to April 29, 2017, inclusive). Due to the significant seasonality of our direct to consumer sales, particularly during the first and second fiscal quarters each year, as well as the timing of our merchandising and marketing initiatives, the one-week shift may significantly impact our comparable store sales if presented on a fiscal period basis. To provide a more accurate assessment of our Fiscal 2018 comparable store productivity, we are presenting our Fiscal 2018 comparable store sales on a calendar-adjusted basis by comparing the Fiscal 2018 period to the comparable calendar period in the preceding year, rather than the comparable fiscal period in the preceding year. By way of example, our First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 comparable store sales presentation compares the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 to the 13-week period ended May 6, 2017. Except as otherwise specified, all references to comparable store sales during Fiscal 2018 contained in this report refer to the calendar-adjusted comparable store sales as opposed to the fiscal period comparable store sales.

Definitions and calculations of comparable store sales differ among retail companies, and therefore comparable store sales metrics disclosed by us may not be comparable to the metrics disclosed by other companies.

STORE COUNT

The table below provides store count information for Tommy Bahama and Lilly Pulitzer as of the dates specified.

	May 5, 2018	February 3, 2018	April 29, 2017	January 28, 2017
Tommy Bahama Full-Price Retail Stores	111	110	112	111
Tommy Bahama Retail-Restaurant Locations	18	18	17	17
Tommy Bahama Outlet Stores	38	38	40	40
Total Tommy Bahama Retail Locations	167	166	169	168
Lilly Pulitzer Full-Price Retail Stores	59	57	41	40
Total Oxford Retail Locations	226	223	210	208

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FIRST QUARTER OF FISCAL 2018 COMPARED TO FIRST QUARTER OF FISCAL 2017

The following table sets forth the specified line items in our unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations both in dollars (in thousands) and as a percentage of net sales. The table also sets forth the dollar change and the percentage change of the data as compared to the same period of the prior year. We have calculated all percentages based on actual data, but percentage columns may not add due to rounding.

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	First Quarter Fiscal 2018	First Quarter Fiscal 2017	\$ Change	% Change
Net sales	\$272,628 100.0%	\$272,363 100.0%	\$265	0.1 %
Cost of goods sold	108,482 39.8 %	112,953 41.5 %	(4,471)	(4.0) %
Gross profit	\$164,146 60.2 %	\$159,410 58.5 %	\$4,736	3.0 %
SG&A	139,720 51.2 %	133,191 48.9 %	6,529	4.9 %
Royalties and other operating income	3,947 1.4 %	3,740 1.4 %	207	5.5 %
Operating income	\$28,373 10.4 %	\$29,959 11.0 %	\$(1,586)	(5.3) %
Interest expense, net	781 0.3 %	930 0.3 %	(149)	(16.0) %
Earnings before income taxes	\$27,592 10.1 %	\$29,029 10.7 %	\$(1,437)	(5.0) %
Income taxes	7,025 2.6 %	11,832 4.3 %	(4,807)	(40.6) %
Net earnings	\$20,567 7.5 %	\$17,197 6.3 %	\$3,370	19.6 %

The discussion and tables below compare certain line items included in our statements of operations for the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 to the First Quarter of Fiscal 2017. Each dollar and percentage change provided reflects the change between these fiscal periods unless indicated otherwise. Each dollar and share amount included in the tables is in thousands except for per share amounts. Individual line items of our consolidated statements of operations may not be directly comparable to those of our competitors, as classification of certain expenses may vary by company. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses or other information in this report reflect continuing operations.

Net Sales

	First Quarter Fiscal 2018	First Quarter Fiscal 2017	\$ Change	% Change
Tommy Bahama	\$167,132	\$172,496	\$(5,364)	(3.1) %
Lilly Pulitzer	68,627	63,343	5,284	8.3 %
Lanier Apparel	19,909	23,356	(3,447)	(14.8) %
Southern Tide	13,472	12,642	830	6.6 %
Corporate and Other	3,488	526	2,962	NM
Total net sales	\$272,628	\$272,363	\$265	0.1 %

Consolidated net sales increased \$0.3 million, or 0.1%, in the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 compared to the First Quarter of Fiscal 2017. The increase in consolidated net sales includes (1) a \$7 million increase in direct to consumer sales at comparable stores resulting from the calendar shift in Fiscal 2018, (2) an incremental net sales increase of \$7 million associated with the operation of non-comp full-price retail stores in Lilly Pulitzer and Tommy Bahama as well as the operation of an e-commerce website by The Beaufort Bonnet Company, which we refer to as TBBC, which is a business we acquired in the Fourth Quarter of Fiscal 2017, (3) a \$2 million increase in restaurant sales in Tommy Bahama and (4) a \$1 million, or 1%, calendar-adjusted comparable store sales increase from \$120 million in the 13-week period ended May 6, 2017 to \$122 million in the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018, driven by positive e-commerce comparable store sales in both Tommy Bahama and Lilly Pulitzer. These increases in consolidated net sales were partially offset by (1) a \$15 million decrease in wholesale sales, consisting of decreases in Tommy Bahama, Lilly Pulitzer and Lanier Apparel, and (2) a \$2 million decrease in net sales through our off-price direct to consumer clearance channels in Tommy Bahama. By way of comparison, on a fiscal period basis, consolidated comparable store sales increased 8% in the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 relative to the First Quarter of Fiscal 2017. The changes in net sales by operating group are discussed below.

The following table presents the proportion of our consolidated net sales by distribution channel for each period presented:

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	First Quarter Fiscal 2018		First Quarter Fiscal 2017	
Full-price retail stores and outlets	40	%	38	%
E-commerce	16	%	13	%
Restaurant	9	%	9	%
Wholesale	35	%	40	%
Total	100	%	100	%

Tommy Bahama:

The Tommy Bahama net sales decrease of \$5 million, or 3.1%, was primarily driven by (1) a \$9 million decrease in wholesale sales, including decreases in full-price wholesale sales as Tommy Bahama continues to manage its exposure to department stores by reducing department store door count and off-price wholesale sales as Tommy Bahama disposed of a more significant amount of aged inventory in the First Quarter of Fiscal 2017, (2) a \$2 million decrease in off-price direct to consumer sales, reflecting lower sales in outlet stores including decreases in existing stores and the closure of certain outlet stores, (3) a \$1 million, or 1%, decrease in calendar-adjusted comparable store sales from \$85 million in the 13-week period ended May 6, 2017 to \$84 million in the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018, reflecting the impact of a cool, wet spring in much of the United States, which offset the positive e-commerce comparable store sales, and (4) a \$1 million decrease in non-comp full-price retail stores due to certain retail store closures in the twelve months ended May 5, 2018. These decreases were partially offset by (1) a \$5 million increase in direct to consumer sales at comparable stores resulting from the calendar shift in Fiscal 2018 and (2) a \$2 million increase in restaurant sales resulting from increased sales at existing restaurants as well as sales at a new restaurant location in Plano, Texas which opened in the Third Quarter of Fiscal 2017. By way of comparison, on a fiscal period basis, Tommy Bahama comparable store sales increased 5% in the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 relative to the First Quarter of Fiscal 2017. The following table presents the proportion of net sales by distribution channel for Tommy Bahama for each period presented:

	First Quarter Fiscal 2018		First Quarter Fiscal 2017	
Full-price retail stores and outlets	46	%	46	%
E-commerce	15	%	12	%
Restaurant	15	%	14	%
Wholesale	24	%	28	%
Total	100	%	100	%

Lilly Pulitzer:

The Lilly Pulitzer net sales increase of \$5 million, or 8.3%, was primarily a result of (1) an incremental net sales increase of \$5 million associated with the operation of non-comp full-price retail stores, including stores opened by Lilly Pulitzer and the 12 Signature Stores acquired in Fiscal 2017, (2) a \$3 million increase in direct to consumer sales at comparable stores resulting from the calendar shift in Fiscal 2018 and (3) a \$2 million, or 7%, increase in calendar-adjusted comparable store sales from \$34 million in the 13-week period ended May 6, 2017 to \$36 million in the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018, with increases in both e-commerce and retail store comparable store sales. These increases were partially offset by a \$5 million decrease in wholesale sales, reflecting Lilly Pulitzer's efforts to manage its exposure to department stores and the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 not including any wholesale sales to the Signature Stores acquired in Fiscal 2017. By way of comparison, on a fiscal period basis, Lilly Pulitzer comparable

store sales increased 16% in the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 relative to the First Quarter of Fiscal 2017. The following table presents the proportion of net sales by distribution channel for Lilly Pulitzer for each period presented:

	First Quarter Fiscal 2018	First Quarter Fiscal 2017		
Full-price retail stores	44	37	%	%
E-commerce	24	20	%	%
Wholesale	32	43	%	%
Total	100	100	%	%

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Lanier Apparel:

The decrease in net sales for Lanier Apparel of \$3 million, or 14.8%, was due to decreased sales in various programs resulting from lower volume and the exit from certain programs and customers, including the impact of a customer who filed for bankruptcy. These sales reductions were partially offset by higher sales in other programs, including initial shipments for certain programs.

Southern Tide:

The increase in net sales for Southern Tide of \$1 million, or 6.6%, was due to increased wholesale sales, primarily driven by initial sales to recently opened Signature Stores, and higher e-commerce sales. The following table presents the proportion of net sales by distribution channel for Southern Tide for each period presented:

	First Quarter Fiscal 2018	First Quarter Fiscal 2017		
E-commerce	12	12	%	%
Wholesale	88	88	%	%
Total	100	100	%	%

Corporate and Other:

Corporate and Other net sales primarily consist of the net sales of TBBC, which include e-commerce and wholesale operations, and our Lyons, Georgia distribution center operations. The increase in net sales was primarily due to the December 2017 acquisition of TBBC.

Gross Profit

The table below presents gross profit by operating group and in total for the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 and the First Quarter of Fiscal 2017, as well as the change between those two periods. Our gross profit and gross margin, which is calculated as gross profit divided by net sales, may not be directly comparable to those of our competitors, as the statement of operations classification of certain expenses may vary by company.

	First Quarter Fiscal 2018	First Quarter Fiscal 2017	\$ Change	% Change
Tommy Bahama	\$ 104,290	\$ 105,157	\$ (867)	(0.8)%
Lilly Pulitzer	45,505	42,137	3,368	8.0%
Lanier Apparel	5,968	7,013	(1,045)	(14.9)%
Southern Tide	6,737	6,497	240	3.7%
Corporate and Other	1,646	(1,394)	3,040	NM
Total gross profit	\$ 164,146	\$ 159,410	\$ 4,736	3.0%
LIFO charge included in Corporate and Other	\$ 287	\$ 1,707		
Inventory step-up charges for TBBC	\$ 157	\$ —		

included in
Corporate and
Other

The increase in consolidated gross profit was due to a higher gross margin primarily resulting from a change in sales mix with direct to consumer sales representing a greater proportion of sales in the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 and the net favorable impact of LIFO accounting. Changes in gross margin by operating group are discussed below. The table below presents gross margin by operating group and in total for the First Quarter of Fiscal 2018 and the First Quarter of Fiscal 2017.

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	First Quarter Fiscal 2018	First Quarter Fiscal 2017
Tommy Bahama	62.4 %	61.0 %
Lilly Pulitzer	66.3 %	66.5 %
Lanier Apparel	30.0 %	