

NAICS 44132 - Tire Dealers; Region(s): US, Florida

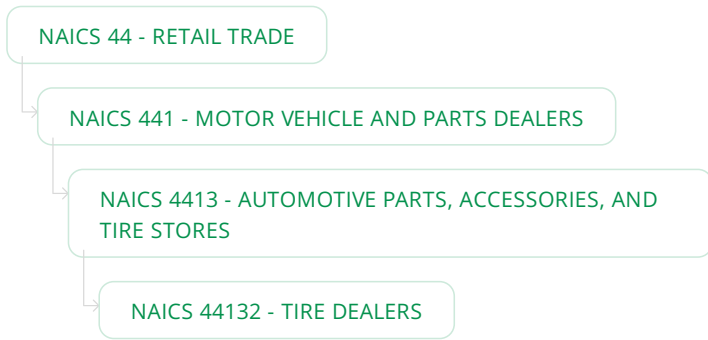
Industry Metrics One Year

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NAICS 44132 - Tire Dealers



This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in retailing new and/or used tires and tubes or retailing new tires in combination with automotive repair services.

Industry Risk Indicators

This Industry's Return on Investment: **1%**



Percentile Rank among all Industries: **15%**

This Industry's Loan Failure Rate: **24%**



Percentile Rank among all Industries: **99%**

THIS INDUSTRY IS COMPRISED OF:

- Automotive tire dealers
- Tire dealers, automotive
- Used automotive tire dealers
- Used tire dealers

COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT [% OF NET SALES]

INCOME STATEMENT	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	ALL
Industry Code	44132	44132	44132	44132
Sample Size (company count)	40	46	18	104
Net Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of Sales	64.2%	73.2%	76.6%	70.8%
Material Cost	61.0%	69.4%	72.8%	67.5%
Labor Cost	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Overhead	2.5%	3.0%	3.0%	2.6%
Gross Profit	35.8%	26.8%	23.4%	29.2%
Operating Expenses	33.2%	24.0%	21.0%	26.6%
Salaries / Wages	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%
Rent	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Bad Debt	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Advertising / Marketing	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Other Operating Expenses	26.7%	17.5%	14.5%	20.1%
EBITDA	2.5%	2.7%	2.4%	2.6%
Depreciation & Amortization	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
EBIT	2.1%	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%
Interest Expense	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Other Expense	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
EBT	1.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%
Income Taxes	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
Net Income	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%

COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT

Figure 1: Income Statement Items as % of Net Sales by Company Size Segment [%]

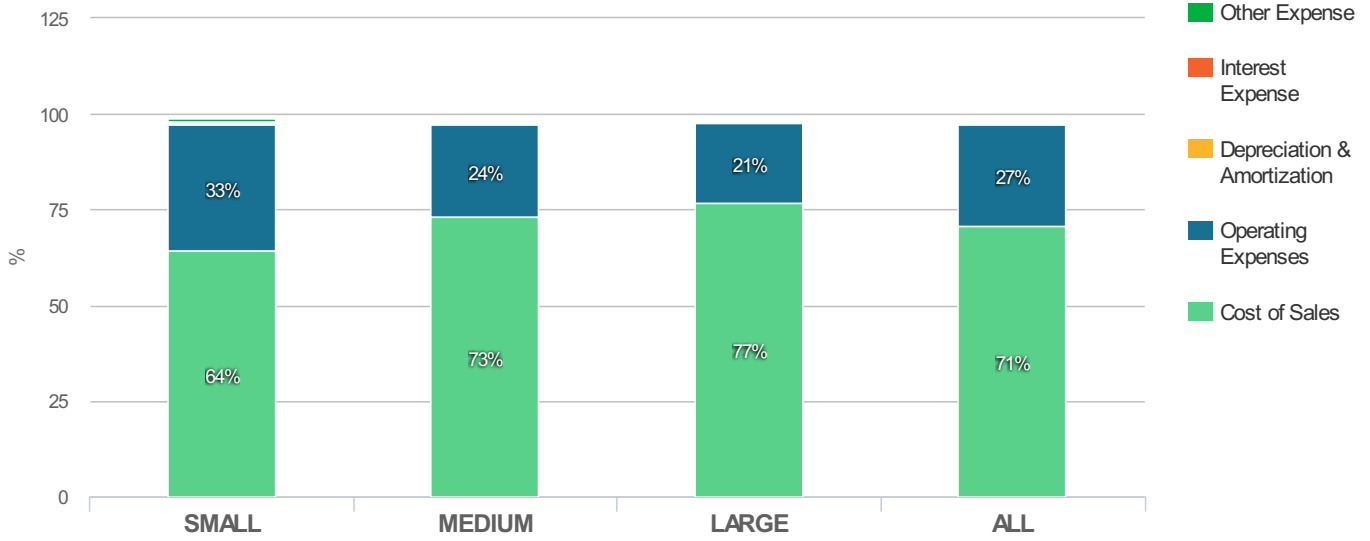


Figure 2: Cost Of Goods Sold by Company Size Segment [%]

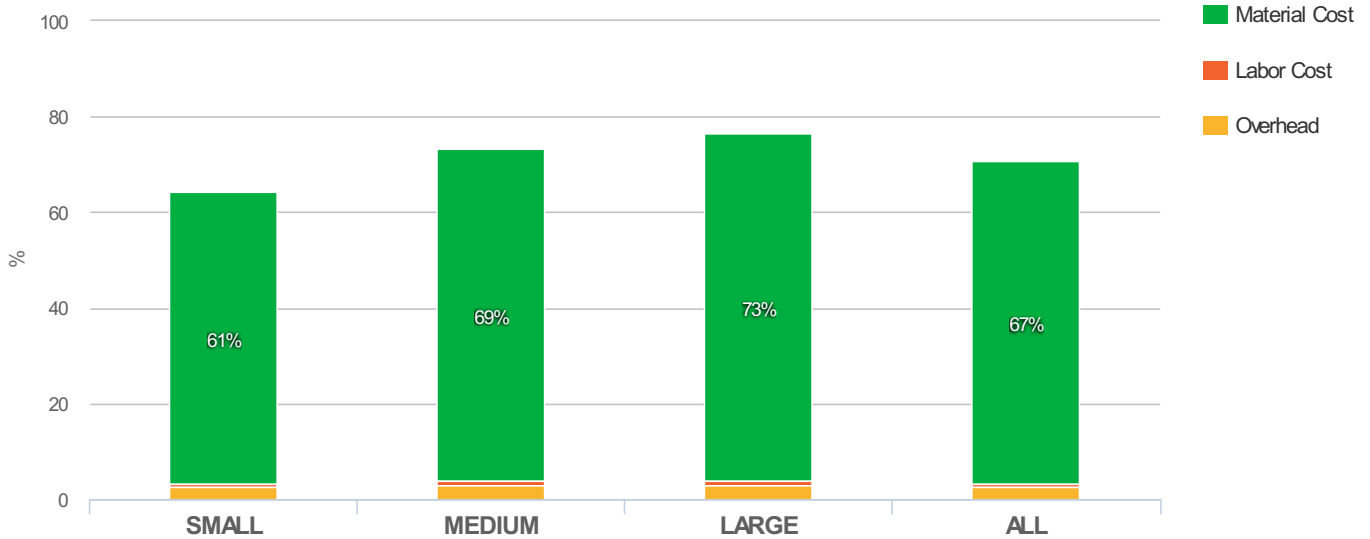
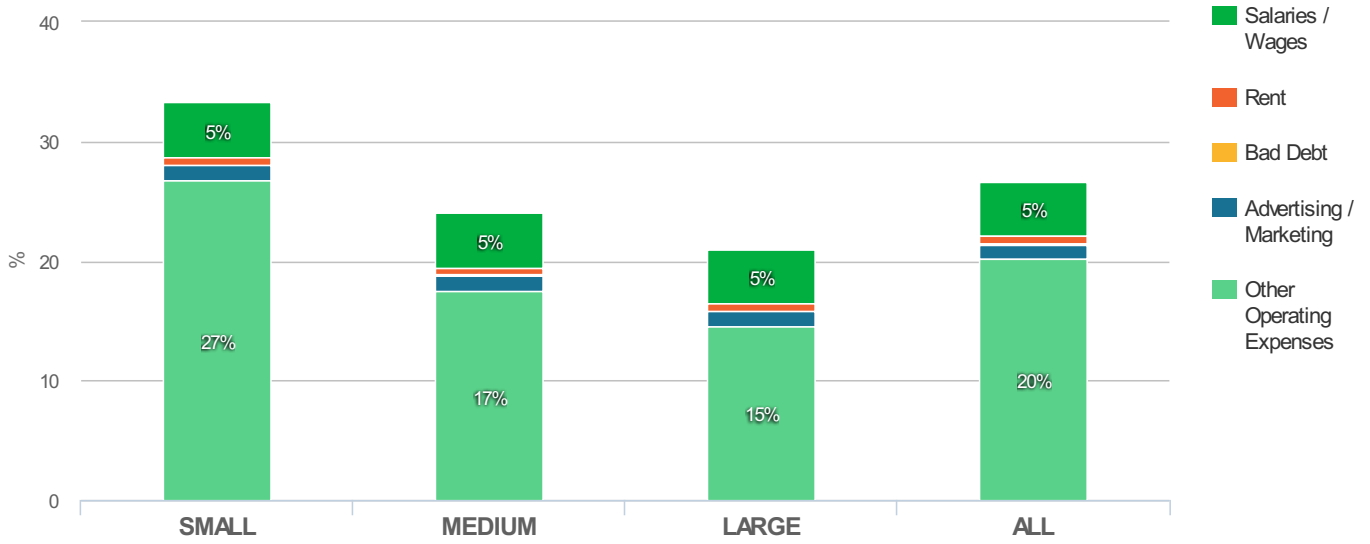


Figure 3: Operating Expenses by Company Size Segment [%]

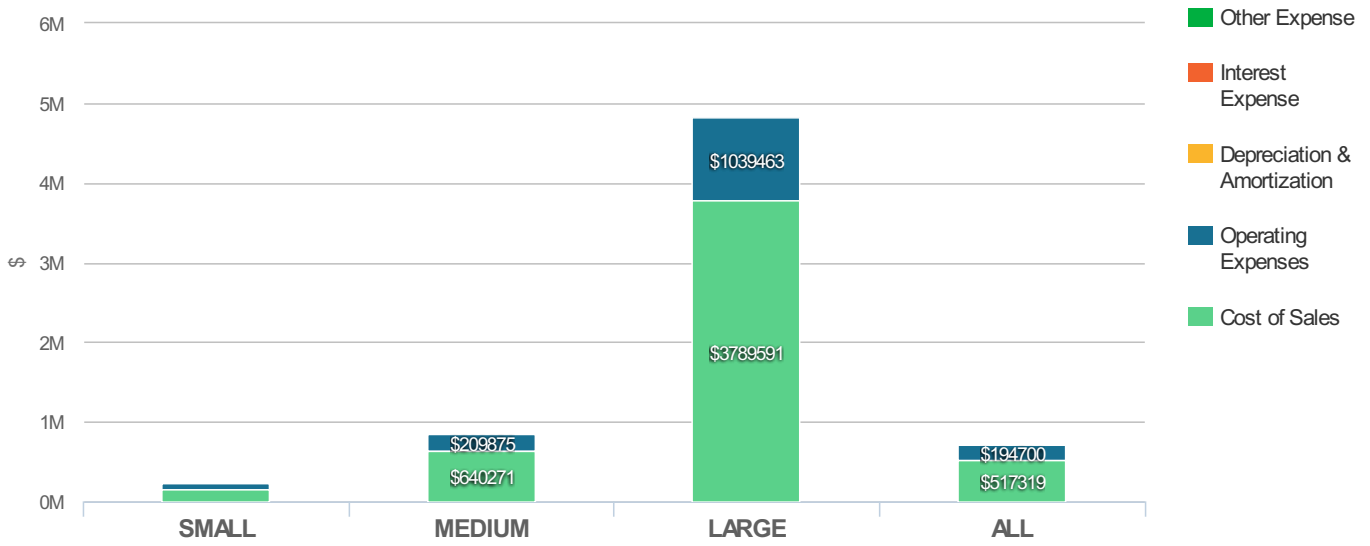


COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT [USD]

INCOME STATEMENT	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	ALL
Industry Code	44132	44132	44132	44132
Sample Size (company count)	40	46	18	104
Net Sales	\$230,812	\$874,121	\$4,947,649	\$730,654
Cost of Sales	\$148,204	\$640,271	\$3,789,591	\$517,319
Material Cost	\$140,856	\$606,989	\$3,600,363	\$492,879
Labor Cost	\$1,572	\$6,795	\$40,176	\$5,489
Overhead	\$5,776	\$26,487	\$149,051	\$18,951
Gross Profit	\$82,608	\$233,849	\$1,158,058	\$213,335
Operating Expenses	\$76,742	\$209,875	\$1,039,463	\$194,700
Salaries / Wages	\$10,535	\$39,846	\$224,723	\$33,316
Rent	\$1,368	\$5,181	\$29,206	\$4,329
Bad Debt	\$233	\$880	\$4,968	\$736
Advertising / Marketing	\$2,924	\$11,053	\$62,382	\$9,242
Other Operating Expenses	\$61,682	\$152,915	\$718,184	\$147,077
EBITDA	\$5,866	\$23,974	\$118,595	\$18,635
Depreciation & Amortization	\$945	\$3,786	\$19,834	\$3,009
EBIT	\$4,921	\$20,188	\$98,761	\$15,626
Interest Expense	\$588	\$2,230	\$16,193	\$1,863
Other Expense	\$1,891	\$3,108	\$10,105	\$2,720
EBT	\$2,442	\$14,849	\$72,463	\$11,043
Income Taxes	\$1,426	\$7,778	\$38,542	\$5,909
Net Income	\$1,016	\$7,071	\$33,921	\$5,134

COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT

Figure 4: Net Sales by Company Size Segment ['000\$]



COMPANY BALANCE SHEET [% OF TOTAL ASSETS]

BALANCE SHEET	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	ALL
Industry Code	44132	44132	44132	44132
Sample Size (company count)	40	46	18	104
Total Assets	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Current Assets	70.0%	68.1%	66.0%	68.4%
Cash	5.9%	5.7%	5.3%	5.8%
Accounts Receivable	19.6%	19.9%	20.9%	19.8%
Inventory	28.2%	27.6%	25.3%	27.8%
Prepaid Expenses	4.3%	3.0%	2.2%	3.0%
Other Current Assets	12.1%	11.8%	12.3%	12.0%
Total Non-Current Assets	30.0%	31.9%	34.0%	31.6%
Fixed Assets	11.0%	12.6%	13.2%	12.4%
Intangible Assets	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Long-Term Investments	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Non-Current Assets	18.8%	19.2%	20.7%	19.1%
Liabilities & Net Worth	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Liabilities	37.9%	40.9%	47.1%	40.8%
Total Current Liabilities	28.8%	31.8%	37.7%	31.7%
Accounts Payable	23.9%	23.9%	23.9%	23.9%
ST Notes Payable	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bank Loan Payable	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Current Maturities of LT Debt	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Current Liabilities	4.0%	7.3%	13.8%	7.2%
Total Long Term Liabilities	9.0%	9.1%	9.5%	9.1%
LT Notes Payable	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%
Other Non-Current Liabilities	6.4%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Net Worth	62.1%	59.1%	52.9%	59.2%

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

Figure 5: Assets as % of Total Assets by Company Size Segment [%]

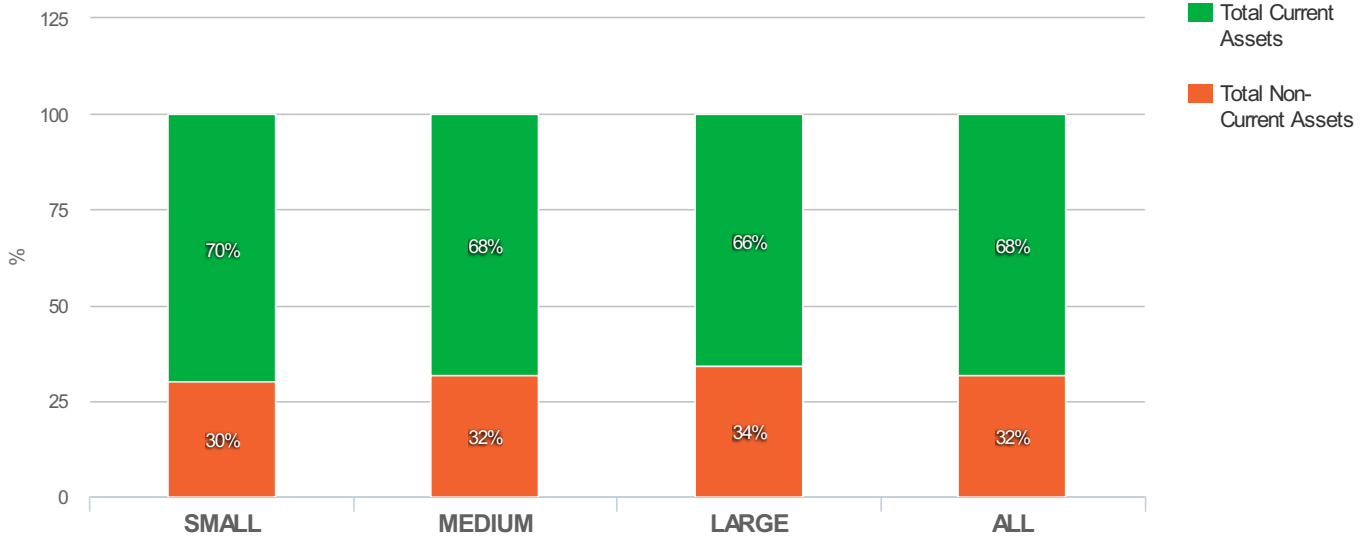


Figure 6: Liabilities & Net Worth as % of Total Assets by Company Size Segment [%]

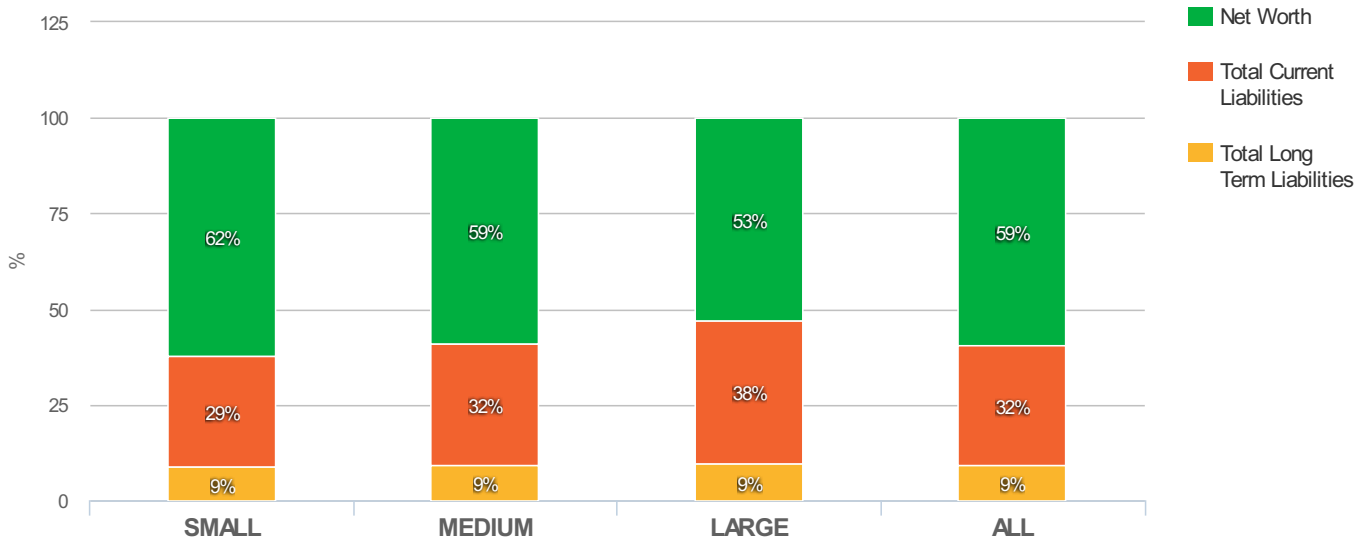


Figure 7: Total Current Assets by Company Size Segment [%]

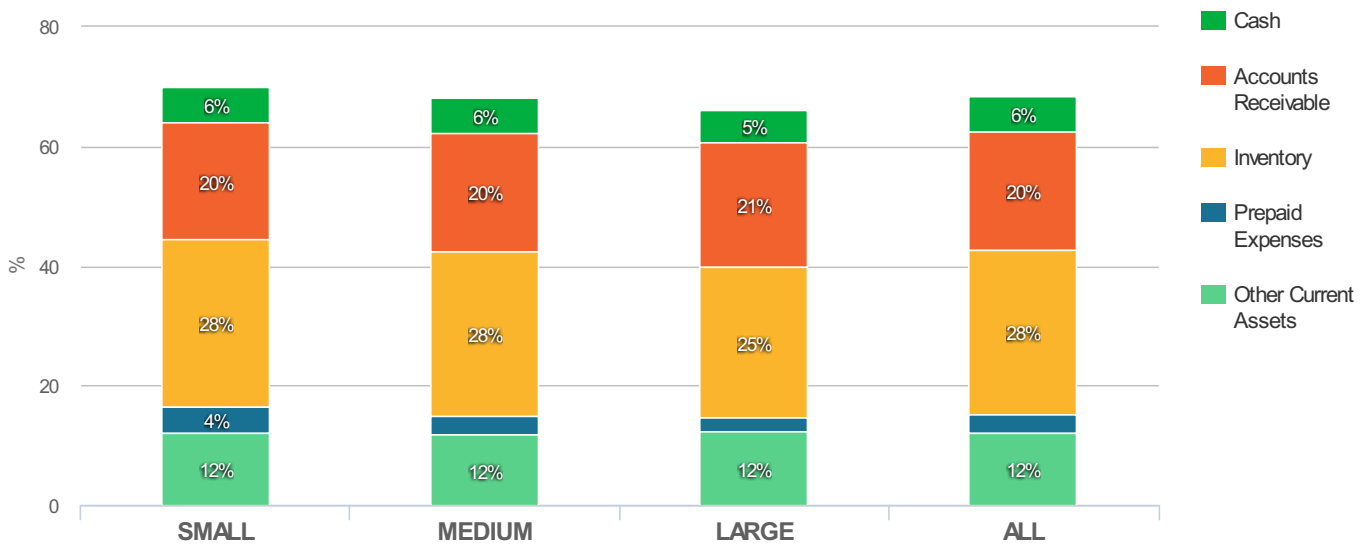


Figure 8: Total Non Current Assets by Company Size Segment [%]

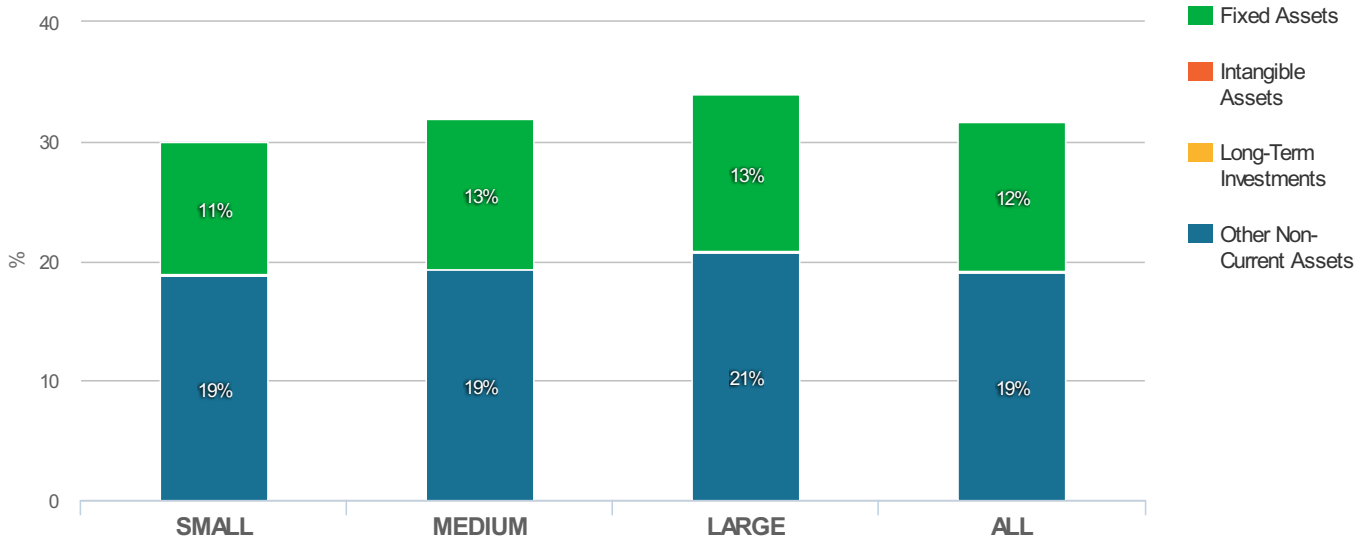


Figure 9: Total Current Liabilities by Company Size Segment [%]

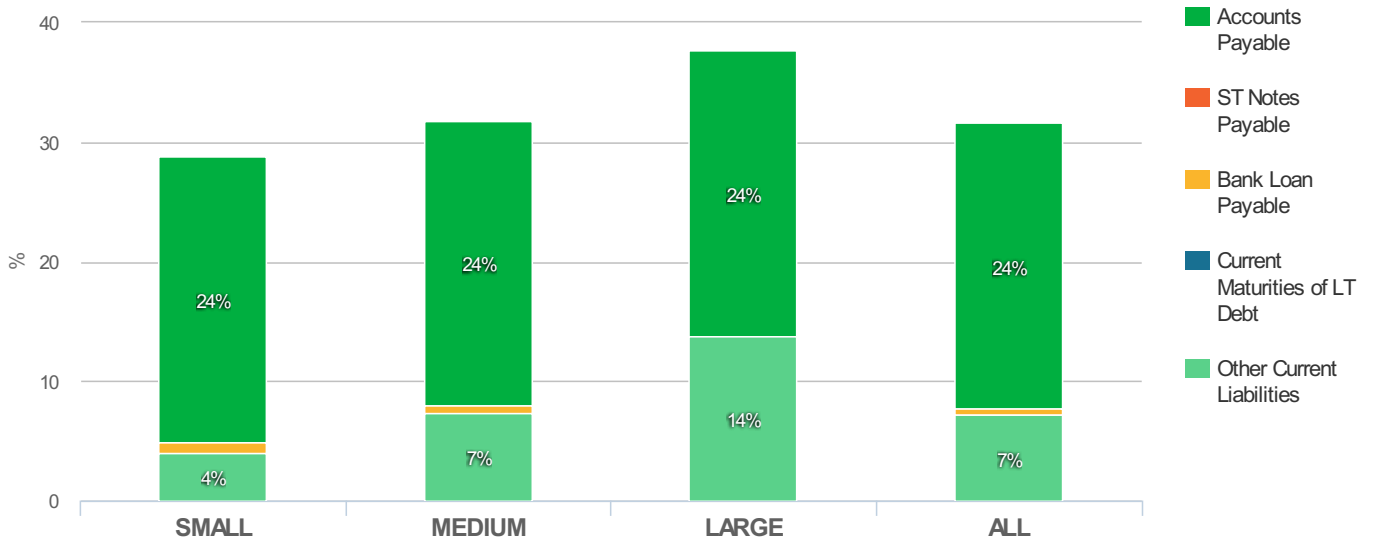
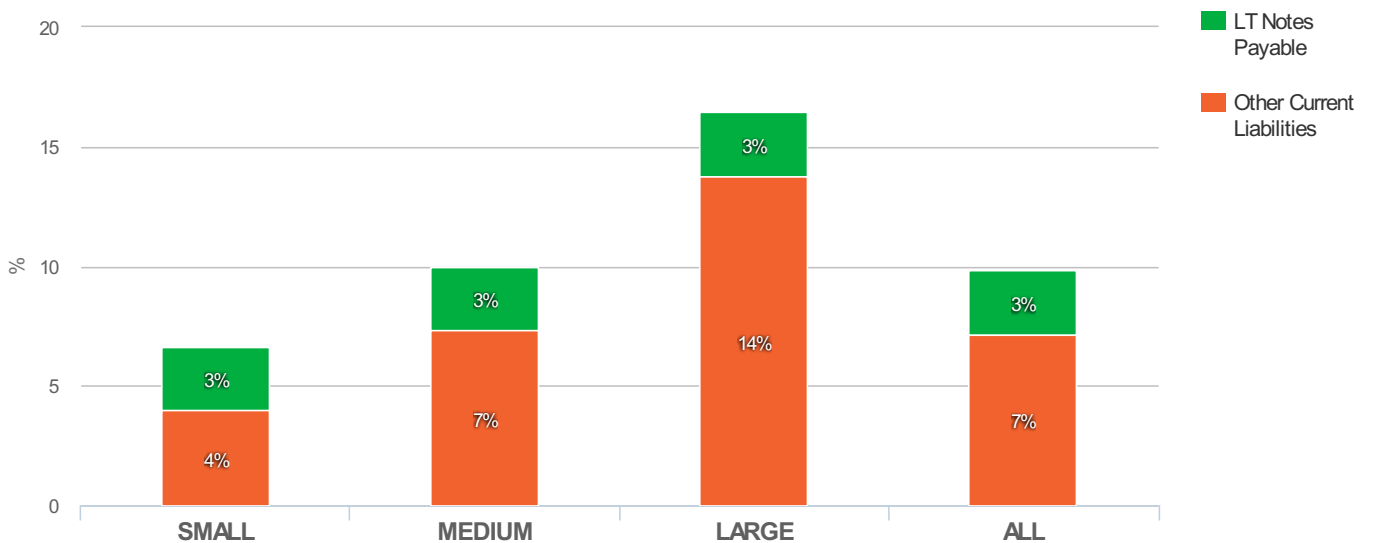


Figure 10: Total Long Term Liabilities by Company Size Segment [%]



COMPANY BALANCE SHEET [USD]

BALANCE SHEET	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	ALL
Industry Code	44132	44132	44132	44132
Sample Size (company count)	40	46	18	104
Total Assets	\$47,482	\$179,741	\$1,103,965	\$150,203
Total Current Assets	\$33,260	\$122,345	\$728,454	\$102,745
Cash	\$2,790	\$10,315	\$58,502	\$8,691
Accounts Receivable	\$9,304	\$35,840	\$230,359	\$29,728
Inventory	\$13,375	\$49,572	\$279,029	\$41,721
Prepaid Expenses	\$2,023	\$5,322	\$24,672	\$4,538
Other Current Assets	\$5,768	\$21,298	\$135,892	\$18,068
Total Non-Current Assets	\$14,222	\$57,396	\$375,511	\$47,458
Fixed Assets	\$5,247	\$22,680	\$145,678	\$18,672
Intangible Assets	\$31	\$87	\$1,223	\$97
Long-Term Investments	\$10	\$36	\$225	\$30
Other Non-Current Assets	\$8,935	\$34,592	\$228,386	\$28,659
Liabilities & Net Worth	\$47,482	\$179,741	\$1,103,965	\$150,203
Total Liabilities	\$17,987	\$73,547	\$520,357	\$61,222
Total Current Liabilities	\$13,694	\$57,170	\$415,967	\$47,561
Accounts Payable	\$11,349	\$42,951	\$264,100	\$35,894
ST Notes Payable	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bank Loan Payable	\$455	\$1,074	\$0	\$899
Current Maturities of LT Debt	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Current Liabilities	\$1,890	\$13,145	\$151,867	\$10,768
Total Long Term Liabilities	\$4,293	\$16,377	\$104,390	\$13,661
LT Notes Payable	\$1,249	\$4,779	\$30,178	\$3,971
Other Non-Current Liabilities	\$3,044	\$11,599	\$74,213	\$9,690
Net Worth	\$29,494	\$106,194	\$583,608	\$88,981

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

Figure 11: Assets by Company Size Segment ['000\$]

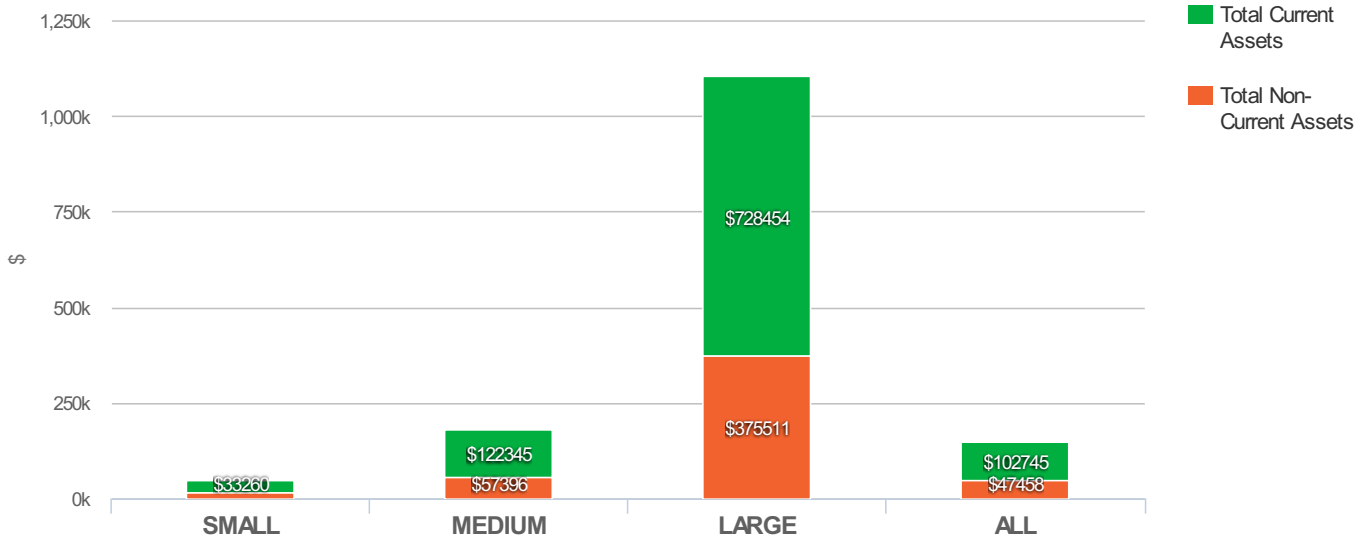
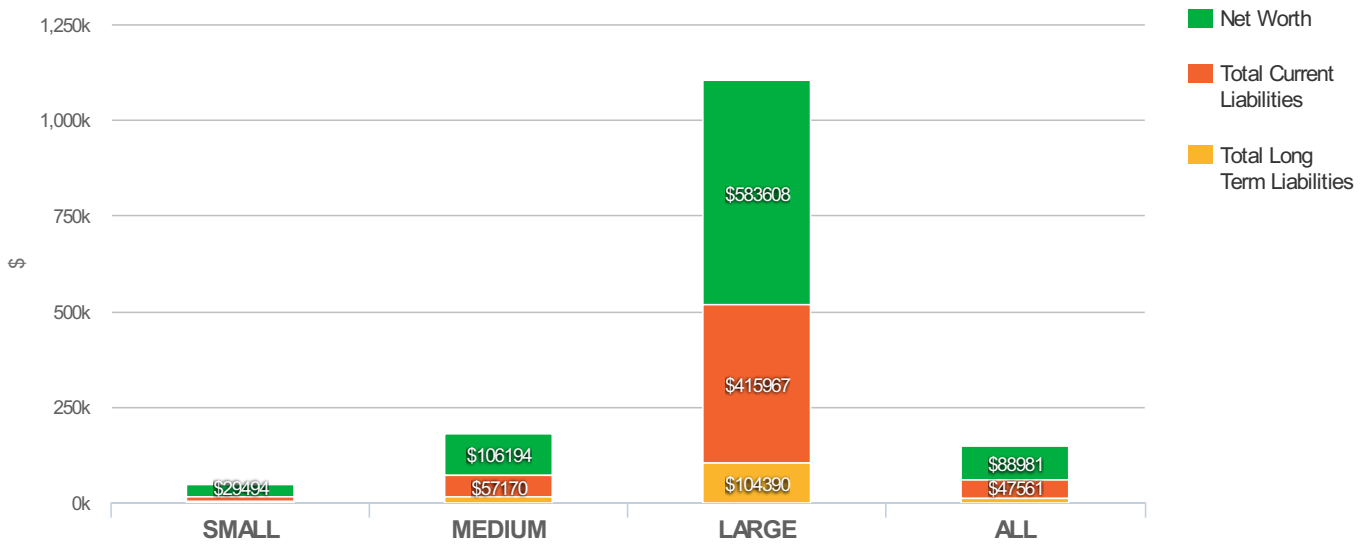


Figure 12: Liabilities & Net Worth by Company Size Segment ['000\$]



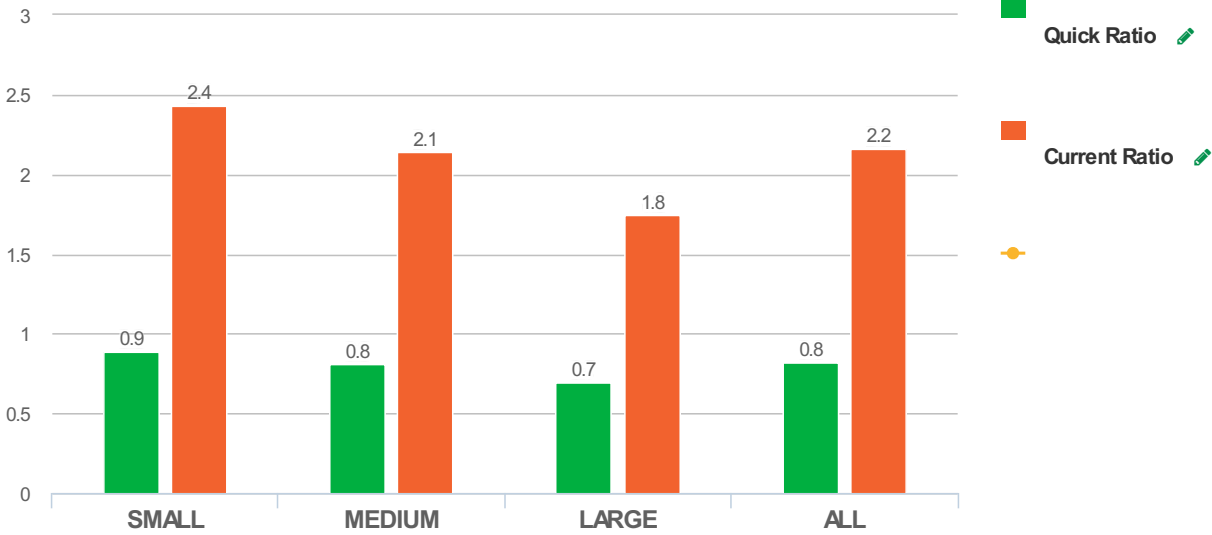
FINANCIAL RATIOS

FINANCIAL RATIOS	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	ALL
Industry Code	44132	44132	44132	44132
Sample Size (company count)	40	46	18	104
LIQUIDITY RATIOS				
Quick Ratio	0.88	0.81	0.70	0.82
Current Ratio	2.43	2.14	1.75	2.16
Current Liabilities to Net Worth	46.4%	53.9%	71.6%	53.5%
Current Liabilities to Inventory	102.3%	115.3%	155.4%	114.2%
Total Liabilities to Net Worth	61.0%	69.4%	89.5%	68.9%
Fixed Assets to Net Worth	17.8%	21.3%	25.2%	21.0%
Interest Coverage	5.12	4.36	3.65	4.38
ASSET EFFICIENCY RATIOS				
Collection Period	14.55	14.76	15.53	14.68
Inventory Turnover	10.21	11.91	14.61	11.49
Assets to Sales	20.6%	20.6%	20.5%	20.6%
Sales to Working Capital	11.77	13.42	17.15	13.23
Accounts Payable to Sales	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
PROFITABILITY RATIOS				
Return on Assets	2.1%	3.9%	3.4%	3.4%
Return on Investment	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Sales per Employee	\$237,641	\$381,065	\$210,549	\$359,594
Profit per Employee	\$506	\$479	\$649	\$502

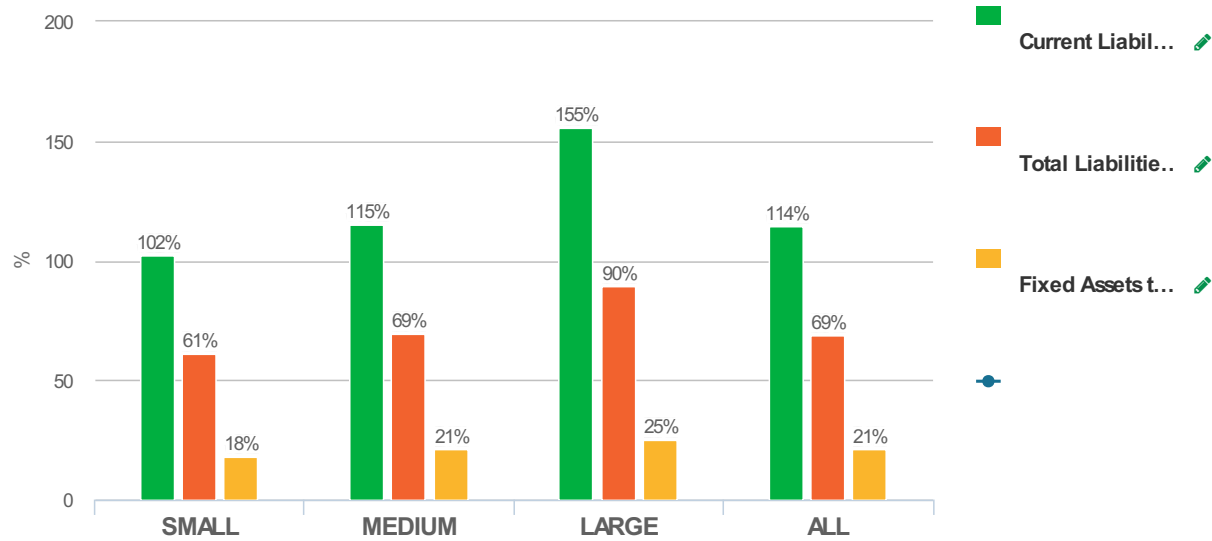
FINANCIAL RATIOS

The figures below are displayed to improve readability of the data. Only for this reason, some data points have also been connected with lines. This does not suggest statistically relevant correlation or particular trends.

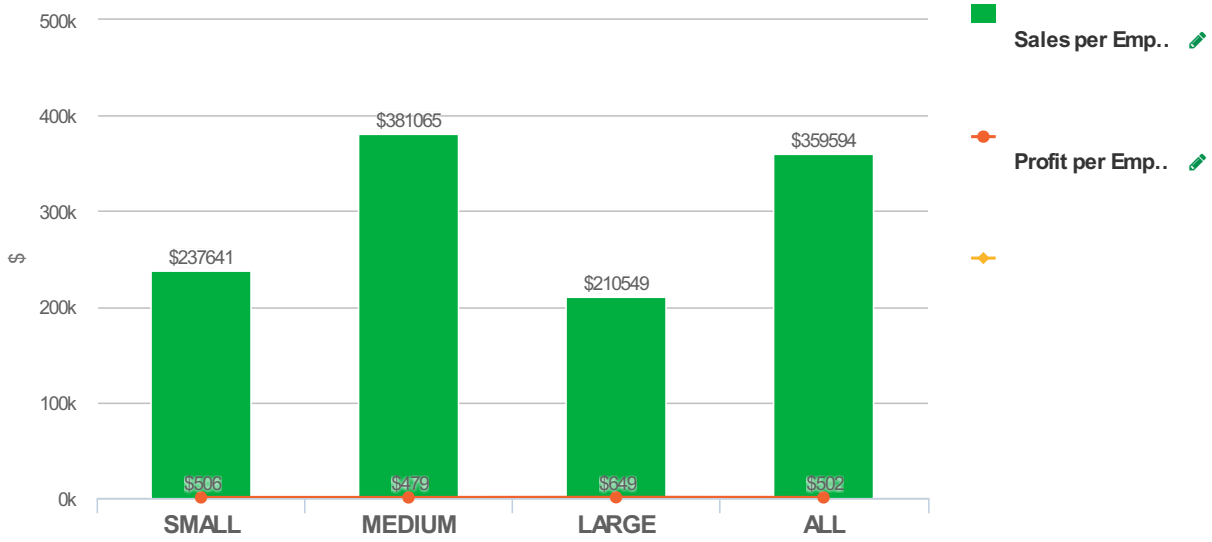
Ratios by Company Size Segment



Ratios by Company Size Segment



Ratios by Company Size Segment



Glossary

LIQUIDITY RATIOS

Current Ratio: *Current Assets* divided by *Current Liabilities*

This ratio provides a general indication of the extent to which claims of short-term creditors are covered by assets expected to be converted into cash, within a period that roughly corresponds to the due dates of the current liabilities. Note that, the higher the ratio, the greater the cushion between current obligations and the firm's ability to pay them. A general guideline suggests that a current ratio less than 2 might indicate a potential cash shortage.

Current Liabilities to Net Worth: *Current Liabilities* divided by *Net Worth*

This ratio expresses the relationship between capital contributed by current obligation creditors and capital contributed by owners. It indicates the ability of a firm to safely meet the obligations of current creditors. The higher the ratio, the greater the risk that a firm will not be able to meet the obligations of creditors and a ratio less than 1 may be an indication of potential cash shortage problems.

Total Liabilities to Net Worth: *Total Liabilities* divided by *Net Worth*

This ratio expresses the relationship between the capital contributed by creditors and the capital contributed to the firm by owners. This provides an indication of the ability of a firm to meet creditor obligations and the lower the ratio the better financial condition the firm is thought to be in. A high ratio may signal potential cash shortage. A firm with a low ratio usually has a greater ability to borrow debt in the future.

Quick Ratio: *(Current Assets - Inventory)* divided by *Current Liabilities*

This is a measure of a firm's ability to meet short-term obligations without relying on sale of inventory. A ratio of less than one may indicate a potential cash shortage.

Current Liabilities to Inventory: *Current Liabilities* divided by *Inventory*

This ratio provides an indication of the ability of a firm's inventory sales to generate the cash needed to meet the short-term obligation of creditors. A ratio that is low usually indicates that the company will be able to meet short-term obligations. A high ratio may be cause for concern and signal a potential cash shortage.

ASSET EFFICIENCY RATIOS

Sales to Net Working Capital: *Sales* divided by *(Current Assets - Current Liabilities)*

This ratio is a measure of a company's turnover of working capital within a year and reflects how efficiently working capital is being used. A low ratio may indicate the inefficient use of working capital while a high ratio may signal potential cash shortages and indicate a risk of not being able to pay creditors.

Assets Turnover: *Total Assets* divided by *Sales*

This ratio is a measure of a firm's productive use of assets and a low percentage compared to the average for the industry usually indicates high asset use efficiency.

Inventory Turnover: *Cost of Goods Sold* divided by *Inventory*

This ratio reflects the number of times a company's average inventory is used (turned) during the operating period. Typically, a higher ratio indicates greater production and sales efficiency.

Collection Period: *Accounts Receivable* divided by *(Sales/365)*

This indicates the amount of time (in days) that the firm must wait after making a sale before receiving payment. A long collection period usually signals high delinquencies and the potential for cash shortages.

Accounts Payable to Sales: *Accounts Payable* divided by *Sales*

This ratio provides a measure of the efficiency of a firm and the ability to generate sales revenue to cover supplier expenses. A low percentage may indicate an over reliance on supplier credit to support sales.

PROFITABILITY RATIOS

Return on Sales: *Net Profit* divided by *Sales*

This ratio provides a measure of profitability by analyzing a return on sales, after all expenses have been deducted, including operational expenses, depreciation, amortization, and interest. In general, higher Return on Sales is better. However, this ratio varies greatly across industries, and should always be benchmarked to the most relevant industry peers.

Return on Assets: *Net Profit* divided by *Total Assets*

This ratio measures the return on the total investment in assets including those financed with debt as well as equity.

Return on Investment: *Net Profit* divided by *Net Worth*

This ratio is a measure of the return or earnings on the money invested in the firm. This return must be high enough to provide owners with an adequate return for the risk that is being assumed by keeping investments in the firm. A low return will also make it difficult to attract additional investment capital in the future.

Sales per Employee: *Sales* divided by *Number of Employees*

This is a measure of the productivity of employees. In addition, this is a measure of how capital or labor intensive a firm is. A low measure may indicate that the firm is labor intensive (or over staffed) and a high measure may indicate the firm is capital intensive (or under staffed).

Profit per Employee: *Net Profit* divided by *Number of Employees*

This is a measure of the profits a firm is generating for each of its employees.

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