SBA

U.S. Small Business Administration

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Business Model vs Economic Model

Business Model

How the business creates and delivers value to the customer

Economic Model

How the business

captures that value

in the form of
an economic return



Why Is This Important?

Benefits of understanding your economic model

- Helps build a sustainable competitive advantage
- Informs your management decisions
- Provides stability and consistency



Are we making money or moving money?

Economic Model of a Business





Revenue Drivers

- How many ways does your company have to earn money?
- One source or several?
- Implications for risk?
- Is this a competitive advantage?
- Or a disadvantage?



Margins

Difference between Price and Cost

- What price do you charge for your product or service?
- How much does it cost you to deliver that single unit of product or service?
- Does difference between price you <u>charge</u> and cost of production provide adequate cash to cover fixed operating expenses and generate a profit?



Volume

The number of units of product or service you are selling or providing.

- Is generally meaningless unless you discuss it along with margin
- High volume alone is meaningless unless you keep something from each sale (margin)



Operating Leverage

Operating Leverage is the relationship between variable costs and fixed costs.

- Higher fixed cost model = high operating leverage
- Higher variable cost model = low operating leverage

What is the difference between variable and fixed costs?



Implications of Operating Leverage

Higher fixed costs (higher operating leverage) means

- Greater risk
- It takes more units of service each month to breakeven
- But, once you get to breakeven, you make a lot more money

Lower fixed costs (low operating leverage) means

- Less risk
- It takes less units of a service or product each month to breakeven



Variable Costs

- Change in direct relation to your revenue
- What does it <u>actually cost</u> to deliver one unit of whatever you do?
- Direct labor, payroll taxes and costs per employee (CPEs), mileage, packaging, unit transport or delivery, raw materials
- Variable does not = optional

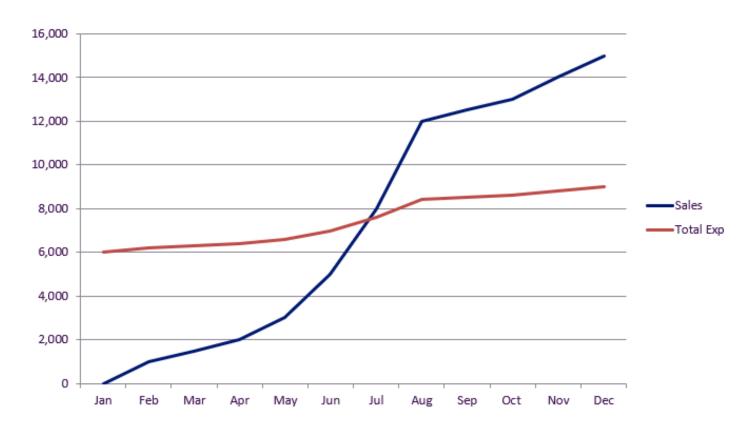


Fixed Costs

- Expenses you have to pay no matter what sales you generate
- Remain the same over a given period of time
- Include rent, brick and mortar location, salaries (not hourly pay), advertising, insurance, write-off of equipment
- What do you think about utility bills? Variable or fixed?



Breakeven



Definition: The volume of sales revenue needed to cover <u>all of</u> your costs over a given <u>period of time</u>.



Financial Statements

BALANCE SHEET: Snap shot of a firm's assets and claims against those assets. Shows what the company owns, owes and how it is financed.

INCOME STATEMENT: Shows revenue and expenses and provides a 'bottom line' of profitability over a specified period.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT: Shows sources and uses of cash as well as net change on cash over a specified period.



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Sample Balance Sheet

ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$123,000	
Marketable Securities	200,000	
Accounts Receivable	345,000	
Inventories	100,000_	
Total Current Assets		\$768,000
Long-Term Assets		
Building (Gross)	\$350,000	
- Accumulated Depreciation	-50,000	
Net Building	\$300,000	
Land	\$325,000_	
Total Long-Term Assets		\$625,000
Total Assets		\$1,393,000

LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$100,000	
Notes Payable	150,000	
Total Current Liabilities	\$250,000	
Long-Term Note	\$300,000_	
Total Liabilities		\$550,000
Owner's Equity		\$843,000
	_	
Total Claims		\$1,393,000



Sample Income Statement

OPERATING ACTIVITIES, CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OR (USED) IN:									
Net sales	\$1,200,000								
Cost of Goods Sold	850,000								
Gross Profit	\$350,000								
Selling, general, and admin. expenses	311,000								
Income from operations	\$39,000								
Interest expense	9,000								
Income before taxes	\$30,000								
Income taxes	12,000								
Net Income	\$18,000								



Sample Cash Flow Statement

OPERATING ACTIVITIES, CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OR	(USED) IN:
Depreciation/Amortization	\$50,000
Changes in A/R	(\$345,000)
Changes in A/P	\$100,000
Changes in Inventory	(\$100,000)
Total Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(\$277,000)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES, CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OR	(USED) IN:
Payment for acquisition of PPE	(\$350,000)
Sale of PPE	\$0
Total Cash Flow from Investing Activities	(\$350,000)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES, CASH FLOW PROVIDED BY OR (USED) IN:
Issuance of Stock	\$600,000
Dividends	
Net Borrowings	\$150,000
Total Cash Flows From Financing Activities	\$750,000
Net increase/Decrease in Cash:	\$123,000
Cash at beginning of period	\$0
Cash at end of period	\$123,000



Sample Cash Flow Projections

Ca.	ish I tow I diecust - 12 Months																Total Sales:	\$	2	50	,000								
	Client name			4/5/22																									
	Month:			Pre-Start		May-22		Jun-22		Jul-22		Aug-22		Sep-22		Oct-22		Nov-22		Dec-22	١,	Jan-23		Feb-23		Mar-23	Apr-		
	Percentage Of Tot		Sales			8%		8%		8%		12%		10%		9%	8%		8%			7%	6%		8%			8%	
	Receipts	10	00%																										
	Product 1	75	5.0%		\$	15,000	\$	15,000	\$	15,000	\$	22,500	\$	18,750	\$	16,875	\$	15,000	\$	15,000	\$	13,125	\$	11,250	\$	15,000	\$	15,	
ales	Product 2	23	3.0%		\$	4,600	\$	4,600	\$	4,600	\$	6,900	\$	5,750	\$	5,175	\$	4,600	\$	4,600	\$	4,025	\$	3,450	\$	4,600	\$	4,	
	Product 3	2	2.0%		\$	400	\$	400	\$	400	\$	600	\$	500	\$	450	\$	400	\$	400	\$	350	\$	300	\$	400	\$		
	New equity inflow																												
	Loans received			\$ -																									
	Other																												
	Total Receipts			\$ -	\$	20,000	\$	20,000	\$	20,000	\$	30,000	\$	25,000	\$	22,500	\$	20,000	\$	20,000	\$	17,500	\$	15,000	\$	20,000	\$	20,	
	Payments																												
ost of	Product 1	50	0.0%		\$	7,500	\$	7,500	\$	7,500	\$	11,250	\$	9,375	\$	8,438	\$	7,500	\$	7,500	\$	6,563	\$	5,625	\$	7,500	\$	7,	
oods	Product 2	35	5.0%		\$	1,610	\$	1,610	\$	1,610	\$	2,415	\$	2,013	\$	1,811	\$	1,610	\$	1,610	\$	1,409	\$	1,208	\$	1,610	\$	1,	
Sold	Product 3	0.	.0%																										
	Salaries and wages				\$	1,200	\$	1,200	\$	1,200	\$	1,200	\$	1,200	\$	1,200	\$	1,200	\$	1,200	\$	1,200	\$	1,200	\$	1,200	\$	1,2	
	Workman's Comp.	3.	3.5%		\$	42	\$	42	\$	42	\$	42	\$	42	\$	42	\$	42	\$	42	\$	42	\$	42	\$	42	\$		
	Payroll taxes	15	5.3%		\$	184	\$	184	\$	184	\$	184	\$	184	\$	184	\$	184	\$	184	\$	184	\$	184	\$	184	\$		
	Advertising				\$	1,000	\$	1,000	\$	2,000	\$	2,500	\$	2,000	\$	1,500	\$	1,000	\$	1,000	\$	1,500	\$	1,500	\$	1,000	\$	1,0	



QUESTIONS?

