

# FINANCIAL RATIOS

ROUND ALL ANSWERS TO TWO DECIMALS  
UNLESS REQUESTED OTHERWISE IN THE PROBLEM

## LIQUIDITY RATIOS (and Working Capital)

You want current and quick ratios to be > 1

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \quad \#$$

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \quad \#$$

$$\text{Cash Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash} + \text{Cash Equiv.} + \text{Investments}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \quad \#$$

$$\text{Working Capital} = \text{Current Assets} - \text{Current Liabilities} \quad \$$$

## ASSET MANAGEMENT RATIOS

You want turnover ratios to be as high as possible

$$\text{Inventory Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Sales (or Revenues)}}{\text{Inventory}} \quad \#$$

$$\text{Total Assets Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Sales (or Revenues)}}{\text{Total Assets}} \quad \#$$

$$\text{Accounts Receivable Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Sales (or Revenues)}}{\text{Accounts Receivable}^*} \quad \#$$

\* same as net receivables

## DEBT MANAGEMENT RATIOS

You want debt ratio to be low and TIE ratio to be high

$$\text{Debt Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}^*}{\text{Total Assets}} \quad \#$$

\* all payables plus long-term debt

$$\text{Times Interest Earned Ratio} = \frac{\text{Income from Operations}}{\text{Interest Expense}} \quad \#$$

## PROFITABILITY RATIOS

You want all profitability ratios to be high

$$\text{Profit Margin on Sales Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Sales (or Revenues)}} \quad \%$$

$$\text{ROA} = \text{Return on Assets Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}} \quad \%$$

(ROA is sometimes called "Return on Investment")

$$\text{ROE} = \text{Return on Equity Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Stockholders' Equity}} \quad \%$$

## MARKET PERFORMANCE RATIOS

You want EPS to be high; P/E depends on the industry

$$\text{EPS} = \text{Earnings Per Share} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{\# of Shares Issued}} \quad \$$$

$$\text{P/E Ratio} = \text{Price Earnings Ratio} = \frac{\text{Stock Price}}{\text{Earnings Per Share}} \quad \#$$

$$\text{Market to Book Ratio} = \frac{\text{Market Stock Price}}{\text{Book Value Per Share}^*} \quad \#$$

\* book value per share is calculated by dividing stockholders' equity by the number of shares issued.

# Ratio Analysis

## SAMPLE BALANCE SHEET

### ASSETS

#### Current Assets

Cash	\$ 100
Accounts Receivable	200
Pre-Paid Expenses	100
Inventory	150
Supplies	50
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>600</b>

#### Long-Term Assets

Equipment	650
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(500)
<b>Total Long-Term Assets</b>	<b>9,400</b>

**Total Assets** **\$ 10,000**

### LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY

#### Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable*	\$ 900
Other Payables*	550
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>1,600</b>

#### Long-Term Liabilities

Long-Term Debt*	4,500
Other LT Liabilities	1,000
<b>Total Long-Term Liabilities</b>	<b>5,500</b>

#### Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock	2,000
Retained Earnings	900
<b>Total Stockholders' Equity</b>	<b>2,900</b>

**Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity** **\$ 10,000**

\* Included in Total Debt

## SAMPLE INCOME STATEMENT

Sales (or Revenues)	\$ 1,000
Cost of Goods Sold	300
Gross Profit	700
Operating Expenses:	
Expense #1	25
Expense #2	50
Interest Expense	125
<b>Income from Operations</b>	<b>500</b>
Unusual Items: Gains or (Losses)	(100)
<b>Income Before Taxes</b>	<b>400</b>
Income Tax Expense	100
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$ 300</b>