Key Financial Ratios for Retailers

| How To Calculate <br> Your Key Financial <br> Ratios | Where To Find <br> The Numbers <br> To Use | What The Ratios Tell You |
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| Current Ratio= <br> Current Assets $\div$ <br> Current Liabilities | Your balance sheet | Tests for solvency or ability to meet <br> current debt obligations. Measures how <br> well you can pay liabilities due in the <br> short term. <br> (Higher is better.) |
| Debt-To-Worth Ratio= <br> Total Liabilities $\div$ <br> Total Owners' Equity | Your balance sheet | Compares the amount in your company <br> owed to creditors to that invested by <br> owners. Measures the financial strength <br> of the business. <br> (Lower is better.) |
| Return On Assets <br> (R.O.A.) = <br> Profit Before Taxes $\div$ <br> Total Assets | Your income <br> statement and <br> balance sheet | Indicates pretax return on assets; <br> measures productivity of assets. <br> (Higher is better.) |
| Gross Margin \% = <br> Gross Profit $\$ \div$ Sales | Your income <br> statement (P\&L) | Indicates percentage of sales dollars <br> remaining after costs related to <br> purchasing merchandise are recognized. <br> (Higher is better.) |
| Inventory Turnover = <br> COGS (cost of goods sold) <br> $\div$ Average Inventory <br> @Cost | COGS - your <br> income statement <br> Inventory - your <br> balance sheet | Measures how often, at present rate of <br> sales, your entire inventory is <br> completely sold and replaced during a <br> given year. <br> (Higher is better.) |
| G.M.R.O.I. (Gross Margin <br> Return On Inventory <br> Investment) = <br> Gross Profit $\$ \div$ Average <br> Inventory @Cost | Gross Margin - <br> your income <br> statement <br> Inventory @ Cost - <br> your balance sheet | Measures the gross margin returned for <br> each dollar invested in inventory. <br> Measures inventory productivity. <br> (Higher is better.) |

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