

Key Financial Ratios for Retailers

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