

5. Financial ratios

Given below are comparative balance sheets and an income statement for the Richmond Corporation:

Richmond Corporation Balance Sheets – 2000		
	Dec. 31	Jan. 1
Cash	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Accounts receivable	90,000	74,000
Inventory	64,000	70,000
Equipment (net)	110,000	130,000
	<u>\$294,000</u>	<u>\$302,000</u>
Accounts payable	50,000	56,000
Dividends payable	16,000	8,000
Long-term note payable	28,000	28,000
Capital stock, \$5 par	140,000	140,000
Retained earnings	60,000	70,000
	<u>\$294,000</u>	<u>\$302,000</u>

Richmond Corporation Income Statement for 2000	
Sales	\$410,000
Cost of goods sold	(234,500)
Gross profit on sales	\$ 175,50
Operating expenses	(115,900)
Operating income	\$ 59,600
Interest expense and income taxes	(12,450)
Net income	<u>\$ 47,150</u>

All sales were made on account. Cash dividends declared during the year totaled \$57,150. Compute the following:

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| (a) Average accounts receivable turnover              | _____ times |
| (b) Average inventory turnover                        | _____ times |
| (c) Earnings per share of capital stock               | \$ _____    |
| (d) Book value per share of capital stock at year-end | \$ _____    |
| (e) Current ratio at year-end                         | _____ to 1  |
| (f) Quick ratio at beginning of year                  | _____ to 1  |
| (g) Debt ratio at year-end                            | _____ %     |
| (h) Operating expense ratio                           | _____ %     |
| (i) Return on assets                                  | _____ %     |
| (j) Return on common stockholders' equity             | _____ %     |