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| Harrod's Sporting Goods | Case 1 |

## Ratio Analysis

Purpose: The case allows the student to examine ratio analysis within the context of a customer-banking arrangement. The firm has a disagreement with the bank over how much it should be paying in relation to prime (no prior knowledge of banking is required for the case). An item of particular interest is the impact of an extraordinary loss on the firm's income statement. It has a major effect on the analysis of the company. Industry comparisons also are utilized.

Relation to Text: The case should follow Chapter 3.

Complexity: The case is moderately complex. It should require 1 to 1½ hours.

## Solutions

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| 1. | Ratios | | **20XV** |  | **20XW** |  | **20XX** |  |
|  | 1. | |  | | --- | | ROA = Net income | | Sales | | 4.52% |  | 5.42% |  | 3.99% |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2a. | ROA = Net income | 6.09% |  | 7.23% |  | 5.71% |  |
|  | Total assets |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | b. | Net income sales × sales / total assets | 4.52 × 1.35 |  | 5.42% × 1.33 |  | 3.99% × 1.43 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3a. | ROE =        Net income | 16.04% |  | 18.55% |  | 15.02% |  |
|  | Shareholder's equity |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | b. | Net income / total assets | 6.09% |  | 7.23% |  | 5.71% |  |
|  | (1 – debt / total assets) | (1 – .620) |  | (1 – .610) |  | (1 – .620) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. | Harrod's has suffered a sharp decline in its profit margin, particularly between 20XW and 20XX (5.42% down to 3.99%). Return on assets is also down, but not quite as much due to a slight increase in asset turnover. Return on stockholders' equity is also down. | | | | | | | |
| 3. |  | | **20XV** |  | **20XW** |  | **20XX** |  |
|  | 1. |  | 4.522 |  | 5.42% |  | **6.19%** |  |
|  | |  | | --- | | ROA = Net income | | Sales | |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2a. | Net income | 6.09% |  | 7.23% |  | **8.85%** |  |
|  | Total assets |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | b. | Net income sales x sales / total assets | 4.52 × 1.35 |  | 5.42% × 1.33 |  | **6.19% × 1.43** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3a. | Net income | 16.04% |  | 18.55% |  | **23.30%** |  |
|  | Shareholder's equity |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | b. | Net income / total assets | 6.09% |  | 7.23% |  | **8.85%** |  |
|  | (1 – debt / total assets) | (1 – .620) |  | (1 – .610) |  | **(1 – .620)** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | After eliminating the effect of the nonrecurring extraordinary loss, the trend is clearly up over all three years. Particularly impressive is the increase in return on shareholders' equity from 16.04% in 20XV to 23.30% in 20XX. | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. | Harrod has a clear superiority in the profit margin (6.19% vs. 4.51%). This is further enhanced by a more rapid asset turnover (1.43 vs. 1.13) to give an even more superior return on total assets (8.85% vs. 5.1%). Finally, return on shareholders' equity greatly benefits from a higher debt ratio (62% vs. 48%) to provide an even larger gap between the firm and the industry (23.30% vs. 9.80%). While debt is not necessarily good, it has hiked up the return on equity to well over twice the industry figure. | | | | | | | |

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| 6. | Ratios | | **20XX** |  | **Industry** |  |  |  |
|  | 1. | Sales | 6.31 |  | 5.75 |  |  |  |
|  | Receivables |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2. | Sales | 4.75 |  | 3.01 |  |  |  |
|  | Inventory |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3. | Sales | 2.77 |  | 3.20 |  |  |  |
|  | Capital assets |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Harrod's is clearly superior to the industry in receivables turnover (6.31 vs. 5.75) and inventory turnover (4.75 vs. 3.01) and this more than compensates for a lower sales to fixed assets ratio (2.77 vs. 3.20). | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. | Becky would appear to have strong grounds for a complaint. It appears that the banker was using unadjusted income statement numbers to arrive at the conclusion that Harrod's was on a downward trend in terms of the profitability ratios. Also, using unadjusted data the profit margin was below the industry average.      However, the inferior performance was due to an extraordinary, nonrecurring loss. In terms of normal operating performance, the company is clearly on an upward trend and well above the industry averages on all counts. One percent over prime appears to be much more reasonable than 2½ percent over prime. | | | | | | | |