

Welcome to Getting on Track: Understanding Financial Performance. In this course you will learn how to analyze the health of your business using financial ratios.

Click the next arrow to start at the beginning of the course or click the Menu link to select a lesson from the Main Menu. We recommend that you view the lessons in order the first time through the course.





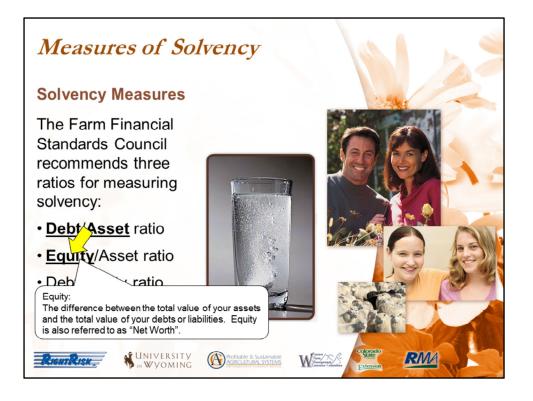
Solvency measures provide an indication of your long-term ability to repay all financial obligations and your ability to withstand adversity.

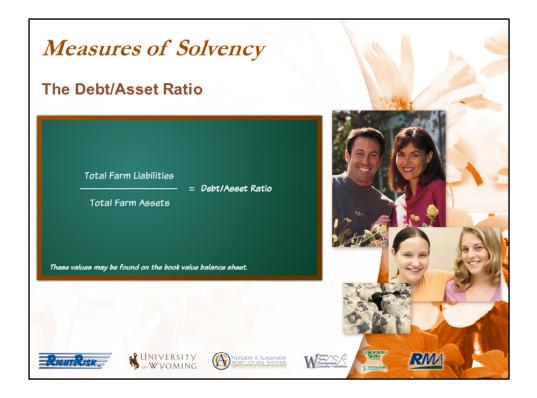
The Farm Financial Standards Council recommends three ratios for measuring solvency; the Debt to Asset ratio, the Equity to Asset ratio, and the Debt to Equity ratio.

In this lesson, you will learn how to calculate and evaluate the Debt to Asset and Equity to Asset ratios.





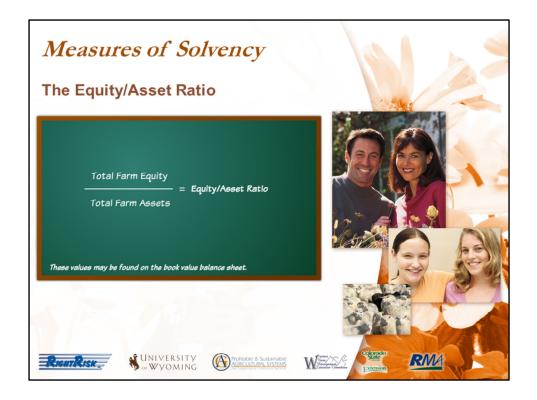




The Debt to Asset ratio is calculated by dividing total farm liabilities by the total farm assets.

Both of these values can be found on the balance sheet.

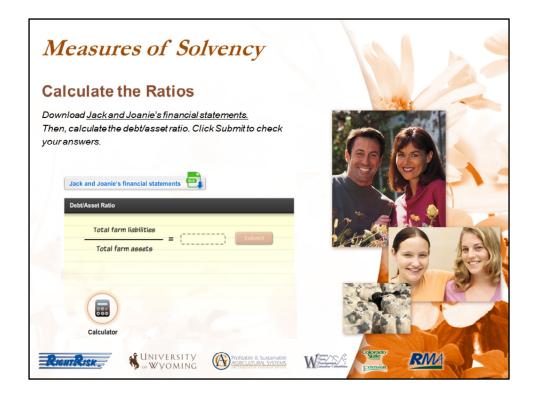
The results of this calculation will help you measure your ability to pay long term obligation and to withstand financial adversity.



The Equity/Asset ratio is calculated by dividing total farm equity by total farm assets.

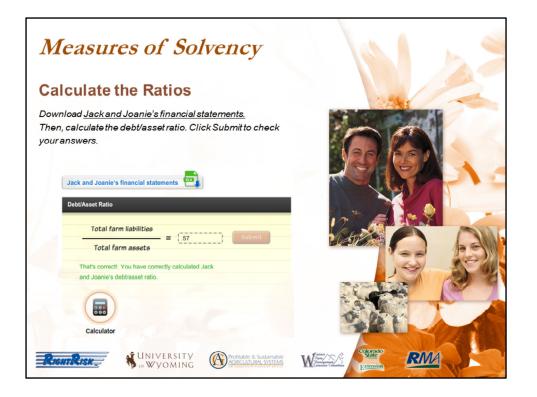
Both of these values can be found on the balance sheet.

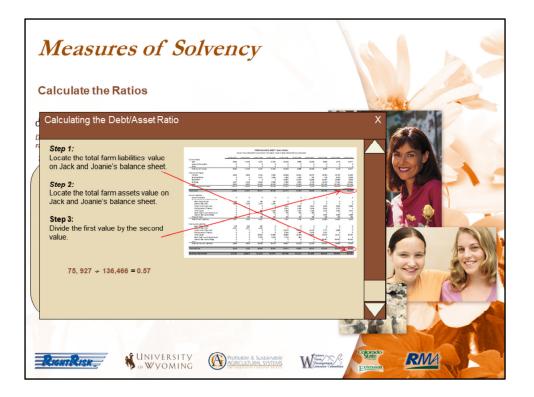
The Equity/Asset ratio measures the owner's level of investment in the business.

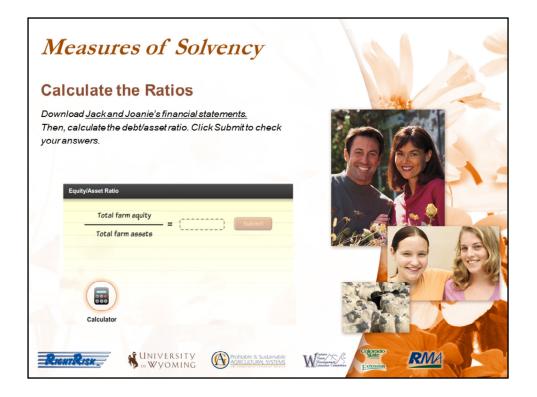


Now, try calculating the ratios. Click on the link to download Jack and Joanie's financial statements. Then, calculate Jack and Joanie's debt/asset ratio, for example for year 10 using book value balance sheet information. Click the calculator icon to access a calculator tool.

Click Submit to check your answer

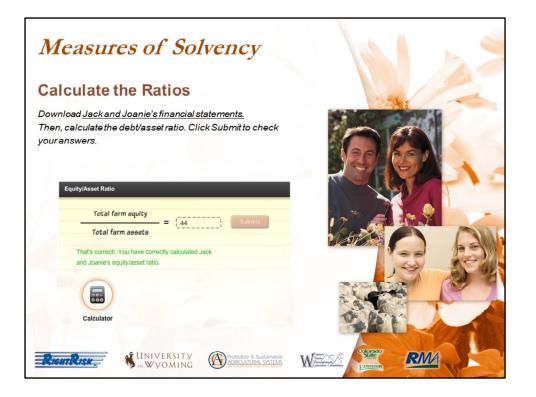


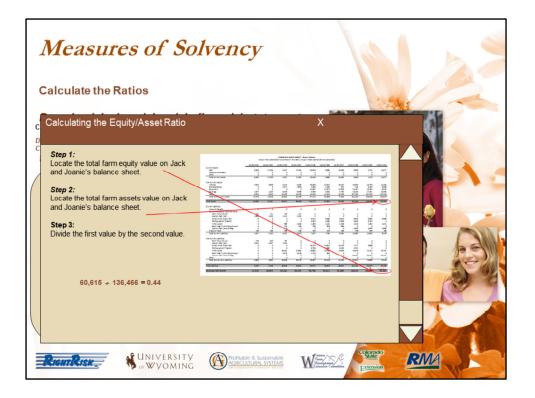


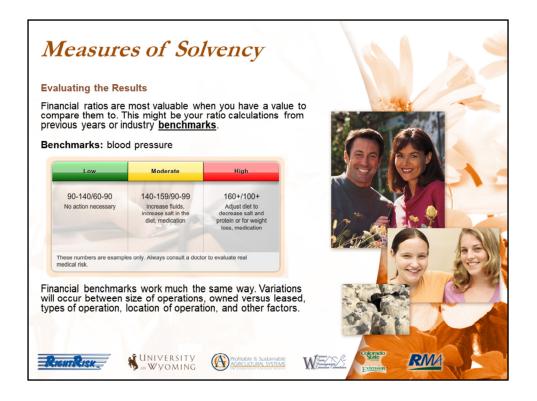


Now, try calculating Jack and Joanie's equity to asset ratio for example year 10 using book value balance sheet information. Click the calculator icon to access a calculator tool.

Click Submit to check your answer.



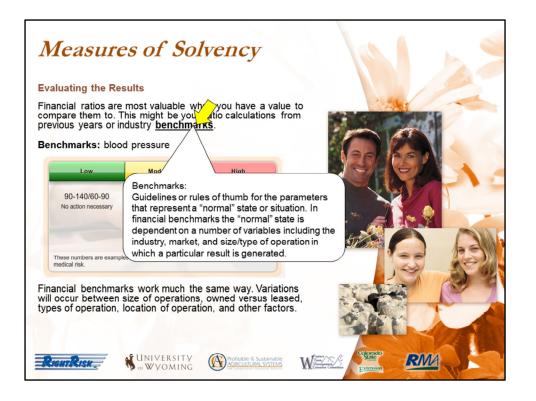


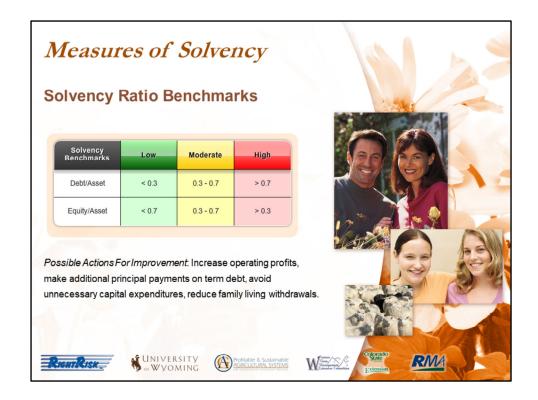


Financial ratios are most valuable when you have something to compare them to. This might be ratio calculations from previous years or industry benchmarks.

Benchmarks are guidelines or general rules of thumb related to a specific industry. For instance, a normal blood pressure is between 90/60 and 140/90. However, blood pressure can vary with age, activity level, time of day and other variables. Thus, there is no single blood pressure that can be considered normal. The benchmark range simply allows a doctor to interpret the measurement and to decide if further action is required.

Financial benchmarks work much the same way.



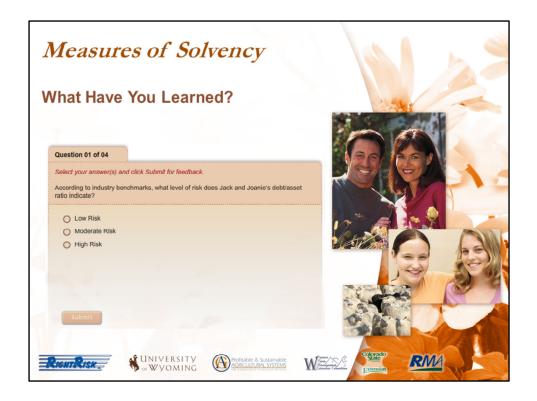


Some benchmarks for solvency ratio values are shown on screen.

The benchmarks are meant to be only a guideline for comparison purposes.

The correlated benchmarks are presented in terms of green, yellow, and red lights. A green light represents a financial strength with low risk. A yellow light corresponds to moderate risk, and a red light means weakness and high risk. A green light doesn't guarantee success, nor does a red light imply failure. A weakness in one area may be overcome by strengths in other areas.

Each farm operator should establish specific benchmarks for their specific farm situation.



Check what you have learned about measures of solvency by answering the questions on screen. Click Submit to check your answers.

