Financial Statement Ratio Builder Write-up

Executive Summary

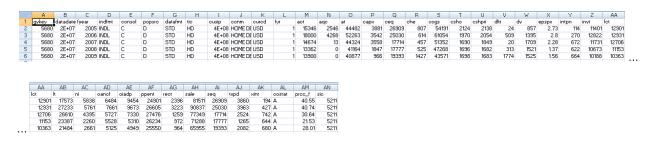
All Professional Stem (audit and business analysis) Masters of Accounting students at Brigham Young University are required to complete a course in financial statement analysis. The final project for that course is to present a valuation of a company of the student's choice. As part of this valuation, students are required to conduct a ratio analysis of the company and its respective industry. Data for this assignment is obtained via S&P's Compustat, and is found on the Wharton School of Business website. After the company- and industry-specific data is downloaded, students must manually manipulate the data to create 22 separate ratios relating to profitability, efficiency, leverage, cash flow, assets, and other. This process takes a long time, and – because of this – not every student will create all the ratios.

Having a program in Excel that can automatically create these ratios for both the company and its industry will save a lot of time and will also make available better information for the company's valuation. The program from this project does just that.

Improvement Needed

To begin the ratio analysis assignment, students are required to access a Compustat database (a database that collects financial information), select specific accounts and measurements for their chosen company and industry, and download the data sheets. You'll see below two screenshots of the downloaded data that are needed to create the company and industry ratios, respectively. Notice how the data needs improvement in categorization, alignment, subtotaling, sorting, filtering, isolation, and formatting. It's entirely possible to construct a ratio analysis from the data in its current form, but the process is laborious.

Company-specific data



(Notice how the first row contains the account or measurement name, followed by the data.)

Industry-specific (not all the data can fit in one screenshot)

A	В		D	E	F	-		1 0		L	М	N	0	P	Q	B	S	T	- 0	ų.	W	2	Y		AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	Al	AJ	AK 6	AL
	detedate			48678			ıfmt tic	cwip conm	cured	fyr	ect		1							dite	do		intpn	invt let	1 10											wtet
2467			2005 INDL	С	D	STD				12			13.842	0	10.441		1.47	1.54		0	0	1.4			1.738	3.401	2.157		3.862			5.402			0.1	
	2E+07			C	D	STD				12			13.593	0.005	11.147		1.66				0	0.35			0.735	2.446	0.543		0.567			2.318		0.162	0.1	
4201				c	D	STD		2.8E+08 EATON			368,588		702.544			274.247				0		1.21	0.182			242.971							454.953		1.464 A	
4201				0	D	STD		2.8E+08 EATON		10	329.367		660,195						127,807	76.350		1.25	10.022										496,485		1.55 A	
4201				c	D	STD		2.8E+08 EATON			610.152		966.831			415.14			124.527	0		1.15	0.115	0 2	17.699								229.168		2.894 A	
4201	2E+07	7 2	2008 INDL	C	D	STD	EV	2.8E+08 EATON	W USD	10	484.801	26.469	968.355	25.01	240.127	366.866	718.75	115.812	115.81	0	69,906	1.69	32.641	0 1	191.431	717.7	195.663	152.38	363.752	51.115	108.644	1095.8	240.127	194.304	33.616 A	
4201	2E+07	2	2009 INDL	C	D	STD	EV	2.8E+08 EATON	WUSD	10	488,162	48.013	1075.07	46.302	347.108	360.51	636.112	117.52	116,175	0	72.427	1.12	32.642	0 1	88.323	724.135	130,107	164.355	233.22	75.201	107.975	890.371	347.108	103.033	33.682 A	
4005	2E+07	2	2005 INDL	0	D	STD	BEN	3.5E+00 FRANK	LIUSD	- 1		0.037	0093.93	92,271	5684.38	4243.06	2907.42	252.745	250.472	39.076	590,659	4.22	44.687	303.161		3133.44	1057.63	1089.21	1423.59	419.366	813.478	4420.72	5604.20	371.662	37.468 A	
4885	2E+07	2	2006 INDL	0	D	STD	BEN	3.5E+08 FRANK	LIUSD			-3.795	9499.86	69.05	6684.73	4165.35	3280.49	253.249	255.234	341.194	117.73	4.97		773.787		2719.34	1267.57	1277.89	1881.02	506.291	964.511	5246.91	6684.73	450.1	39.957 A	
4885	2E+07	2	2007 INDL	c	D	STD	BEN	3.5E+08 FRANK	LIUSD			92.307	9943.25	94.144	7332.28	4423.23	4078.01	245.47	249,197	677.31	142.747	7.11	28.8	707.687		2569.57	1772.94	1673.63	2295.94	559.483	1116.63	6438.55	7332.28	586.6	33.142 A	
4885	2E+07	2	2008 INDL	c	D	STD	BEN	3.5E+08 FBANK	LIUSD				9176.52	70.215	7074.36	3964.36	3887,01	232,778	236,396	1764.39	179.033	6.72	42.812	500,597		2024.99	1588.21	1409.24	2256.91	554,706	1062	6212.71	7074.36	614,021	29,955 A	
4005	2E+07	2	2009 INDL	0	D	STD	BEN	3.5E+00 FRANK	LIUSD			-0.533	9460,46	45,103	7632.17	4103.69	2931.54	229,324	230,334	649.231	192,784	2.19	9,312	620.92		1760.9	896,778	641,402	1275.02	535,459	892,314	4278,46	7632.17	395,551	6.396 A	
6213	2E+07	2	2005 INDL	0	D	STD		29428Rt EPOCH			9.84	0	13.031	1,961	9,577			18,258		0	0	-0.39	0.11		2.262	3.454		-5.909	-8.275		1.224	4.307			0 A	
6213	2E+07	2 2	2006 INDL	0	n	STD	EPHC	29428R1 EPOCH	HUSD		10,647	0	13.568	0.27	2 255	7.845	13 311	19 154	18,724	0	. 0	-0.31	0,001		3,491	4.713	-5.722	-1.133	-7.055	2,015	2,486	10.231	8,855	-0.227	9 A	
6213				0	D	STD		29428R1 EPOCH			35,495		39,374			28,736						0.35			2.81	3,931	7,893	2,389	-2,517	2.013	6.293		35,443		0 A	
6213				0	D	STD		29421R1 EPOCH			44,753		54,349	0.096		37.436	21.887	20,291		, o		0.42			7.961	9.004	9.026	11,249	3,854	1.689	6.391	22,006		1.016	0.4	
6213				0	D	STD		29428RN EPOCH			46.152		55.007	0.02				22,198		ě		0.26			4.255	5.217	5.16	0.855	3.448	1.275	7.523	31,159		3.361	0 A	
6213				0	0	STD		29428R1 EPOCH			49,937		62,703			36,447					10.233	0.24		0	6.24	7.033	11,645		18,156						0.4	
6653				c	0	STD		5.2E+00 LEGGM			2126.73								120,396				105,258			3452.37							5850.12			
6652				0	0	STD		5.2E+00 LEGGM			2391.51					1456,70				61.096		4.50	71.226		312.06								6541.49		71.474 A	
6653				0	D	STD		5.2E+00 LEGGM			4615.75								142.018				74.084										6620.5		82.681 A	
				0	0						2859 39																									
6653					D	STD		5.2E+08 LEGGM											140.669				158,499										4454.48			
6653				C		STD		5.2E+08 LEGGM			2559.15								153.715				73.909												126.317 A	
9317				c	D	STD		7.8E+08 SEIINVI			305.976		657.147			140.378			100.371	9.556	21.293	1.00	1.533	19.709											1.524 A	
9317				0	D	STD		7.8E+08 SEHNVI			586.473		1079.71			297.198				16.551		2.4	4.398										630.512		5.464 A	
9317				c	D	STD		7.8E+08 SEIINW			694.934									28.667		1.32	5.009										756.383		4.709 A	
9317				C	D	STD		7.8E+08 SEIINVE			739.671					430.643				20.439		0.73	3.629										766,004		3.418 A	
9317				c	D	STD		7.8E+08 SEHNY			841,403		1933.81			610.877				31.98		0.91	4.676							146.053			909.723		3.744 A	
11099	2E+07	2	2005 INDL	0	D	STD		9.2E+08 VALUE	LIUSD		111.219	0	119.214	0.210	61.935	81.246	47.731	9.982	9.982	0	9,981	2.35	0.011	22.314	47.396	57.279	23.439	10.919	35.10	5.406	5.954	05.106	61.935	15.156	0.011 A	
11099	2E+07	7 2	2006 INDL	C	D	STD	VALU	9.2E+08 VALUE	LIUSD		122.236	0	128.963	0.052	75.572	97.427	45.936	9.982	9.982	0	10.98	2.47	0.036	15.849	47.062	53.391	24.607	25.181	35.636	4.923	6.723	83.635	75.572	16.928	0.036 A	
11099	2E+07	2	2007 INDL	C	D	STD	VALU	9.2E+08 VALUE	LIUSD		132.236	0	137.953	0.265	87.854	105.998	47.209	9.982	9.982	0	11.979	2.56	0	19.857	44.179	50.099	25.55	20.356	34.45	4.709	5.178	82.678	87.854	15.036	0 A	
11099	2E+07	7 2	2008 INDL	C	D	STD	VALU	9.2E+08 VALUE	LIUSD		111.87	0	117.555	0.203	20,269	89.462	44.213	9.982	9.982	0	14.972	2.3	0.018	17.203	31.431	36.686	22.953	14.372	24.223	4.474	3.665	69.241	80.869	12.464	0.018 A	
11099	2E+07	2	2009 INDL	0	D	STD	VALU	9.2E+00 VALUE	LIUSD		54.936	. 0	59.985	0.081	21,440	39.964	41.056	9.982	9.982	0	30.920	-2.32	0.021	0	33.674	30.537	-23.100	-0.650	16.643	4.257	3.201	50.14	21.440	2.406	0.021 A	
12138	2E+07	7 2	2005 INDL	C	D	STD	TROW	74144T10 PRICE (TUSD	12		0	2310.55	51.802	2036.1	803.589	818.515	131.678	130.266	0	119.534	3.31		0		274.444	430.929	539.482	655.028	214.79	175.03	1515.02	2036.1	188.018	0.381 A	
12138	2E+07	2	2006 INDL	C	D	STD	TROW	74144T10 PRICE (TUSD	12		0	2765.3	94.4	2426.9	773	985.5	264.96	263.8	0	147.6	2.01		0		338.4	529.6	593.2	786.9	264.9	223.5	1819.3	2426.9	272.8	0.3 A	
12138	2E+07	2	2007 INDL	c	D	STD	TROW	74144T10 PRICE (TUSD	12		0	3177.3	145.6	2777.1	785.1	1102.7	264,605	264.8	0	110,3	2.53		1.0		400.2	670.6	751	996.4	358.3	265.3	2233.1	2777.1	329.6	0 A	
12130	2E+07	2	2000 INDL	0	D	STD	TROW	74144T19 PRICE (TUSD	12		0	2019.4	144.1	2400.0	619.1	1210.5	256.056	259.3	0	312.5	1.09		1.3		220.6	490.0	741.0	141.5	440.1	223.5	2121.3	2400.0	209.9	0.0	
12138	2E+07	2	LOOP INDL	c	D	STD	TROW	74144T10 PRICE (TUSD	12		0	3210.3	133.9	2882.2	743.3	1101	258,534	255.9		256.9	1.69		1.8		328.1	433.6	535.6	705.2	512.8	264.3	1871.9	2882.2	221.6	0 A	
12407	2E+07	, ,	2005 INDL	0	D	STD	GROW	9E+00 U S GLO	EUSD		9,278	0	12,103	0.067	9,903	3.814	14,635	7,486	7.48			0.19		2.613	2.2	2.2	1 446	0.986	2,236	1768	2.319	16,981	9,903	0.645	0 A	
12407				c	D	STD		9E+00 U S GLO			26,78		29,047	0.511	20,543		28,834	7,573				1.39			2.504	8,504	10,435	5,456	15,867	2,123	11,483	44,854		1,753	0 A	
12407				0	D	STD		9E+00 U S GLO			26.623		39.793	0.381	31.095		27.014	15.239		· ·	2,960	0.91		6.224	0.698	0.640	12.759	0.010	21.346	2.26	14.667	50.604		7.062	0.0	
12407				0	0	STD		9E+08 U S GLO			41.57		45,495			25.135						0.71		6,992	6.261	6.261	10.837	14.31	16.582		8,814		39.234	6.95	0 A	
12407				6	D	STD		9E+08 U S GLO			29,889		37,154			20,305				ů		-0.15			2.526	2.526	-2.238	3,041	0.139	3,773	3,842		34,628		0 A	
12407				e e	0	STD		9E+08 U S GLO			33,116		40.924			23,838		15,362				0.35			4.792	4.792			8,509				36,192		9.4	
14333				0	0	STD		4.5E+00 IGMFIN		12			6806.88			1060.06					241,321		121,099	5.515		2261.75							3445.12			
14333				0	0	STD		4.5E+00 IGMFIN		12						1325.47					392.46		126,408										3817.67		99.429 A	
14333				ė.	D	STD		4.5E+08 IGMFIN		12			7858.6			1234.4				29.01			131,901			3695.61							4162.98		88,33 A	
						STD				12			8234										129.581			4035.03									99.694 A	
14333				C	D			4.5E+08 IGM FIN		12		264.715				1265.01					513.205												4148.92			
14333				0		STD		4.5E+00 IGMFIN					8645.92			961.764					539.523		131.617	0				699.522							109.864 A	
20743				c	D	STD		80621M2 SCEPTI			6.487		23.799		20.305							0.26		0	2.552	3.494	3.714		5.978	0.819	2.74		20.305		0 A	
20743				С	D	STD		80629M2 SCEPTE			13.687		28.799		21.607				13.996			0.37		0	6.738	7.192	5.201		7.754	1.231			21.607		0 A	
20743				С	D	STD		80621M2 SCEPTI			24.603		33.591			20.732						0.53		0	9.05	9.215	7.354		10.28	1.063			24.376		0 A	
20743			2008 INDL	c	D	STD		80621M2 SCEPTI		1	10.02		26.912			15.713				0	6.733	0.36		0	4.981	6.038							20.874		0 A	
	T 7		0bff300	110	40	200	7														-	100	_							1,000					-	

First Steps Toward Automation

Having already completed the ratio assignment without the use of this program, I was aware of a few quirks in the downloaded data that needed to be fixed. First, choosing which accounts needed to be included in the download was sometimes difficult to keep track of. In fact, the whole process from start to download was a bit choppy, and so I created an instruction sheet that lists everything one needs to do once they get to the Compustat website, including all instructions to finish up the calculations.

Next, once I had the data downloaded, I needed to ensure that there were not any blank cells where data needed to be. (Because Compustat has to provide standardized data for many different companies and industries, there will sometimes be certain accounts that are aggregated elsewhere. This is for the sake of comparison.) This was important because sometimes an automatic formula will only calculate up to a blank cell, and I didn't want to take any risks of this happening. Recording myself searching for blank cells ("") and replacing those cells with zeros remedied this. For the industry data sheet, I sorted the data by ascending fiscal year, and then subtotaled all the accounts/measurements. After automating sort, filter, and format functions, I was ready to create the ratio worksheet.

Building the Ratio Worksheet

The program next adds another worksheet to the book and prepares it to manipulate data from the first sheet. What I failed to mention earlier was that all the information needed for the ratio assignment is found on a handout from the course professor. This handout includes what ratios are required for the assignment, how they're calculated, and their description (see below).

Summary of Financial Ratios

Ratio	Formula	WRDS Info ¹	Description
Profitability Ratios:			
Return on Sales	Net Income Sales	NI SALE	Number of pennies eamed during the year on each dollar of sales.

To maintain uniformity and not depart from the simplicity of the original assignment, I decided to format the ratio worksheet almost identically to the layout of the above handout. Again, recording myself writing the different column headings helped create somewhat of a template for other ratios and categories to follow. I was doing a lot of copying and pasting with the code, and it was nice to have an recorded example to reference. A very important point to mention is that the program I created does its best to use relative references in moving between cells and worksheets. This is important because the program has to be flexible when data of various sizes need manipulation. This is especially true for industry-specific data, which I will mention later. You'll notice in the code that nearly all references are R1C1, and not simply a Range("").

Finally, apart from formatting and adding borders, I was ready to start pulling in the data to create the ratios. The screenshot below shows a line of code that each ratio has. The company-specific data was relatively much easier to create because all I needed were the correct references to particular accounts/measurements, select the first year, and then auto-fill in the information until there was a blank cell on the data sheet. Working through the industry-specific ratios was much more difficult, and I'll discuss that later in the write-up.

```
"Create and list yearly information
ActiveCell.Offset(0, 1).Range("A1").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "=CompanyData!R[-3]C[-4]"
ActiveCell.Select
Selection.AutoFill Destination:=ActiveCell.Range("A1:A5")
ActiveCell.Offset(0, 1).Range("A1").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "=CompanyData!R[-3]C[21]/CompanyData!R[-3]C[26]"
Selection.AutoFill Destination:=ActiveCell.Range("A1:A5")
ActiveCell.Range("A1:A5").Select
Selection.Style = "Currency"
' Place border around ratio
ActiveCell.Offset(0, -5).Range("A1:F5").Select
```

To make the information as user-friendly as possible, I finished the ratio worksheet by aligning all the columns, wrapping the ratio "description" text, and freezing the top row of data for simple scrolling. What the user is left with is a spreadsheet that shows the name of the ratio, how the formula is calculated, the formula denominated in Compustat terms, a description of that ratio, the respective years being calculated, and the ratios themselves – conveniently and correctly formatted in currency, comma, or percentage (see below). What took at least an hour to complete now only took a few seconds. The information made available by the financial statement ratio builder could easily be converted into tables and graphs to the users' liking.

A A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	- 1	J
1									
2		HOME DEPOT INC							
3		CompanyRatios	Formula	WRDS Info	Description	Year	Calculation		
4		Profitability Ratios		1000					
			Net Income	NI	Number of pennies earned during the year				
5		Return on Sales	Sales	SALES	on each dollar of sales.	2005	\$ 0.07		
6						2006	\$ 0.06		
7						2007	\$ 0.06		
8						2008	\$ 0.03		
9						2009	\$ 0.04		
			Net Income	NI	Number of pennies earned during the year				
10		Return on Assets	Total Assets	AT	on each dollar of assets.	2005	\$ 0.13		
11						2006	\$ 0.11		
12						2007	\$ 0.10		
13						2008	\$ 0.05		
14						2009	\$ 0.07		
			Net Income	NI	Number of pennies earned during the year				
15		Return on Equity	Stockholders' Equity	CEQ	on each dollar of invested.	2005	\$ 0.22		
16						2006	\$ 0.23		
17						2007	\$ 0.25		
18						2008	\$ 0.13		
19						2009	\$ 0.14		
			Net Income	NI	Dollars of net income attributable to each				
20		Earnings Per Share	Weighted # of Shares	CSHPRI	share of common stock.	2005	\$ 2.73		
21	7					2006	\$ 2.80		
22						2007	\$ 2.38		
23		5.00 NO	CompanyRatios CompanyData			2008	\$ 1.34		

Learning and Conceptual Difficulties

This project was rife with learning and conceptual difficulties. Because I had not written quite an extensive block of code before, I had to overcome even the most elementary rules of writing a VBA program. Fortunately, recording myself creating different components of my planned program was very useful. By this I was able to easily write code for search and replace, auto-fill, name ranges, formatting, borders, and the calculations themselves.

However, the most difficult part of this project was figuring out a way to make it flexible for all years and especially for all sizes of data. By all years, I mean that the program would be able to take any five-year block of data and create the correct label on the ratio sheet. At first, I really worried about writing a user form-type program that would prompt the user for the years of data they wanted manipulated. I didn't want to do that, and so I realized that once I had the data in the Company-specific sheet sorted by year, I could simply tag the second row in that sheet and auto-fill down in the ratio sheet. It was this method that helped me learn more about relative references and their significance in flexible programs.

The problem that made me spend the most time pondering, testing, and writing was that of flexibly manipulating the industry-wide data. Finding amounts and years in the company-specific data was relatively easy. Because there are only five years downloaded for one company, the downloaded company spreadsheet only has five lines of data under the headers. This makes it really easy to relatively reference whatever you need, including the year, and auto-fill down. There is, however, a big difference in the industry data, and that is the number of companies in a respective industry. For example, Home Depot has only six competitors listed in its industry, whereas BlackRock (an investment management firm) has sixty competitors. This made it impossible to simply count down however many cells, grab a number or year, and then calculate a ratio. To fix the year problem, I knew that every person's analysis would start with their 'Year 1'. So, to provide an accurate year next to the ratio, I grabbed the first year on the data sheet (after sorting it by year), and then added 1, 2, 3, or 4 to the number down the row. What I had left to fix were the actual calculations.

In the process of remedying the calculation/relative reference problem, I spent a lot of time on one method that didn't work. I knew that I could easily find the yearly averages (subtotals) by conducting a search for

2 3		A	В	C	IVI	N	0	P
	1	gvkey 💌	datadate 💌	fyear 🚅	act 💌	aqc 💌	at 💌	сарх
+	62			2005 Average	200.3518	23.3656	28325.949	33.587066
+	123			2006 Average	240.8246833	9.225616667	36357.6778	36.21171 6
+	185			2007 Average	251.8538689	25.31344262	35500.85203	41.506409
+	245			2008 Average	170.4718814	20.32050847	34119.90198	34.234271
+	302			2009 Average	182.3119286	105.070875	28306.86564	25.138446
+	305			2010 Average	41.5265	0	51.8435	1.00
	306			Grand Average	208.6712651	35.51165101	32365.5435	34.058761

"average". The search took me to the first average on the data sheet. If I wanted to go down to the next "average", I simply added a command to find the next "average" after the currently selected "average." After finding the first average, I named the range "Y1_Average", and so on until I named "Y5_Average." Now, all I [thought I] needed to do was relatively reference any cell in that row and send it to the calculation. My problem was this: I was already inside a formula code to write the ratio calculation. There may be a solution to this, but I could find no way to (1) find a cell, (2) move from that cell to others on the same row, and (3) make a calculation out of it ... all while inside a formula command. I couldn't make it work without destroying the flexibility of the worksheet. Finally, I decided to carry out the one thing I didn't want to do.

In order to identify which cells were which in their respective years, I had to name each individual reference by year. As mentioned before, I had no problem finding the right subtotal by moving to the cell that read "average." What I then had to do was move from left to right and have the program automatically name each range for each year. The screenshot below is an example of just one of those years. (Notice that each account/measurement is followed with a number '1', meaning that it is for the first year.

```
'Name Accounts/Figures by Year
   Sheets("IndustryData").Select
   Range("A1").Select
       Cells.Find(What:="Average", After:=ActiveCell, LookIn:=xlFormulas,
         LookAt:=x1Part, SearchOrder:=x1ByRows, SearchDirection:=x1Next,
         MatchCase:=False, SearchFormat:=False).Activate
         ActiveCell.Name = "Y1 Average"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 10).Name = "CurrentAsset1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 11).Name = "Acquisition1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 12).Name = "Assets_Total1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 13).Name = "CAPX1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 14).Name = "CommonEquity1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 15).Name = "CashST1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 16).Name = "COGS1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 17).Name = "CSHO1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 18).Name = "CSHPRI1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 19).Name = "DLTR1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 20).Name = "Dividends1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 21).Name = "EPSPX1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 22).Name = "INTPN1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 23).Name = "INVT1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 24).Name = "CurrentLiabilities1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 25).Name = "Liabilities_Total1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 26).Name = "NetIncome1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 27).Name = "OANCF1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 28).Name = "OIADP1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 29).Name = "PPENT1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 30).Name = "RECT1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 31).Name = "SALE1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 32).Name = "StockholdersEquity1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 33).Name = "TXPD1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 34).Name = "XINT1"
             ActiveCell.Offset(0, 36).Name = "PRCC F1"
```

What was also a little frustrating about naming the ranges was that Excel already had claim on some of the most obscure collections of letters and numbers. That's why some of the names are actually spelled out. I wrote the above code for all five years.

Once I had all the ranges named, I then went back through my calculations and wrote in the correct references. Again, I could not simply auto-fill my first cell down to the fifth year. Each one had to be entered manually (as shown below).

```
'Create and list yearly information
ActiveCell.Offset(0, 1).Range("A1").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "=IndustryData!R[-3]C[-4]"
ActiveCell.Offset(1, 0).Range("A1").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "=R[-1]C+1"
Selection.AutoFill Destination:=ActiveCell.Range("A1:A4"), Type:=
   xlFillDefault
ActiveCell.Offset(-1, 1).Range("A1").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "=NetIncome1/SALE1"
ActiveCell.Offset(1, 0).Range("A1").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "=NetIncome2/SALE2"
ActiveCell.Offset(1, 0).Range("A1").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "=NetIncome3/SALE3"
ActiveCell.Offset(1, 0).Range("A1").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "=NetIncome4/SALE4"
ActiveCell.Offset(1, 0).Range("A1").Select
ActiveCell.FormulaR1C1 = "=NetIncome5/SALE5"
ActiveCell.Offset(-4, 0).Range("A1").Select
ActiveCell.Range("A1:A5").Select
Selection.Style = "Currency"
' Place border around ratio
ActiveCell.Offset(0, -5).Range("A1:F5").Select
```

Having to complete this exercise of tagging each reference actually made the program much stronger because it doesn't have to rely so heavily on relative references. After fixing a few problems with border formatting and incorrect relative references, the program was complete. When I clicked 'play' for the program's maiden voyage as a completed work, an error message popped up and told me that the subprocedure was too big. I was devastated, but only for a few seconds. I split the code into two separate codes, and the program ran fine.