

## 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

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
	key	date	year	indf	consol	popro	datafmt	tic	cusip	conm	cured	fy	act	aqc	at	capex	ceq	che	cogs	csho	cshpri	dlt	dv	epspx	intpr	inv	lot
2	5680	2E+07	2005	INDL	C	D	STD	HD	4E+08	HOME DE USD		1	15346	2546	44482	3881	26909	807	54191	2124	2138	24	857	2.73	114	11401	12901
3	5680	2E+07	2006	INDL	C	D	STD	HD	4E+08	HOME DE USD		1	18000	4268	52263	3542	25030	614	61054	1970	2054	509	1395	2.8	270	12822	12931
4	5680	2E+07	2007	INDL	C	D	STD	HD	4E+08	HOME DE USD		1	14674	13	44324	3559	17714	457	51352	1690	1949	20	1709	2.29	672	11731	12706
5	5680	2E+07	2008	INDL	C	D	STD	HD	4E+08	HOME DE USD		1	13362	0	41164	1947	17777	525	47268	1636	1682	313	1521	1.37	622	10673	11153
6	5680	2E+07	2009	INDL	C	D	STD	HD	4E+08	HOME DE USD		1	13300	0	40877	966	13333	1427	43571	1638	1683	1774	1525	1.56	664	10188	10363

  

AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN
lot	lt	ni	oancf	oladp	ppent	rect	sale	seq	txpd	xint	costat	proc_f	sic
12901	17573	5838	6484	9454	24301	2396	81511	26303	3860	194	A	40.55	5211
12931	27233	5761	7661	9673	26605	3223	90837	25030	3963	427	A	40.74	5211
12706	26610	4395	5727	7330	27476	1259	77349	17714	2524	742	A	30.64	5211
11153	23387	2260	5528	5310	26234	972	71286	17777	1285	644	A	21.53	5211
10363	21484	2861	5125	4343	25550	964	65355	19393	2082	680	A	28.01	5211

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

[illegible]

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.

## Building the Ratio Worksheet

### Summary of Financial Ratios

Ratio	Formula	WRDS Info <sup>1</sup>	Description
Profitability Ratios:			
Return on Sales	$\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Sales}}$	$\frac{\text{NI}}{\text{SALE}}$	Number of pennies earned 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	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1			HOME DEPOT INC							
2			CompanyRatios	Formula	WRDS Info	Description	Year	Calculation		
3			Profitability Ratios							
4				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		
10			Return on Assets	Net Income	NI	Number of pennies earned during the year	2005	\$ 0.13		
11				Total Assets	AT	on each dollar of assets.	2006	\$ 0.11		
12							2007	\$ 0.10		
13							2008	\$ 0.05		
14							2009	\$ 0.07		
15			Return on Equity	Net Income	NI	Number of pennies earned during the year	2005	\$ 0.22		
16				Stockholders' Equity	CEQ	on each dollar of invested.	2006	\$ 0.23		
17							2007	\$ 0.25		
18							2008	\$ 0.13		
19							2009	\$ 0.14		
20			Earnings Per Share	Net Income	NI	Dollars of net income attributable to each	2005	\$ 2.73		
21				Weighted # of Shares	CSHPRI	share of common stock.	2006	\$ 2.80		
22							2007	\$ 2.38		
23							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

	1	gvkey	datadate	fyear	act	aqc	at	capx
62				2005 Average	200.3518	23.3656	28325.949	33.587066
123				2006 Average	240.8246833	9.225616667	36357.6778	36.211716
185				2007 Average	251.8538689	25.31344262	35500.85203	41.5064098
245				2008 Average	170.4718814	20.32050847	34119.90198	34.2342711
302				2009 Average	182.3119286	105.070875	28306.86564	25.1384464
305				2010 Average	41.5265	0	51.8435	1.05
306				Grand Average	208.6712651	35.51165101	32365.5435	34.0587611

"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:=xlPart, SearchOrder:=xlByRows, SearchDirection:=xlNext, _
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 = "INIPN1"
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 sub-procedure 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.