

# Dairy Financial Health Check-up: Key Measurements and Prescriptions

Dr. Curt Lacy  
Extension Economist-Livestock  
University of Georgia

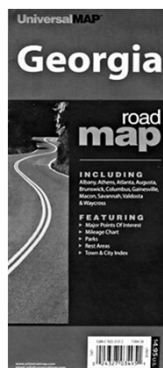
## Three Areas of Sustainability

1. Financial
2. Personal
3. Environmental



## Keys to Having a Sustainable Business

1. Determine where you want to go.
2. Decide how to get there.
3. Monitor your progress and make necessary adjustments.
4. Repeat as necessary.



## Practically Speaking

1. Mission Statement – What are we doing here?
2. Goals – SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Timely).



## SMART Goals

- \* **S**pecific – Precisely state what you want to do.
- \* **M**easurable – Assign an observable value to your goal. You *can't manage it if you can't measure it.*
- \* **A**ttainable – Aim high, but be realistic.
- \* **R**elevant – if achieved will it matter?
- \* **T**imely – set a measurement time.



## Examples of Good SMART Goals

- \* "Be milking \_\_\_\_ cows in \_\_\_\_ years."
- \* "Reduce purchased feed or grain cost to \_\_\_\_% of expenses by \_\_\_\_."
- \* "Have the farm paid-off (debt-free) in \_\_\_\_ years."
- \* "Take \_\_\_\_ hours off each week/month/year beginning in \_\_\_\_."
- \* "Watch the kids play \_\_\_\_ games this year."



## Practically Speaking

1. Mission Statement – What are we doing here?
2. Goals – SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Timely).
3. Develop plans to achieve these goals.
4. Evaluate your progress in meeting these goals.
5. Review and adjust as necessary.



## Today's Objective

1. Present some Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for financial sustainability.
2. Help you set realistic goals.
3. Give you information about a way you can monitor your progress to that end.



## Three Keys to Financial Sustainability

1. Profitability
2. Liquidity
3. Solvency



## Three Keys to Financial Sustainability

1. Profitability - indicates that value exceeds cost and is vital for long-term viability of any business.
2. Liquidity – indicates that the business can pay its bills as they come due.
3. Solvency – indicates the relative value business versus what is owed.



## Financial Instruments You Will Need

- \* Farm production records
- \* Balance Sheets (AKA Financial Statement) for beginning and ending of the year
- \* Statement of Cash Flows (where did the money come from and where did it go)



## Example Farm

## Key Measures of Financial Sustainability

### Profitability

Return on Assets (ROA)

Return on Equity (ROE)

Operating Profit Margin

### Solvency

Debt to Asset Ratio

Equity to Asset Ratio

Debt to Equity Ratio

### Liquidity

Current Ratio

Working Capital

Working Capital Rule

# Check-up time

## Profitability - NFI

$$\text{NFI} = \frac{\text{Cash Receipts} \pm \text{Inventory Change} - \text{Expenses} - \text{Depreciation}}{\text{Number of Operators or Families}}$$



## Profitability - NFI

Accounts Receivable  
- Accounts Payable  
+ Feed & Hay  
+ Value of growing crops  
+ Value of Market Livestock  
+ Prepaid Expenses  
= Inventory





## Profitability - NFI

### Decision-aid



## Profitability - ROA

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{NFI} + \text{Farm Interest Exp.} - \text{Operator Mgmt. Fee}}{\text{Average Total Farm Assets}}$$



## Profitability - NFI

### Decision-aid



## ROA Performance

| Measure             | Strong | Stable | Weak       |
|---------------------|--------|--------|------------|
| ROA – Mostly Owned  | 5%+    | 1-5%   | 1% or less |
| ROA – Mostly Rented | 12%+   | 3-12%  | 3% or less |



## Solvency

Relative Financial Strength

## Solvency – Debt/Asset Ratio

$$\text{Debt - Asset Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Farm Liabilities}}{\text{Total Farm Assets}}$$



## Profitability - NFI

### Decision-aid



## Debt-Asset Performance

| Measure    | Strong      | Stable | Weak |
|------------|-------------|--------|------|
| Debt-Asset | 40% or less | 40-65% | 65%+ |



## Liquidity

Can you pay your bills?

## Liquidity – Current Ratio

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Current Assets}}{\text{Total Farm Liabilities}}$$



## Profitability - NFI

### Decision-aid



## Current Ratio Performance

| Measure       | Strong | Stable   | Weak         |
|---------------|--------|----------|--------------|
| Current Ratio | 150%+  | 100-150% | 100% or less |



## Liquidity – Working Capital Rule

$$\text{Working Capital Rule} = \frac{\text{Working Capital}^*}{\text{Total Expenses}}$$

\* Working Capital = Total Current Assets - Total Current Liabilities



## Profitability - NFI

### Decision-aid



## Working Capital Rule Performance

| Measure              | Strong | Stable | Weak        |
|----------------------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Working Capital Rule | 50%+   | 20-50% | 20% or less |



## KPI Performance Summary

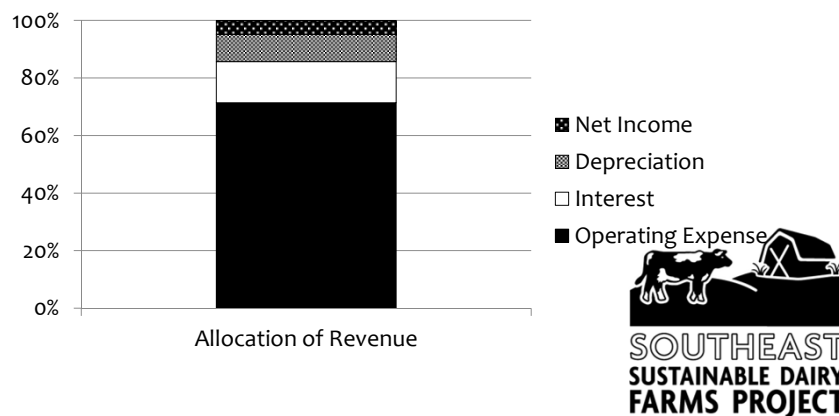
| Measure              | Strong      | Stable   | Weak         |
|----------------------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| ROA – Owned          | 5%+         | 1-5%     | 1% or less   |
| ROA – Rented         | 12%+        | 3-12%    | 3% or less   |
| Debt/Asset           | 40% or less | 40-65%   | 65%+         |
| Current Ratio        | 150%+       | 100-150% | 100% or less |
| Working Capital Rule | 50%+        | 20-50%   | 20% or less  |



## Operating Efficiency

Where does the money go?

## Operating Efficiency



## Operating Efficiency

$$\text{Operating Expense Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Cash Farm Expense} - \text{Interest} - \text{Depreciation}}{\text{Gross Farm Income}}$$

$$\text{Depreciation Expense Ratio} = \frac{\text{Depreciation}}{\text{Gross Farm Income}}$$

$$\text{Interest Expense Ratio} = \frac{\text{Farm Interest}}{\text{Gross Farm Income}}$$

$$\text{Net Farm Income Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Farm Income}}{\text{Gross Farm Income}}$$

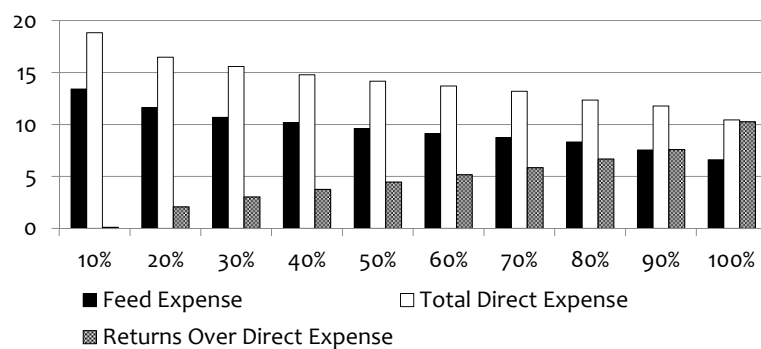
## Operating Efficiency Ratios Summary

| Measure           | Strong      | Stable | Weak        |
|-------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Operating Expense | 60% or less | 60-80% | 80%+        |
| Depreciation      | 5% or less  | 5-15%  | 15%+        |
| Interest          | 5% or less  | 5-10%  | 10%+        |
| Net Farm Income   | 20%+        | 10-20% | 10% or less |

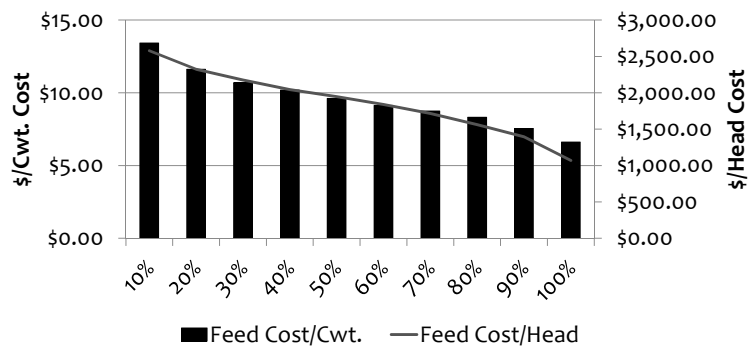
## Review and Adjust



## KPI for 537 U.S. Dairy Farms in 2011



## KPI for 537 U.S. Dairy Farms in 2011



## Tools to Help

- \* UGA-UF Benchmarking program
- \* AgPlan – [www.agplan.umn.edu](http://www.agplan.umn.edu)



## Summary

1. Financial measures are just as (more?) important as production measures.
2. To be meaningful, measures must be associated with a goal.
3. The key components to financial sustainability are:
  1. Profitability
  2. Liquidity
  3. Solvency
4. If you must choose one measure use ROA
5. Consider enrolling in the UGA-UF Benchmarking program to monitor your progress.



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Extension Economist-Livestock  
University of Georgia  
clacy@uga.edu  
229-386-3512