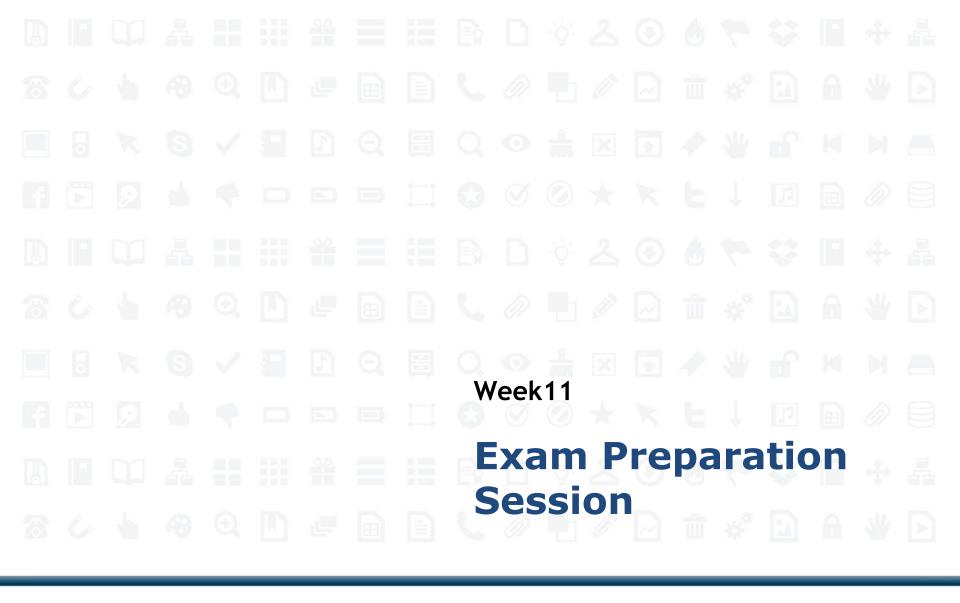


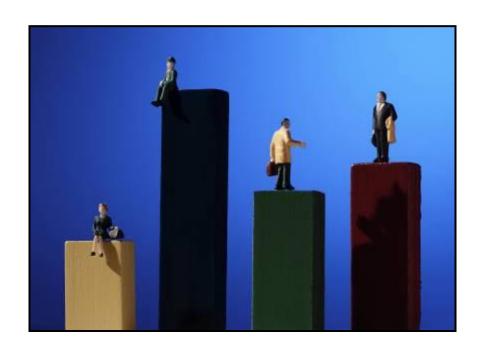
Exploring Business V2.1
By Karen Collins

FLAT WORLD



# **Industry**

# A group of related businesses

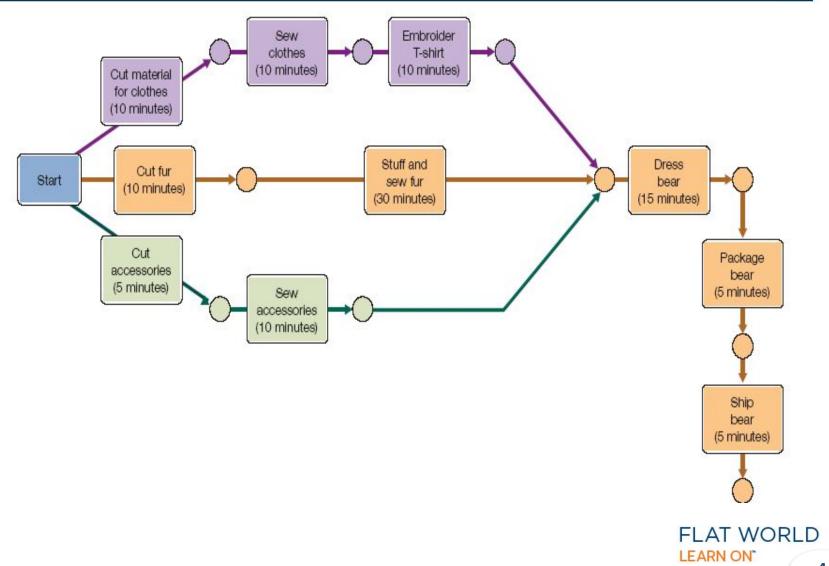


# Breakeven Analysis

- Used to estimate the number of sales units at which net income is zero.
- Calculations:
  - Determine fixed costs
  - Identify variable cost per unit
  - Revenue per unit less variable cost per unit = contribution margin per unit
  - Fixed costs divided by contribution margin per unit = breakeven units

### PERT Chart (Program Evaluation and Review Technique)

Click on this link to experience an active version of this figure.



## Comparative Income Statement

# The College Shop

Comparative Income Statement Years Ended December 31, 20X2 and 20X1

	12/31/20X2	12/31/20X1
Sales	\$600,000	\$500,000
Less Cost of goods sold	387,000	275,000
Gross profit	213,000	225,000
Less Operating expenses	180,000	175,000
Operating income	33,000	50,000
Less Interest	10,000	10,000
Less Income taxes	5,000	10,000
Net income	\$ 18,000	\$ 30,000

## Income Statement With Vertical Percentage Analysis

# The College Shop

Comparative Income Statement Years Ended December 31, 20X2 and 20X1 [Using vertical percentage analysis showing each item as a % of sales]

	12/31/	20X2	12/31/20X1		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Sales	\$600,000	100	500,000	100	
Less Cost of goods sold	387,000	64	275,000	_55	
Gross profit	213,000	36	225,000	45	
Less Operating expenses	180,000	30	175,000	35	
Operating income	33,000	6	50,000	10	
Less Interest	10,000	2	10,000	2	
Less Income taxes	5,000	_1	10,000	2	
Net income	\$ 18,000	3%	\$ 30,000	<u>6%</u>	

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## Ratio Analysis



### Profit Margin

How much of each sales dollar is left after certain costs have been covered

Management Efficiency

measure a company's ability to use its assets and manage its liabilities

- Management Effectiveness
  How well the company is performing with the invested money
- Financial Condition
  Assess firm's financial strength

## **Gross Profit Margin**

# Gross Profit | = | Gross Profit | Sales





# Net Profit Margin



# Net Profit Sales



### **Inventory Turnover**

http://www.investopedia.com/articles/basics/05/052005.asp?o=40186&l=dir &gsrc=999&go=investopediaSiteSearch&ap=investopedia.com

> Inventory Turnover



# Sales Inventory



### Return On Assets

http://www.investopedia.com/articles/basics/05/052005.asp?o=40186&l=dir &qsrc=999&qo=investopediaSiteSearch&ap=investopedia.com

# Return On Assets



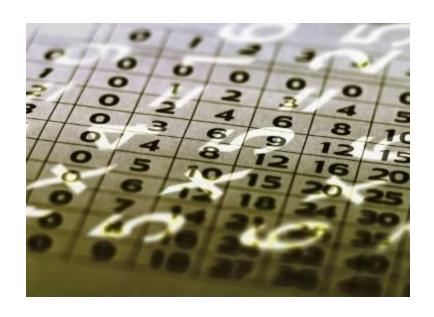
# Net Profit Total Assets



# Current



# **Current Assets Current Liabilities**



# Total Debt to Equity



# Total Liabilities Total Equity



## Interest Coverage

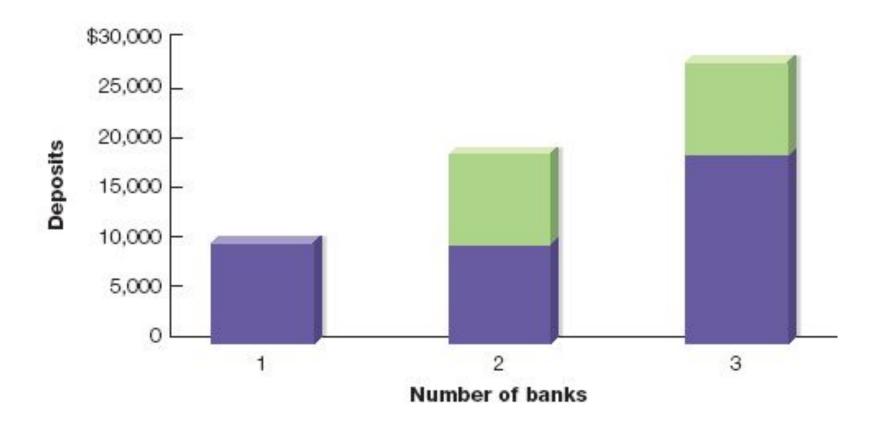
# Interest Coverage



# Operating Income Interest Expense



# Money Multiplier



## **Fluctuating Reserve Rates**

You just won \$10 million in the lottery and used the money to start a bank. On the day you open your doors, the reserve requirement set by the Fed is 10 percent. What's the maximum amount of money you can loan out? What if the reserve requirement is raised to 12%? Then how much could you loan out? In changing the reserve requirement, what is the Fed trying to do?



# Stock Listing For Hershey Foods

- 1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
52-W High:	/eek: Low:	STOCK (SYMBOL)	DIV:	YLD %:	PE:	Vol 100s:	CLOSE:	NET CHG:
65.23	48.20	Hershey Foods HSY	0.98	1.7	28	9429	57.00	0.09

# Interpreting A Stock Quotation

<u>Term</u>	<b>Explanation</b>
52-Week HI	Highest price in last year
52-Week LO	Lowest price in last year
Stock (Symbol)	Symbol of listing
DIV	Annual dividend per share
YLD %	D/E yield on closing price
PE	Investors pay on \$1 earnings
VOL	Volume of shares traded
Close	Price at close of business day