

Course content

- Graphs & some important business calculations
- Understanding Income Statements
- Business simulation Gadol



Graphs



- A graph is used to present information artistically and accurately.
- Graphs often show relationships much more forcefully, helping the reader recognize and remember the relationships.
- "A picture paints a thousand words" a graph can convey the whole story at once.



3 main graph types used in business

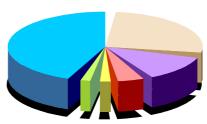
- Pie Chart (circle graph)
- Bar Graph
- Line Graph



• You often have a choice of the type of graph to construct. However, one type is usually preferable over the other, dependent on the information being used.



When to use a pie chart?



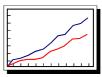
- Showing how a total amount is divided into separate parts
- -All the parts will add to 100%



When to use a Line or a Bar chart?

If values on the horizontal axis are distinct, then construct a bar graph.

—If values on the horizontal axis are continuous, then construct a line graph.



-The line graph is particularly useful for showing a continuous trend over a period of time.



Rules for all charts

- Each chart must tell the complete story, independent from the surrounding verbiage
 - Title: Company name
 Graph topic
 Time period (if applicable)
 - X Axis title and increments
 - Y Axis title and labels
 - Data legends

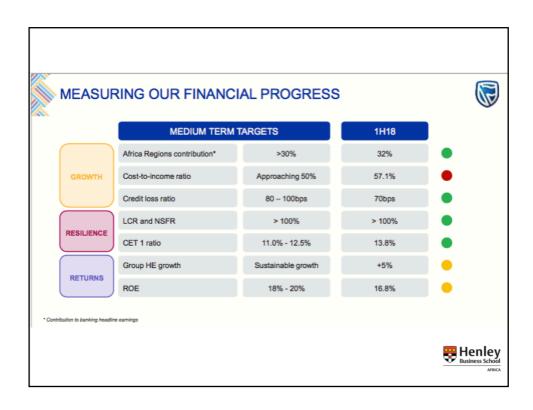


What is a Ratio?

One number divided by another is a ratio.

Ratio = Top Number / Bottom Number





Calculate Percentage Increase

Step 1: Calculate increase or decrease

Step 2: Establish where we started from

Step 3: Divide step 1 result by step 2 result

Step 4: Convert to a percentage

% increase =

(increase amount / base amount) x 100



The Income Statement

The Income statement is intended to show the sales, costs and profit made over a period of time. Hence in its heading it contains the words ".. for the period "date" to "date".

The Income statement is also known as the profit and loss statement.



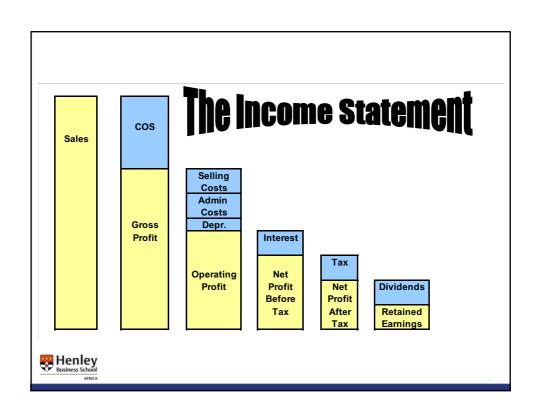
The Income Statement

Sales		1,986
Cost of sales		(950)
Gross profit		1036
Administration costs	(354)	
Distribution costs	(180)	
Interest payable	(78)	
		(612)
Net profit before tax		424
Taxation		(120)
Net profit after tax		304
Dividends paid		90

R000

R000





Total Sales Revenue	R	850 000
Opening Stock at January 1st		35 000
Merchandise Purchased		350 000
Closing Stock at December 31st		45 000
Shop Assistants' Salary		72 000
Rental of Shop Premises		60 000
Administration Expenses		30 000
Selling & General Expenses		7 800
Financing Charges		32 000
Normal Tax Rate		30%

	This Year	Last Year
Gross Sales	1 856 000	1 692 000
goods Returned	6 000	12 000
Net Sales	1 850 000	1 680 000
COS	1 202 000	1 050 000
Gross Margin	648 000	630 000
Wages	152 000	148 000
Rent	82 000	78 000
Advertising	111 000	122 000
Utilities	32 000	17 000
Taxes	17 000	18 000
Misc. Exp.	62 000	58 000
Net Income	192 000	189 000

