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Calculating percentage profit and loss worksheet

Calculating a company's total annual revenue for each individual category helps identify sources of sales volume. If you ran a department store, you might want to know what percentage of total annual sales came from electronics, clothing, home and garden, cars and toys. Assuming that these categories represented all categories of the store, you calculate the total sales volume at the end of the year, and then calculate the percentage of total sales that each category displays. Tabulate the total annual sales for each category. Let's say you made $5 million from electronics, $4 million in clothing, $3 million from home and garden, $2 million from automotive and $1 million from toys. Add the sales volume of each category from the previous step to calculate the total sales. In the example, the total sales volume is $15 million. Divide each category total by the total total, then multiply by 100. This gives you the percentage of total sales represented in each category. For example, electronics' $5 million in sales by the $15 million total to get 0.3333. Multiply this by 100 converts it to a percentage format, or 33 percent. Clothing, home and garden, cars and toys also accounted for 26.67 percent, 20 percent, 13.3 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively. Companies use terms such as gross profit, operating profit and net profit or loss to describe their operations. The operating profit, which is gross profit minus operating expenses, tells you how much profit your company made before taxes and certain other items, in all its product categories and regions. When you want to know the profit for one or two product items over a certain period of time, an average profit calculation becomes useful. So, what is the average earnings definition and why would you care? The average earnings definition is the total profit divided by the output or sum of profits for each period divided by the number of periods. An average profit calculation formula can look like average earnings - average cost = average profit. For example, if a company makes $100, $200, and $300 in the first three years of its business, but loses $200 in the fourth, the company's earnings formula would read: ($100 + $200 + $300 - $200) ÷ by 4. The total average profit ends at $100. Companies have to make choices, often in difficult times. Managers can use an average profit formula for their business to see if a product is profitable enough, whether a division earns enough money per year, or whether a product makes money in a particular city or country, for example. The average profit can be used to measure how a does through the bad times and the good. For example, a media company that achieved a higher average profit than its peers in 2019 – when a for the first time since the recession - is probably a well managed company. If a particular brand fails to make an average profit, then senior management may decide to discontinue it, or perhaps turn in new managers to try to turn the company around. You calculate the average profit of the entire company or part of it using a profit calculation formula. For example, you calculate the average earnings of the operating divisions to measure how the respective managers are performing. You also calculate the average profit margin of a product or business, which the average profit is divided by the average selling price or average sales. If you are an investor, you calculate the average profit of your transactions for a month, either in a particular stock or across the portfolio, to see if a change in trading strategy is warranted. Actual earnings cannot be equal to the actual average earnings for previous periods, or the average profit estimate for the current period. As it turns out, the average earnings formula for a company might not really be an accurate predictor at all. Tumblr, for example, was bought by Yahoo! in 2013 for $1.1 billion. A valuation that is high means Yahoo! was anticipating big profits. Unfortunately, the company did not perform as well as expected financially. Verizon (which owns Yahoo!) later offloaded the company for less than $3 million. It was a loss due to poor predictions. Entrepreneurs and managers often measure their company's performance by applying mathematical formulas to their financial information. One of these formulas is the gross profit percentage, which requires information from the company's profit and loss account. To calculate the gross profit percentage, you must take the gross sales for a given period and deduct the cost of goods sold, divided by gross sales. For example, a company with $100,000 in gross sales and $85,000 in the cost of goods sold has a gross profit percentage of 15 percent. The gross profit percentage allows companies to find out what part of the turnover is left to pay operating costs. A gross profit percentage of 15 percent means that $.15 of every dollar is left to pay the cost of the company for the month. Companies with multiple product lines can apply the gross profit formula to each item, so they can discover which products have the highest gross profit. Although simple, it provides information for entrepreneurs and managers to measure financial performance. Depreciation is an accounting process used to distribute the cost of an asset over its lifetime. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) require that record depreciation of tangible assets on the basis of a depreciation schedule. The depreciation schedule shows all tangible assets together with the specific depreciation method used. It is essential to maintain consistent consistent assets that are in accordance with both GAAP and applicable tax laws. Choose a depreciation method. The methods of straight, declining figures and sum-of-the-years figures are the most commonly used types of depreciation. Once you've selected a method for a particular asset, you should use the same method throughout the life of the asset. The straight-line method is the simplest method most commonly used by companies. This method consists of dividing the costs of the asset equally over the expected years of use. However, you write off the asset more quickly in the first years of use. In such cases you choose to use an accelerated method, such as the falling balance or the sum-of-years-figures methods. Determine the number of years it remains active. Many companies use the modified accelerated cost-covering system (MACRS), which is set up by the IRS for tax reporting purposes. MACRS classifies assets in different classes and determines the number of years you need to write off a particular type of asset. For example, office furniture can be written off for more than 10 years, while a new computer should be written off in six years. Calculate depreciation according to the line method. The line method divides the cost of the asset by the number of years you expect the asset to be in use. For example, if your business paid $274 for a printer you expect to use for three years, divide 274 by three. The depreciation of the asset is $91.33 per year for each year the asset is employed. Determine the depreciation rate. This is the percentage at which you want to write off the asset each year. To calculate this percentage, divide 100 percent by the number of years the asset will be in use. For example, if you expect the asset to last four years, divide 100 by four. In this example, the depreciation rate is 25 percent. Calculate the carrying amount of the asset. Using the declining balance method, you apply the depreciation ratio to the unwritten balance. With this method, the depreciation value decreases by each consecutive year. To calculate depreciation using this method, you must first calculate the carrying amount of the asset using the following equation: Book value = Cost - Accumulated depreciation. Calculate the depreciation of the asset. Use the following equation: Depreciation = Book Value x Depreciation Percentage. The carrying amount of the asset is multiplied by the depreciation ratio. Add the figures of each year of the life of the assets. For example, if the asset has been in use for five years, add 5 + 4 + 3 + 1. The sum of the figures for the year is 15. Find it for each year. Each year is divided by the sum of the figures. For example, in the fifth year, the percentage is obtained by dividing five by 15 to get a rate of 33.34. In the fourth quarter four parts by 15 for a rate of 26.67. Continue to one. Calculate depreciation costs. Multiply the cost of the asset by the correct depreciation rate for each year. For example, in the fifth year, the cost of the asset multiplied by 33.34 percent. In the fourth year, the cost of the asset multiplied by 26.67 percent, and continue to one. With most investments, you take a certain level of risk in exchange for the possibility of higher returns. Sometimes investments don't work and you lose money. By calculating the percentage of the annual decrease for an investment, you reduce the performance of different investments. By calculating the annual rate instead of the overall decrease rate, you calculate a metric that can be used for investments in different periods. Divide the final value of your investment by the initial value of your investment. If in six months a stock you've purchased has dropped from $28 to $24, divide $24 through $28 to get 0.857142857. Part 1 by the number of years over which the decrease has taken place. In this example, because you have held the investment for half a year, you divide 1 by 0.5 to get 2. Increase the ratio between the final price and the starting price from step 1 to the strength of the answer of step 2. Raising means using exponents. On the calculator, enter the ratio, press the exponent key (usually ^ or x^y), enter the force, and press Enter and the calculator displays the result. In this example, increase 0.857142857 to the 2nd power to get 0.734693878. Subtract 1 from the result to find the annual rate of decline. In this example, subtract 1 from 0.734693878 to get an annual rate of -0.265306122, which means the value drops. Multiply the percentage of the annual decrease by 100 to find the percentage of the annual decrease. In this example, multiply 0.265306122 by 100 to find the annual decline rate is about 26.53 percent. Percent.

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