

# Numbers in Retail Stock Calculations

## | Transcript



**Narrator:** For any retail business to be successful, it's important to try to increase profits while keeping costs to a minimum. This vintage marketplace is trying to boost sales by running a Super Sunday promotion. But it's important for management not to overspend on the marketing.

1,500 labels have been printed and delivered in 15 boxes, each containing 100 labels. There are 26 stallholders that each need a different quantity of sale labels, so the promotions manager is doing some calculations before they are distributed. To calculate the number of boxes of labels needed for distribution, the manager first looks at how many discount labels have been requested by the stallholders.

Here's the list. Nine stallholders have requested 50 labels each, 7 have ordered 40 labels, 5 want 30 labels, 3 require 15 labels, and 2 stallholders have asked for 10 labels. We'll use multiplication and addition to find out the total number of Super Sunday discount labels requested.

Nine stallholders want 50 labels, so 9 times 50 equals 450. Seven stallholders need 40 labels; 7 times 40 equals 280. Five have ordered 30 labels each; 5 times 30 equals 150. Three requested 15 labels, a total of 45 labels there. And 2 times 10 labels equals 20. Now we add each of these totals together: 945 labels all up.

Now we'll use division to work out the number of boxes the manager needs to open to distribute labels to each stallholder. There are 945 labels needed and each box contains 100 labels, so our problem is 945 divided by 100, which equals 9.45. So 10 boxes of labels are needed for the participating stallholders. That means there will be labels left over to use for another Super Sunday promotion.

To calculate the leftovers, we'll use subtraction. There were 1,500 labels printed. 945 will be used. So 1,500 labels minus 945 labels equals 555 labels left over. That's a little more than five and a half boxes.

In the retail world, figures are all-important, whether it's numbers of stationery items like discount labels or prices of goods, sizes, dimensions, and quantities of stock for sale. Calculating them all needs math, so a little practice will ensure those important figures are as accurate as they can be.