## Marginal Analysis (Korbin) Case Study

| <u>Description</u>                    | <u> Urban (1)</u> | <u>Suburban</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u> Urban (2)</u> |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Sales                                 | 80,000            | 120,000         | 200,000      | 72,000            | 90 %        |
| Variable Costs                        | 32,000            | 84,000          | 116,000      | 28,800            | 40 %        |
| Contribution Margin                   | 48,000            | 36,000          | 84,000       | 43,200            |             |
| Direct Fixed Costs                    | 20,000            | 40,000          | 60,000       | 20,000            |             |
| Direct Fixed Costs (1/4 of Suburban ) |                   |                 |              | 10,000            | <b>25</b> % |
| Store segment margin                  | 28,000            | (4,000)         | 24,000       | 13,200            |             |
| Common fixed cost                     | 4,000             | 6,000           | 10,000       | 10,000            |             |
| Operating Income                      | 24,000            | (10,000)        | 14,000       | 3,200             |             |
|                                       |                   |                 | Decrease     | (10,800)          |             |

## Notes:

Urban's Variable cost % = \$32,000 / \$80,000 = 40%Apply 40% on Urban's decreased sales to get relative VC ( $$72,000 \times 40\% = $28,800$ ) One-fourth of Suburban's direct fixed cost =  $$40,000 \times 1/4 = $10,000$  (Continued as Urban's DFC) Common fixed cost is Irrelevant (Sunk cost)

## Hard-Coded numbers (Blue)

Formula generated numbers (Black)