

Types & Functions of Business

Ch. 6.2

What You'll Learn...

- Types of Business
- 5 Main Functions of Business
- Interdependency

Review...

- What are the 6 types of business ownership?
- 1. Sole Proprietorships
- 2. Partnerships
- 3. Corporations
- 4. Cooperatives
- 5. Nonprofits
- 6. Franchises

Types of Businesses

- Producers
- Processors
- Manufacturers
- Intermediaries & Wholesalers
- Retailers & Service Businesses

Producers

- **Producer:** A business that gathers <u>raw goods</u>
- Examples:
 - Agriculture
 - Mining
 - Fishing
 - Forestry



Processors

- Processor: Changes <u>raw materials</u> into more <u>finished products</u>
- Made from raw goods that require more processing
- Examples:
 - Sugar cane → Sugar
 - \blacksquare Crude oil \rightarrow Gasoline
 - Iron \rightarrow Steel



Manufacturers

- Manufacturer: Business that makes <u>finished</u> products out of <u>processed goods</u>
- Examples (Finished Goods):
 - Cars
 - DVD's
 - Computers



Intermediaries & Wholesalers

- Intermediary: Business that <u>moves goods</u> from one business to another
 - Buys goods, stores them, & resells
- Wholesaler: <u>Distributes</u> goods
 - Example:
 - Buys products in large quantities from manufacturers and sells smaller quantities to retailers

Retailers & Service Businesses

- Retailer: Purchases goods from a <u>wholesaler</u> and sells them to <u>consumers</u> (final buyers of the goods)
- Examples:
 - Auto dealers
 - Grocery stores
- Service Business: Perform tasks rather than provide goods
- Examples:
 - Medical clinics
 - Law firms

5 Functions of Business

- 1. Production & Procurement
- 2. Marketing
- 3. Management
- 4. Finance
- 5. Accounting

1. Production & Procurement

Production: Process of <u>creating</u>, expanding, <u>manufacturing</u>, or improving <u>goods and services</u>

- **Procurement:** Buying and reselling of goods that have already been produced
 - Example: Wholesalers buy goods from producers to resell to retailers and other wholesalers

2. Marketing

- **Marketing:** Process of <u>planning</u>, pricing, promoting, <u>selling</u>, and distributing ideas, goods, and services
- Involves getting <u>consumers to buy</u> a product or service
- Make decisions based on:
 - Market research
 - Trends

+ 3. Management

■ **Management:** Process of achieving <u>company</u> goals by planning, organizing, leading, controlling, and evaluating the <u>effective use of resources</u>



4. Finance

- **Finance:** The business or art of money management
- Requires analyzing financial statements to make future decisions



5. Accounting

• Accounting: Involves <u>maintaining and checking</u> <u>records</u>, handling <u>bills</u>, and preparing financial reports



Interdependency of Functions

- Functional areas of business depend on each other
- Companies benefit from working together
- Example:
 - If sales are decreasing, accounting & finance can note the drop, and a new marketing plan may be needed
 - If products are prices too high, new procedures have to take place from management

+ Activity

- Memory Device (with teammate)
- In pairs, create a device that will help you remember the steps involved in the types of businesses in order.
- Create acronyms, acrostics or a visual that will help you
- Must include: Producer, Processor, Manufacturer, Wholesaler/Intermediary, Retailer