

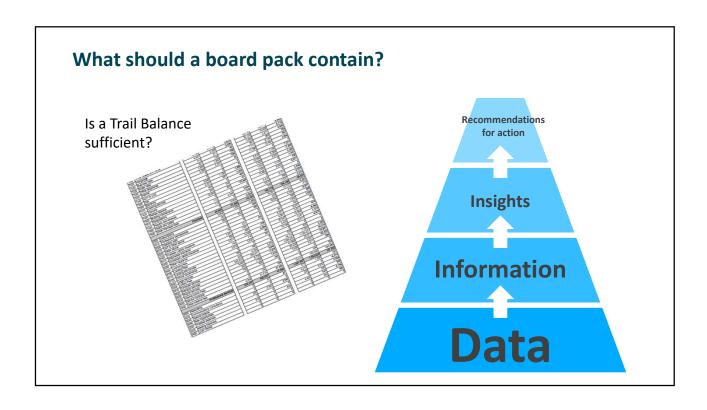
Bringing Financial Reports Alive in Excel with Visualisation

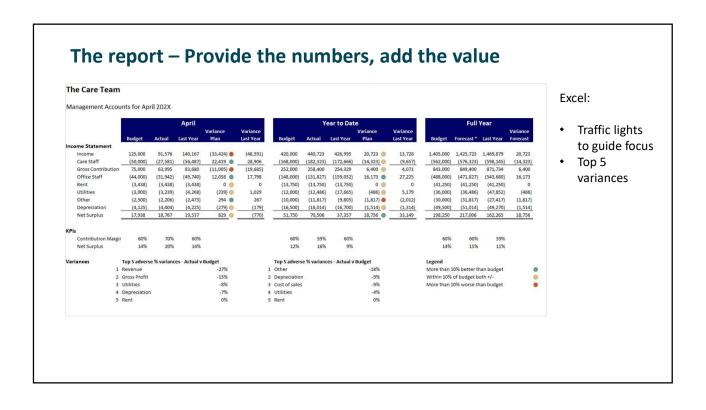
EXPLORING THE JOURNEY FROM RAW DATA TO ACTIONABLE INSIGHTS.

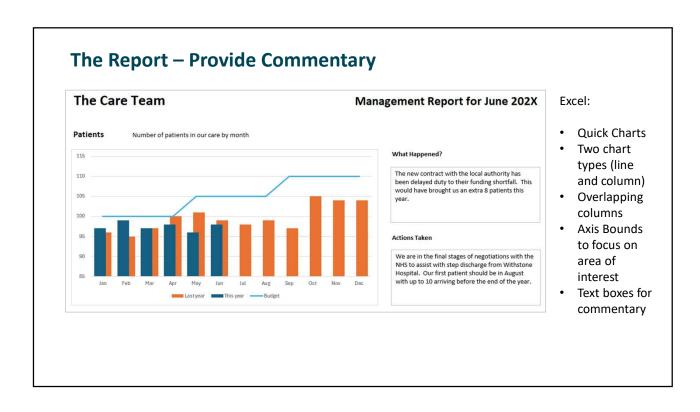
Lunch and Learn series

John Tennent









Monthly budget report

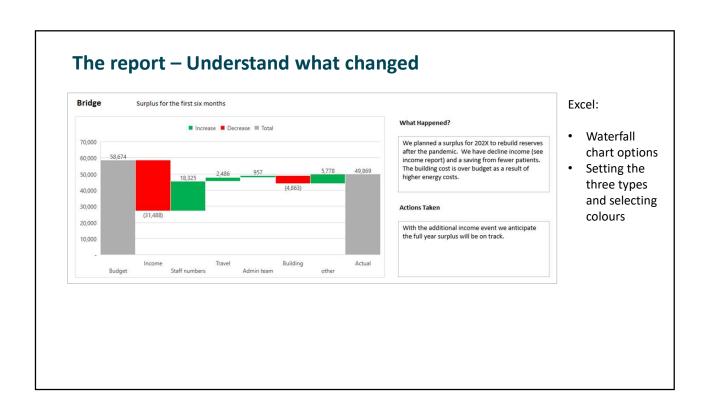
Variances because.....

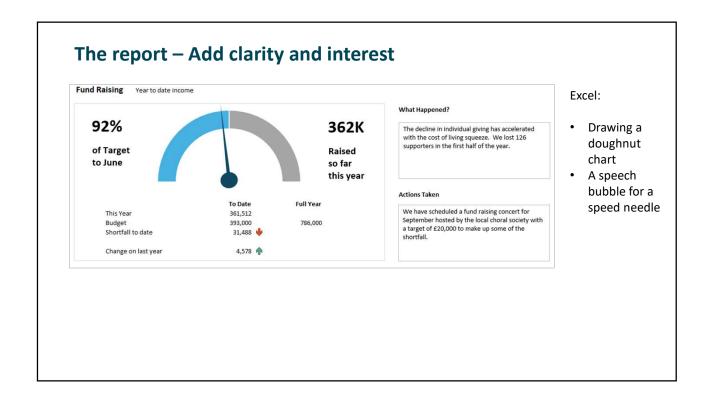
- "Reversal of accrual"
- "Prior period adjustment"
- "Phasing difference"
- "Write-off"
- "Balance sheet release"
- "Coding error on system"
- "Posted the wrong way around and reversed with double impact this month"

What does any of this mean?



How about the language of finance?





ASC Ehrenberg's Theory of Data Reduction

1 2 significant digits

Compare 18.86% and 38.12% - difficult and unmemorable

How about 19% and 38% - one is half the other and as two digits it is more memorable.

You can hold around 12 two digit numbers in your head compared to around five four digit numbers.

ASC Ehrenberg's Theory of Data Reduction

2 For tables of data it can be much easier to read them if they are sorted into ascending or descending order of the most critical item such that the top few items of data convey the critical information

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Canada	578.1	553.2	654.2	765.4
France	177.9	241.4	472.9	632.8
Germany	384.1	429.4	556.1	642.9
India	185.4	278.3	335.6	432.8
Japan	165.4	145.2	185.4	176.4
Spain	0.0	0.0	25.2	64.1
UK	153.2	171.6	183.6	234.6
USA	1473.2	1321.5	1659.0	1854.3

	2020	2021	2022	2023
USA	1,500	1,300	1,700	1,900
Canada	580	550	650	770
Germany	380	430	560	640
France	180	240	470	630
India	190	280	340	430
UK	150	170	180	230
Japan	170	150	190	180
Spain	0	0	25	60

ASC Ehrenberg's Theory of Data Reduction

3 Columns are better than rows

It is usually easier to read down a column of numbers than across a row. This is because the leading digits in each number are then close to each other for direct comparison:



The superfluous percentage sign has been removed and added to the heading making the numbers clearer

