



Third Grade The Principles of Cost

Accounting (2)

Lecture 7



Cost accounting

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Allocation of Support-Department Costs, Common Costs, and Revenues

Week (7) Lecture 7
21 March 2020



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Allocating Costs of Multiple Support Departments

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Robinson allocates the \$1,120,000 of total budgeted manufacturing overhead costs to the Machining and Assembly Departments in three steps.

Step A: Trace or Allocate each Cost to Various Support and Operating Departments.

Step B: Allocate Plant Administration Costs to Other Support Departments and Operating Departments.

Step C: Allocate Engineering and Production Control and Materials Management Costs to the Machining and Assembly Operating Departments.

By one of three costs allocation methods:

- 1) Direct Method,
- 2) Step-down Method, and
- 3) Reciprocal Method









- Last week, step A, B and C were explained
- Today we will focus on Direct cost allocation Method



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There are three methods of allocating budgeted overhead costs from the support departments to the Machining Department and the Assembly Department:

- O Direct,
- Step-down,
- Reciprocal.

we use **budgeted** costs and **budgeted** hours.

Why?

- Because our goal is to determine the budgeted costs of the operating departments (Machining and Assembly) after Robinson allocates the budgeted costs of the support departments (Materials Management and Engineering and Production Control) to the operating departments.
- To <u>simplify</u> the explanation and to focus on concepts, we use the <u>single-rate</u> method to allocate the costs of each support department.







Direct Method



- Notes:
- The direct method allocates each support-department's budgeted costs to operating departments only.
- The direct method does **not** allocate **support** department **costs** to **other support** departments.
- The base used to allocate Engineering and Production Control costs to the operating departments is the **budgeted engineering salaries** in the operating departments: \$60,000 + \$24,000 = \$84,000.
- This amount excludes the \$36,000 of budgeted engineering salaries representing services to be provided by Engineering and Production Control to Materials Management.



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Allocating Engineering and Production Control costs to the operating departments





	Support Departments			Operatir		
Step A	Plant Administration Department (1)	Engineering and Production Control Department (2)	Materials Management Department (3)	Machining Department (4)	Assembly Department (5)	Total (6)
Plant manager's salary	\$ 92,000					\$ 92,000
Supervision salaries (traced to each department)		\$ 48,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 52,000	\$ 60,000	200,000
Engineering salaries (traced to each department)		110,000	36,000	60,000	24,000	230,000
Depreciation and maintenance (traced to each department)		39,000	55,000	79,000	20,000	193,000
Indirect materials (traced to each department)		20,000	12,000	11,000	7,000	50,000
Indirect labor (traced to each department)		43,000	77,000	37,000	38,000	195,000
Rent, utilities, and insurance (allocated to each department based on square feet area; \$8 ¹ ×1,000; 2,000; 3,000; 8,000; 6,000 sq. ft.)	8,000	16,000	24,000	64,000	48,000	160,000
Total	\$ 100,000	\$276,000	\$244,000	\$303,000	\$197,000	\$1,120,000
Oten D						4
Step B Allocation of plant administration costs 0.50 2 × \$48,000; \$40,000; \$52,000; \$60,000	(100,000)	24,000	20,000	26,000	30,000	
	<u>\$</u> 0_	\$300,000	\$264.000	<u>\$329.000</u>	\$227.000	



Base of Allocation



- The base used to allocate Engineering and Production Control costs to the operating departments is the **budgeted engineering salaries** in the operating departments: only \$60,000 + \$24,000
- This amount excludes the \$36,000 of budgeted engineering salaries representing services to be provided by Engineering and Production Control to Materials Management.

1	L	Support Departments			Operating		
2	2 Step A	Plant Administration Department (1)	Engineering and Production Control Department (2)	d Production Materials Control Management		Assembly Department (5)	Total (6)
5	Engineering salaries (traced to each department)		110,000	36,000	60,000	24,000	230,000





Calculating the based on budgeted engineering salaries in the operating departments:



Machining Department \$60,000

Assembly Department \$24,000

As a result, the budgeted cost of the Engineering and Production Control Department of \$300,000 is allocated to:

the Machining Department is allocated 5/7 X \$300,000 = \$214,286 and the Assembly Department is allocated $\frac{2}{7}$ X \$300,000 = \$85,714.



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Allocating Materials Management Department costs to the operating departments





	Support Departments			Operatin	Operating Departments		
	Plant Administration Department	Engineering and Production Control Department	Materials Management Department	Machining Department	Assembly Department	Total	
Step A	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Plant manager's salary	\$ 92,000	ê 40 000	ê 40.000	ê F0 000	6 00 000	\$ 92,000	
Supervision salaries (traced to each department)		\$ 48,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 52,000	\$ 60,000	200,000	
Engineering salaries (traced to each department)		110,000	36,000	60,000	24,000	230,000	
Depreciation and maintenance (traced to each department)		39,000	55,000	79,000	20,000	193,000	
Indirect materials (traced to each department)		20,000	12,000	11,000	7,000	50,000	
Indirect labor (traced to each department)		43,000	77,000	37 ,000	38,000	195,000	
Rent, utilities, and insurance (allocated to each department based on square feet area; \$8 ¹ × 1,000; 2,000; 3,000; 8,000; 6,000 sq. ft.)	8,000	16,000	24,000	64,000	48,000	160,000	
Total	\$ 100,000	\$276,000	\$244,000	\$303,000	\$197,000	\$1,120,000	
Step B Allocation of plant administration costs 0.50 2 × \$48,000; \$40,000; \$52,000; \$60,000	(100,000)	24,000	20,000	26,000	30,000		
	\$ 0	\$300,000	<u>\$264.000</u>	<u>\$329.000</u>	\$227.000		





• Similarly, the <u>base</u> used for allocating the budgeted cost of the Materials Management Department to the operating departments is 800 + 2,800 = 3,600 budgeted materials-handling <u>labor-hours</u>.

 We <u>excludes</u> the 400 hours of budgeted materials-handling labor-hours provided by <u>Materials</u> Management to <u>Engineering</u> and <u>Production</u> Control.





Support departments

Materials Management

Engineering and
Production Control
400 kas of materialshandling labor services

Operating departments

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Machining

Is budgeted to provide <u>800</u> hrs of materials-handling labor services

Assembly

2,800 hrs of materialshandling labor services

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Allocating the material management Department on operating departments

• Allocating the cost of material management department on:

The **Machining** Department= $800 \text{ hr} / 3600 \times \$264,000 = \$58,666$

• Allocating the cost of material management department on:

The <u>assembly</u> Department= $2800 \text{ hr} / 3600 \times \$264,000 = \$205,333$



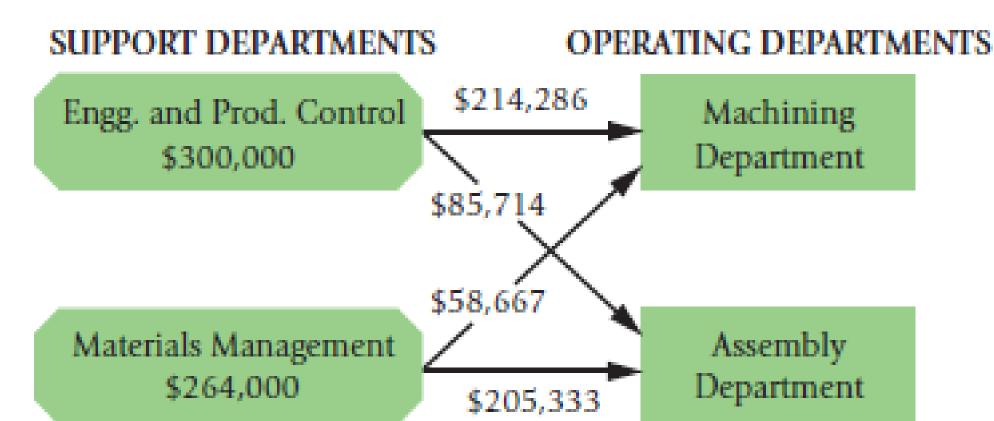


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Summary of Cost Allocation Direct Method









		A	В	С	D	E	F	G
	1		SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS			OPERATING DEPARTMENTS		
	2		Engineering and Production Control	Materials Management		Machining	Assembly	Total
	3	Budgeted overhead costs						
	4	before any interdepartment cost allocations	\$300,000	\$264,000		\$329,000	\$227,000	\$1,120,000
	5	Allocation of Engg. And Prod. Control (5/7, 2/7)a	(300,000)			214,286	85,714	
	6	Allocation of Materials Management (2/9, 7/9)b		(264,000)		58,667	205,333	
	7							
	8	Total budgeted overhead of operating departments	\$ 0	\$ 0		\$601,953	\$518,047	\$1.120.000
	9							
-1	4.0	3 Dagg is (\$60,000 + \$24,000) as \$04,000; \$60,000 + \$04,000 - \$77, \$24,000 + \$04,000 - 2/7						

¹⁰ Base is (\$60,000 + \$24,000), or \$84,000; \$60,000 ÷ \$84,000 = 5/7; \$24,000 ÷ \$84,000 = 2/7.

¹¹ Base is (800 + 2,800), or 3,600 hours; $800 \div 3,600 = 2/9$; $2,800 \div 3,600 = 7/9$.







Advantages and disadvantages of Direct Method







Advantages



Most managers adopt the direct method because it is simple and easy to use.

Managers do **not** need to **predict** the usage of **support** department **services** by other **support** departments.

Disadvantages

A disadvantage of the direct method is that it ignores information about <u>reciprocal</u> services provided among support departments and can therefore lead to inaccurate estimates of the cost of operating departments.

Second approach (*Step-down Method*) <u>partially</u> recognizes the services provided among support departments.





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Next lecture (8) focuses on (Step-down Method)





