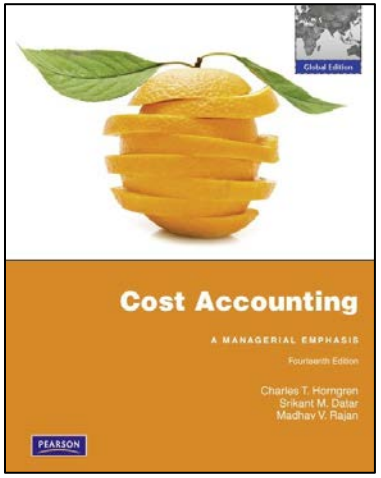
Institute of Accounting, Control
and Auditing

University of St.Gallen

MAccFin – Master of Arts in Accounting and Finance
Pflichtwahlfach
7,116,1.00 Techniken im Management Accounting

Job Costing
Theorie & Cases

HDR, 14ed, Chapter 4



EFMD EQUIS ACCREDITED

AACSB ACCREDITED EST. 1916

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Job Costing versus Process Costing

Job-costing systems
(Kostenrechnung für Einzelauftrags-Fertigung)

verschiedenartige, identifizierbare Produkte/ Dienstleistungen (z.B. Spezialanfertigung von Maschinen und Häusern)

Operation-costing systems
(Kostenrechnung für Spezial-(Serien-) Fertigung)

Kombination von Process- und Job-Costing-Systemen (z.B. Fenstergläser mit Spezialbeschichtung, Autos mit Sonderausstattung)

Process-costing systems
(Kostenrechnung für Massenproduktion)

Ansammlung von identischen oder ähnlichen Produkten/ Dienstleistungen (z.B. Nahrungsmittel, Chemikalien)

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Job Costing versus Process Costing: Beispiele

HORNGREN, DATAR, FOSTER. [12]2005. Cost Accounting. Exhibit 4-1, S. 100.

	Service Sector	Merchandising Sector	Manufacturing Sector
Job Costing Used	• Audit engagements done by Price WaterhouseCoopers • Consulting engagements done by McKinsey & Co. • Advertising-agency campaigns run by Ogilvy and Mather • Individual legal cases argued by Hale & Dorr • Computer-repair jobs done by CompUSA • Movies produced by Universal Studios	• L. L. Bean sending individual items by mail order • Special promotion of new products by Wal-Mart	• Assembly of individual aircrafts at Boeing • Construction of ships at Litton Industries
Process Costing Used	• Bank-check clearing at Bank of America • Postal delivery (standard items) by U.S. Postal Service	• Grain dealing by Arthur Daniel Midlands • Lumber dealing by Weyerhauser	• Oil refining by Shell Oil • Beverage production by PepsiCo

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Ist-, «Normal-» und Standardkostenrechnung

	Istkostenrechnung[1]	**Normalkosten-rechnung**[2]	**erweiterte Normalkosten-rechnung**[3]	**Standardkosten-rechnung**[4]
Einzel-kosten[5]	Ist-Preis[6] mal Ist-Menge[7]	Ist-Preis mal Ist-Menge	Budget-Preis mal Ist-Menge	Standard-Preis mal standardmässig zulässige Input-Menge zur Erreichung des effektiven Output[8]
Gemein-kosten[9]	Ist-Gemeinkostensatz[10] mal effektiv verbrauchte Gemeinkostensatz-Treiber-Einheiten[11]	Budget-Gemeinkostensatz mal effektiv verbrauchte Gemeinkostensatz -Treiber-Einheiten	Budget-Gemeinkostensatz mal effektiv verbrauchte Gemeinkostensatz-Treiber-Einheiten	Standard-Gemeinkostensatz mal standardmässig zulässiger Input an Gemeinkostensatz-Treiber-Einheiten zur Erreichung des effektiven Output[12]

1 actual costing
2 normal costing
3 extended normal costing
4 standard costing
5 direct costs
6 actual direct-cost rate(s)
7 actual input(s) of direct-cost used
8 standard input(s) of direct cost allowed for actual output achieved
9 indirect costs or overhead
10 actual indirect-cost rate(s)
11 actual input(s) of cost-allocation base(s) used
12 standard input(s) of cost-allocation base(s) allowed for actual output achieved

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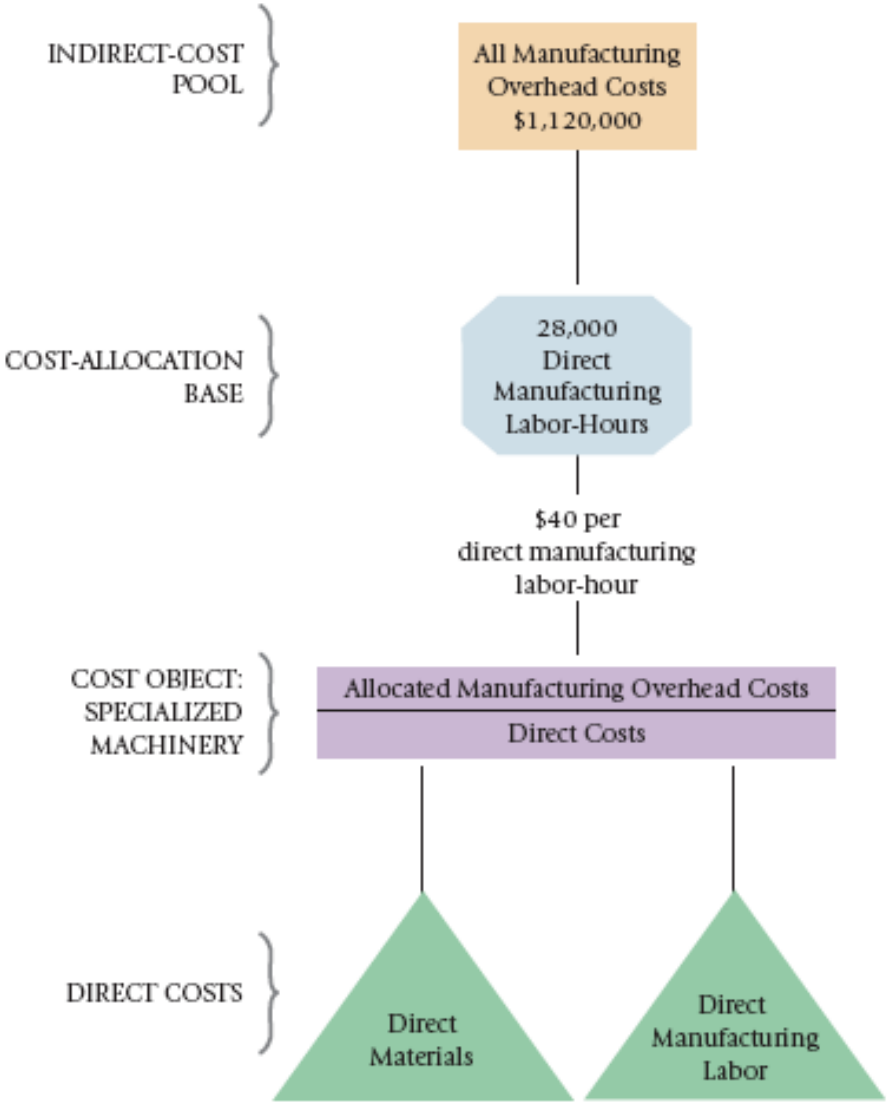
Job Costing Overview

vgl. Horngren, Datar, Rajan. Cost Accounting: A Managerial Emphasis. 14 ed. Boston: Pearson



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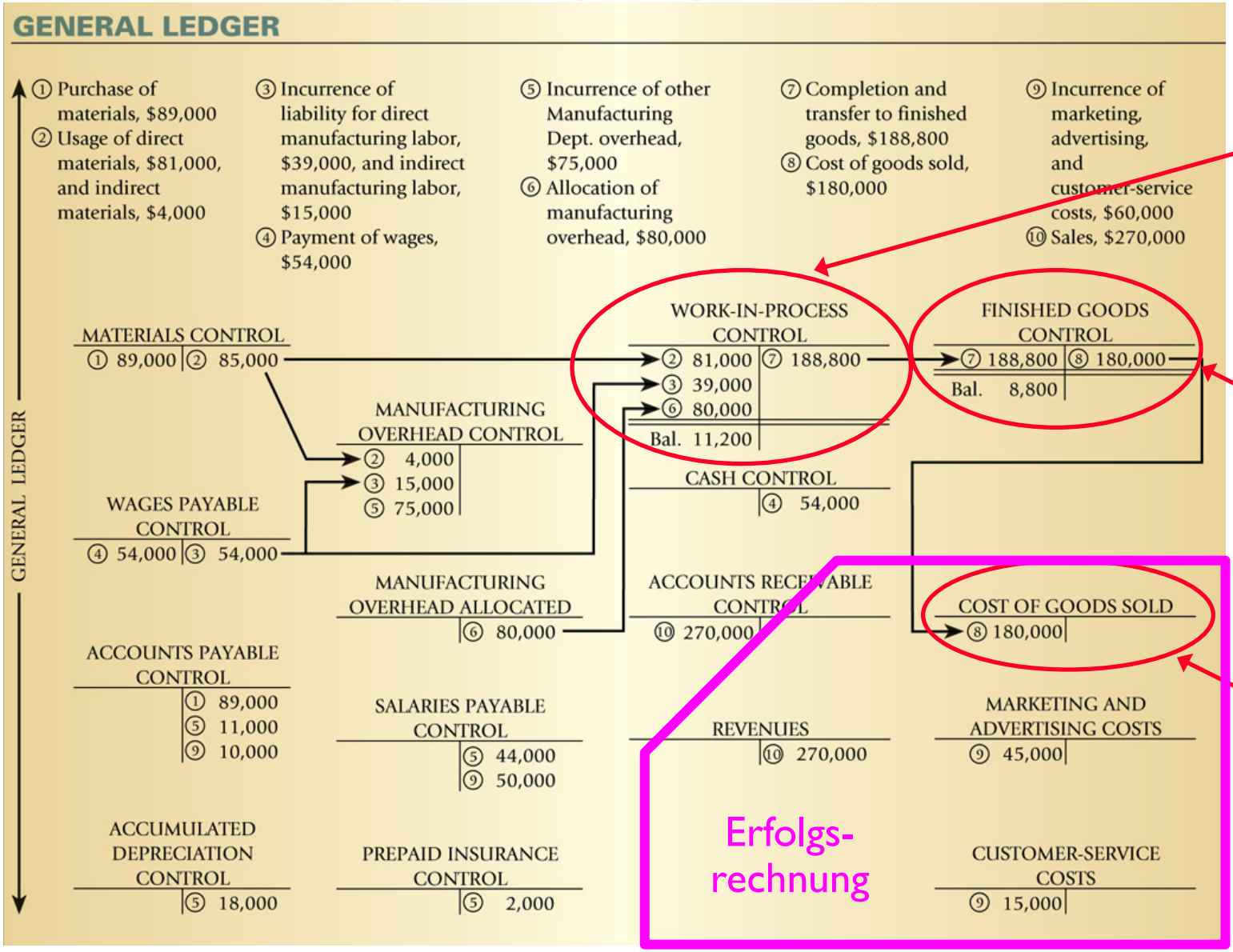
Beispiel der Verbuchungstechnik im Job-Costing-System (Hauptbuch)



HORNGREN, DATAR, FOSTER. [12]2005. Cost Accounting. Exhibit 4-6, S. 110.

Ware-in-Arbeit (Halb-fabrikate): +/- Δ Bestand

Fertig-fabrikate: +/- Δ Bestand

Herstell-kosten der verkauften (Fertig-) Fabrikate

Erfolgs-rechnung

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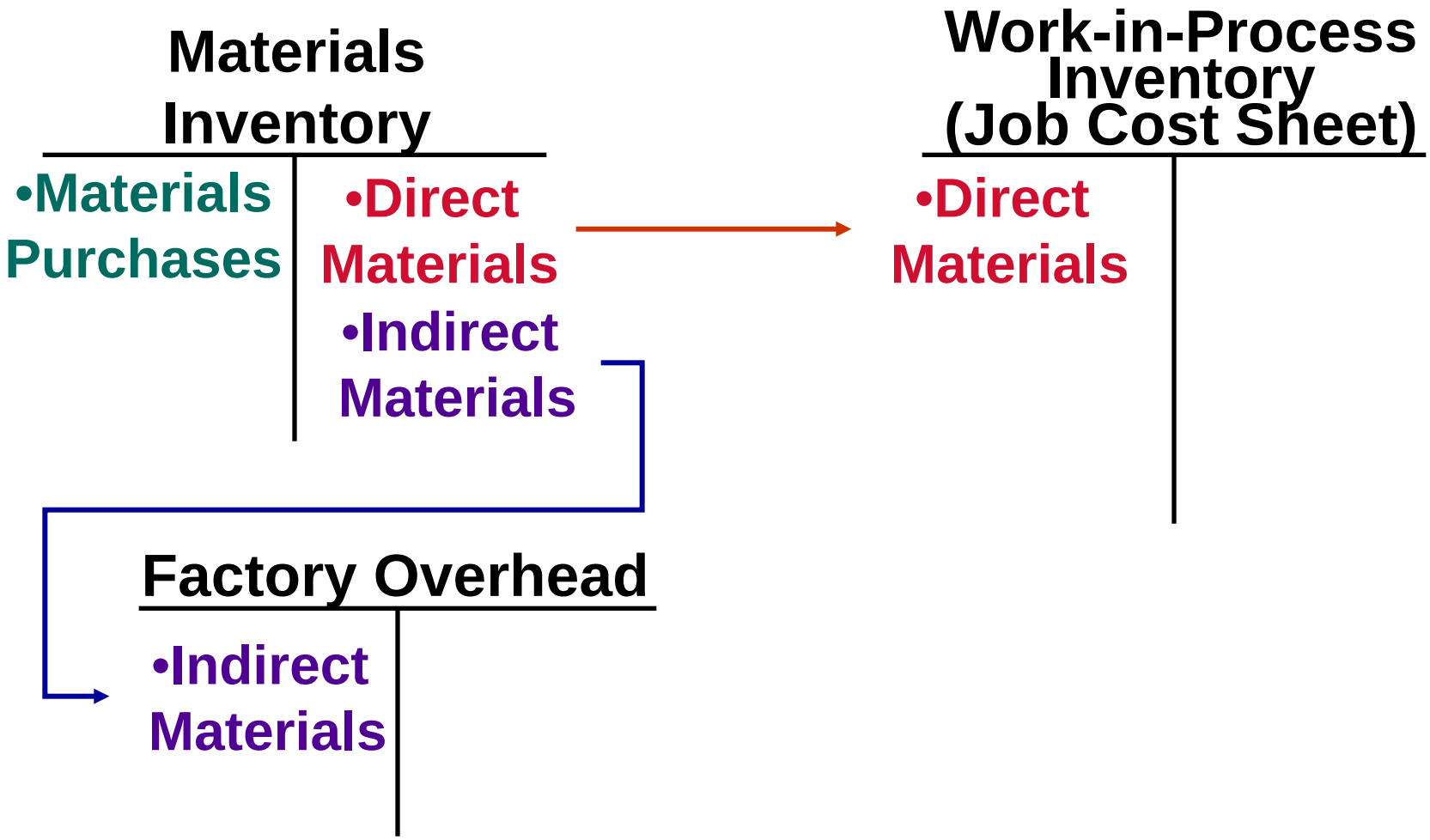
Kostenfluss im Detail: Kostenerfassung der Einzelmaterial und Materialgemeinkosten

BLOCHER, CHEN, COKINS, LIN. [3]2005. Cost Management. PowerPoint-Präsentation, Chapter 4, Folie 25.



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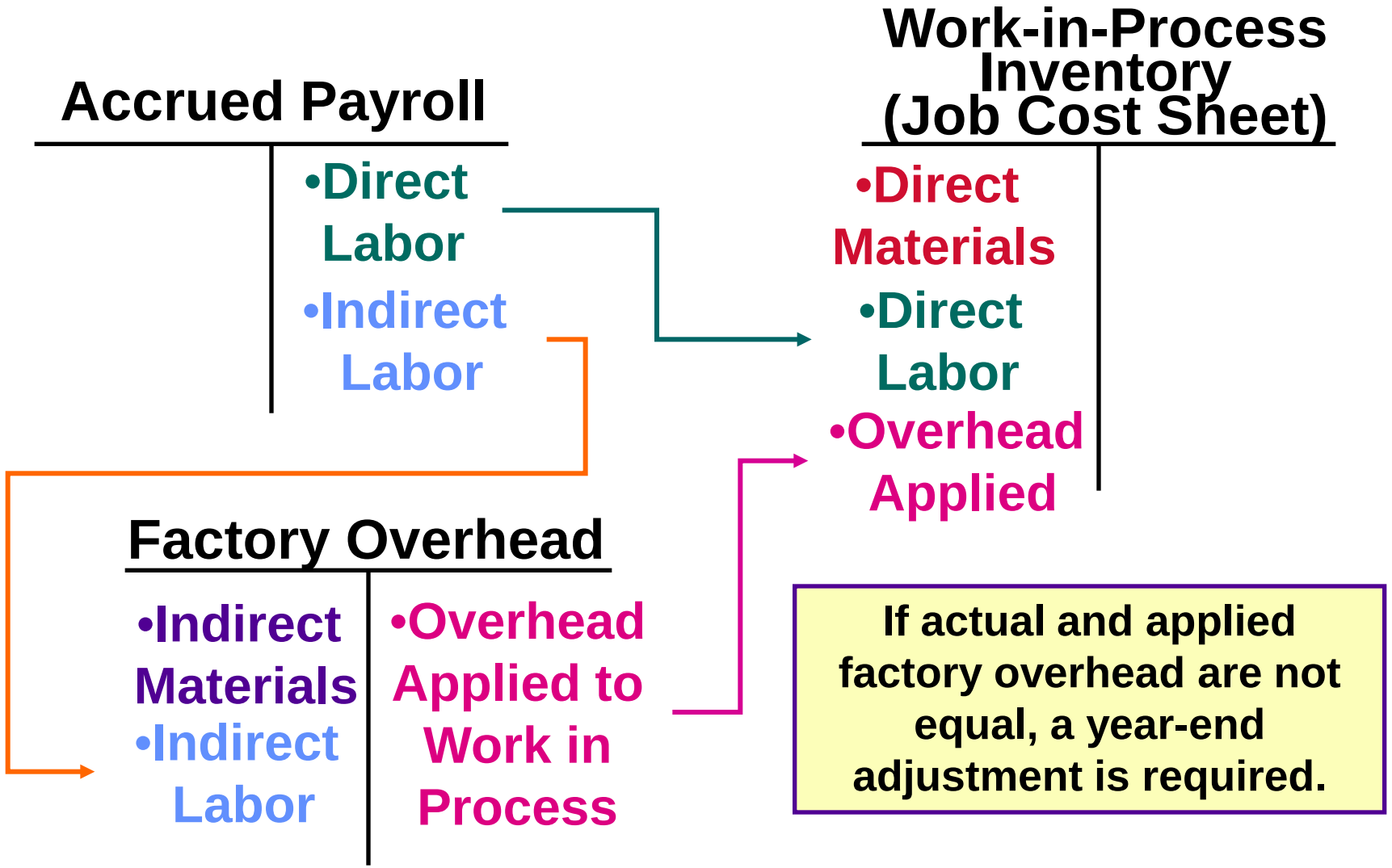
Kostenfluss im Detail: Kostenerfassung der Einzellöhne, Gemeinkostenlöhne sowie der Gemeinkostenzuweisung

BLOCHER, CHEN, COKINS, LIN. [3]2005. Cost Management. PowerPoint-Präsentation, Chapter 4, Folie 26.



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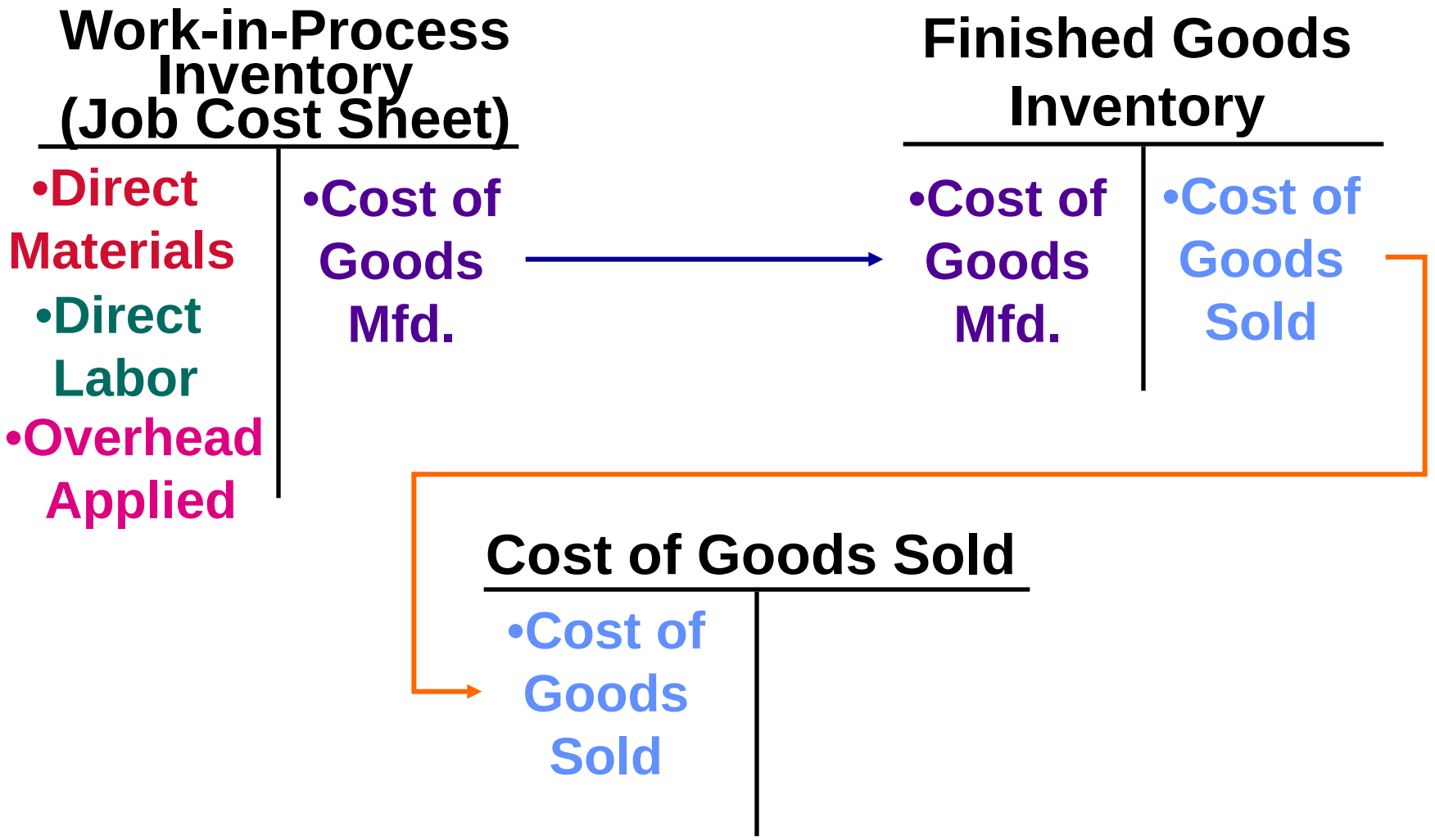
Kostenfluss im Detail - Kosten-Erfassung der fertiggestellten und verkauften Produkte

BLOCHER, CHEN, COKINS, LIN. [3]2005. Cost Management. PowerPoint-Präsentation, Chapter 4, Folie 27.



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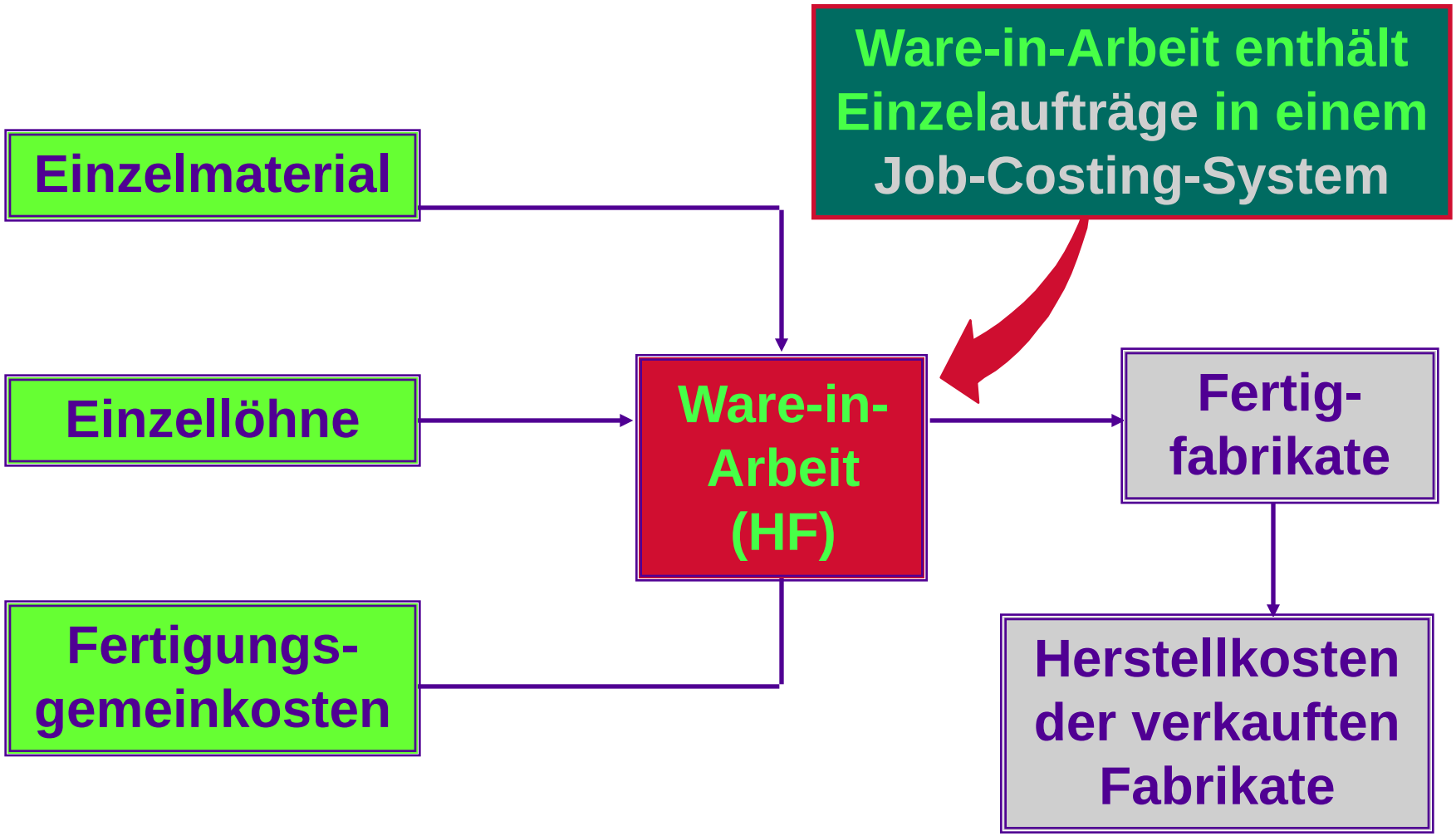
Job Costing versus Process Costing - Forts.



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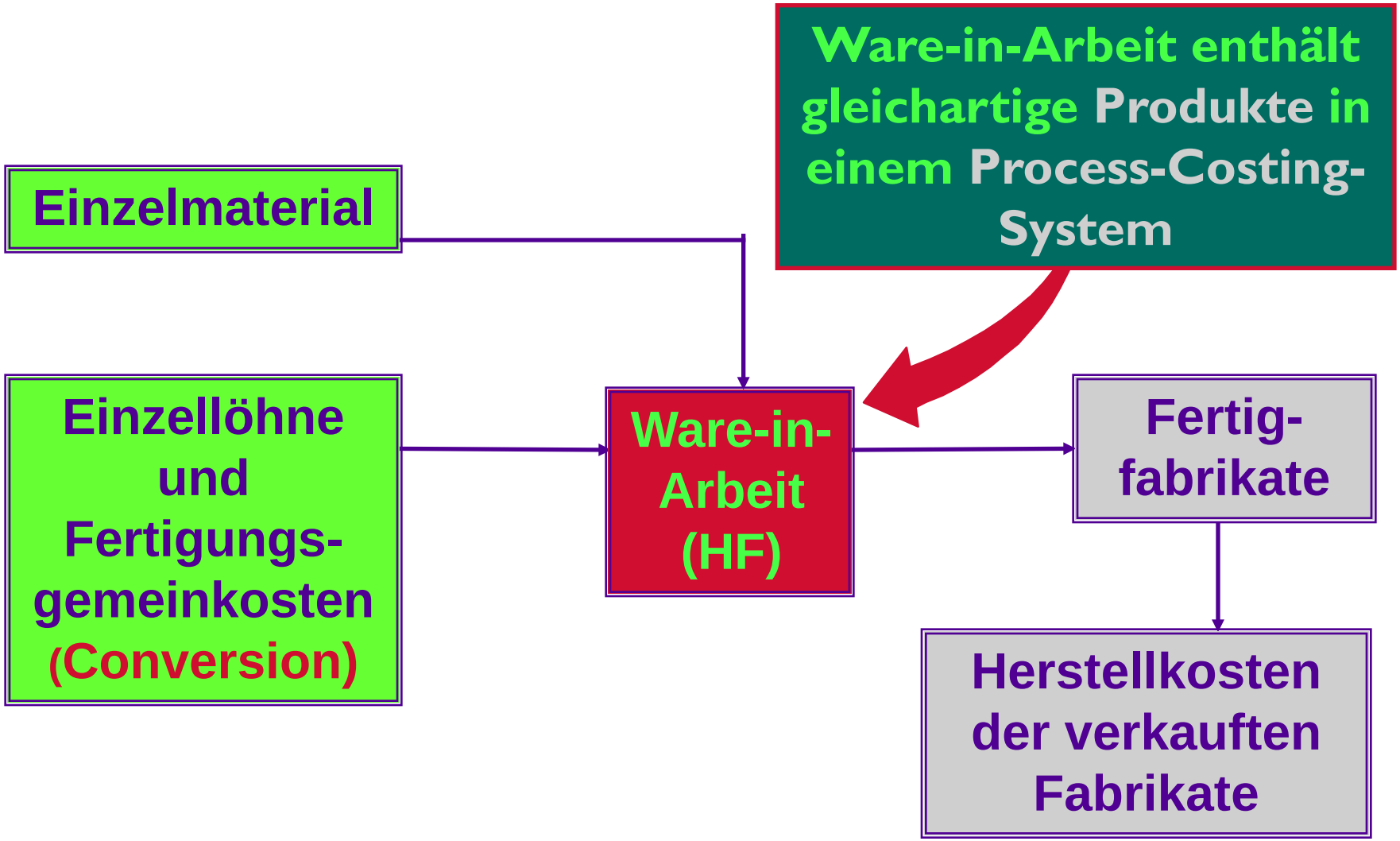
Job Costing versus **Process Costing** - Forts.



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HDR, 14ed, Problem 4-20, Lynn Company

4-20 Job costing, accounting for manufacturing overhead, budgeted rates. The Lynn Company uses a normal job-costing system at its Minneapolis plant. The plant has a machining department and an assembly department. Its job-costing system has two direct-cost categories (direct materials and direct manufacturing labor) and two manufacturing overhead cost pools (the machining department overhead, allocated to jobs based on actual machine-hours, and the assembly department overhead, allocated to jobs based on actual direct manufacturing labor costs). The 2011 budget for the plant is as follows:

	Machining Department	Assembly Department
Manufacturing overhead	$1,800,000	$3,600,000
Direct manufacturing labor costs	$1,400,000	$2,000,000
Direct manufacturing labor-hours	100,000	200,000
Machine-hours	50,000	200,000

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HDR, 14ed, Problem 4-20, Lynn Company - Forts.

- Required

1. Present an overview diagram of Lynn's job-costing system. Compute the budgeted manufacturing overhead rate for each department.
2. During February, the job-cost record for Job 494 contained the following:

	Machining Department	Assembly Department
Direct materials used	$45,000	$70,000
Direct manufacturing labor costs	$14,000	$15,000
Direct manufacturing labor-hours	1,000	1,500
Machine-hours	2,000	1,000

Compute the total manufacturing overhead costs allocated to Job 494.

3. At the end of 2011, the actual manufacturing overhead costs were $2,100,000 in machining and $3,700,000 in assembly. Assume that 55,000 actual machine-hours were used in machining and that actual direct manufacturing labor costs in assembly were $2,200,000. Compute the over- or underallocated manufacturing overhead for each department.

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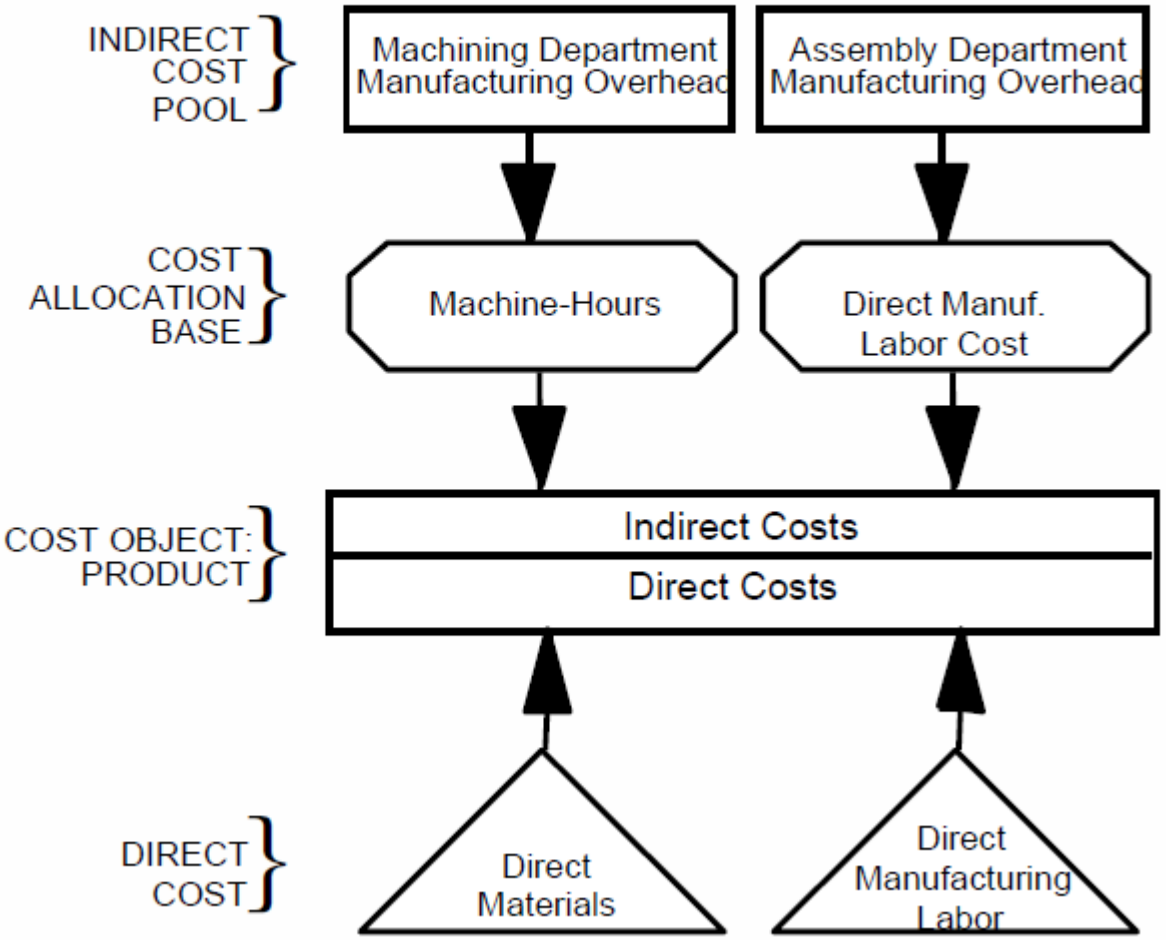
HDR, 14ed, Problem 4-20, Lynn Company - Lösungsvorschlag zu 1.

An overview of the product costing system is



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HDR, 14ed, Problem 4-20, Lynn Company - Lösungsvorschlag zu 1. - Forts.

2011 budget	Machining Department	Assembly Department
Manufacturing overhead	**1'800'000.00**	**3'600'000.00**
Direct manufacturing labor costs	1'400'000.00	**2'000'000.00**
Direct manufacturing labor-hours	100'000	200'000
Machine-hours	**50'000**	200'000
Budgeted manufacturing overhead rate	**36.00** per actual machine-hours	**180%** of actual direct manufacturing labor costs

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HDR, 14ed, Problem 4-20, Lynn Company - Lösungsvorschlag zu 2.

Actual February job-cost record for Job 494	Machining Department	Assembly Department
Manufacturing overhead	45'000.00	70'000.00
Direct manufacturing labor costs	14'000.00	**15'000.00**
Direct manufacturing labor-hours	1'000	1'500
Machine-hours	**2'000**	1'000

Manufacturing overhead costs allocated to Job 494	**72'000.00**	**27'000.00**
	99'000.00	

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HDR, 14ed, Problem 4-20, Lynn Company - Lösungsvorschlag zu 3.

Actual end 2011		
Manufacturing overhead	**2'100'000.00**	**3'700'000.00**
Machine-hours	55'000	
Direct manufacturing labor costs		2'200'000.00
Manufacturing overhead costs allocated	**1'980'000.00**	**3'960'000.00**
Overallocation (-) / Underallocation (+)	**120'000.00**	**-260'000.00**

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HDR, 14ed, Problem 4-23, Pittsburgh Forging Company

4-23 Accounting for manufacturing overhead. Consider the following selected cost data for the Pittsburgh Forging Company for 2011.

Budgeted manufacturing overhead costs	$7,500,000
Budgeted machine-hours	250,000
Actual manufacturing overhead costs	$7,300,000
Actual machine-hours	245,000

The company uses normal costing. Its job-costing system has a single manufacturing overhead cost pool. Costs are allocated to jobs using a budgeted machine-hour rate. Any amount of under- or overallocation is written off to Cost of Goods Sold.

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HDR, 14ed, Problem 4-23, Pittsburgh Forging Company - Forts.

- Required

1. Compute the budgeted manufacturing overhead rate.
2. Prepare the journal entries to record the allocation of manufacturing overhead.
3. Compute the amount of under- or overallocation of manufacturing overhead. Is the amount material? Prepare a journal entry to dispose of this amount.

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HDR, 14ed, Problem 4-23, Pittsburgh Forging Company - Lösungsvorschlag zu 1.

- Budgeted manufacturing overhead rate =

$$= \frac{\$\ 7'500'000 \text{ budgeted man. overhead costs}}{250'000 \text{ budgeted machine-hours}} =$$

= $30 per machine-hour

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HDR, 14ed, Problem 4-23, Pittsburgh Forging Company - Lösungsvorschlag zu 2.

Work-in-Process Control	7,350,000	
Manufacturing Overhead Allocated		7,350,000

[245,000 actual machine-hours · $30 per machine-hour = $7,350,000]

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HDR, 14ed, Problem 4-23, Pittsburgh Forging Company - Lösungsvorschlag zu 3.

- $7,350,000– $7,300,000 = $50,000 overallocated, an insignificant amount of actual manufacturing overhead costs $50,000 ÷ $7,300,000 = 0.68%.

Manufacturing Overhead Allocated	7,350,000	
Manufacturing Department Overhead Control		7,300,000
Cost of Goods Sold		50,000

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HDR, 14ed, Problem 4-23, Pittsburgh Forging Company - Lösungsvorschlag zu 3. - Forts.