

Chapter 7

How Are Relevant Revenues and Costs Used to Make Decisions?

Bob Lee is president of Best Boards, Inc., a manufacturer of wakeboards. In the face of stiff competition, Best Boards' profits have declined steadily over the past few years. Bob is concerned about the decline in profits and has instructed Jim Muller, the vice president of operations, to do whatever it takes to reduce costs. In fact, Bob offered to pay Jim a bonus equal to 25 percent of any production cost savings the company achieves during the coming year.

Jim Muller thinks he has a way to cut costs and earn his bonus, and he approaches Bob Lee and Amy Eckstrom, the company's accountant, to discuss his plan:

<i>Jim:</i>	<i>Bob and Amy, I hope you've had a chance to review my proposal to outsource production. I think it could save the company thousands of dollars this coming year.</i>
<i>Bob:</i>	<i>I did review your proposal. Give me a quick summary of what you have in mind.</i>
<i>Jim:</i>	<i>Our staff accountants tell me that the average unit product cost for our wakeboards is about \$110, and we make 10,000 wakeboards each year.</i>
<i>Amy:</i>	<i>Sounds about right.</i>
<i>Jim:</i>	<i>My thought is that we could save substantial amounts of money by having an outside supplier make our wakeboards rather than doing it ourselves. I contacted one reputable wakeboard manufacturer interested in producing the boards for us.</i>
<i>Bob:</i>	<i>What did you find?</i>
<i>Jim:</i>	<i>They told me the wakeboards could be purchased from them for \$70 a board. This amounts to \$40 in savings per unit, and \$400,000 in total savings! Even after my 25 percent bonus of \$100,000, Best Boards would save \$300,000.</i>
<i>Amy:</i>	<i>Jim has an interesting idea, but there are some issues that should be considered. Jim, you are correct in stating the average unit product cost for our wakeboards is \$110 given production of 10,000 units per year. However, it is not accurate to assume we will eliminate \$1,100,000, which is \$110 per unit cost times 10,000 units, in total production costs by outsourcing production. The average unit cost includes factory equipment lease payments, along with supervisors' salaries, and factory rent. These costs don't go away quickly if we stop production. The equipment lease is for several years, we are locked into a long-term lease for the factory building, and we would have to look at our supervisors' contracts before letting them go.</i>
<i>Bob:</i>	<i>Can we get a better idea of which costs would be eliminated by outsourcing production, and which costs would remain?</i>
<i>Amy:</i>	<i>Sure. I'll get a team working on this right away.</i>

Best Boards is facing a decision common to many organizations: whether to build its own product or to have another company build the product. We will come back to this scenario after



describing how companies facing such decisions can use *differential analysis* to make wise business decisions.

7.1 Using Differential Analysis to Make Decisions

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Describe the format used for differential analysis.

Differential revenues and costs (also called relevant revenues and costs or incremental revenues and costs) represent the difference in revenues and costs among alternative courses of action. Analyzing this difference is called differential analysis (or incremental analysis). We begin with a relatively simple example to establish the format used to perform differential analysis and present more complicated examples later in the chapter. As you work through this example, notice that we also use the contribution margin income statement format presented.

Question: Assume Phillips Accountancy provides bookkeeping, tax, and audit services to its clients. Management believes Phillips Accountancy has several unprofitable customers and would like to perform differential analysis to find out how profits would change if Phillips dropped these customers. Alternative 1 includes the annual revenues, costs, and resulting profit if the company keeps all existing customers. Alternative 2 includes the annual revenues, costs, and resulting profit if the company drops what it believes are unprofitable customers. How should management decide whether to keep all existing customers or drop certain customers?

Answer: presents the format used by management to perform differential analysis. In this case, differential analysis is used to evaluate whether Phillips Accounting should keep all customers or drop unprofitable customers. The information in confirms that Phillips Accountancy would be better off dropping the unprofitable customers (Alternative 2), because company profits would increase by \$20,000. The general rule is to select the alternative with the highest differential profit. Take a close look at before reading the description of this information that follows.



Figure 7.1 *Differential Analysis for Phillips Accountancy*

	Alternative 1 (Keep All Customers)	Alternative 2 (Drop Unprofitable Customers)	Differential Amount	Alternative 1 Is
Sales revenue	\$7,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$1,000,000	Higher
Variable costs	5,250,000	4,500,000	750,000	Higher
Contribution margin	\$1,750,000	\$1,500,000	\$ 250,000	Higher
Fixed costs	450,000	180,000	270,000	Higher
Profit	\$1,300,000	\$1,320,000	\$ (20,000)	Lower

Notice that in the columns labeled Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 show revenues, costs, and profit for each alternative. The third column, labeled Differential Amount, presents the differential revenues and costs and resulting differential profit. Positive amounts appearing in this column indicate Alternative 1 is higher than Alternative 2. Negative amounts appearing in the Differential Amount column indicate Alternative 1 is lower than Alternative 2. The fourth column shows whether Alternative 1 is higher or lower than Alternative 2 for each line item.

For example, the differential amount of \$1,000,000 for revenue indicates Alternative 1 produces \$1,000,000 more in revenue than Alternative 2. The differential amount of \$750,000 for variable costs indicates variable costs are \$750,000 higher for Alternative 1 than for Alternative 2. Move to the bottom of . Notice that the differential amount for profit is negative (\$20,000). This indicates that Alternative 1 results in profits that are \$20,000 lower than Alternative 2. Thus Alternative 2 (dropping unprofitable customers) is the desirable course of action.

Notice that the columns labeled Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 show information in summary form (i.e., no detail is provided for revenues, variable costs, or fixed costs). Some managers may want only this type of summary information, whereas others may prefer more detailed information. It is important to be flexible with the format, to best meet the needs of managers. We will build upon the differential analysis format shown in throughout this chapter, and show how more detail can easily be provided using the same format.

Next, this chapter focuses on how we use differential analysis to assist in making the following types of decisions:

- Make or buy products
- Keep or drop product lines
- Keep or drop customers
- Accept or reject special customer orders

KEY TAKEAWAY

- Differential revenues and costs represent the difference in revenues and costs among alternative courses of action. Analyzing this difference is called differential analysis. Differential analysis is useful in making managerial decisions related to making or buying products, keeping or dropping product lines, keeping or dropping customers, and accepting or rejecting special customer orders.

REVIEW PROBLEM 7.1

Coffee Express is a small coffee shop looking to expand its product offerings beyond coffee. The company is evaluating two alternatives—sandwiches and cookies. Annual projections for sales of sandwiches are as follows: sales, \$18,000; variable costs, \$13,000; and fixed costs, \$500. Annual projections for sales of cookies are as follows: sales, \$10,000; variable costs, \$3,000; and no additional fixed costs.

Using the format in , perform differential analysis to determine which alternative is more profitable, and by how much. Assume adding sandwiches is Alternative 1 and adding cookies is Alternative 2.

Solution to Review Problem 7.1

As shown in the differential analysis given, selling cookies is the most profitable alternative. Selling cookies results in profits of \$7,000 for the year, which is \$2,500 higher than the sandwich alternative.

	Alternative 1 (add sandwiches)	Alternative 2 (add cookies)	Differential Amount	Alternative 1 Is
Sales revenue	\$18,000 –	\$10,000 –	\$ 8,000	Higher
Variable costs	13,000 –	3,000 –	10,000	Higher
Contribution margin	\$ 5,000 –	\$ 7,000 –	\$(2,000)	Lower
Fixed costs	500 –	0 –	500	Higher
Profit	\$ 4,500 –	\$ 7,000 –	\$(2,500)	Lower



7.2 Make-or-Buy Decisions

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Use differential analysis for make-or-buy decisions.

Question: With the differential analysis format in hand, we can now go back to Best Boards, Inc., introduced at the beginning of the chapter. Recall that Best Boards produces each wakeboard for \$110, and Jim Muller, vice president of operations, received a bid for \$70 per board from an outside manufacturer. Best Boards' president asked the company's accountant, Amy Eckstrom, to investigate whether it makes sense for Best Boards to hire an outside company to produce the wakeboards. What information should Amy provide that will help management make this decision?

Answer: presents the costs that the vice president of operations at Best Boards must evaluate in deciding whether to make the wakeboards or buy them from an outside company. This is called a make-or-buy decision because the company must decide whether to make the product internally or buy the product from an outside firm (often called outsourcing).

Table 7.1 Make-or-Buy Decision

	Costs to Make Wakeboard	Costs to Buy Wakeboard
Variable production costs	Direct materials	Wakeboards from supplier
	Direct labor	
	Manufacturing overhead	
Fixed production costs	Factory equipment lease	Factory equipment lease
	Factory building rent	Factory building rent
	Supervisor salaries	Supervisor salaries

Determining Differential Product Costs

Question: What information did Amy find to help Best Boards with the decision whether to make their own wakeboards or buy them from an outside supplier?



Answer: After further research, Amy identified the following product costs associated with wakeboard production at Best Boards:

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total Annual Cost at 2,000 Units</u>
Variable production costs		
Direct materials	\$30	\$ 300,000
Direct labor	16	160,000
Manufacturing overhead	10	100,000
Fixed production costs		
Factory equipment lease		110,000
Factory building rent		290,000
Production supervisors' salaries		140,000
Total production costs		<u>\$1,100,000</u>

Since Best Boards produces 10,000 wakeboards each year, the product cost per unit is \$110 (= \$1,100,000 ÷ 10,000 units). However, Amy must identify which of the costs listed previously are differential costs if the company acquires the wakeboards from an outside producer. That is, Amy must determine which costs will change and which will remain the same. Here's what she found:

- All variable production costs will be eliminated if Best Boards buys the wakeboards rather than making them. These are differential costs.
- The factory equipment lease will continue for several years whether Best Boards makes or buys the wakeboards. This is not a differential cost.
- The factory building lease covers several years, so this cost will continue whether Best Boards makes or buys the wakeboards. This is not a differential cost.
- One of Best Boards' two production supervisors was hired recently, is paid \$50,000 per year, and can be let go if needed. This is a differential cost.
- The other of Best Boards' two production supervisors has been with the company for several years, is paid \$90,000 per year, and has five years remaining on her contract. This is not a differential cost.

Question: Amy must now prepare a differential analysis to determine which alternative is best for the company. Her analysis appears in . Because the focus of make-or-buy decisions is on product costs, and because sales revenue is not differential to this decision, it is not necessary to include sales revenue in the analysis. This in turn eliminates the need to show the contribution margin or net income. (Even if sales revenue were included, the outcome would remain the same.) What does Amy’s analysis tell us?

Figure 7.2 Make-or-Buy Differential Analysis for Best Boards, Inc.

	Alternative 1 (Make Internally)	Alternative 2 (Buy from Outside)	Differential Amount	Alternative 1 Is
Variable costs				
Cost to buy from outside	\$ 00	\$ 700,000 ^a =	\$(700,000)	Lower
Direct materials	300,000 –	0 =	300,000	Higher
Direct labor	160,000 –	0 =	160,000	Higher
Manufacturing overhead	100,000 –	0 =	100,000	Higher
Fixed costs				
Factory equipment lease	110,000 –	110,000 =	0	
Factory building rent	290,000 –	290,000 =	0	
Production supervisors' salaries	140,000 –	90,000 ^b =	50,000	Higher
Total production costs	<u>\$1,100,000</u> –	<u>\$1,190,000</u> =	<u>\$ (90,000)</u>	Lower

^a \$700,000 = \$70 per unit × 10,000 units.

^b One supervisor must be paid \$90,000 per year even if the company buys the product. The other supervisor, who is paid \$50,000 per year, can be let go if the company buys the product.

Answer: Realizing that the information shown in does not provide the savings initially hoped for, Amy presents the unfavorable analysis to Jim Muller and the company’s president, Bob Lee. Refer to as you follow Amy’s comments to Bob and Jim about her analysis.

Bob:	Hi, Amy, what have you got for us?
Amy:	As you can see from my analysis, outsourcing the production of our wakeboards does not reduce overall production costs.
Jim:	How can that be? I got a bid from an outside supplier for \$70 per board, and our cost to produce the very same board is \$110.
Amy:	As I mentioned before, the \$110 includes costs that do not go away if we outsource production. Let’s look at my analysis. Alternative 1 represents the production costs we incur to make the board ourselves, and Alternative 2 represents the costs we

	<i>incur if we buy the board from an outside supplier using Jim's quote of \$70 each.</i>
<i>Jim:</i>	<i>Well, this certainly explains where the \$110 product cost per board comes from if we produce the boards ourselves. I see the total cost of \$1,100,000. Divide this by 10,000 units produced annually, and the resulting cost per unit is \$110.</i>
<i>Amy:</i>	<i>Exactly! Now let's look at Alternative 2 more carefully. Although we eliminate all variable product costs such as direct materials and direct labor by outsourcing production, several fixed product costs remain. We still must lease the factory equipment at a rate of \$110,000 per year, and the factory building lease of \$290,000 per year is in effect for several more years. Also, one of our factory supervisors has a long-term contract for \$90,000 per year and cannot be let go any time soon. None of these costs can be eliminated if we outsource production. Add these costs to the \$700,000 cost incurred to purchase the boards from a supplier, and the total cost of \$1,190,000 is \$90,000 higher than if we produce the boards ourselves.</i>
<i>Bob:</i>	<i>Perhaps we should consider outsourcing in a few years as these long-term commitments expire. Jim, I commend you for your creative approach to reducing costs, but the numbers don't make it feasible for us to discontinue production and buy the products elsewhere.</i>

Using a Summary Format for Differential Analysis

Question: The Differential Amount column presented in indicates Best Boards would be better off producing wakeboards internally. However, management may want a more concise explanation of why production costs are \$90,000 higher when outsourcing production. How can we present this information in a more concise format?

Answer: We show a more concise presentation in , which includes the Differential Amount column shown in along with a brief description for each item. Look closely at to confirm that the Differential Amount column matches, and review the explanation of the difference for each line item. As you compare these two figures, notice that only differential costs are presented in , and therefore costs for the factory equipment lease, factory building rent, and a portion of supervisor salaries are excluded from . That is, costs that do not differ from one alternative to another are excluded from the summary differential analysis since this information is irrelevant to the decision. The amounts in parentheses in indicate a negative impact on profit, and amounts without parentheses indicate a positive impact on profit.



Figure 7.3 Summary of Differential Analysis for Best Boards, Inc.

Result of Outsourcing Production of Wakeboards	
Cost increase to buy from outside	\$(700,000)
Direct materials cost savings	300,000
Direct labor cost savings	160,000
Manufacturing overhead cost savings	100,000
Supervisor salaries cost savings	50,000
Cost increase from outsourcing	<u>\$ (90,000)</u>

Note: Amounts shown in parentheses indicate a negative impact on profit, and amounts without parentheses indicate a positive impact on profit.

The analysis shown in is particularly useful if all costs are not easily identified, and differential costs can be determined. After all, the goal of differential analysis is to analyze the costs that differ from one alternative to the next.

We often use the term avoidable cost to describe a cost that can be avoided, or eliminated, if one alternative is chosen over another. If Best Boards chooses to buy the product from an outside producer, the company avoids such costs as direct materials, direct labor, manufacturing overhead, and the salary of one supervisor. In this context, avoidable cost is the same as differential cost.

Business in Action 7.1



Source: Photo courtesy of C.G.P. Grey, <http://www.cgpgrey.com/>.

Outsourcing Construction

Salt Lake City, Utah, recently built a \$65 million library. The library's façade was assembled from precast concrete panels that a company called **Pretecsa** produced in a plant near Mexico City. Trucks hauled 140 truckloads of these panels—each truckload averaging 10 tons—2,350 miles from Mexico City to Salt Lake City. In all, four million pounds of concrete were shipped. As the director of **Pretecsa** noted, “The idea of manufacturing a building a couple of thousand miles away and then exporting it, well it was considered crazy.”

The manager in charge of the library construction had tried to obtain the concrete panels from sources in the United States. He stated, “We contacted precast contractors in Phoenix, Denver, and Las Vegas, but they didn't feel they could do it cheaply enough, once you factored in their shipping costs. **Pretecsa's** low-cost labor made up for the higher shipping costs, and they came in the cheapest.”



Pretecsa disclosed that it took 163,000 labor hours to produce the concrete panels and charged \$2.5 million for all its services, including materials. Labor costs alone in the United States would have been \$3 million.

Source: Joel Millman, "Blueprint for Outsourcing," *The Wall Street Journal*, March 3, 2004.

KEY TAKEAWAY

- Differential analysis requires the identification of all revenues and costs that differ from one alternative to another. In general, managers select the alternative with the highest profit. If the only differences between the alternatives are with costs (as in the make-or-buy decision for Best Boards), decision makers would select the alternative with the lowest cost.

REVIEW PROBLEM 7.2

Quality Bikes, Inc., currently produces racing bikes. Management is interested in outsourcing production of these bikes to a reputable manufacturing company that can supply the bikes for \$600 per unit. Quality Bikes incurs the following annual production costs to produce 2,000 racing bikes internally:

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total Annual Cost at 2,000 Units</u>
Variable production costs		
Direct materials	\$400	\$ 800,000
Direct labor	100	200,000
Manufacturing overhead	50	100,000
Fixed production costs		
Factory building and equipment lease		180,000
Factory insurance		60,000
Production supervisors' salary		70,000
Total production costs		<u>\$1,410,000</u>

Outsourcing production eliminates all variable production costs, the production supervisor's salary, and factory insurance costs. Factory building and equipment lease costs will remain the same regardless of the decision to outsource or to produce internally.

- Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume making the bike internally is Alternative 1, and buying the bike from an outside manufacturer is Alternative 2.
- Which alternative is best? Explain.
- Summarize the result of outsourcing production using the format presented in .



Solution to Review Problem 7.2

1.

	Alternative 1 (make internally)	Alternative 2 (buy from outside)	Differential Amount	Alternative 1 Is
Variable costs				
Cost to buy from outside	\$ 0	\$1,200,000 ^a –	\$(1,200,000)	Lower
Direct materials	800,000 –	0 =	800,000	Higher
Direct labor	200,000 –	0 =	200,000	Higher
Manufacturing overhead	100,000 –	0 =	100,000	Higher
Fixed costs				
Factory and equipment lease	180,000 –	180,000 –	0	
Factory insurance	60,000 –	0 =	60,000	Higher
Supervisors' salary	70,000 –	0 =	70,000	Higher
Total production costs	<u>\$1,410,000</u> –	<u>\$ 1,380,000</u> =	<u>\$ 30,000</u>	Higher

*\$1,200,000 = \$600 per unit × 2,000 units.

2. Buying the bikes from an outside supplier is the best alternative. This alternative results in total costs of \$1,380,000, providing \$30,000 in savings compared to the \$1,410,000 cost of producing bikes internally.

3.

Result of Outsourcing Production of Racing Bikes	
Cost increase to buy from outside	\$(1,200,000)
Direct materials cost savings	800,000
Direct labor cost savings	200,000
Manufacturing overhead cost savings	100,000
Factory insurance cost savings	60,000
Supervisor's salary cost savings	70,000
Cost savings from outsourcing	<u>\$ 30,000</u>

Note: Amounts shown in parentheses indicate a negative impact on profit, and amounts without parentheses indicate a positive impact on profit.



7.3 Product Line Decisions

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Use differential analysis for product line decisions.

Question: As competitors enter the market and as products go through life cycles, managers often must decide whether to keep or drop product lines. A product line is a group of related products. The Home Depot, Inc., has many different product lines such as appliances, flooring, and paint products. Ford Motor Co. produces a variety of products such as compact cars, trucks, and tractors. Companies must continually assess whether they should add new product lines, and whether they should discontinue current product lines. Differential analysis provides a format for these types of decisions. How would differential analysis be used to make a product line decision?

Answer: Let's look at an example of a product line decision. Assume Barbeque Company has three product lines: gas barbecues, charcoal barbecues, and barbecue accessories. Charcoal barbecue sales have declined in recent years, leading management to question whether this product line is worth keeping. Barbeque Company would like to consider two alternatives. Alternative 1 is to retain all three product lines, and Alternative 2 is to eliminate the charcoal barbecues product line. Figure 7.4 "Product Line Decision" shows the decision facing the manager at Barbeque Company: whether to eliminate or keep the charcoal barbecue product line.

Figure 7.4 Product Line Decision





Gas Barbecues
Product Line



Charcoal Barbecues
Product Line



Barbecue Accessories
Product Line

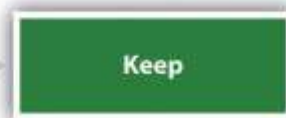


Figure 7.5 "Income Statement for Barbeque Company" presents the income statement for the past year, separated by product line (this is often referred to as a segmented income statement). Carefully examine Figure 7.5 "Income Statement for Barbeque Company". Notice that the

charcoal barbecues product line shows a loss of \$8,000 for the year. This is the reason management would like to consider dropping this product line.

Figure 7.5 *Income Statement for Barbeque Company*

Product Lines				
	Gas Barbecues	Charcoal Barbecues	Barbecue Accessories	Total
Sales revenue	\$450,000	\$ 90,000	\$60,000	\$600,000
Variable costs ^a	110,000	40,000	15,000	165,000
Contribution margin	\$340,000	\$ 50,000	\$45,000	\$435,000
Direct fixed costs	60,000	40,000	16,000	116,000
Allocated fixed costs	90,000	18,000	12,000	120,000
Profit (loss)	\$190,000	\$ (8,000)	\$17,000	\$199,000

**Includes cost of goods sold and other variable costs.*

The variable costs in Figure 7.5 "Income Statement for Barbeque Company" are related directly to each product line, and thus are eliminated if the product line is eliminated. That is, all variable costs are differential costs for the two alternatives facing Barbeque Company.

Question: Notice that two lines appear for fixed costs: direct fixed costs and allocated fixed costs. What is the difference between direct fixed costs and allocated fixed costs?

Answer: Direct fixed costs are fixed costs that can be traced directly to a product line. Direct fixed costs are often differential costs. For example, the salary of the manager responsible for charcoal barbecues is easily traced to the charcoal barbecues product line. If this product line is eliminated, the product line manager's salary is also eliminated (unless the product line manager has a long-term employment contract).

Allocated fixed costs (also called common fixed costs) are fixed costs that cannot be traced directly to a product line, and therefore are assigned to product lines using an allocation process. Allocated fixed costs are typically not differential costs. For example, rent paid for Barbeque



Company's retail store is allocated to all three product lines because it is not easily traced to each product line. However, the retail store rent likely will not decrease if the charcoal barbecues product line is eliminated (unless the company chooses to move to a smaller, less costly store). The charcoal barbecues' allocation for rent would simply be reallocated to the other two products. Thus rent for the retail store is an example of an allocated fixed cost that is not a differential cost for the two alternatives facing Barbeque Company.

Question: How are Barbeque Company's allocated fixed costs assigned to individual product lines?

Answer: Barbeque Company's total allocated fixed costs of \$120,000 are allocated based on sales. Sales revenue for gas barbecues totals \$450,000, which is 75 percent of total company sales ($= \$450,000 \div \$600,000$). Thus 75 percent of all allocated fixed costs are assigned to the gas barbecues product line. This amounts to \$90,000 ($= \$120,000 \times 0.75$).

Question: Will dropping the charcoal barbecues product line result in higher company profit?

Answer: The differential analysis presented in Figure 7.6 "Product Line Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company" provides the answer. Panel A shows the income statement for Alternative 1: keeping all three product lines. Panel B shows the income statement for Alternative 2: dropping the charcoal barbecues product line. And panel C presents the differential analysis for the two alternatives. The differential analysis in panel C shows that overall profit will decrease by \$10,000 if the charcoal barbecue product line is dropped.

Figure 7.6 Product Line Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company

Panel A: Alternative 1 (keep all product lines)				
	Gas Barbecues	Charcoal Barbecues	Barbecue Accessories	Total
Sales revenue	\$450,000	\$90,000	\$60,000	\$600,000
Variable costs	110,000	40,000	15,000	165,000
Contribution margin	\$340,000	\$50,000	\$45,000	\$435,000
Direct fixed costs	60,000	40,000	16,000	116,000
Allocated fixed costs	90,000	18,000	12,000	120,000
Profit (loss)	<u>\$190,000</u>	<u>\$(8,000)</u>	<u>\$17,000</u>	<u>\$199,000</u>

Panel B: Alternative 2 (drop the charcoal barbecues line)				
	Gas Barbecues	Barbecue Accessories		Total
Sales revenue	\$450,000	\$60,000		\$510,000
Variable costs	110,000	15,000		125,000
Contribution margin	\$340,000	\$45,000		\$385,000
Direct fixed costs	60,000	16,000		76,000
Allocated fixed costs	105,882 ^a	14,118 ^b		120,000
Profit	<u>\$174,118</u>	<u>\$14,882</u>		<u>\$189,000</u>

Panel C: Differential Analysis				
	Alternative 1 Total (keep all product lines; panel A)	Alternative 2 Total (drop charcoal barbecues; panel B)	Differential Amount	Alternative 1 Is
Sales revenue	\$600,000	\$510,000	\$90,000	Higher
Variable costs	165,000	125,000	40,000	Higher
Contribution margin	\$435,000	\$385,000	\$50,000	Higher
Direct fixed costs	116,000	76,000	40,000	Higher
Allocated fixed costs	120,000	120,000	0	
Profit	<u>\$199,000</u>	<u>\$189,000</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>	Higher

^a $\$105,882 = (\$450,000 \div \$510,000) \times \$120,000$.

^b $\$14,118 = (\$60,000 \div \$510,000) \times \$120,000$.

The Differential Amount column in panel C of Figure 7.6 "Product Line Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company" indicates the company would be better off continuing with all three product lines. However, management may want a more concise explanation of why profit is \$10,000 higher when all three product lines are maintained. We provide such an explanation in Figure 7.7 "Summary of Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company", which presents the Differential



Amount column shown in panel C of Figure 7.6 "Product Line Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company" along with a brief description for each item. Take a close look at panel C of Figure 7.6 "Product Line Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company", confirm that the Differential Amount column matches Figure 7.7 "Summary of Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company", and review the explanation of the difference.

Figure 7.7 *Summary of Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company*

Result of Dropping Charcoal Barbecues	
Sales revenue lost	\$(90,000)
Variable costs eliminated	40,000
Contribution margin eliminated	\$(50,000)
Direct fixed costs eliminated	40,000
Loss from dropping product line	<u>\$(10,000)</u>

Note: Amounts shown in parentheses indicate a negative impact on profit, and amounts without parentheses indicate a positive impact on profit.

Figure 7.7 "Summary of Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company" shows that Barbeque Company will lose sales revenue of \$90,000 if it drops the charcoal barbecues product line. However, it saves variable costs of \$40,000 and direct fixed costs of \$40,000 if it drops the charcoal barbecues product line. Because the \$80,000 in cost savings is not enough to make up for the \$90,000 loss in sales revenue, profit will decline by \$10,000 (= \$80,000 – \$90,000).

Misleading Allocation of Fixed Costs

Question: How can the charcoal barbecues product line show a loss of \$8,000 in Figure 7.6 "Product Line Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company", while the company as a whole is better off keeping this product line?

Answer: The answer lies within allocated fixed costs. Even though total allocated fixed costs of \$120,000 cannot easily be traced to each product line, company management wants each product line manager to be aware of these costs. As a result, it uses an allocation process to assign the costs to product lines. Thus the charcoal barbecues product line is assigned \$18,000 in allocated fixed costs even though these costs cannot be controlled by the product line. If the charcoal barbecues product line is eliminated, \$18,000 in allocated fixed costs is not eliminated. Instead, \$18,000 in costs is assigned to the other two product lines.

In many situations, this increased allocation to other product lines may cause other product lines to appear unprofitable. The message here is to be careful when analyzing segmented information containing cost allocations. Allocated costs are typically not differential costs, and therefore are typically not relevant to the decision.

An alternative view of the decision facing Barbeque Company—whether to keep or drop the charcoal barbecues product line—is simply to calculate profitability of this product line before deducting allocated fixed costs. Figure 7.6 "Product Line Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company" shows a contribution margin of \$50,000 for charcoal barbecues. Deduct direct fixed costs of \$40,000 and this product line has a remaining profit of \$10,000. This explains why Barbeque Company's overall profit would be \$10,000 lower if the charcoal barbecues product line were eliminated. (As discussed previously, the allocated fixed costs are irrelevant to this decision.)

Including Opportunity Costs in Differential Analysis

Managers must often consider the impact of opportunity costs when making decisions. An opportunity cost is the benefit foregone when one alternative is selected over another. For example, assume you have the choice between going to school and working. The opportunity cost of attending school is the lost wages from working.

Question: In the case of Barbeque Company, assume the company can lease the space currently being used by the charcoal barbecues product line for \$25,000 per year. Thus the opportunity



cost (benefit foregone) of keeping the charcoal barbecues is \$25,000. How does this affect Barbeque Company's decision to keep or drop charcoal barbecues?

Answer: Figure 7.8 "Differential Analysis with Opportunity Cost for Barbeque Company" provides the answer by simply adding one item to Figure 7.7 "Summary of Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company". Barbeque Company would increase profits \$15,000 by dropping the charcoal barbecues.

Figure 7.8 Differential Analysis with Opportunity Cost for Barbeque Company

Result of Dropping Charcoal Barbecues (with Opportunity Cost)	
Sales revenue lost	\$(90,000)
Variable costs eliminated	40,000
Contribution margin eliminated	\$(50,000)
Direct fixed costs eliminated	40,000
Loss from dropping product line	\$(10,000)
Lease of space formerly used by charcoal barbecues product line	25,000
Profit from dropping product line	<u>\$ 15,000</u>

Note: Amounts shown in parentheses indicate a negative impact on profit, and amounts without parentheses indicate a positive impact on profit.

Opportunity costs can also be included in the differential analysis format presented in Figure 7.6 "Product Line Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company". Panel C of Figure 7.6 "Product Line Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company" is simply modified to reflect the opportunity cost, as shown.

Panel C: Differential Analysis				
	Alternative 1 Total (keep all product lines; panel A)	Alternative 2 Total (drop charcoal barbecues; panel B)	Differential Amount	Alternative 1 Is
Sales revenue	\$600,000	\$510,000	\$90,000	Higher
Variable costs	165,000	125,000	40,000	Higher
Contribution margin	\$435,000	\$385,000	\$50,000	Higher
Direct fixed costs	116,000	76,000	40,000	Higher
Allocated fixed costs	120,000	120,000	0	
Opportunity cost	25,000	0	25,000	Higher
Profit	\$174,000	\$189,000	(\$15,000)	Lower

Sunk Costs and Differential Analysis

Question: What is a sunk cost, and how do sunk costs affect differential analysis?

Answer: A sunk cost is a cost incurred in the past that cannot be changed by future decisions. For example, suppose Barbeque Company must dispose of store equipment related to the charcoal barbecues product line if charcoal barbecues are eliminated. The original cost of this store equipment is a sunk cost and should have no bearing on the decision whether to eliminate charcoal barbecues. As a general rule, sunk costs are not differential costs.

Business in Action 7.2



Source: Photo courtesy of Paul Sableman, <http://www.flickr.com/photos/pasa/5583935536/>.



Kmart Sells Stores

The management of **Kmart Corp.**, a mass merchandising company with more than 1,500 stores throughout the United States, agreed to sell 24 stores to **Home Depot** for \$365 million in cash. Julian Day, **Kmart's** president and chief executive officer, stated, "We will take advantage of opportunities to create value that include the sale of existing stores."

In deciding whether to sell the stores, management likely considered the differential revenues and costs associated with keeping the stores versus selling them. Perhaps the stores were not profitable enough to exceed the \$365 million in cash that **Kmart** received from the sale. Large retail companies with many widely dispersed stores commonly review their unprofitable stores on a regular basis and consider closing or selling stores that cannot turn a profit in the near future.

Source: **Kmart Corp.** press release, June 4, 2004 (<http://www.kmartcorp.com>).

KEY TAKEAWAY

- Managers often use differential analysis to determine whether to keep or drop a product line. Direct fixed costs are typically eliminated if a product line is eliminated, and are considered differential costs. Allocated fixed costs are typically not eliminated if a product line is eliminated, and are not differential costs. Managers compare sales revenue and costs for each alternative (keep or drop), and select the alternative with the highest profit.

REVIEW PROBLEM 7.3

The following annual income statement is for Austin Appliances, Inc., a maker of electrical appliances:

	Product Lines			
	Blenders	Coffee Makers	Toasters	Total
Sales revenue	\$750,000	\$1,000,000	\$250,000	\$2,000,000
Variable costs	320,000	550,000	100,000	970,000
Contribution margin	\$430,000	\$450,000	\$150,000	\$1,030,000
Direct fixed costs	390,000	320,000	70,000	780,000
Allocated fixed costs	56,250	75,000	18,750	150,000
Profit (loss)	<u>\$(16,250)</u>	<u>\$55,000</u>	<u>\$61,250</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>

Austin Appliances is concerned about the losses associated with the blenders product line and is considering dropping this product line. Allocated fixed costs are assigned to product lines based on sales. For example, \$56,250 in allocated fixed costs is allocated to the blenders product line based on the blenders product line sales as a percent of total sales [$\$56,250 = \$150,000$

× (\$750,000 ÷ \$2,000,000)]. If Austin Appliances eliminates a product line, total allocated fixed costs are assigned to the remaining product lines. All variable costs and direct fixed costs are differential costs.

1. Using the differential analysis format presented in [Figure 7.6 "Product Line Differential Analysis for Barbeque Company"](#), determine whether Austin Appliances would be better off dropping the blenders product line or keeping the product line. Support your conclusion.
2. Assume Austin Appliances can lease the warehouse space currently being used by the blenders product line for \$15,000 per year. How does this affect the company's decision to keep or drop the blenders product line?
3. Summarize the result of dropping the blenders product line and leasing the warehouse space using the format presented in [Figure 7.8 "Differential Analysis with Opportunity Cost for Barbeque Company"](#).

Solution to Review Problem 7.3

1. As shown in the differential analysis given here, Austin Appliances would be better off keeping the blenders product line. Dropping this product line would result in a drop in total profit of \$40,000.



Alternative 1 (keep all product lines)

	Blenders	Coffee Makers	Toasters	Total
Sales revenue	\$750,000	\$1,000,000	\$250,000	\$2,000,000
Variable costs	320,000	550,000	100,000	970,000
Contribution margin	<u>\$430,000</u>	<u>\$450,000</u>	<u>\$150,000</u>	<u>\$1,030,000</u>
Direct fixed costs	390,000	320,000	70,000	780,000
Allocated fixed costs	56,250	75,000	18,750	150,000
Profit (loss)	<u>\$ (16,250)</u>	<u>\$ 55,000</u>	<u>\$ 61,250</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>

Alternative 2 (drop the blenders line)

		Coffee Makers	Toasters	Total
Sales revenue		\$1,000,000	\$250,000	\$1,250,000
Variable costs		550,000	100,000	650,000
Contribution margin		<u>\$450,000</u>	<u>\$150,000</u>	<u>\$600,000</u>
Direct fixed costs		320,000	70,000	390,000
Allocated fixed costs		120,000 ^a	30,000 ^b	150,000
Profit		<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$60,000</u>

Differential Analysis

	Alternative 1 Total (keep all product lines)	Alternative 2 Total (drop blenders)	Differential Amount	Alternative 1 is:
Sales revenue	\$2,000,000	\$1,250,000	\$750,000	Higher
Variable costs	970,000	650,000	320,000	Higher
Contribution margin	<u>\$1,030,000</u>	<u>\$600,000</u>	<u>\$430,000</u>	Higher
Direct fixed costs	780,000	390,000	390,000	Higher
Allocated fixed costs	150,000	150,000	0	
Profit	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$60,000</u>	<u>\$40,000</u>	Higher

^a $\$120,000 = (\$1,000,000 \div \$1,250,000) \times \$150,000$.

^b $\$30,000 = (\$250,000 \div \$1,250,000) \times \$150,000$.

- The \$15,000 opportunity cost of keeping all three product lines would not affect the company's decision to keep the blenders product line. If the blenders are dropped, total profit will decrease by \$40,000. Lease revenue of \$15,000 is not enough to offset the \$40,000 decrease in profit. In this scenario, total profit would decrease by \$25,000 (= \$40,000 - \$15,000). This result is presented formally, as follows:



	Alternative 1 Total (keep all product lines)	Alternative 2 Total (drop blenders)	Differential Amount	Alternative 1 Is
Sales revenue	\$2,000,000	\$1,250,000	\$750,000	Higher
Variable costs	970,000	650,000	320,000	Higher
Contribution margin	\$1,030,000	\$ 600,000	\$430,000	Higher
Direct fixed costs	780,000	390,000	390,000	Higher
Allocated fixed costs	150,000	150,000	0	
Opportunity cost	15,000	0	15,000	Higher
Profit	\$ 85,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 25,000	Higher

3.

Result of Dropping Blenders and Leasing Warehouse

Sales revenue lost	\$(750,000)
Variable costs eliminated	320,000
Contribution margin eliminated	\$(430,000)
Direct fixed costs eliminated	390,000
Lease of space formerly used by blender product line	15,000
Loss from dropping product line	<u>\$ (25,000)</u>

Note: Amounts shown in parentheses indicate a negative impact on profit, and amounts without parentheses indicate a positive impact on profit.

7.4 Customer Decisions

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Use differential analysis to decide whether to keep or drop customers.

Question: Much like product line decisions, managers often use profitability as a determining factor to decide whether to keep or drop customers. This is an issue for all types of organizations, including manufacturers, retailers, and service companies. How does the differential analysis format differ for customer decisions compared to product line decisions?

Answer: Instead of tracing revenues, variable costs, and fixed costs directly to product lines, we track this information by customer. Fixed costs that cannot be traced directly to customers are allocated to customers. Let's look at an example for a company called Colony Landscape Maintenance to identify the similarities and differences between the two formats.

Evaluating Customer Information

Question: Colony Landscape Maintenance provides services to three large customers: Brumfield, Hodges, and Orth. The segmented income statement in Figure 7.9 "Income Statement for Colony Landscape Maintenance" provides annual revenue and cost information by customer. Notice that this information is formatted similarly to the product line information in Figure 7.8 "Differential Analysis with Opportunity Cost for Barbeque Company". However, instead of tracking information by product line, here we track information by customer. Examine Figure 7.9 "Income Statement for Colony Landscape Maintenance" carefully and notice that the Brumfield account shows a loss for the year of \$15,000. Should Colony Landscape Maintenance drop the Brumfield account?

Answer: To answer this question we must take a closer look at the information in Figure 7.9 "Income Statement for Colony Landscape Maintenance". The variable costs and direct fixed costs are related directly to each customer, and thus are eliminated if Colony eliminates the Brumfield account. That is, all variable costs and direct fixed costs are differential costs for the two alternatives facing Colony. Colony assigns the allocated fixed costs of \$20,000 to Brumfield based on sales revenue, and those costs will continue regardless of Colony's decision. Thus allocated fixed costs are not differential costs.



Figure 7.9 Income Statement for Colony Landscape Maintenance

Customers				
	Brumfield	Hodges	Orth	Total
Sales revenue	\$200,000	\$500,000	\$300,000	\$1,000,000
Variable costs	170,000	380,000	200,000	750,000
Contribution margin	\$ 30,000	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$ 250,000
Direct fixed costs	25,000	40,000	30,000	95,000
Allocated fixed costs	20,000	50,000	30,000	100,000
Profit (loss)	\$ (15,000)	\$ 30,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 55,000

Management of Colony Landscape Maintenance would like to know if dropping the Brumfield account would increase overall company profit. The differential analysis presented in Figure 7.10 "Customer Differential Analysis for Colony Landscape Maintenance" provides the answer. Panel A shows the income statement for Alternative 1: keeping all three customers. Panel B shows the income statement for Alternative 2: dropping the Brumfield account. And panel C presents the differential analysis for both alternatives. The differential analysis presented in panel C shows that overall profit will decrease by \$5,000 if Colony drops the Brumfield account.

Figure 7.10 Customer Differential Analysis for Colony Landscape Maintenance

Panel A: Alternative 1 (keep all customers)				
	Brumfield	Hodges	Orth	Total
Sales revenue	\$200,000	\$500,000	\$300,000	\$1,000,000
Variable costs	170,000	380,000	200,000	750,000
Contribution margin	\$ 30,000	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$ 250,000
Direct fixed costs	25,000	40,000	30,000	95,000
Allocated fixed costs	20,000	50,000	30,000	100,000
Profit (loss)	\$ (15,000)	\$ 30,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 55,000

Panel B: Alternative 2 (drop Brumfield account)				
		Hodges	Orth	Total
Sales revenue		\$500,000	\$300,000	\$800,000
Variable costs		380,000	200,000	580,000
Contribution margin		\$120,000	\$100,000	\$220,000
Direct fixed costs		40,000	30,000	70,000
Allocated fixed costs		62,500*	37,500*	100,000
Profit		\$ 17,500	\$ 32,500	\$ 50,000

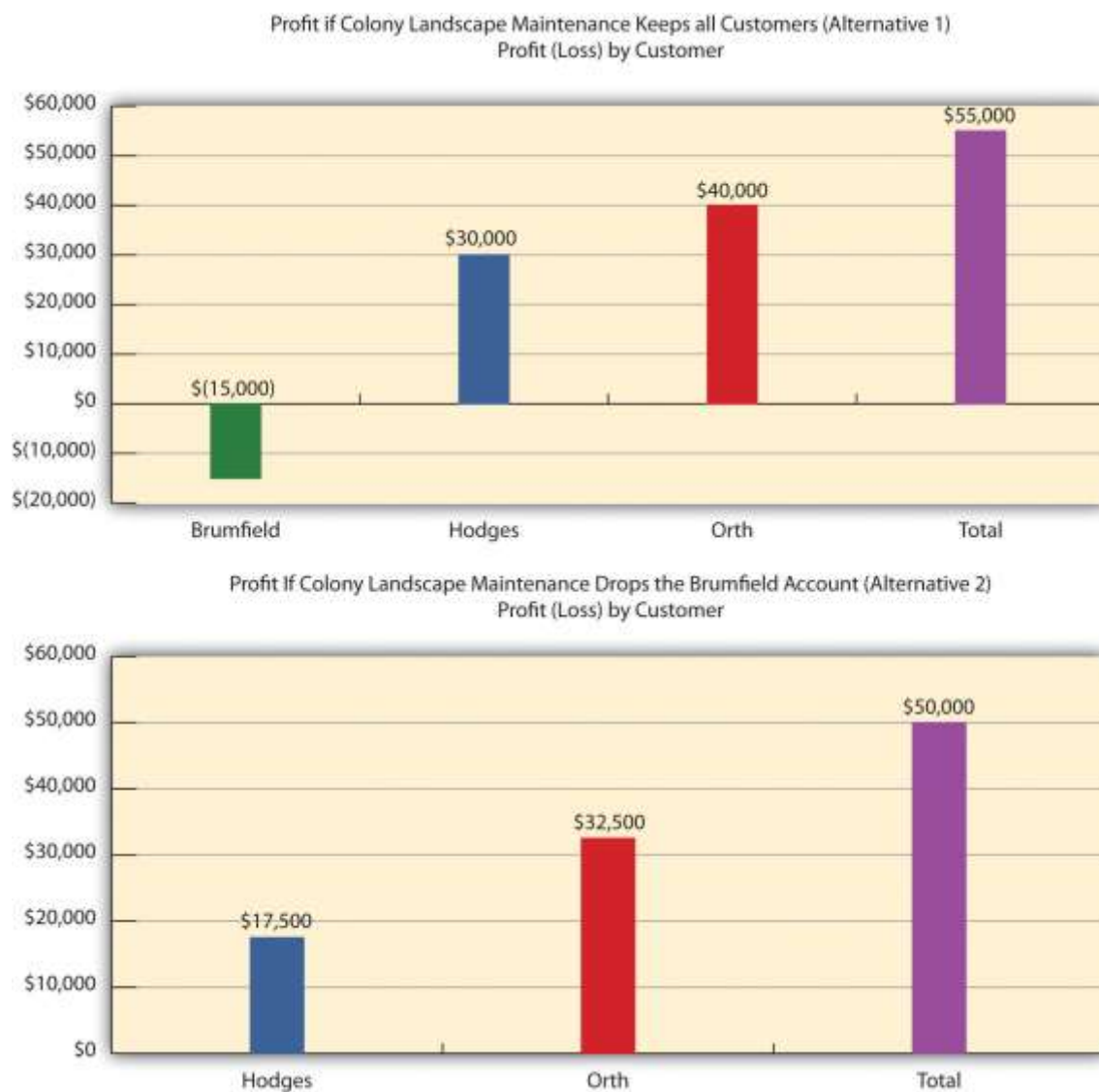
Panel C: Differential Analysis				
	Alternative 1 Total (keep all customers: panel A)	Alternative 2 Total (drop Brumfield account; panel B)	Differential Amount	Alternative 1 is
Sales revenue	\$1,000,000	\$800,000	\$200,000	Higher
Variable costs	750,000	580,000	170,000	Higher
Contribution margin	\$ 250,000	\$220,000	\$ 30,000	Higher
Direct fixed costs	95,000	70,000	25,000	Higher
Allocated fixed costs	100,000	100,000	0	
Profit	\$ 55,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 5,000	Higher

a $\$62,500 = (\$500,000 \div \$800,000) \times \$100,000$.

b $\$37,500 = (\$300,000 \div \$800,000) \times \$100,000$.

Figure 7.11 "Keep or Drop Customer" provides a bar chart summarizing how total profit will decrease if the Brumfield account is dropped. This information comes from the bottom of panels A and B in Figure 7.10 "Customer Differential Analysis for Colony Landscape Maintenance".

Figure 7.11 Keep or Drop Customer



We show a more concise explanation in Figure 7.12 "Summary of Differential Analysis for Colony Landscape Maintenance", which presents the Differential Amount column shown in panel C of Figure 7.10 "Customer Differential Analysis for Colony Landscape Maintenance" along with a brief description of each item.

Figure 7.12 Summary of Differential Analysis for Colony Landscape Maintenance

Result of Dropping Brumfield Account	
Sales revenue lost	\$(200,000)
Variable costs eliminated	170,000
Contribution margin eliminated	<u>\$ (30,000)</u>
Direct fixed costs eliminated	25,000
Loss from dropping customer	<u><u>\$ (5,000)</u></u>

Note: Amounts shown in parentheses indicate a negative impact on profit, and amounts without parentheses indicate a positive impact on profit.

An alternative way of handling the decision facing Colony Landscape Maintenance is simply to calculate profitability of the Brumfield account before deducting allocated fixed costs. Figure 7.12 "Summary of Differential Analysis for Colony Landscape Maintenance" shows a contribution margin of \$30,000 for the Brumfield account. Deduct direct fixed costs of \$25,000 and the customer has a remaining profit of \$5,000. This explains why Colony's overall profit would be \$5,000 lower if it eliminated the Brumfield account.

Business in Action 7.3

Engineering Firm Fires Its Biggest Customer

The president of **ABCO Automation, Inc.**, a 120-person engineering firm in North Carolina, decided it was time to fire the firm's biggest client. Although the client provided close to 60 percent of the firm's annual revenue, **ABCO** decided that firing this

client was necessary. The president of **ABCO** stated, “We cannot be a great place to work without employees, and this client was bullying my employees. Its demands for turnaround were impossible to meet even with people working seven days a week. No client is worth losing my valued employees.”

The initial impact on revenues was significant. However, **ABCO** was able to cut costs and obtain new customers to fill the void. In addition, the fired client later gave **ABCO** two new projects on more equitable terms.

The lesson from this is that dropping customers is not always a financial decision. **ABCO’s** client was profitable, but in the long run, the firm was at risk of losing valuable employees. This was a risk **ABCO** was not willing to take.

Source: Roger Herman and Joyce Gioia, “Herman Trend Alert,” Strategic Business Futurists 2004 (<http://www.hermangroup.com>).

Using Activity-Based Costing to Assess Customer Profitability

Question: Activity-based costing, which we discussed in Chapter 3 "How Does an Organization Use Activity-Based Costing to Allocate Overhead Costs?", is a refined approach to allocating costs to products or customers. Activity-based costing first assigns costs to activities and then to products or customers based on their use of the activities. The cost information provided by activity-based costing is generally regarded as more accurate than most traditional costing methods. How can using activity-based costing information with differential analysis lead to better decisions in areas such as product lines and customer profitability?

Answer: Let’s look at a brief example of how activity-based costing can help with customer profitability. When assessing customer profitability, costs can be assigned to customers based on each customer’s use of activities. Consultants from PricewaterhouseCoopers suggest that customer costs are measurable across four categories of activities: [1]

- Cost to acquire customers: Consists of activities such as advertising and promotional materials.
- Cost to provide goods and services: Consists of activities such as processing customer orders and delivering goods.



- Cost to serve customers: Consists of activities such as technical support and processing customer payments.
- Cost to retain customers: Consists of activities such as offering discounts and building relationships.
- With the help of activity-based costing, costs can be assigned to activities within each category. These costs are then allocated to customers based on each customer's use of activities. A significant advantage of using activity-based costing is having accurate data for decision-making purposes, particularly in the area of differential analysis.

KEY TAKEAWAY

- Managers use differential analysis to determine whether to keep or drop a customer. The format is similar to the differential analysis format used for making product line decisions. However, sales revenue, variable costs, and fixed costs are traced directly to customers rather than to product lines.

REVIEW PROBLEM 7.4

The following annual income statement is for Tatum & Associates, a firm that provides legal services to its customers.

	Customers			
	New Haven Company	Penryn, Inc.	Elko Corporation	Total
Sales revenue	\$1,200,000	\$750,000	\$1,050,000	\$3,000,000
Variable costs	700,000	300,000	800,000	1,800,000
Contribution margin	\$ 500,000	\$450,000	\$ 250,000	\$1,200,000
Direct fixed costs	200,000	180,000	255,000	635,000
Allocated fixed costs	120,000	75,000	105,000	300,000
Profit (loss)	\$ 180,000	\$195,000	\$ (110,000)	\$ 265,000

Tatum & Associates is concerned about the losses associated with the Elko Corporation account and is considering dropping this customer. Allocated fixed costs are assigned to customers based on sales. For example, \$105,000 in allocated fixed costs is assigned to Elko based on this customer's sales as a percent of total sales [$\$105,000 = \$300,000 \times (\$1,050,000 \div \$3,000,000)$]. If a customer is dropped, total

allocated fixed costs are assigned to the remaining customers. All variable costs and direct fixed costs are differential costs.

- Using the differential analysis format presented in Figure 7.10 "Customer Differential Analysis for Colony Landscape Maintenance", determine whether Tatum & Associates would be better off dropping the Elko Corporation account or keeping the account. Explain your conclusion.
- Summarize the result of dropping the Elko Corporation account using the differential analysis format presented in Figure 7.12 "Summary of Differential Analysis for Colony Landscape Maintenance".

Solution to Review Problem 7.4

- As shown in the differential analysis provided, Tatum & Associates would be better off dropping the Elko Corporation account. Profit is \$5,000 lower if the Elko account is retained.

Alternative 1 (keep all customers)				
	New Haven Company	Penryn, Inc.	Elko Corporation	Total
Sales revenue	\$1,200,000	\$750,000	\$1,050,000	\$3,000,000
Variable costs	700,000	300,000	800,000	1,800,000
Contribution margin	\$ 500,000	\$450,000	\$ 250,000	\$1,200,000
Direct fixed costs	200,000	180,000	255,000	635,000
Allocated fixed costs	120,000	75,000	105,000	300,000
Profit (loss)	\$ 180,000	\$195,000	\$ (110,000)	\$ 265,000

Alternative 2 (drop Elko Corporation customer)			
	New Haven Company	Penryn, Inc.	Total
Sales revenue	\$1,200,000	\$750,000	\$1,950,000
Variable costs	700,000	300,000	1,000,000
Contribution margin	\$ 500,000	\$450,000	\$ 950,000
Direct fixed costs	200,000	180,000	380,000
Allocated fixed costs	184,615 ^a	115,385 ^a	300,000
Profit	\$ 115,385	\$154,615	\$ 270,000

Differential Analysis				
	Alternative 1 Total (keep all customers)	Alternative 2 Total (drop Elko Corp.)	Differential Amount	Alternative 1 is:
Sales revenue	\$3,000,000	\$1,950,000	\$1,050,000	Higher
Variable costs	1,800,000	1,000,000	800,000	Higher
Contribution margin	\$1,200,000	\$ 950,000	\$ 250,000	Higher
Direct fixed costs	635,000	380,000	255,000	Higher
Allocated fixed costs	300,000	300,000	0	
Profit (loss)	\$ 265,000	\$ 270,000	\$ (5,000)	Lower

$$^a \$184,615 \text{ rounded} = (\$1,200,000 \div \$1,950,000) \times \$300,000.$$



$$^b \$115,385 \text{ rounded} = (\$750,000 \div \$1,950,000) \times \$300,000.$$

2.

Result of Dropping Elko Account	
Sales revenue decrease	\$(1,050,000)
Variable costs decrease	800,000
Contribution margin decrease	\$ (250,000)
Direct fixed costs decrease	255,000
Profit increase from dropping Elko account	<u>\$ 5,000</u>

Note: Amounts shown in parentheses indicate a negative impact on profit, and amounts without parentheses indicate a positive impact on profit.

[1] Joseph A. Ness, Michael J. Schroeck, Rick A. Letendre, and Willmar J. Douglas, "The Role of ABM in Measuring Customer Value—Part 2," *Strategic Finance* (April 2001): 44–49.

7.5 Review of Cost Terms Used in Differential Analysis

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Understand cost terms used in differential analysis.

Question: We've introduced many new terms in this chapter. What are these important terms, and how do they relate to differential analysis?

Answer: The important terms introduced in this chapter are outlined here:

Differential analysis requires that we consider all differential revenues and costs—costs that differ from one alternative to another—when deciding between alternative courses of action. Avoidable costs—costs that can be avoided by selecting a particular course of action—are always differential costs and must be considered when deciding between alternative courses of action.



Opportunity costs—the benefits foregone when one alternative is selected over another—are differential costs, and must be included when performing differential analysis. Sunk costs—costs incurred in the past that cannot be changed by future decisions—are not differential costs because they cannot be changed by future decisions.

Direct fixed costs—fixed costs that can be traced directly to a product line or customer—are differential costs and therefore pertinent to making decisions. However, we must review these costs on a case-by-case basis because some direct fixed costs may not be considered differential in spite of being traced directly to a product line. For example, a five-year lease on a warehouse used solely for one product line is a direct fixed cost but not a differential cost because the costs will continue even if the product line is eliminated.

Allocated fixed costs—fixed costs that cannot be traced directly to a product—are typically not differential costs. For example, if a product line is eliminated, these costs are simply allocated to the remaining product lines.

KEY TAKEAWAY

- When deciding between alternatives, only those revenues and costs that differ from one alternative course of action to another are relevant. Avoidable costs, opportunity costs, and direct fixed costs typically fall into this category. Revenues and costs that do **not** differ from one alternative course of action to another are irrelevant to the decision.

REVIEW PROBLEM 7.5

Match each of the following terms with the appropriate definition in the list given.

1. Differential analysis
 2. Differential revenues and costs
 3. Avoidable costs
 4. Sunk costs
 5. Direct fixed costs
 6. Allocated fixed costs
 7. Opportunity costs
- a. The benefits foregone when one alternative is selected over another.
 - b. Fixed costs that can be traced directly to a product line.



- c. Revenues and costs that differ from one alternative to another.
- d. Costs incurred in the past that cannot be changed by future decisions.
- e. Costs that can be avoided by selecting a particular course of action.
- f. Fixed costs that cannot be traced directly to a product line.
- g. Analyzing the difference in revenues and costs from one alternative course of action to another.

Solution to Review Problem 7.5

- 1. g
- 2. c
- 3. e
- 4. d
- 5. b
- 6. f
- 7. a

7.6 Special Order Decisions

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Use differential analysis for special order decisions.

Question: We have already learned that managers use differential analysis for make-or-buy decisions, product line decisions, and customer decisions. Differential analysis also provides a format that helps managers decide whether to accept special orders made by customers. What is a special order, and how can differential analysis be used to make a special order decision?

Answer: A special order is a unique one-time order made by a customer. Differential analysis provides a format that helps managers decide whether to accept or reject special orders, as shown in the example that follows.

Special Order Considerations

Assume Tony's T-shirts makes shirts for local soccer, baseball, basketball, and other sports teams. The owner, Tony, purchases the shirts and prints graphics on the shirts for each team. The



graphics were designed several years ago, so design costs are no longer incurred. On average, Tony sells 1,000 shirts each month. Typical monthly financial data follow:

	Per Unit		Total Monthly Data at 1,000 Shirts	
Sales revenue		\$20		\$20,000
Variable costs				
Direct materials	\$8		\$8,000	
Direct labor	2		2,000	
Manufacturing overhead	3		3,000	
Total variable costs		13		13,000
Contribution margin		<u>\$7</u>		<u>\$ 7,000</u>
Fixed costs (rent, salaries, etc.)				4,000
Profit				<u>\$ 3,000</u>

The monthly information provided relates to the company's routine monthly operations. A representative of the local high school recently approached Tony to ask about a one-time special order. The high school will be hosting a statewide track and field event and is willing to pay Tony's T-shirts \$17 per shirt to make 200 custom T-shirts for the event. Because enough idle capacity exists to handle this order, it will not affect other sales. That is, Tony has the factory space and machinery available to produce more T-shirts.

Tony incurs the same variable costs of \$13 per unit to produce the special order, and he will pay a firm \$600 to design the graphics that will be printed on the shirts. This special order will have no other effect on Tony's monthly fixed costs.

Question: Should Tony accept the special order?

Answer: Let's use differential analysis to answer this question. As shown in , Alternative 1 assumes Tony rejects the special order, and Alternative 2 assumes he accepts the special order. The differential analysis in shows that Tony's would be better off accepting the special order, as profit increases \$200.

Figure 7.13 Special Order Differential Analysis for Tony's T-Shirts

	Alternative 1 (reject special order)	Alternative 2 (accept special order)	Differential Amount	Alternative 1 is
Sales revenue	\$20,000 –	\$23,400 ^a =	\$(3,400)	Lower
Variable costs	13,000 –	15,600 ^b =	(2,600)	Lower
Contribution margin	\$ 7,000 –	\$ 7,800 –	\$ (800)	Lower
Fixed costs	4,000 –	4,600 ^c =	(600)	Lower
Profit	<u>\$ 3,000 –</u>	<u>\$ 3,200 =</u>	<u>\$ (200)</u>	Lower

a $\$23,400 = \$20,000 + (\$17 \text{ per shirt} \times 200 \text{ shirts})$.

b $\$15,600 = \$13,000 + (\$13 \times 200 \text{ shirts})$.

c $\$4,600 = \$4,000 + \$600 \text{ cost for special order design}$.

Provides an alternative presentation of differential analysis for Tony's T-shirts. As discussed earlier in the chapter, this presentation summarizes the differential revenues and costs.

Figure 7.14 Summary of Differential Analysis for Tony's T-Shirts

Result of Accepting Special Order	
Sales revenue increase	\$ 3,400
Variable costs increase	(2,600)
Contribution margin increase	\$ 800
Fixed costs increase: graphics design	(600)
Profit increase from accepting special order	<u>\$ 200</u>

Note: Amounts shown in parentheses indicate a negative impact on profit, and amounts without parentheses indicate a positive impact on profit.

Shows the differential revenues and costs for the special order being considered. If Tony's T-shirts accepts the special order, sales revenue will increase \$3,400 with a corresponding increase in variable costs of \$2,600. Fixed costs will increase by \$600 because design work is required for the special order. Thus profit will increase by \$200 ($= \$3,400 - \$2,600 - \600).

Special Order Assumptions

Question: What assumptions were made with the differential analysis performed for Tony's T-shirts?

Answer: We made two important assumptions in the Tony's T-shirts special order example. The first assumption is that Tony's has enough idle capacity to handle the order without disrupting regular customer orders. Suppose Tony's T-shirts is operating at capacity and cannot produce any more T-shirts. Tony must turn away regular customers to make room for the special order. In this scenario, the opportunity cost of turning away existing customers must be considered in the differential analysis.

The second assumption is that this is a one-time order, and therefore represents a short-run pricing decision. If Tony's T-shirts expects future orders from the high school at the \$17 per shirt price, the company must consider the impact this might have on long-run pricing with other customers. That is, regular customers may hear of this special price and demand the same price, particularly those customers who have been loyal to Tony's T-shirts for many years. Tony's might be forced to lower prices for regular customers, thereby eroding the company's profits over time. The key point is that companies evaluating special orders can drop prices in the short run to cover differential variable and fixed costs. But in the long run, prices must cover all variable and fixed costs.

Computer Application

Using Excel to Perform Differential Analysis

Managers often perform differential analysis with the help of computer software for several reasons:

- Once the format is established, the template can be used repeatedly for different scenarios.



- Formulas underlie all calculations, thereby minimizing the potential for math errors and speeding up the process.
- Changes can be made easily without having to redo the entire analysis.

An example of how to use Excel to perform differential analysis for the special order scenario presented in is shown here. Although many accounting courses do not require the use of computer spreadsheets, you are encouraged to use spreadsheet software like Excel when preparing homework or working review problems.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1			Alternative 1		Alternative 2					
2			(Reject Special Order)		(Accept Special Order)		Differential Amount		Alternative 1 Is	
3		Sales revenue	\$ 20,000	–	\$ 23,400	=	\$ (3,400)		Lower	
4		Variable costs	13,000	–	15,600	=	\$ (2,600)		Lower	
5		Contribution margin	7,000	–	7,800	=	\$ (800)		Lower	
6		Fixed costs	4,000	–	4,600	=	\$ (600)		Lower	
7		Profit	\$ 3,000	–	\$ 3,200	=	\$ (200)		Lower	
8										

KEY TAKEAWAY

- Managers often use differential analysis to decide whether to accept a special one-time order made by a customer. Managers compare sales revenue and costs for each alternative (accept or reject the special order), and select the alternative with the highest profit. Organizations must be careful to consider the long-run implications of reducing prices for special orders.

REVIEW PROBLEM 7.6

The following monthly financial data are for Quicko's, a company that makes photocopies for its customers. On average, Quicko's makes 100,000 copies each month.



	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total Monthly Data at 100,000 Copies</u>
Sales revenue	\$0.08	\$8,000
Variable costs	<u>0.05</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Contribution margin	<u>\$0.03</u>	<u>\$3,000</u>
Fixed costs		2,000
Profit		<u>\$1,000</u>

Quicko's is approached by a local restaurant that would like to have 20,000 flyers copied. The restaurant asks Quicko's to produce the flyers for 7 cents a copy rather than the standard price of 8 cents. Quicko's can produce up to 130,000 copies a month, so the special order will not affect regular customer sales. Variable costs per copy will remain at 5 cents, but production of the restaurant flyers will require a special copy machine part that costs \$250. This special order will have no other effect on monthly fixed costs.

- Using the differential analysis format presented in , determine whether Quicko's would be better off accepting or rejecting the special order.
- Summarize the result of accepting the special order using the format presented in .
- Assume Quicko's can only produce 100,000 copies per month, and that regular customer sales would decrease as a result of the special order. Using the differential analysis format presented in , determine whether Quicko's would be better off accepting or rejecting the special order.

Solution to Review Problem 7.6

1.

	<u>Alternative 1 (reject special order)</u>	<u>Alternative 2 (accept special order)</u>	<u>Differential Amount</u>	<u>Alternative 1 Is</u>
Sales revenue	\$8,000 –	\$9,400 ^a =	\$(1,400)	Lower
Variable costs	<u>5,000 –</u>	<u>6,000^b –</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>	Lower
Contribution margin	\$3,000 –	\$ 3,400 –	\$ (400)	Lower
Fixed costs	2,000 –	2,250 ^c =	(250)	Lower
Profit	<u>\$1,000 –</u>	<u>\$ 1,150 =</u>	<u>\$ (150)</u>	Lower

^a $\$9,400 = \$8,000 + (\$0.07 \text{ per copy} \times 20,000 \text{ copies})$; or alternative approach: $(\$0.08 \text{ per copy} \times 100,000 \text{ copies}) + (\$0.07 \text{ per copy} \times 20,000 \text{ copies})$.

^b $\$6,000 = \$5,000 + (\$0.05 \text{ per copy} \times 20,000 \text{ copies})$; or alternative approach: $\$0.05 \times 120,000 \text{ copies}$.

^c $\$2,250 = \$2,000 + \$250 \text{ cost for copy machine part}$.

This analysis shows that Quicko's would be better off accepting the special order because profit is \$150 higher for Alternative 2.

2.

Result of Accepting Special Order

Sales revenue increase	\$1,400
Variable costs increase	(1,000)
Contribution margin increase	\$ 400
Fixed costs increase: copy machine part	(250)
Profit increase from accepting special order	<u>\$ 150</u>

Note: Amounts shown in parentheses indicate a negative impact on profit, and amounts without parentheses indicate a positive impact on profit.

3. Assuming Quicko's has a capacity of 100,000 copies per month, the analysis shows the company would be better off rejecting the special order because profit is \$450 higher for this alternative.

	Alternative 1 (reject special order)	Alternative 2 (accept special order)	Differential Amount	Alternative 1 Is
Sales revenue	\$8,000 –	\$7,800 ^a –	\$200	Higher
Variable costs	5,000 –	5,000 ^b –	0	
Contribution margin	\$3,000 –	\$ 2,800 –	\$200	Higher
Fixed costs	2,000 –	2,250 ^c –	(250)	Lower
Profit	\$1,000 –	\$ 550 –	\$450	Higher

^a $\$7,800 = (\$0.08 \times 80,000 \text{ regular customer copies}) + (\$0.07 \times 20,000 \text{ special order copies})$.

^b $\$2,250 = \$2,000 + \$250 \text{ cost for copy machine part}$.

7.7 Cost-Plus Pricing and Target Costing

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Understand how to use cost-plus pricing and target costing to establish prices.

The previous section focuses on using differential analysis to assess pricing for special orders. Organizations also use other approaches to establish prices, such as cost-plus pricing and target costing. We cover these two approaches next.

Cost-Plus Pricing

Questions: Companies that produce custom products, such as homes or landscaping for commercial buildings, often have a difficult time determining a reasonable market price. Prices for these products can be determined using cost-plus pricing. How is cost-plus pricing used to arrive at a reasonable price?

Answer: Cost-plus pricing starts with an estimate of the costs incurred to build a product or provide a service, and a certain profit percentage is added to establish the price. For example, a defense contractor working with the government assumes the cost to build a new fighter jet is \$60 million. As there is no open market price for this product, the contractor must come up with an approach to establishing the price that does not rely on market pricing. Based on industry-wide standards and negotiations with the government, the contractor requests a 10 percent

markup on cost. If the government accepts this proposal, the contractor will receive \$66 million for each plane delivered [$\$66 \text{ million} = \$60 \text{ million} + (\$60 \text{ million} \times 10 \text{ percent})$].

The concept of cost-plus pricing sounds simple. However, the difficulty is in determining which costs should be included. Are only variable product costs included? Should fixed manufacturing overhead be included? What about selling costs? The answers to these questions depend on the negotiations between buyer and seller, and should be clearly defined in the agreement. When using cost-plus pricing, it is important to establish in advance which costs are to be included for pricing purposes.

Target Costing

Question: Organizations are constantly trying to find ways to become more efficient and reduce costs. However, once manufacturing firms design a product and begin production, it is difficult to make significant changes that will reduce costs. How can target costing help with this issue?

Answer: Target costing is an approach that mitigates cost efficiency problems associated with introducing new products by integrating the product design, desired price, desired profit, and desired cost into one process beginning at the product development stage. Target costing has four steps:

Step 1. Design a product that provides the features and price demanded by customers.

Step 2. Determine the company's desired profit.

Step 3. Derive the target cost by subtracting the desired profit (from step 2) from the desired price (from step 1).

Step 4. Engineer the product to achieve the target cost (from step 3). If the desired target cost cannot be achieved, the company must go back to step 1 and reevaluate the features and price.

For example, suppose Hewlett-Packard designs a laser printer with features that customers have requested and wants to sell it for \$240; this is Step 1. Management requires a profit equal to 40



percent of the selling price, or \$96 ($= \240×40 percent); this is Step 2. The target cost is \$144 ($= \$240 - \96); this is Step 3. The product engineers must now design this product in detail to achieve or beat the target cost of \$144; this is Step 4.

KEY TAKEAWAY

- Cost-plus pricing starts with an estimate of the costs incurred to build a product, and a certain profit percentage is added to establish the price. Companies often use this method when it is difficult to determine a reasonable market price. Target costing integrates the product design, desired price, desired profit, and desired cost into one process beginning at the product development stage.

REVIEW PROBLEM 7.7

Suppose **Nike, Inc.**, has developed a new shoe that can be sold for \$140 a pair. Management requires a profit equal to 60 percent of the selling price. Determine the target cost of this product.

Solution to Review Problem 7.7

The target cost of \$56 is found by subtracting the target profit from the target selling price. This calculation is as follows.

Target selling price	\$140	
Target profit	<u>84</u>	(\$140 × 60%)
Target cost	<u>\$ 56</u>	

7.8 Identifying and Managing Bottlenecks

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Understand the theory of constraints.

Question: As we noted in , many companies have limited resources in such areas as labor hours, machine hours, facilities, and materials. These constraints will likely affect a company's ability to produce goods or provide services. Companies facing constraints often use a variation of differential analysis to optimize the use of constrained resources called the theory of



constraints. What are constrained resources, and how does the theory of constraints help managers make better use of these resources?

Answer: Constrained resources are often referred to as bottlenecks. A bottleneck is a process in which the work to be performed exceeds available capacity. The theory of constraints is a recently developed approach to managing bottlenecks.

We will look at an example to help explain how the theory of constraints works. Assume Computers, Inc., produces desktop computers using six departments as shown in . Computers are assembled in departments 1, 2, and 3 and are then sent to department 4 for quality testing. Once testing is complete, products are packaged in department 5. Department 6 is responsible for shipping the products.

Question: The theory of constraints provides five steps to help managers make efficient use of constrained resources. What are these five steps, and how will they help Computers, Inc.?

Answer: The five steps are described here, with a narrative indicating how Computers, Inc., would utilize each step.

Step 1. Find the constrained resource (bottleneck).

In this step, the process that limits production is identified. The management at Computers, Inc., has identified department 4, quality testing, as the bottleneck because assembled computers are backing up at department 4. Quality testing cannot be performed fast enough to keep up with the inflow of computers coming from departments 1, 2, and 3. A limitation of labor hours available to perform testing is causing this backlog.

Step 2. Optimize the use of the constrained resource.

The constrained resource has been identified as the number of labor hours available to perform testing. At this point, Computers, Inc., would like to optimize the labor hours used for quality testing. To assist in this goal, we will calculate the contribution margin per unit of constraint (the unit of constraint is labor hour in this example). Production will then focus on products with the

highest contribution margin per labor hour. provides this information for each product. (We first introduced the concept of calculating a contribution margin per unit of constraint in .)

Figure 7.16 Contribution Margin per Unit of Constrained Resource for Computers, Inc.

	<u>A100 Model</u>	<u>P120 Model</u>	<u>S150 Model</u>
Price per unit	\$500	\$600	\$750
Variable cost per unit	<u>400</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>510</u>
Contribution margin per unit	\$100	\$250	\$240
Labor hours to perform quality test per unit	<u>-0.2</u>	<u>-0.4</u>	<u>-0.3</u>
Contribution margin per labor hour	<u>\$500</u>	<u>\$625</u>	<u>\$800</u>

Based on the information presented in , and given that labor hours in department 4 is the constraint, Computers, Inc., would optimize the use of labor hours by producing the S150 model because it provides a contribution margin of \$800 per labor hour versus \$500 for the A100 model, and \$625 for the P120 model.

Step 3. Subordinate all nonbottleneck resources to the bottleneck.

The goal in this step is to shift nonbottleneck resources to the bottleneck in department 4. At this point, improving efficiencies in other departments does little to alleviate the bottleneck in department 4. Thus Computers, Inc., must try to move resources from other areas to department 4 to reduce the backlog of computers to be tested.

Step 4. Increase bottleneck efficiency and capacity.

Management's goal is to loosen the constraint by providing more labor hours to department 4. For example, management may decide to move employees from departments 1, 2, and 3 to the quality testing department. Another option is to authorize overtime for the workers in department 4. Perhaps management will consider hiring additional workers for department 4.

Step 5. Repeat steps 1 through 4 for the new bottleneck.

Once the bottleneck in department 4 is relieved, a new bottleneck will likely arise elsewhere. Going back to step 1 requires management to identify the new bottleneck and follow steps 2 through 4 to alleviate the bottleneck.

KEY TAKEAWAY

- Most companies have limited resources in areas such as labor hours, machine hours, facilities, and materials. The theory of constraints is an approach that enables companies to optimize the use of limited resources. Five steps are involved. First, find the constrained resource (or bottleneck). Second, optimize the use of the constrained resource. Third, subordinate all nonbottleneck resources to the bottleneck. Fourth, increase bottleneck efficiency and capacity. Fifth, repeat the first four steps for the new bottleneck.

REVIEW PROBLEM 7.8

Southside Company produces three types of baseball gloves: child, teen, and adult. The gloves are produced in separate departments and sent to the quality testing department before being packaged and shipped. A machine-hour bottleneck has been identified in the quality testing department. Southside would like to optimize its use of machine hours (step 2) by producing the two most profitable gloves. The machine hours required for each glove follow:

Child glove	0.25 machine hours
Teen glove	0.40 machine hours
Adult glove	0.50 machine hours

Price and variable cost information is as follows:

	Price	Variable Cost
Child glove	\$15	\$ 5
Teen glove	20	8



Adult glove	35	22
-------------	----	----

1. Calculate the contribution margin per unit of constrained resource for each glove.
2. Which two gloves would Southside prefer to produce and sell to optimize the use of machine hours in the quality testing department?

Solution to Review Problem 7.8

1.

	<u>Child Glove</u>	<u>Teen Glove</u>	<u>Adult Glove</u>
Price per unit	\$15	\$20	\$35
Variable cost per unit	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>22</u>
Contribution margin per unit	\$10	\$12	\$13
Machine hours to perform quality test per unit	<u>+0.25</u>	<u>+0.4</u>	<u>+0.5</u>
Contribution margin per machine hour	\$40	\$30	\$26

2. The company would prefer to produce and sell the child and teen gloves, since these products have the highest contribution margin per machine hour.

7.9 Be Aware of Qualitative Factors

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Evaluate qualitative factors when using differential analysis.

Question: This chapter has focused on using relevant revenue and cost information to perform differential analysis. Using these quantitative factors to make decisions allows managers to support decisions with measurable data. For example, the idea of outsourcing production of wakeboards at Best Boards, Inc., presented at the beginning of the chapter, was rejected because it was more costly to outsource production of the boards than to produce them internally. Although using quantitative factors for decision making is important, management must also consider qualitative factors. How might the consideration of qualitative factors improve decisions made by managers?



Answer: Qualitative factors may outweigh the quantitative factors in making a decision. For example, assume management at Best Boards, Inc., believes there will be a decline in the market for wakeboards after next year. Outsourcing production makes it easier to quickly reduce costs in the face of a downturn by simply ordering fewer wakeboards from the supplier. Continuing to build the boards internally takes away this flexibility. The significant fixed costs often associated with manufacturing firms are difficult to reduce in the short run if production declines. Thus the qualitative factor of being able to reduce manufacturing costs quickly by outsourcing production may outweigh the quantitative factors shown in Figure 7.3 "Summary of Differential Analysis for Best Boards, Inc." and Figure 7.4 "Product Line Decision".

Question: What if the quantitative differential analysis for Best Boards had a different result, in that it showed the company should outsource? What qualitative factors should management consider before implementing this decision?

Answer: Management must consider whether product quality would remain the same. Financial stability of the producer must be considered as well. It does no good to outsource production and eliminate production facilities and employees if the producer being used suddenly shuts down. Also, employee morale tends to slide if employees in one segment of a company are fired. This can lead to an unhappy and inefficient workforce in other areas of the company, causing costs to rise. These are just a few of the qualitative factors that must be weighed against quantitative factors when performing differential analysis.

KEY TAKEAWAY

- Although accountants are responsible for providing relevant and objective financial information to help managers make decisions, qualitative factors also play a significant role in the decision-making process.

REVIEW PROBLEM 7.9

What qualitative factors should management consider when deciding whether to outsource production or keep production within the company?

Solution to Review Problem 7.9

The qualitative factors that management should consider when deciding whether to outsource production include the following:

- Will the quality of the products remain the same?
- Will shutting down the manufacturing facility have a negative impact on the morale of remaining employees?
- Is the producer that will be making the product financially stable and reliable?

7.10 Appendix: Making Decisions Involving Joint Costs

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Analyze the impact that joint costs have on decision making.

Question: When two or more products are produced from a single input, these products are called joint products. The cost of this single input and the related manufacturing process costs are called joint costs. For example, lumber companies often must deal with joint products (different types of lumber) resulting from one input (a log). How do the concepts of joint products and joint costs help a lumber company establish a cost for each of its products?

Answer: Suppose Oregon Lumber Company takes a log (the single input) and mills it into two types of products: high quality Grade A lumber, and lower quality Grade B lumber. Grade A lumber and Grade B lumber are examples of joint products, and the cost of the logs and related manufacturing process costs are examples of joint costs.

presents the information for Oregon Lumber for the month of June. Joint costs for the month total \$250,000. Notice that the split-off point is the point at which identifiable products emerge from the production process. The issue is how to allocate joint costs—the \$250,000 in production costs incurred prior to the split-off point—to the resulting joint products.

Two methods are commonly used to allocate these joint costs to the joint products: the physical quantities method and the sales value method. We discuss each of these methods next.

The Physical Quantities Method



Question: The physical quantities method allocates joint costs based on a physical measure of output. Assume Oregon Lumber produces 600,000 board feet of Grade A lumber and 200,000 board feet of Grade B lumber during June. How would Oregon Lumber use this information to allocate \$250,000 in joint production costs to each grade of lumber?

Answer: Oregon Lumber would allocate 75 percent of the joint costs to Grade A lumber (75 percent = 600,000 Grade A board feet ÷ 800,000 total board feet), and 25 percent of the joint costs to Grade B lumber.

Grade A allocation:

\$187,500 allocation = \$250,000 joint costs × (600,000 Grade A board feet ÷ 800,000 total board feet)

Grade B allocation:

\$62,500 allocation = \$250,000 joint costs × (200,000 Grade B board feet ÷ 800,000 total board feet)

presents the profitability of each joint product for the month using the physical quantities method assuming Grade A lumber sells for \$0.40 per board foot and Grade B lumber sells for \$0.30 per board foot.

Figure 7.18 Joint Product Profitability for Oregon Lumber Company: Physical Quantities Method

	Grade A	Grade B	Total
Sales revenue	\$240,000 ^a	\$60,000 ^b	\$300,000
Joint costs allocated	187,500 ^c	62,500 ^d	250,000
Profit (loss)	\$ 52,500	\$ (2,500)	\$ 50,000

^a \$240,000 = \$0.40 per board foot × 600,000 Grade A board feet.



b $\$60,000 = \$0.30 \text{ per board foot} \times 200,000 \text{ Grade B board feet}$.

c $\$187,500 = \$250,000 \text{ joint costs} \times (600,000 \text{ Grade A board feet} \div 800,000 \text{ total board feet})$.

d $\$62,500 = \$250,000 \text{ joint costs} \times (200,000 \text{ Grade B board feet} \div 800,000 \text{ total board feet})$.

Although Grade B lumber appears to be unprofitable, elimination of Grade B lumber sales would not increase overall profit for Oregon Lumber. Grade B lumber contributes \$60,000 to covering joint costs. Thus elimination of Grade B lumber sales would result in a decrease in overall profit of \$60,000. The \$62,500 in joint cost allocated to Grade B lumber would simply be reallocated to Grade A lumber.

The Sales Value Method

Question: A different approach to allocating joint costs to joint products is the sales value method, which allocates joint costs based on the relative sales value of each product at the split-off point. How would Oregon Lumber allocate joint production costs using this method?

Answer: Because sales revenue totals \$240,000 for Grade A lumber and \$60,000 for Grade B lumber, 80 percent of the joint costs are allocated to Grade A lumber (80 percent = $\$240,000 \text{ Grade A revenue} \div \$300,000 \text{ total revenue}$), and 20 percent of the joint costs are allocated to Grade B lumber:

Grade A allocation:

$\$200,000 \text{ allocation} = \$250,000 \text{ joint costs} \times (\$240,000 \text{ Grade A sales value} \div \$300,000 \text{ total sales value})$

Grade B allocation:

$\$50,000 \text{ allocation} = \$250,000 \text{ joint costs} \times (\$60,000 \text{ Grade B sales value} \div \$300,000 \text{ total sales value})$



presents the profitability of each joint product for the month using the sales value method, again assuming Grade A lumber sells for \$0.40 per board foot, and Grade B lumber sells for \$0.30 per board foot.

Figure 7.19 Joint Product Profitability for Oregon Lumber Company: Sales

	Grade A	Grade B	Total
Sales revenue	\$240,000 ^a	\$60,000 ^b	\$300,000
Joint costs allocated	<u>200,000^c</u>	<u>50,000^d</u>	<u>250,000</u>
Profit	\$ 40,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 50,000

^a \$240,000 = \$0.40 per board foot × 600,000 Grade A board feet.

^b \$60,000 = \$0.30 per board foot × 200,000 Grade B board feet.

^c \$200,000 = \$250,000 joint costs × (\$240,000 Grade A sales value ÷ \$300,000 total sales value).

^d \$50,000 = \$250,000 joint costs × (\$60,000 Grade B sales value ÷ \$300,000 total sales value).

The sales value method assumes that profit as a percent of sales will remain the same across all products. For example, shows that Grade A lumber has a profit margin ratio of 16.67 percent (= \$40,000 profit ÷ \$240,000 sales), as does Grade B lumber (= \$10,000 profit ÷ \$60,000 sales).

This method also ensures that joint costs allocated to each product will not exceed sales revenue for each product (unless total joint costs are higher than total revenue).

As you review and , notice that the total column for both methods of joint cost allocation is the same. The issue is not with the overall results. The issue is how to allocate joint costs to each joint product.

Deciding Whether to Process Further

Question: Assume Oregon Lumber Company has the option of processing Grade B lumber further into a finished product by sanding the lumber and painting it with primer. This option is presented in . The sanded and painted Grade B lumber sells for \$0.45 per board foot rather than

\$0.30 for the unfinished Grade B lumber. The additional cost to sand and paint the Grade B lumber is \$0.05 per board foot. Should Oregon Lumber process Grade B lumber further into finished lumber?

Figure 7.20 Further Processing of Oregon Lumber Company's Grade B Lumber

Answer: The answer depends on whether the additional revenue exceeds the additional cost of processing Grade B lumber further. Since the additional revenue of \$0.15 per board foot (= \$0.45 finished price – \$0.30 unfinished price) is greater than the additional \$0.05 per board foot processing cost, Oregon Lumber should process the Grade B lumber further into finished lumber. Profit increases \$0.10 per board foot as a result of processing further (= \$0.15 additional revenue – \$0.05 additional cost).

Oregon Lumber will decide whether or not to process Grade B lumber further regardless of how joint costs are allocated to Grade A and Grade B lumber. In a sense, joint costs are sunk costs with respect to this decision, and will not influence future processing decisions. Thus joint costs incurred *prior* to the split-off point are irrelevant to the decision whether to process further *after* the split-off point.

KEY TAKEAWAY

- Two or more products made from a single input are called joint products. The costs of the single input and related manufacturing process costs must be allocated to each of the joint products. The physical quantities method allocates joint costs based on a physical measure of output (e.g., pounds or yards of material). The sales value method allocates joint costs based on the relative sales value for each of the joint products. Regardless of the allocation method used, total joint costs and total profit remain the same. Companies must often decide whether to process a joint product further. If as a result of processing the product further, additional sales revenue exceeds additional costs, the wise decision is to process further.

REVIEW PROBLEM 7.10.



Fresh Veggies, Inc., purchased 10,000 pounds of fresh apples from a local grower for \$4,000. The apples were separated into high-quality Grade A apples (3,000 pounds) and lower-quality Grade B apples (7,000 pounds). Fresh Veggies sells Grade A apples for \$0.80 per pound and Grade B apples for \$0.50 per pound.

1. Allocate joint costs to each product using the physical quantities method (pounds), and calculate the profit or loss for each product.
2. Allocate joint costs to each product using the relative sales value method, and calculate the profit or loss for each product.
3. Assume Grade B apples can be processed further into dried apple slices for an additional \$0.20 per pound. Customers are willing to pay \$0.65 per pound for dried apple slices. Should Fresh Veggies, Inc., process the Grade B apples further?

Solution to Review Problem 7.10.

1.

	Grade A Apples	Grade B Apples	Total
Sales revenue	\$2,400 ^a	\$3,500 ^b	\$5,900
Joint costs allocated	<u>1,200^c</u>	<u>2,800^d</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Profit	<u>\$1,200</u>	<u>\$ 700</u>	<u>\$1,900</u>

^a \$2,400 = \$0.80 per pound × 3,000 pounds of Grade A apples.

^b \$3,500 = \$0.50 per pound × 7,000 pounds of Grade B apples.

^c \$1,200 = \$4,000 joint costs × (3,000 pounds of Grade A apples ÷ 10,000 total pounds).

^d \$2,800 = \$4,000 joint costs × (7,000 pounds of Grade B apples ÷ 10,000 total pounds).

2.

	Grade A Apples	Grade B Apples	Total
Sales revenue	\$2,400 ^a	\$3,500 ^b	\$5,900
Joint costs allocated	<u>1,627^c</u>	<u>2,373^d</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Profit	<u>\$ 773</u>	<u>\$ 1,127</u>	<u>\$1,900</u>

^a $\$2,400 = \$0.80 \text{ per pound} \times 3,000 \text{ pounds of Grade A apples.}$

^b $\$3,500 = \$0.50 \text{ per pound} \times 7,000 \text{ pounds of Grade B apples.}$

^c $\$1,627 \text{ (rounded)} = \$4,000 \text{ joint costs} \times (\$2,400 \text{ Grade A sales value} \div \$5,900 \text{ total sales value}).$

^d $\$2,373 \text{ (rounded)} = \$4,000 \text{ joint costs} \times (\$3,500 \text{ Grade B sales value} \div \$5,900 \text{ total sales value}).$

3. Because the additional revenue of \$0.15 per pound (= \$0.65 price with further processing – \$0.50 without further processing) is less than the additional \$0.20 per pound processing cost, Fresh Veggies should *not* process the Grade B apples further into dried apples. Profit decreases \$0.05 per pound (= \$0.20 additional cost – \$0.15 additional revenue) as a result of processing further.

END-OF-CHAPTER EXERCISES

Questions

1. What are differential revenues and costs?
2. What is differential analysis?
3. Define what is meant by a “make-or-buy” decision. Describe how differential analysis can be used to assist in making this type of decision.
4. and provide two different formats for presenting the same analysis. Describe the similarities and differences in these two formats.
5. What is an avoidable cost?
6. Review Why did Salt Lake City choose to outsource the concrete panels to a company in Mexico City even though the library was being constructed in Salt Lake City?
7. How is differential analysis used in deciding whether to keep or drop product lines?
8. Why are direct fixed costs typically differential costs?
9. Why are allocated fixed costs typically not differential costs?
10. What is an opportunity cost? Why is an opportunity cost a differential cost?
11. Review What did **Kmart** do with 24 of its stores? Why might **Kmar** have taken this action?
12. How is differential analysis similar for customer decisions and product line decisions?



13. Review Why did **ABCO Automation, Inc.**, fire its biggest client even though the client provided close to 60 percent of **ABCO's** annual revenue?
14. What two important assumptions must be considered when evaluating special order scenarios?
15. What is cost-plus pricing?
16. Describe the four steps of target costing.
17. Describe the five steps used to manage constraints according to the theory of constraints.
18. What is a qualitative advantage of keeping unprofitable customers?
19. What are joint products and joint costs?
20. Describe the two methods of allocating joint costs.

Brief Exercises

21. **Cutting Costs at Best Boards, Inc.** Refer to the dialogue at Best Boards, Inc., presented at the beginning of the chapter. How does the vice president of operations, Jim Muller, expect to reduce costs and earn his bonus? What was the flaw in his plan?
22. **Make-or-Buy Decision.** Coffee Mugs, Inc., currently manufactures ceramic coffee mugs. Management is interested in outsourcing production to a reputable manufacturing company that can supply the cups for \$2 per unit. Coffee Mugs produces 100,000 mugs each year. Variable production costs are \$0.80 and annual fixed costs are \$150,000. If production is outsourced, all variable costs and 40 percent of annual fixed costs will be eliminated. Perform differential analysis using the format presented in and explain which alternative is best, Alternative 1 (producing internally) or Alternative 2 (outsourcing).
23. **Product Line Decision.** The following segmented annual income statement is for Flash Drive, Inc.:



Product Lines				
	1 Gig	2 Gig	4 Gig	Total
Sales revenue	\$1,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000
Variable costs	600,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	6,600,000
Contribution margin	\$ 400,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$ 3,400,000
Direct fixed costs	300,000	800,000	1,000,000	2,100,000
Allocated fixed costs	(A)	(B)	(C)	1,100,000
Profit (loss)	\$ (D)	\$ (E)	\$ (F)	\$ 200,000

For items **A**, **B**, and **C**, assign allocated fixed costs to each product line based on sales revenue for each product line as a proportion of total sales revenue. For example, the 1 Gig product will be assigned 10 percent of allocated fixed costs (= \$1,000,000 in 1 Gig sales revenue ÷ \$10,000,000 total sales revenue), or \$110,000 (= \$1,100,000 total allocated fixed costs × 10 percent). For items **D**, **E**, and **F**, calculate the profit or loss for each product line.

24. **Customer Decision.** Consulting Group LLC has two customers. Customer One generates \$150,000 in income after *direct* fixed costs are deducted, and Customer Two generates \$200,000 in income after *direct* fixed costs are deducted. *Allocated* fixed costs total \$300,000 and are assigned 30 percent to Customer One and 70 percent to Customer Two based on several different cost drivers. Total allocated fixed costs remain the same regardless of how these costs are assigned to customers.

Calculate the amount of allocated fixed costs to be assigned to each customer, and determine the profit or loss for each customer. Should Consulting Group drop Customer Two? Explain.

25. **Special Order Decision: Operating with Idle Capacity.** Jerseys, Inc., currently produces 10,000 jerseys a year for its regular customers and charges \$10 per jersey. Jerseys, Inc., has capacity to produce an additional 5,000 jerseys if sales grow in the future. Variable costs total \$6 per jersey and annual fixed costs total \$15,000. The city



of Rockville recently approached the company and proposed a one-time purchase of 3,000 jerseys for \$8 each. Should Jerseys, Inc., accept the proposal? Explain.

26. **Cost-Plus Pricing.** KJ Home Builders is bidding on a custom home for a potential customer. The company typically charges 15 percent above cost and estimates the home will cost \$500,000 to build. Calculate the price bid by KJ Home Builders.

27. **Constrained Resources.** Deal, Inc., produces two types of computers: Vortex and Zoom. The computers are produced in separate departments and sent to the quality testing department before being packaged and shipped. A labor-hour bottleneck has been identified in the quality testing department due to the high skill requirements of the job. Deal, Inc., would like to optimize its use of labor hours by producing the most profitable computer. Based on the information shown, calculate the contribution margin per quality testing labor hour for each product:

	Quality Testing Labor Hours	Contribution Margin
Vortex	0.50	\$600
Zoom	0.40	500

28. **Evaluating Qualitative Factors.** Assume your company is considering whether to outsource production. What qualitative factors should be considered before making this decision?

29. **Allocating Joint Costs (Appendix).** Charlotte Company produces two joint chemical products, product A and B. Prior to the split-off point, the company incurred \$100,000 in joint costs. Production totaled 12,000 gallons for product A and 8,000 gallons for product B. Allocate joint costs to each product using the physical quantities method (gallons).

Exercises: Set A

30. **Make-or-Buy Decision.** Wheels, Inc., currently manufactures its own custom rims for automobiles. Management is interested in outsourcing



production of these rims to a reputable manufacturing company that can supply the rims for \$80 per unit. Wheels, Inc., incurs the following annual production costs to produce 10,000 rims internally.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total Annual Cost at 10,000 Units</u>
Variable production costs		
Direct materials	\$20	\$200,000
Direct labor	10	100,000
Manufacturing overhead	30	300,000
Fixed production costs		
Factory building and equipment lease		70,000
Factory insurance		50,000
Production supervisor's salary		100,000
Total production costs		<u>\$820,000</u>

If production is outsourced, all variable production costs, factory building and equipment lease costs, and factory insurance costs will be eliminated. The production supervisor's salary cost will remain regardless of the decision to outsource or to produce internally because the supervisor recently signed a long-term contract with Wheels, Inc.

Required:

- a. Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume making the rims internally is Alternative 1, and buying the rims from an outside manufacturer is Alternative 2.
- b. Which alternative is best? Explain.
- c. Summarize the result of outsourcing production using the format presented in .
- d. Compare the format used in requirement **a** with that of requirement **c**.

Product Line Decision. The following monthly segmented income statement is for Durango Company.

Product Lines				
	A	B	C	Total
Sales revenue	\$37,500	\$50,000	\$12,500	\$100,000
Variable costs	<u>16,000</u>	<u>27,500</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>48,500</u>
Contribution margin	\$21,500	\$22,500	\$7,500	\$51,500
Direct fixed costs	19,500	16,000	3,500	39,000
Allocated fixed costs	<u>3,750</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>1,250</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Profit (loss)	<u>\$(1,750)</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$2,750</u>	<u>\$2,500</u>

Management is concerned about the losses associated with product line A and is considering dropping this product line. Allocated fixed costs are assigned to product lines based on sales. If product line A is eliminated, total allocated fixed costs are assigned to the remaining product lines, and all variable and direct fixed costs for product line A will be eliminated.

Required:

- Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume keeping all product lines is Alternative 1, and dropping product line A is Alternative 2.
- Which alternative is best? Explain.
- Summarize the result of dropping product line A using the format presented in .
- Explain why the loss shown for product line A in the segmented income statement might be misleading to management.

Customer Decision. The following customer segmented quarterly income statement is for Accounting Associates.

Customers				
	Sanchez	Nguyen	Decker	Total
Sales revenue	\$300,000	\$1,500,000	\$200,000	\$2,000,000
Variable costs	250,000	1,200,000	160,000	1,610,000
Contribution margin	\$ 50,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 390,000
Direct fixed costs	15,000	315,000	10,000	340,000
Allocated fixed costs	6,000	30,000	4,000	40,000
Profit (loss)	<u>\$ 29,000</u>	<u>\$ (45,000)</u>	<u>\$ 26,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>

Management is concerned about the significant losses associated with the Nguyen account and would like to drop this customer. Allocated fixed costs are assigned to customers based on sales revenue. If Nguyen is dropped, total allocated fixed costs are assigned to the remaining customers, and all variable and direct fixed costs for the Nguyen account will be eliminated.

Required:

- Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume keeping all customers is Alternative 1, and dropping the Nguyen account is Alternative 2.
- Which alternative is best? Explain.
- Summarize the result of dropping the Nguyen account using the format presented in .
- Explain what happened to the profitability of the other two customers as a result of dropping the Nguyen account.

Special Order Decision: Operating with Idle Capacity. The following monthly financial data are for RadioCom, Inc., a maker of handheld VHF radios. RadioCom produces and sells 5,000 radios each month to regular customers.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total Monthly Data at 5,000 Radios</u>
Sales revenue	\$100	\$500,000
Variable costs	<u>60</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Contribution margin	\$ 40	\$200,000
Fixed costs		<u>135,000</u>
Profit		<u>\$ 65,000</u>

RadioCom received an offer from the Coast Guard Auxiliary to purchase 1,000 radios next month for \$75 per unit. RadioCom can produce up to 7,000 radios a month, so the special order would not affect regular customer sales. Variable costs per radio will remain at \$60. This special order will have no effect on monthly fixed costs.

Required:

- a. Using the differential analysis format presented in , determine whether RadioCom would be better off rejecting the special order (Alternative 1) or accepting the special order (Alternative 2).
- b. Summarize the result of accepting the special order using the format presented in .

Special Order Decision: Operating at Full Capacity. The following monthly financial data are for RadioCom, Inc., a maker of handheld VHF radios. RadioCom produces and sells 5,000 radios each month to regular customers.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total Monthly Data at 5,000 Radios</u>
Sales revenue	\$100	\$500,000
Variable costs	<u>60</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Contribution margin	\$ 40	\$200,000
Fixed costs		<u>135,000</u>
Profit		<u>\$ 65,000</u>



RadioCom received an offer from the Coast Guard Auxiliary to purchase 1,000 radios next month for \$75 per unit. RadioCom can only produce up to 5,000 radios a month, so the special order would result in reduced sales to regular customers. Variable costs per radio will remain at \$60. This special order will have no effect on monthly fixed costs.

Required:

- a. Using the differential analysis format presented in , determine whether RadioCom would be better off rejecting (Alternative 1) or accepting (Alternative 2) the offer received from the Coast Guard Auxiliary.
- b. Summarize the result of accepting the special order using the format presented in .

Target Costing. Quality Sounds, Inc., makes speakers and headphones for high-end sound systems. The marketing department has identified a market for a specific type of headphones that Quality Sounds does not currently produce, and expects to be able to sell each pair for \$150. Management requires a profit of 45 percent of the selling price.

Required:

Determine the highest cost (target cost) management would be willing to accept to produce this product.

Constrained Resources. Cycle, Inc., produces three types of bicycles: racer, cruiser, and climber. The bikes are produced in separate departments and sent to the quality testing department before being packaged and shipped. A labor-hour bottleneck has been identified in the quality testing department due to the high skill requirements of the job. Cycle, Inc., would like to optimize its use of labor hours by producing the two most profitable bikes. Information for each bike follows.

	Quality Testing Labor Hours	Price	Variable Cost
Racer	1.25	\$1,000	\$400



Cruiser	1.00	500	300
Climber	1.00	800	450

Required:

- a. Calculate the contribution margin per unit of constrained resource for each product.
- b. Which two products would Cycle, Inc., prefer to produce and sell to optimize the use of labor hours in the quality testing department?

Qualitative Factors. For each of the following independent scenarios, identify at least one *qualitative* factor that should be considered before making the decision.

- a. A company sells three types of computers (laptops, desktops, and palmtops), all of which are profitable. The company faces a machine-hour bottleneck and plans to eliminate the palmtop product because it has the lowest contribution margin per machine hour.
- b. A company plans to drop an unprofitable customer.
- c. A maker of high-end stereo equipment would like to shut down its manufacturing facility and outsource production.

Allocating Joint Costs (Appendix). Clemson Products produces two joint products, product Y and Z. Prior to the split-off point, the company incurred \$60,000 in joint costs. Clemson Products produced 10,000 yards of product Y and 30,000 yards of product Z produced. Product Y sells for \$4 per yard and product Z sells for \$2 per yard.

Required:

- a. Allocate joint costs to each product using the physical quantities method (yards), and calculate the profit or loss for each product.
- b. Allocate joint costs to each product using the relative sales value method, and calculate the profit or loss for each product.

Exercises: Set B



39. Make-or-Buy Decision. Quality Glass currently manufactures windshields for automobiles. Management is interested in outsourcing production of these windshields to a reputable manufacturing company that can supply the windshields for \$45 per unit. Quality Glass incurs the following annual production costs to produce 15,000 windshields internally.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total Annual Cost at 15,000 Units</u>
Variable production costs		
Direct materials	\$ 8	\$120,000
Direct labor	10	150,000
Manufacturing overhead	11	165,000
Fixed production costs		390,000
Total production costs		<u>\$825,000</u>

If production is outsourced, all variable production costs will be eliminated, and 80 percent of fixed production costs will be eliminated. Regardless of the decision to outsource or to produce internally, 20 percent of fixed production costs will remain .

Required:

- Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume making windshields internally is Alternative 1, and buying windshields from an outside manufacturer is Alternative 2.
- Which alternative is best? Explain.
- Summarize the result of outsourcing production using the format presented in .
- Why might some managers prefer the format presented in requirement c?

Product Line Decision. The following segmented annual income statement is for Office Express.

Product Lines				
	Computers	Furniture	Supplies	Total
Sales revenue	\$1,125,000	\$1,500,000	\$375,000	\$3,000,000
Variable costs	480,000	825,000	150,000	1,455,000
Contribution margin	\$ 645,000	\$ 675,000	\$225,000	\$1,545,000
Direct fixed costs	650,000	480,000	105,000	1,235,000
Allocated fixed costs	112,500	150,000	37,500	300,000
Profit (loss)	\$ (117,500)	\$ 45,000	\$ 82,500	\$ 10,000

Management is concerned about the significant losses associated with the computers product line and would like to drop this product line. Allocated fixed costs are assigned to product lines based on sales. If the computers product line is eliminated, total allocated fixed costs are assigned to the remaining product lines, and all variable and direct fixed costs for the computers product line will be eliminated.

Required:

- Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume keeping all product lines is Alternative 1, and dropping the computers product line is Alternative 2.
- Which alternative is best? Explain.
- Summarize the result of dropping the computer product line using the format presented in .
- Explain what happened to the profitability of the furniture product line as a result of dropping the computers product line.

Customer Decision. The following customer segmented annual income statement is for Management Consulting, Inc.

Customers				
	Cherry Corp	Orange, Inc.	Apple, LLP	Total
Sales revenue	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$250,000	\$1,250,000
Variable costs	400,000	370,000	180,000	950,000
Contribution margin	\$100,000	\$130,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 300,000
Direct fixed costs	30,000	40,000	65,000	135,000
Allocated fixed costs	40,000	40,000	20,000	100,000
Profit (loss)	<u>\$ 30,000</u>	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$(15,000)</u>	<u>\$ 65,000</u>

Management is concerned about the losses associated with the Apple LLP account and would like to drop this customer. Allocated fixed costs are assigned to customers based on sales revenue. If Apple LLP is dropped, total allocated fixed costs are assigned to the remaining customers, and all variable and direct fixed costs for the Apple LLP account will be eliminated.

Required:

- a. Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume keeping all customers is Alternative 1, and dropping the Apple LLP account is Alternative 2.
- b. Which alternative is best? Explain.
- c. Summarize the result of dropping the Apple LLP account using the format presented in .
- d. Explain why the loss shown for the Apple LLP account in the segmented income statement might be misleading to management.

Special Order Decision: Operating with Idle Capacity. The following monthly financial data are for Sport Socks, Inc., a maker of socks for runners. Sport Socks makes and sells 40,000 pairs each month to regular customers.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total Monthly Data at 40,000 Pairs</u>
Sales revenue	\$1.00	\$40,000
Variable costs	<u>0.70</u>	<u>28,000</u>
Contribution margin	<u>\$0.30</u>	\$12,000
Fixed costs		<u>7,000</u>
Profit		<u>\$ 5,000</u>

Sport Socks received an offer from a large sporting goods store to purchase 15,000 socks next month for \$0.90 per pair. Sport Socks can produce up to 60,000 pairs of socks a month, so the special order would not affect regular customer sales. Variable costs per pair will remain at \$0.70. This special order will cause fixed costs to increase by \$6,000 for next month.

Required:

- a. Using the differential analysis format presented in , determine whether Sport Socks would be better off rejecting the special order (Alternative 1) or accepting the special order (Alternative 2).
- b. Summarize the result of accepting the special order using the format presented in .

Special Order Decision: Operating at Full Capacity. The following monthly financial data are for Sport Socks, Inc., a maker of socks for runners. Sport Socks makes and sells 40,000 pairs each month to regular customers.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total Monthly Data at 40,000 Pairs</u>
Sales revenue	\$1.00	\$40,000
Variable costs	<u>0.70</u>	<u>28,000</u>
Contribution margin	<u>\$0.30</u>	\$12,000
Fixed costs		<u>7,000</u>
Profit		<u>\$ 5,000</u>

Sport Socks received an offer from a large sporting goods store to purchase 15,000 socks next month for \$0.90 per pair. Assume Sport Socks can only



produce up to 40,000 pairs of socks each month. Thus any special orders would result in reduced sales to regular customers. However, fixed costs *willnot* change as a result of the special order.

Required:

- a. Using the differential analysis format presented in , determine whether Sport Socks would be better off rejecting the special order (Alternative 1) or accepting the special order (Alternative 2).
- b. Summarize the result of accepting the special order using the format presented in .

Target Costing. Nature Wood, Inc., makes wood tables for commercial use. The marketing department has identified a market for a specific table that the company does not currently produce, and it expects that each table could be sold for \$1,000. Management requires a profit of 30 percent of the selling price.

Required:

Determine the highest cost (target cost) management would be willing to accept to produce this product.

Constrained Resources. Ratcliff Enterprises produces three types of computers; laptop, desktop, and palmtop. A machine-hour bottleneck has been identified in the production department. Ratcliff would like to optimize its use of machine hours by producing the two most profitable computers. Information for each computer follows.

	Production Machine Hours	Price	Variable Cost
Laptop	2.00	\$1,200	\$900
Desktop	1.00	800	700
Palmtop	1.25	300	180

Required:



- a. Calculate the contribution margin per unit of constrained resource for each product.
- b. Which two products would Ratcliff Enterprises prefer to produce and sell to optimize the use of machine hours in the production department?

Qualitative Factors. For each of the following independent scenarios, identify at least one *qualitative* factor that should be considered before making the decision.

- a. A company sells three types of chainsaws (light duty, medium duty, and heavy duty), all of which are profitable. The company faces a labor-hour bottleneck and plans to eliminate the light duty product because it has the lowest contribution margin per labor hour.
- b. A company plans to drop an unprofitable customer.
- c. A maker of farm equipment would like to shut down its manufacturing facility and outsource production.

Allocating Joint Costs and Evaluating Overall Company Profit

(Appendix). Elexor, Inc., produces two joint products, product A and product B. Prior to the split-off point, the company incurred \$10,000 in joint costs. Production of product A totaled 400 pounds, and product B totaled 600 pounds. Product A sells for \$60 per pound and product B sells for \$10 per pound.

Required:

- a. Allocate joint costs to each product using the physical quantities method (pounds), and calculate the profit or loss for each product.
- b. Allocate joint costs to each product using the relative sales value method, and calculate the profit or loss for each product.
- c. Using your answer to requirement **a**, describe what will happen to overall company profit if the least profitable product is eliminated.

Problems



48. Make-or-Buy Decision. Vail Door Company currently manufactures doors used in the production of custom homes. Management is interested in outsourcing production of the doors to a reputable manufacturing company that can supply the doors for \$90 per unit. Vail incurs the following annual production costs to produce 3,000 doors internally.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total Annual Cost at 3,000 Units</u>
Variable production costs		
Direct materials	\$30	\$ 90,000
Direct labor	15	45,000
Manufacturing overhead	20	60,000
Fixed production costs		
Factory lease		80,000
Equipment lease		40,000
Factory insurance		25,000
Production supervisor's salary		90,000
Total production costs		<u>\$430,000</u>

If production is outsourced, all variable production costs, equipment lease costs, and factory insurance costs will be eliminated. The production supervisor's salary cost will remain regardless of the decision to outsource or to produce internally because the supervisor recently signed a long-term contract with the company. The factory lease has five years remaining and cannot be terminated before then.

Required:

- a. Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume making the product internally is Alternative 1, and buying the product from an outside manufacturer is Alternative 2.
- b. Which alternative is best? Explain.
- c. Summarize the result of outsourcing production using the format presented in .
- d. Assume Vail Door Company can lease the space it currently uses to produce doors for \$30,000 per year if production of doors is outsourced. Because



the company subleasing this space would also pay for insurance, Vail would not be required to pay for factory insurance. Use the format presented in to determine if Vail would be better off outsourcing production. (Hint: \$30,000 will appear in the analysis as an opportunity cost similar to .)

Make-or-Buy Decision and Qualitative Factors. Soda Bottling, Inc., currently bottles its own soda drinks. Management is interested in outsourcing the production of bottles to a reputable manufacturing company that can supply the bottles for \$0.04 each. Soda Bottling incurs the following monthly production costs to produce 1,000,000 bottles internally.

	Per Unit	Total Monthly Cost at 1,000,000 Units
Variable production cost	\$0.02	\$20,000
Fixed production cost		<u>25,000</u>
Total production cost		<u>\$45,000</u>

If production is outsourced, all variable production costs and 70 percent of fixed production costs will be eliminated.

Required:

- a. Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume making the product internally is Alternative 1, and buying the product from an outside manufacturer is Alternative 2.
- b. Which alternative is best? Explain.
- c. Summarize the result of outsourcing production using the format presented in .
- d. Assume all the facts of this problem remain the same. However, management of Soda Bottling has an opportunity to lease the space it currently uses to produce bottles for \$6,000 per month if production of bottles is outsourced. Use the format presented in to determine if Soda

Bottling would be better off outsourcing production. (Hint: \$6,000 will appear in the analysis as an opportunity cost similar to .)

- e. Identify at least one *qualitative* factor that should be considered before management decides to outsource production.

Product Line Decision. The following monthly segmented income statement is for Hal's Hardware.

Product Lines				
	Garden Supplies	Tools	Paint	Total
Sales revenue	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$23,000	\$58,000
Variable costs	11,000	8,000	9,000	28,000
Contribution margin	\$ 9,000	\$ 7,000	\$14,000	\$30,000
Direct fixed costs	3,000	1,500	8,500	13,000
Allocated fixed costs	2,000	5,000	3,000	10,000
Profit	\$ 4,000	\$ 500	\$ 2,500	\$ 7,000

Management is concerned about the low profit associated with the tools product line and is considering dropping this product line. Allocated fixed costs are assigned to product lines based on floor space used by each product line (measured in square feet), resulting in the following percentages for garden supplies, tools, and paint, respectively: 20 percent, 50 percent, and 30 percent. If the tools product line is eliminated, total allocated fixed costs will be assigned as follows: 62.5 percent to garden supplies, and 37.5 percent to paint. All variable and direct fixed costs for the tools product line will be eliminated.

Required:

- a. Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume keeping all product lines is Alternative 1, and dropping the tools product line is Alternative 2.
- b. Which alternative is best? Explain.

- c. Summarize the result of dropping the tools product line using the format presented in .
- d. Assume the space available from dropping the tools product line can be used by the paint product line, resulting in increased revenues for paint of \$12,000 and increased variable costs for paint of \$4,000. No additional direct fixed costs would be incurred, and 80 percent of allocated fixed costs would be assigned to paint and 20 percent assigned to garden supplies. Should Hal's Hardware drop the tools product line and use the freed-up space to expand the paint product line? (Hint: Prepare a differential analysis using the format presented in to find the answer. Alternative 1 assumes all product lines are kept, and Alternative 2 assumes the tools product line is dropped with a corresponding expansion of the paint product line.)

Product Line Decision and Qualitative Factors. The following annual segmented income statement is for Wax, Inc., a maker of wax for cars, boats, and floors.

Product Lines				
	Cars	Boats	Floors	Total
Sales revenue	\$400,000	\$300,000	\$460,000	\$1,160,000
Variable costs	220,000	160,000	280,000	660,000
Contribution margin	\$180,000	\$140,000	\$180,000	\$ 500,000
Direct fixed costs	85,000	70,000	115,000	270,000
Allocated fixed costs	60,000	50,000	90,000	200,000
Profit	\$ 35,000	\$ 20,000	\$(25,000)	\$ 30,000

Management is concerned about the loss associated with the floors product line and is considering dropping this product line. Allocated fixed costs are assigned to product lines based on direct labor hours associated with each product line, resulting in the following percentages for cars, boats, and floors, respectively: 30 percent, 25 percent, and 45 percent. If the floors product line is eliminated, total allocated fixed costs will be assigned to the remaining products as follows: 55 percent to cars, and 45 percent to boats.

All variable and direct fixed costs for the floors product line will be eliminated.

Required:

- a. Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume keeping all product lines is Alternative 1, and dropping the floors product line is Alternative 2.
- b. Which alternative is best? Explain.
- c. Summarize the result of dropping the floors product line using the format presented in .
- d. Assume the space available from dropping the floors product line can be used by the boats product line, resulting in increased revenues for boats of \$200,000 and increased variable costs for boats of \$110,000. An additional \$10,000 in direct fixed costs would be incurred for the boats product line. Allocated fixed costs would be assigned as follows: 40 percent to cars, and 60 percent to boats. Should Wax, Inc., drop the floors product line and use the freed-up space to expand the boats product line? (Hint: Prepare a differential analysis using the format presented in to find the answer. Alternative 1 assumes all product lines are kept, and Alternative 2 assumes the floors product line is dropped with a corresponding expansion of the boats product line.)
- e. Identify at least one *qualitative* factor that should be considered before management decides to drop a product line.

Customer Decision. The following customer segmented quarterly income statement is for Ciena and Associates, a firm that performs legal services.

Customers				
	Koontz	Davis	Nello	Total
Sales revenue	\$150,000	\$750,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000
Variable costs	125,000	600,000	80,000	805,000
Contribution margin	\$ 25,000	\$150,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 195,000
Direct fixed costs	7,500	157,500	5,000	170,000
Allocated fixed costs	3,000	15,000	2,000	20,000
Profit (loss)	<u>\$ 14,500</u>	<u>\$(22,500)</u>	<u>\$ 13,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>

Management is concerned about the significant losses associated with the Davis account and would like to drop this customer. Allocated fixed costs are assigned to customers based on sales revenue. If Davis is dropped, total allocated fixed costs are assigned to the remaining customers, and all variable and direct fixed costs for the Davis account will be eliminated.

Required:

- a. Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume keeping all customers is Alternative 1, and dropping the Davis account is Alternative 2.
- b. Which alternative is best? Explain.
- c. Summarize the result of dropping the Davis account using the format presented in .
- d. Explain what happened to the profitability of the other two customers as a result of dropping the Davis account.
- e. Assume all the facts of this problem remain the same with one exception. As a result of dropping the Davis account, Ciena and Associates is only able to reduce the *direct* fixed costs associated with the Davis account by 90 percent. The remaining 10 percent will not be eliminated for several more years. Does this change Ciena's decision as to whether to drop the Davis customer? Explain. (Hint: Modify one line item in your answer to requirement c.)

Customer Decision and Qualitative Factors. The following customer segmented monthly income statement is for Quality Web, Inc., a firm that provides Web site maintenance services.

Customers				
	Anderson	Houston	Murray	Total
Sales revenue	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$125,000
Variable costs	40,000	37,000	18,000	95,000
Contribution margin	\$10,000	\$13,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 30,000
Direct fixed costs	3,000	4,000	6,500	13,500
Allocated fixed costs	4,000	4,000	2,000	10,000
Profit (loss)	<u>\$ 3,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$(1,500)</u>	<u>\$ 6,500</u>

Management is concerned about the losses associated with the Murray account and would like to drop this customer. Allocated fixed costs are assigned to customers based on sales revenue. If Murray is dropped, total allocated fixed costs are assigned to the remaining customers, and all variable and direct fixed costs for the Murray account will be eliminated.

Required:

- a. Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume keeping all customers is Alternative 1, and dropping the Murray account is Alternative 2.
- b. Which alternative is best? Explain.
- c. Summarize the result of dropping the Murray account using the format presented in .
- d. Explain what happened to the profitability of the other two customers as a result of dropping the Murray account.
- e. Assume all the facts of this problem remain the same with one exception. As a result of dropping the Murray account, Quality Web, Inc., is able to reduce total *allocated* fixed costs by 20 percent. The remaining 80 percent will be allocated to the other two products based on sales revenue. Does

this change Quality Web’s decision as to whether to drop the Murray customer? Explain. (Hint: Add one line item in the requirement c analysis to reflect allocated fixed cost savings.)

- f. Identify at least one *qualitative* factor that should be considered before deciding whether to drop the Murray account.

Special Order Decision with Idle Capacity and at Full Capacity. The following quarterly financial data are for Pneumatic, Inc., a maker of compressors. On average, Pneumatic makes 20,000 compressors each quarter.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total Quarterly Data at 20,000 Compressors</u>
Sales revenue	\$300	\$6,000,000
Variable costs	<u>100</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
Contribution margin	<u>\$200</u>	\$4,000,000
Fixed costs		<u>3,500,000</u>
Profit		<u>\$ 500,000</u>

Pneumatic received an offer from a one-time customer to purchase 5,000 compressors this coming quarter for \$275 per unit. Pneumatic can produce up to 30,000 units a quarter, so the special order would not affect regular customer sales. Variable costs per unit will remain at \$100. This special order will have no effect on fixed costs.

Required:

- a. Using the differential analysis format presented in , determine whether Pneumatic would be better off rejecting the special order (Alternative 1) or accepting the special order (Alternative 2).
- b. Summarize the result of accepting the special order using the format presented in .
- c. Assume Pneumatic is approached with the same special offer, but has limited capacity, and can only produce up to 20,000 units per quarter. Thus any special orders will result in reduced sales to regular customers. Using



the differential analysis format presented in , determine whether Pneumatic would be better off rejecting (Alternative 1) or accepting (Alternative 2) the special order.

- d. Summarize the result of accepting the special order in requirement c using the format presented in .

Special Order Decision at Full Capacity. The following monthly financial data are for Green Mowers, Inc., a maker of electric lawn mowers. On average, Green Mowers makes 5,000 mowers each month.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total Monthly Data at 5,000 Mowers</u>
Sales revenue	\$200	\$1,000,000
Variable costs	150	750,000
Contribution margin	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 250,000</u>
Fixed costs		160,000
Profit		<u>\$ 90,000</u>

Green Mowers received an offer from a one-time customer to purchase 1,000 mowers this coming month for \$180 per unit. Green Mowers can produce up to 5,000 units a month, so the special order would reduce regular customer sales. Variable costs per unit will remain at \$150. This special order will have no effect on fixed costs.

Required:

- a. Using the differential analysis format presented in , determine whether Green Mowers would be better off rejecting the special order (Alternative 1) or accepting the special order (Alternative 2).
- b. Summarize the result of accepting the special order using the format presented in .
- c. Assume Green Mowers can increase capacity to accommodate the special order by paying an additional \$20 in variable costs per unit (for overtime pay) for the additional 1,000 units. With this increased capacity, the special order would not affect regular customer sales. Using the differential



analysis format presented in , determine whether Green Mowers would be better off rejecting (Alternative 1) or accepting (Alternative 2) the special order.

- d. Summarize the result of accepting the special order in requirement c using the format presented in .

Target Costing. Toolmakers, Inc., produces table saws. The marketing department has identified a market for a specific type of table saw that Toolmakers does not currently produce, and expects to be able to sell each saw for \$800. Management requires a profit of 60 percent of the selling price.

Required:

- a. Determine the highest cost (target cost) management would be willing to accept to produce this product.
- b. Describe the four steps of target costing, and identify what Toolmakers would do next if it cannot make the product at or below the target cost.

Constrained Resources. Instrumental Strings, Inc., produces three types of string instruments: violin, cello, and bass. The instruments are produced in separate departments and sent to the quality testing department before being packaged and shipped. A labor-hour bottleneck has been identified in the quality testing department due to the high skill requirements of the job. Instrumental Strings would like to optimize its use of labor hours by producing the two most profitable instruments. Information for each product follows.

	Quality Testing Labor Hours	Price	Variable Cost
Violin	5.00	\$4,000	\$ 700
Cello	8.00	4,800	900
Bass	6.25	6,000	1,800

Required:



- a. Calculate the contribution margin per unit of constrained resource for each product.
- b. Which two products would Instrumental Strings prefer to produce and sell to optimize the use of labor hours in the quality testing department?
- c. Assume additional employees are hired and trained for the quality testing department thereby alleviating this constraint. A labor-hour bottleneck has now been identified in the packaging department, which is recognized by management as a crucial department given the fine craftsmanship of each instrument. Of the three instruments produced by the company, identify which two products Instrumental Strings would prefer to produce and sell to optimize the use of labor hours in the packaging department. Assume the following labor hours are required to package each instrument:

Violin:	4.00 hours
Cello:	4.00 hours
Bass:	6.00 hours

- Allocating Joint Costs and Product Profitability (Appendix).** Fresh Catch, Inc., has a fleet of fishing boats. The most recent outing cost \$90,000 and yielded 24,000 pounds of salmon and 8,000 pounds of halibut. Fresh Catch can sell salmon for \$3 per pound and halibut for \$6 per pound.
- Required:*
- a. Allocate joint costs to each product using the physical quantities method, and calculate the profit or loss for each product.
- b. Allocate joint costs to each product using the relative sales value method, and calculate the profit or loss for each product.



- c. Explain what happened to the profitability of each product as the allocation method was changed from requirement **a** to requirement **b**. Why might management make bad decisions using the information from requirement **a**?
- d. Assume salmon can be processed further into smoked salmon for an additional \$2.50 per pound. Customers are willing to pay \$7 per pound for smoked salmon. Should Fresh Catch process the salmon further? Explain.

Allocating Joint Costs (Appendix). Fruit Tree Nursery (FTN) grows peach and apple trees in containers for its customers. This past year, FTN grew 3,000 peach trees and 7,000 apple trees at a cost of \$100,000. FTN can sell peach trees for \$20 each and apple trees for \$11 each.

Required:

- a. Allocate joint costs to each product using the physical quantities method, and calculate the profit or loss for each product.
- b. Allocate joint costs to each product using the relative sales value method, and calculate the profit or loss for each product.
- c. Assume peach trees can be processed further by allowing them to grow for another few months. The additional processing cost is \$4 per tree, and customers are willing to pay \$23 for the larger trees. Should FTN process the peach trees further? Explain.

One Step Further: Skill-Building Cases

- 60. **Outsourcing Building Materials.** Review What qualitative factors did the manager of the library's construction likely consider in deciding to have **Pretecsa** produce the concrete panels?
- 61. **Internet Project: Outsourcing.** Accenture LLP is a global management consulting, technology services, and outsourcing company with more than \$17 billion in annual revenues. Go to Accenture's Web site (<http://www.accenture.com>) and select *outsourcing*, or type *outsourcing* in Accenture's search feature. Review the



information provided about outsourcing, select a specific outsourcing topic, and write a one-page report summarizing your findings.

62. **Sale of Stores at Kmart.** Refer to What qualitative factors were likely considered by the company's management in considering whether to keep the stores?

63. **Group Activity: Qualitative Factors.** Each of the following scenarios is being considered at three separate companies.

1. A company sells three types of bicycles (racers, cruisers, and climbers), all of which are profitable. The company faces a labor-hour bottleneck and plans to eliminate the cruiser product because it has the lowest contribution margin per labor hour.
2. A company plans to accept a special order at a reduced price from a one-time customer.
3. A maker of car batteries plans to eliminate one of its unprofitable product lines.

Required:

Form groups of two to four students and assign one of the three independent scenarios listed previously to each group. Each group must perform the following requirements:

- d. Identify at least two qualitative factors that should be considered before making the decision.
- e. Discuss each option, based on the findings of your group, with the class.

Special Order Decision Using Excel. The following monthly financial data are for Green Mowers, Inc., a maker of electric lawn mowers. Green Mowers makes and sells 5,000 mowers each month.

	Per Unit	Total Monthly Data at 5,000 Mowers
Sales revenue	\$200	\$1,000,000
Variable costs	150	750,000
Contribution margin	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 250,000</u>
Fixed costs		160,000
Profit		<u>\$ 90,000</u>

Green Mowers received an offer from a one-time customer to purchase 1,000 mowers this coming month for \$180 per unit. Green Mowers can only produce up to 5,000 units a month, so the special order would reduce regular customer sales. Variable costs per unit will remain at \$150. This special order will have no effect on fixed costs.

Required:

Prepare an Excel spreadsheet, similar to the one shown in the *Computer Application* box, to determine whether Green Mowers would be better off rejecting the special order (Alternative 1) or accepting the special order (Alternative 2). Make a recommendation as to which alternative should be accepted and explain the reasoning for your recommendation.

Ethics: Cost-Plus Pricing. JR Engineering recently negotiated a cost-plus contract with Pineville City to provide engineering services at a rate equal to direct labor costs plus 30 percent. On a separate note, the partners at JR Engineering discovered that one of its customers filed for bankruptcy last month and will not be able to pay the \$200,000 owed to the firm.

The two partners at JR Engineering, Julie and Ron, decided to include some of the direct labor costs incurred working on the bankrupt company with the direct labor costs associated with Pineville City. As Ron stated, “After all, customers fail from time to time, and it’s only fair that our other customers shoulder some of the burden. This enables us to provide the high-quality service we know is so important to our customers.”



Are JR Engineering's actions ethical? What are the long-term implications of JR's actions? Explain.

Comprehensive Cases

66. Make-or-Buy Decision. Keyboard, Inc., a manufacturer of pianos, typically sells each of its pianos for \$1,480. The cost of manufacturing and marketing one piano at the company's usual monthly volume of 6,000 units is shown.

	Per Unit		Total at 6,000 Units	
Manufacturing costs				
Variable	\$600		\$3,600,000	
Fixed	<u>240</u>		<u>1,440,000</u>	
Total manufacturing		\$ 840		\$5,040,000
Marketing and administrative costs				
Variable	\$100		\$ 600,000	
Fixed	<u>280</u>		<u>1,680,000</u>	
Total marketing and administrative costs		<u>380</u>		<u>2,280,000</u>
Total cost		<u>\$1,220</u>		<u>\$7,320,000</u>

Required:

a. Keyboard, Inc., received a proposal from an independent piano manufacturer that will produce and ship 2,000 pianos each month directly to Keyboard's customers as requested by Keyboard's salespeople, at a cost of \$900 each. This will have the effect of reducing total fixed marketing and administrative costs by 5 percent. As a result of reducing production capacity, Keyboard's total fixed manufacturing costs will decrease 30 percent. Total variable manufacturing costs will decrease since only 4,000 pianos will be produced rather than 6,000. Total variable marketing and administrative costs will remain unchanged.



Perform differential analysis using the format presented in to determine if Keyboard should accept the proposal from the outside supplier. Assume making all 6,000 pianos internally is Alternative 1, and outsourcing the production of 2,000 pianos and producing 4,000 pianos internally is Alternative 2. Explain which alternative is best.

b. Assume the same facts as in requirement a, with one additional point. If production of 2,000 pianos is outsourced and 4,000 pianos are produced internally, Keyboard can use the idle capacity to produce an additional 1,400 beginner pianos that can be sold for \$1,100 each. Fixed marketing and administrative costs would be unchanged (the 5 percent reduction described in requirement a no longer applies). Fixed manufacturing costs would decrease by 10 percent (rather than the 30 percent described in requirement a). Per unit variable cost information for the beginner pianos would be as follows:

Variable manufacturing costs	\$400
Variable marketing and administrative costs	\$ 80

c. Perform differential analysis using the format presented in to determine if Keyboard should accept the proposal from the independent supplier. Assume making all 6,000 pianos internally is Alternative 1. Alternative 2 consists of outsourcing the production of 2,000 pianos and producing 5,400 pianos internally (= 4,000 regular pianos + 1,400 beginner pianos). Explain which alternative is best. (Hint: Include a line item for *sales revenue* in your analysis to determine the best alternative.)



Product Line Decision. The following monthly segmented income statement is for Thirst Quench, a maker of soda, sports drink, and lemonade.

Product Lines				
	Soda	Sports Drink	Lemonade	Total
Sales revenue	\$800,000	\$600,000	\$920,000	\$2,320,000
Variable costs	440,000	320,000	560,000	1,320,000
Contribution margin	\$360,000	\$280,000	\$360,000	\$1,000,000
Direct fixed costs	170,000	290,000	255,000	715,000
Allocated fixed costs	50,000	40,000	110,000	200,000
Profit	<u>\$140,000</u>	<u>\$(50,000)</u>	<u>\$ (5,000)</u>	<u>\$ 85,000</u>

Management is concerned about the losses associated with the sports drink and lemonade product lines and is considering dropping all product lines except soda. Allocated fixed costs are assigned to product lines based on direct labor hours associated with each product line resulting in the following percentages for soda, sports drink, and lemonade, respectively: 25 percent, 20 percent, and 55 percent. If the sports drink and lemonade product lines are eliminated, total allocated fixed costs will decrease by \$40,000, and variable costs and direct fixed costs for these two product lines will be eliminated. (No allocated fixed cost savings occur if only one product line is dropped.)

Required:

- a. Perform differential analysis using the format presented in . Assume keeping all product lines is Alternative 1, and keeping only the soda product line is Alternative 2.
- b. Which alternative is best? Explain.
- c. Summarize the result of keeping only the soda product line using the format presented in .

Chapter 8

How Is Capital Budgeting Used to Make Decisions?

Julie Jackson is the president and owner of Jackson's Quality Copies, a store that makes photocopies for its customers and that has several copy machines. Julie has the following discussion with Mike Haley, the company's accountant:

Julie:	<i>Mike, I think it's time to buy a new copy machine. Our volume of copies has increased dramatically over the last year, and we need a copier that does a better job of handling the big jobs.</i>
Mike:	<i>Do you have any idea how much the new machine will cost?</i>
Julie:	<i>We can purchase a new copier for \$50,000, maintenance costs will total \$1,000 a year, and the copier is expected to last 7 years. Since the new machine is quicker and will require less attention by our employees, we should save about \$11,000 a year in labor costs.</i>
Mike:	<i>Will it have any salvage value at the end of seven years?</i>
Julie:	<i>Yes. The salvage value should be about \$5,000.</i>
Mike:	<i>How soon do you want to do this?</i>
Julie:	<i>As soon as possible. From what I can tell, this is a winning proposition. The cash inflows of \$82,000 that we will get from the labor cost savings and the salvage value exceed the cash outflows of \$57,000 that we expect to spend on the machine and annual maintenance costs. What do you think?</i>
Mike:	<i>Let me take a look at the numbers before we jump into this. We have to consider more than just total cash inflows and outflows. I'll get back to you by the end of the week.</i>
Julie:	<i>Okay, thanks for your help!</i>

Jackson's Quality Copies is facing a decision common to many organizations: whether to invest in equipment that will last for many years or to continue with existing equipment. This type of decision differs from the decisions covered in the previous chapter because long-term investment decisions affect organizations for several years. We will return to Julie's plan to purchase a new copier after we provide background information on long-term investment decisions.

8.1 Capital Budgeting and Decision Making

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Apply the concept of the time value of money to capital budgeting decisions.

Question: What is the difference between management decisions made in and management decisions made in this chapter?

