

Rutgers Cost Accounting program: A Tool to estimate your production costs



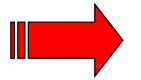
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Current Situation

- Rising energy and other costs, but flat or declining prices
- Increasingly global and complex market
- Growing public concern about chemicals & water pollution
- Increasing demand for organic and local
- Maturing market





The Cost-Price Squeeze for Growers

- Prices are Going Down
 - Retail Consolidation
 - Fewer Buyers
 - Oversupply

- Costs are Going Up
 - Labor, Pesticides,
 Fuel, Other inputs are higher
 - Labor in short supply
 - Buyer Requirements
 - Pay by Scan
 - Barcodes
 - Green and Local
 - Social Networking



How do I enhance my profit margin?

- Increase Sales
 - Increase Prices
 - Increase InventoryTurnover
 - Scheduling
 - Product Mix
 - Age of Accounts Receivable
 - Integrate Horizontally or Vertically

- Decrease Costs
 - Mechanize
 - Outsource (Inefficient activities or Buy In Product)
 - Decrease Overhead
 - Increase Volume –Spread Overhead over more Units



Costs vary from grower to grower due to:

- Size of operation
- Location
- Managerial practices
- Time of year
- Volume of production

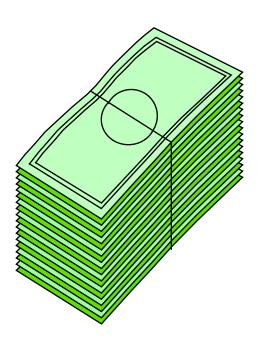
- Availability of labor
- Product mix
- Market channel
- Technology



The Bottom Line

Everyone's costs are different!





Growers must calculate their own costs!



Why do growers not calculate their costs?

- They are plants people, and would rather grow plants than calculate costs.
- Fear of the unknown Their favorite may not be profitable.
- It takes too much time.
- They are content with the status quo

But.....

Cost Accounting is the only way to make accurate product mix and pricing decisions!



Tools for Cost Accounting

- Income Statement or Schedule F or C
- Production data
- Spreadsheet
- Desire to determine the most profitable crops



http://farmmgmt.rutgers.edu/greenhouse/greenhouseinteractiveform.html

Interactive Greenhouse Crop Budget with Five Crops

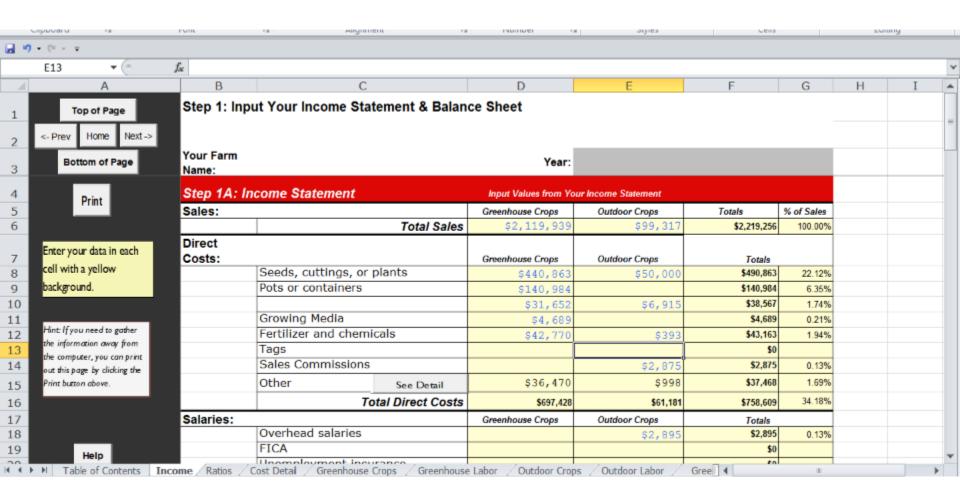
This is a sample of the "Greenhouse Cost Accounting" Program that Dr. Robin Brumfield has developed to assist greenhouse managers to allocate costs to specific crops. This sample is fully functional and may be used free of charge, but it is limited to five crops. An Excel version of the program, which allows for many crops, may be ordered by contacting <u>Dr. Robin G. Brumfield</u> via e-mail.

Directions: Please be sure to enter information only in the white cells. You have to skip cells that are grey. Their values will be automatically computed by the program. You may skip items which are not applicable to your business operation. Please use Tab to move from one cell to another. When you are satisfied that your entries are correct, you may print the interactive form for your reference.

SALES VALUE BY CROP									
Crop Name	Crop Units Started	Square Feet/Unit	Square Feet	Weeks-to Grow	Square Feet- Week	Percent Sold (%)	Price/ Unit (\$)	Crop Sales (\$)	Sales/Sq. Ft-Wk (\$)
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									

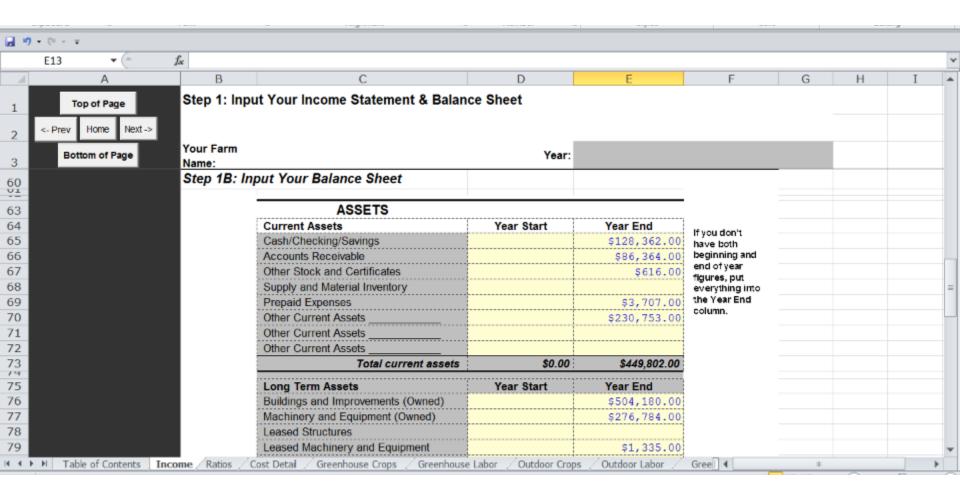


Input Income Statement





Input Balance Sheet



View Ratios & Financial Measures (-)

The ability to ea	rn a good profit and genera	ate satisfactory return on invest	ment.
Your Figure	Recommendation	Formula	Explanation
\$211,152	>\$50,000 per family	Sales - Total Costs	What remains after subtracting all the costs (including depreciation, interest, salaries, and taxes) from your sales. Also called bottom line , net earnings, net profit.
65.82%	30-40%	(Sales - Total Direct Costs) / Sales	The amount of contribution to the business enterprise, after paying direct costs.
9.51%	10-15%	Net Income / Sales	Profit per dollar of sales after paying the owner's salary and accounting for opportunity cost o capital invested.
27.85%	>10%	Net Income / Net Worth	Measures how effectively you are using your reserves to produce income.
17.14%	>10%	Net Income / Total Assets	Measures how you employ your assets to obtain sales revenue.
How well you en	nploy your assets.		
Your Figure	Recommendation	Formula	Explanation
85.95%	< 65%	(Total Expenses-Interest- Depreciation) / Sales	Measures how you employ your assets to obtain sales revenue.
180.12%	> 25% - 30%	Sales / Total Assets	How you are in utilizing your assets in generation of sales revenue. Higher is better. If low, i indicates the current level of investment needs to be used more efficiently or maybe some capital can be sold without adversely affecting operating efficiency.
13.54%	<65%	(Operating Expense - Depreciation) / Sales	For every dollar we took in, how much did we need to spend?
4.17%	< 15%	Depreciation Expense / Sales	Provides a measure of the capital costs incurred by the firm.
0.36%	< 15%	Interest Expense / Sales	Shows percent of your income needed to pay interest.
The ability of the	firm to meet its current o	bligations without disrupting no	rmal business operations.
Your Figure	Recommendation		Explanation
1.85	>1.5	Total Current Assets / Current Liability	Measures the ability to satisfy current debts with current assets.
\$207,162	Positive, Stable	Total Current Assets - Total Current Liabilities	Approximates the amount of funds available from within the business to purchase crop inputs and equipment necessary to produce products. In general, a lot of working capital = more success since you can expand and improve operations.
The ability to me	eet loan payments.		
Varus Figures	Recommendation	Formula	Explanation
Your Figure			
38.47%	<30%	Total Liabilities / Total Assets	Measures the percentage of your total assets to which creditors have claims. Measures financial risk with debt financing. If = 0, the firm is out of debt.
Ī		Total Liabilities / Total Assets Total Equity / Total Assets	
38.47%	<30%		financial risk with debt financing. If = 0, the firm is out of debt.
38.47% 61.53%	<30% <60%	Total Equity / Total Assets	financial risk with debt financing. If = 0, the firm is out of debt. What portion of the business YOU own .
	\$211,152 65.82% 9.51% 27.85% 17.14% How well you en Your Figure 85.95% 180.12% 13.54% 4.17% 0.36% The ability of the Your Figure 1.85 \$207,162	\$211,152	\$211,152 >\$50,000 per family Sales - Total Costs 65.82% 30-40% (Sales - Total Direct Costs) / Sales 9.51% 10-15% Net Income / Sales 27.85% >10% Net Income / Net Worth 17.14% >10% Net Income / Total Assets How well you employ your assets. Your Figure Recommendation Formula 85.95% <65% (Total Expenses-Interest-Depreciation) / Sales 180.12% >25% - 30% Sales / Total Assets (Operating Expense - Depreciation) / Sales 4.17% <65% Depreciation Expense / Sales 0.36% <15% Interest Expense / Sales The ability of the firm to meet its current obligations without disrupting no Your Figure Recommendation Formula 1.85 >1.5 Total Current Assets - Total Current Liability Total Current Assets - Total Current Liabilities



Values from Income Statement

Sales	\$2,219,256	100%
Directs costs	\$	% of Sales
Seeds, cuttings, or plants	\$490,863	22.1%
Pots or containers	\$140,984	6.4%
Marketing containers	\$38,567	1.7%
Growing medium	\$4,689	0.2%
Fertilizer and chemicals	\$43,163	1.9%
Sales Commissions	\$2,875	0.1%
Other	<u>\$37,468</u>	1.7%
Total Directs costs	\$758,609	34.2%



Labor

Item	\$	% of Sales
Overhead salaries		
(including benefits)	\$2,895	0.1%
General wages		
(including benefits)	\$729,233	32.9%
Total Salaries and Wages	\$732,128	33.0%



Utilities

Item	\$	% of Sales
Utilities		
Heating fuel/Machinery Fuel	\$77,566	3.5%
Electricity	\$40,352	1.8%
Telephone	\$5,894	0.3%
Water	<u>\$464</u>	0.0%
Total Utilities	\$124,276	5.6%



Item	\$	% of Sales
Depreciation	\$92,642	4.2%
Interest	\$8,080	0.4%
Repairs	\$43,829	2.0%
Taxes	\$26,131	1.2%
Insurance	\$37,546	1.7%
Advertising	\$11,277	0.5%
Travel and entertainment	\$7,431	0.3%
Office expense	\$9,589	0.4%
Professional fees	\$19,444	0.9%
Truck expense & eq.rental	\$46,954	2.1%
Land rental	\$2,112	0.1%
Miscellaneous	\$88,056	4.0%
Total Overhead	\$393,091	17.7%



Income Statement

138,759 Square Feet

	\$	% of Sales
Sales	\$2,219,256	100%
Total expenses	\$2,008,104	90.5
Net Returns	\$211,152	9.5%



Current Assets	
Cash/Checking/Savings	\$ 128,362
Accounts Receivable	\$ 86,364
Other Stocks and Certificates	\$ 616
Prepaid Expenses	\$ 3,707
Other Current Assets	\$ 230,753
Total Current Assets	\$ 449,802
Long Term Assets	
Buildings & Improvements (Owned)	\$ 504,180
Machinery and Eq.(Owned)	\$ 276,784
Leased Machinery & Eq.	\$ 1,335
Total Long Term Assets	\$ 782,299
Total Assets	\$ 1,232,101



Liabilities

Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$	115,408
Operating Debt	\$	4,013
Other Current Liabilities	<u>\$</u>	123,219
Total current liabilities	\$	242,640
Long Term Liabilities		
Leased Structures	\$	1,335
Leased Machinery and Equipment	\$	562
Other Liabilities	\$	229,409
Total long term liabilities	\$	231,306
Total Liabilities	\$	473,946
Net Worth (Owner's Equity)	\$	758,155



Ratios

138,759 Square Feet

Ratio	Base	Fuel Tripled
Net Income	\$211,152	(\$37,788)
Profit Margin	9.5%	-1.7%
Return on Equity	27.9%	-5.0%
Return on Assets	17.1%	-3.1%



Profitability Ratios

Measure	Your Figure	Recommendation	Formula
Net Income (Profit)	\$211,152	>\$50,000 per family	Sales - Total Costs
Gross Margin	65.82%	30-40%	(Sales - Total Direct Costs) / Sales
Profit Margin	9.51%	10-15%	Net Income / Sales
Return on Equity	27.85%	>10%	Net Income / Net Worth
Return on Assets	17.14%	>10%	Net Income / Total Assets



Financial Efficiency Ratios: How well you employ your assets.

Measure	Your Figure	Recommendation	Formula
Financial Efficiency Ratio	85.95%	< 65%	(Total Expenses-Interest- Depreciation) / Sales
Asset Turnover Ratio	180.12%	> 25% - 30%	Sales / Total Assets
Operating Expense Ratio	13.54%	<65%	(Operating Expense - Depreciation) / Sales
Depreciation Expense Ratio	4.17%	< 15%	Depreciation Expense / Sales
Interest Expense Ratio	0.36%	< 15%	Interest Expense / Sales



Liquidity The ability of the firm to meet its current obligations without disrupting normal business operations

Measure	Your Figure	Recommendation	Formula
Current Ratio	1.85	>1.5	Total Current Assets / Current Liability
Working Capital	\$207,162	Positive, Stable	Total Current Assets - Total Current Liabilities



Solvency: The ability to meet loan payments.

Measure	Your Figure	Recommendation	Formula
Debt/Asset Ratio	38.47%	<30%	Total Liabilities / Total Assets
Equity/Asset Ratio	61.53%	<60%	Total Equity / Total Assets
Debt/Equity Ratio	62.51%	<150%	Total Liabilities / Net Worth
Working Capital Ratio	10.32%	>50%	(Current Assets-Current Liabilities)/Total Expenses
Leverage Factor	1.625	5	Total Assets / Net Worth



Impact of 5% Price Increase

Ratio			5% Price
	Base	Fuel Tripled	Increase
Net Income	\$211,152	-\$37,788	\$73,175
Profit Margin	9.5%	-1.7%	3.1%
Return on Equity	27.9%	-5.0%	9.6%
Return on Assets	17.1%	-3.1%	5.9%



Impact of 5% Cost Decrease

			5% Price	5% Cost
Ratio	Base	Fuel Tripled	Increase	Decrease
Net Income	\$211,152	-\$37,788	\$73,175	\$75,064
Profit Margin	9.5%	-1.7%	3.1%	3.4%
Return on Equity	27.9%	-5.0%	9.6%	9.9%
Return on Assets	17.1%	-3.1%	5.9%	6.1%



Sam Pull Greenhouse Production Schedule

Item	Petunia Flats	Marigold Flats	Geranium Flats	Geranium 4-inch	Poinsettia 6-inch
No. of units	50,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	126,000
Sq. ft./unit	1.64	1.64	1.64	0.11	1.00
Weeks	8	6	13	6	15
% sold	98	98	98	95	95
Price	\$7.93	\$7.00	\$11.73	\$1.66	\$5.46



Sam Pull Greenhouse Production Schedule

Item	Petunia Flats	Marigold Flats	Geranium Flats	Geranium 4-inch	Poinsettia 6-inch
Sales	\$388,570	\$343,000	\$574,770	\$157,700	\$653,562
Profit/crop	\$69,828	\$50,068	\$54,000	\$14,037	\$64,379
Profit/unit	\$1.43	\$1.02	\$1.10	\$0.15	\$0.54
Profit/sq.ft. week	\$0.11	\$0.10	\$0.05	\$0.21	\$0.03
Price	\$7.93	\$7.00	\$11.73	\$1.66	\$5.46



Sam Pull Greenhouse Production Schedule Tripled Fuel Prices

Item	Petunia Flats	Marigold Flats	Geranium Flats	Geranium 4-inch	Poinsettia 6-inch
Sales	\$388,570	\$343,000	\$574,770	\$157,700	\$653,562
Profit/crop	\$30,682	\$20,709	-\$9,612	\$10,098	-\$48,405
Profit/unit	\$0.63	\$1.42	-\$0.20	\$0.11	-\$0.40
Profit/sq.ft. week	\$0.05	\$0.04	-\$0.01	\$0.15	-\$0.03
Price	\$7.93	\$7.00	\$11.73	\$1.66	\$5.46



Sam Pull Greenhouse Production Schedule Tripled Fuel Prices & 5% Price Increase

Item	Petunia Flats	Marigold Flats	Geranium Flats	Geranium 4-inch	Poinsettia 6-inch
Sales	\$407,999	\$360,150	\$603,508	\$165,585	\$686,240
Profit/crop	\$50,111	\$37,859	\$19,126	\$17,983	-\$15,726
Profit/unit	\$1.02	\$0.77	\$0.39	\$0.19	-\$0.13
Profit/sq.ft. week	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.02	\$0.27	-\$0.01
Price	\$8.33	\$7.35	\$12.32	\$1.74	\$5.73



Sam Pull Greenhouse Production Schedule Tripled Fuel Prices & 5% Price Increase & 80% Sold

Item	Petunia Flats	Marigold Flats	Geranium Flats	Geranium 4-inch	Poinsettia 6-inch
Sales	-\$357,888	-\$322,291	-\$584,383	-\$147,601	-\$701,967
Profit/crop	-\$40,688	-\$42,291	-\$115,182	-\$14,802	-\$151,599
Profit/unit	-\$1.02	-\$1.06	-\$2.88	-\$0.19	-\$1.50
Profit/sq.ft. week	-\$0.06	-\$0.09	-\$0.11	-\$0.22	-\$0.08
Price	\$8.33	\$7.35	\$12.32	\$1.74	\$5.73



Impact of 80% Sales (20% Shrink)

			80%
Ratio	Base	Fuel Tripled	Sales
Net Income	\$211,152	-\$37,788	-\$392,869
Gross Margin	65.8%	65.8%	59.3%
Profit Margin	9.5%	-1.7%	-21.1%
Return on Equity	27.9%	-5.0%	-51.8%
Return on Assets	17.1%	-3.1%	-31.9%



Sam Pull Outdoor Production Schedule

Item	Cut Flowers
No. of units	26,136
Acres	1
Weeks	15
% sold	95
Price	\$4.00



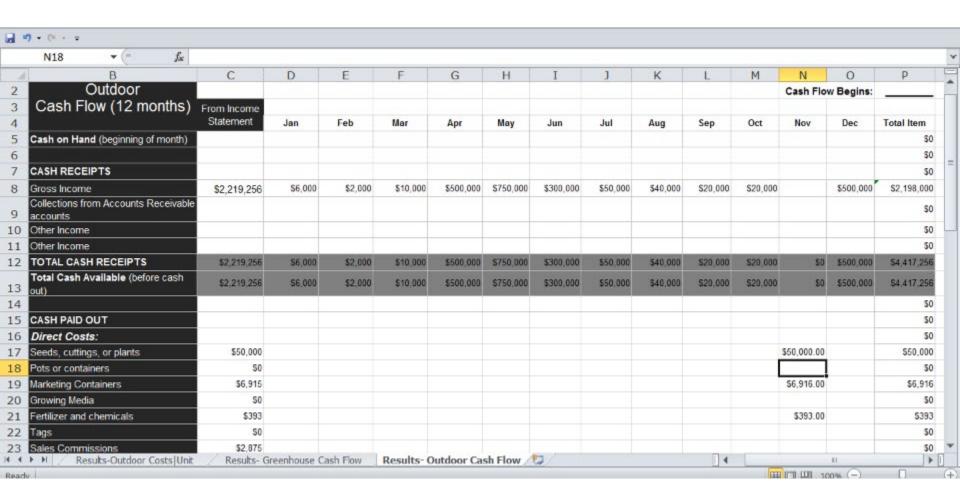
Sam Pull Outdoor Production Schedule Results

Item	Cut Flowers
Sales	\$80,129
Profit/crop	\$19,188
Profit/unit	\$0.77
Profit/sq.ft. week	\$0.03
Price	\$4.00



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4	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н
1								
2		Greenhouse						
3		Cash Flow (12 months)	From Income Statement					
4				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
5		Cash on Hand (beginning of month)						
6								
7		CASH RECEIPTS						
8	Salar	Gross Income	\$2,119,939	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$10,000	\$521,256	\$750,000
		Collections from Accounts Receivable						
9		accounts						
10		Other Income						
11		Other Income						
12		TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS	\$2,119,939	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$10,000	\$521,256	\$750,000
13	Wage	Total Cash Available (before cash out)	\$2,119,939	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$10,000	\$521,256	\$750,000







Allows Producers to:

- Calculate Profitability of Greenhouse Crops
- Cost Accounting for Outdoor Crops
- Evaluate Financial Ratios
- Do Benchmark Analysis
- Do "what if" planning on paper instead of making bigger, real mistakes in the greenhouse.
- Help make production and marketing decision to improve business.
- Helps producers manage cash flows.



Questions



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