

Activity-Based Costing in the Public Sector

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Abstract: Problem statement: In the modern economic environment, the Public Sector aims at the continuous improvement of quality of the provided services. Thus, detailed information with regard to the cost of services is essential along with capable management to take advantage of this information. **Approach:** The study discussed the basic beginnings, the processes of activity-based costing and whether this costing method can be applied in the Public Sector, where the need for precise cost estimating information increases continuously. **Results:** It referred to the structure of a Greek Prefecture, with all the organized divisions and departments. At first, the new method of cost accounting is analyzed as mentioned in the international bibliography. Thereafter, the advantages of this method were pointed and then, follow the application in a specific Department of the prefecture where the results were delivered to the Administration of department under review, for the decision-making. **Conclusion:** Having analyzed the department of the prefecture, the management can depend on the results to comment on the study done and decide on future plans.

Key words: Activity-based costing, cost of services, public sector, activity-based costing in the public sector and cost of service organizations

INTRODUCTION

It has been analyzed that more than 60% of all citizen transactions are done through Prefecture (Local Government), so its basic role cannot be other than to serve citizens (Tsiailta, 2009).

Even though a lot of positive steps have been made during the recent years in the Public Administration (Public Sector) in Greece, mainly by using new technologies, the current reality in the public administration continues to be characterized of bureaucracy, absence of strategic action, wastefulness of management of public resources, corruptness and absence of rational designing of places of study.

As an aftermath of all the above, is the cost of the provided services that overcome the benefit that the citizen receives, meaning that these services are too expensive and usually of low quality. The standardization and the simplification of administrative processes (services) can constitute one of the more powerful mechanisms of transparency and confrontation of corruptness. Cost accounting (in our research Activity-Based Costing) can participate in this change by analyzing each part of the Local Government and in combination with appropriate manpower planning and management of the necessary resources, this mechanism can make the difference.

Activity-based costing:

Definition: Activity-Based Costing is a costing method based on all activities and functions that participate in a company. This method allows cost-accountants to assign all overhead cost (those that cannot be apportioned directly to the products) to the activities that take place in an organization and then these activities with the help of activity-drivers are assigned to the products-services produced. The result is to have full information about the cost of products made.

According to Kirche (2002), the activities are categorized in unity, batch and order related activities:

- The unity-level activities are those that have to be performed for every unit of product or service produced
- The batch-level activities are those that have to be performed for each batch or setup of study performed
- The order-related activities are those that enable the production of individual orders (or services) to occur. Examples include maintaining design and specification and special testing and tooling for individual orders

Literature review: From 1970s Activity-Based Costing (ABC) was mainly developed to serve

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industrial companies, but from the early years of its development, researchers have investigated the possibility of using it in the service sector as well.

Kaplan (1994) reports that in the early 1980 ABC was already used in the service sector by logistics companies, by banks and hospitals and had already developed costing models similar to the ABC.

King (1995) has made four research attempts in the hospitals of England, where it concluded also that the British National Health System (NHS) can benefit from the implementation of ABC, because it is a method that can easily adapt in the specific needs and particularities of each institution.

Moreover, Brimson and Antos (1994) mention examples of American Public Sectors where Activity-Based Costing succeeded when used. The writers quote that Activity-Based Costing has been implemented in telecommunication companies, parcel post companies, hospitals, electricity and gas companies, helping them control their cost and letting management concentrate on their customers.

Evans and Bellamy (1995) argue the necessity of developing this new method in order to cost the services of Public Sector for a better management, even though traditional methods are still in use. In Greece, Kostopoulos *et al.* (2003), apply the new method in the Open Psychiatric Center of Athens Greece. Their aim is to acquire information relative to the service cost of the therapeutic organization and the service cost of the psychotherapy for the patients. The results provide the information of the minimum cost of each psychotherapy session and the minimum amount of patients for the economic self-sufficiency of the Psychiatric not-profitable unit.

Moreover, the Municipality of Argyroupolis (Municipality of Argyroupolis, 2005) in Athens Greece, via its internet site, claims that it applies the method of Activity-Based Costing since 2005, in order to better monitor and control various elements of cost that absorbs the enterprise at its every activity.

In the Macedonia University of Thessaloniki Greece, Vazakidis and Karagiannis (2006) present completed studies and articles which are published in journals and congresses. In 2006, they have presented for the first time a model of cost accounting for the Department of Applied Informatics of University of Macedonia in Thessalonica, more for internal information and then for the promotion of this new method in the Greek environment (Vazakidis and Karagiannis, 2006). Finally in 2008, they applied a new model of Activity-Based Costing and Activity-Based Management in a tourist organization (Vazakidis and

Karagiannis, 2009), so as to point out the usefulness of the method as a tool and source of information for the administration.

Steps of activity based costing: Activity-Based Costing depends on the analysis of the activities participating in an organization, supposing that these activities create-consume cost in order for the products or services to be produced.

Thus, in order to obtain the cost information needed, this method not only notes the activities, but also analyses all the elements regarding the time, the way, the resources of each activity or function (a number of activities).

The steps that Activity-Based Costing follows are:

- Recognition of cost objects (the reason of cost analysis)
- Defining the activities that affect each cost object
- Determining the sources of expenses that affect each activity
- Assigning the activities to the cost objects
- Transfer the activity cost to the cost objects and argue on the final results

The cost of activities, with this method, is focused on the cost objects (products, services, customers) with point of report the use of activities by the cost objects. The factors of activity offer useful information to the management with regard to the cost of realization of activities that create cost.

Advantages of activity-based costing: As mentioned before, ABC allocates the General Expenses (GE) (Overhead Cost) first to the activities (that create them). And in the next stage, are being transferred to the products depending on which activities and how much they influence the particular products. This way of cost spreading provides the following advantages over the traditional costing method:

- The expenses are analyzed with greater detail than the traditional methods where the expenses are only categorized as direct and indirect
- While traditional cost methods group the General Expenses (GE) (Overhead Cost) in the general cost-centers such as those of Production, Administration, Disposal, Services and Research and then, distribute them to the products; Activity-Based Costing categories them according to the activities that consume them
- Activity-Based Costing analyses all the activities, providing information to the administration of

those activities that contribute less, or, cost more than they should, letting the managers abolish some of them

- Detailed Activity and cost analysis present a great help for creating better budgets

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Prefecture of Grevena of Greece consists of 13 Divisions and 4 departments. The research that follows begins with the data from the Internal Office of the Prefecture. Initially through personal interviews of the general director and key employees, there has been noted the way the Prefecture works and whether it follows the official working structure. After confirming that everything functions as planned, the financial economic data of the departments was requested. This data includes the employee payroll of the year 2007, the expenses of every division and department and the inventory of the fixed assets.

Thereafter, the researchers recorded the working h of each employee as well as the total number of services that each department provided along with the number of customers-citizens that were served.

Then, follows the creation of a model based on the international bibliography and practice. The model relies on the principals of Activity-Based Costing and analyzes in detail:

- The resources of the Prefecture and its cost (wages of employees, the expenses of telecommunication, of water supply, of electricity, of cleaning, of stationery, the supply of books, periodicals and newspapers, the supply of detergents, the expenses for heating, for supplies and the depreciation of fixed assets)
- The departments and the activities

Before starting with the research, it is essential to quote the elements of Activity-Based Costing model when applied on Public Service Sector. The cost-object of a service sector organization could be the cost of a service provided (including all kind of services provided by each Division or Department of Public Sector). In our case, these services could be the receipt of an application and the forwarding to the Central Administration Office, or, the edition of a building license from the Urban Division, or the edition of a driving license from the Traffic and Transportation Division. These services need some activities to be taken place and these activities need recourses. As recourses, are the employees and their salaries, the fixed assets and their depreciation and all the other

general expenses. The cost of each service provided can be estimated when calculating the cost of each activity and at the same time connect the activities to each service provided.

After quoting the general elements of an Activity-Based Costing model, it is necessary to focus on the stages of research and application of ABC in the Prefecture of Grevena. The first stage has to do with the recognition of cost objects; such can be the cost analysis of each department, the cost of each service, or, the cost of each customer-citizen serviced.

In the 2nd stage, the aim is to determine the activities that affect each cost object. Prefecture of Grevena has Divisions and Departments. Each Division has its own Departments. Each Department has a Main Function (the Service provided) that needs a number of activities to be performed. At this point, the scope of this research is to note the departments and the activities in each department, so as to create a full Activity table of the prefecture easily understood by every reader.

In the 3rd stage, the researchers need to determine the resources (expenses) that affect each activity and categorize them (direct, indirect expenses), in order to calculate the cost of each activity in the next stage. In the next stage, each activity is connected with the cost-pools and obtains its cost. After that, each cost object is connected with the activities that participate along with their cost. The final stage is to concentrate the cost for each cost-object to be analyzed.

All those stages are implemented on the Division of Economic Services as shown below:

- The Division of Economic Services is divided to Departments according to Internal Office
- Our research analysis consists of all the Departments of the Division of Economic Services. There are 4 departments and a Secretariat Office
- A record follows of all the activities of every department. The Internal Office of the Prefecture sets the primary activities of each department. It is necessary to check that the activities performed are according to the primary ones and since everything works as should, the writers define the cost-objects for the analysis such as the "payment of a cheque"
- The activities need resources as means of pursuance, such as the assets used, the salaries of the employees and other operational expenses
- After allocating the resources, it is needed to set the cost drivers, the rules that connect expenses and activities, so as to have a first estimation of the cost of activities. In this case, the main rule is the work hours needed for each activity

- The next step is to allocate the cost of resources to the activities according to cost-drivers
- At this point, the activities carry cost and it is crucial to connect them to the cost-objects with the assistance of the activity-drivers, that bind activities to cost-objects
- The last stage is to create a final table of all the activities and the primary cost-object, which is the cost of each customer-citizen that the Department of Economic Services served during the specific time-period

The sequence of this method is quite simple. Every department provides some services. Thus, in order to make a cost analysis of each department, it is needed to estimate the cost of each activity and convey it to the services provided or the customers served.

The outcome of this process is the cost analysis of all activities, services and departments. This analysis is forwarded to the Head Administrator for decision making.

Implementation of activity-based costing:

Analysis of the division of economic services of: The prefecture of Grevena. The mission of the Division of Economic Services is the reassurance of the necessary resources and revenues for the Prefecture, the record, the development and the protection of the assets of the Prefecture, the payment of the cheques, the creation of the next year's budget and the creation of the statement of accounts and balance sheet.

The specific division consists of the following departments:

- Budget Department
- Revenues and Payment Department
- Assets and Procurement Department
- Expenses Audit Department
- Secretarial Department

Resources analysis: The Annual Statement of Accounts is the official source of information regarding financial data of the Prefecture. These figures are the number of the employees, their salaries, the operational expenses of the department and the fixed assets with their depreciation.

The real Annual Statement of Accounts (only the expenses) for 2007 is as follows.

Table 1 shows concisely all the expenses for the Division of Economic Services. It is thought to be useful to include the total expenses of the Prefecture at the same table, in order to have a figure of how much in percentage are the expenses of the specific division to

those spent for the whole organization. The expenses of Division of Economic Services (without the depreciation cost) are 4.13% of the total expenses.

At this point, it is necessary to set the Limitations of the Research that follows:

- Although the whole cost of the Division is presented, the research analyses thoroughly only the Revenues and Payment Department
- The cost-object has to do with the cost (direct and indirect) of each customer-citizen of the specific Division
- The employees of whole Division are 7and 2 of them study for the Revenues and Payment Department
- The weekly working timetable is 35 h while for the year is 1,820 h (52 weeks)
- The actual daily working timetable is 7.5 h which means 37.5 h week⁻¹. The researchers decided to consider as a weekly working timetable the 35 h and NOT the 37.5 h, to integrate the annual vacation period of the employees of the Division
- The actual daily working timetable was figured through personal interviews
- The direct cost consists of only the employees' salaries
- The indirect cost includes the depreciation of the fixed assets (PCs, office machines and furniture)and is spread to the employees according to how these assets are used

Table 1: Annual statement of accounts of 2007 for division of economic services (in euro)

Categories	Account	Division total (€)	Prefecture total (€)
1.	Employees' Salaries	149,471.28	3,636,509.77
2.	Telecommunication expenses	2,700.00	38,400.00
3.	Water-supply-irrigation expenses	50.00	1,420.00
4.	Lighting expenses	3,100.00	63,046.00
5.	Cleanness expenses	2,500.00	126,900.00
6.	Expenses for supply of stationery	1,700.00	22,091.00
7.	Expenses for the supply of books, periodicals and newspapers	1,200.00	5,467.00
8.	Expenses for the supply of detergents	320.00	17,330.00
9.	Expenses for heating	4,500.00	93,350.00
10.	Expenses for operational supplies	700.00	18,580.00
11.	Expenses for the supply of personal heating devises	240.00	4,415.00
12.	Depreciation of fixed assets	5,550.35	-
	Total	172,031.63	4.027.508.77

- The miscellaneous cost includes the telecommunication expenses, the water-supply irrigation expenses, the lighting expenses, the cleanness expenses, the expenses for supply of stationery, the expenses for the supply of books, periodicals and newspapers, the expenses for the supply of detergents, the expenses for heating, the expenses for operational supplies and the expenses for the supply of personal heating devises. These expenses are spread to the 7 employees equally
- The number of customers served in 2007 was 2,956
- The salary figures are real
- The expenses figures are real
- Depreciation of the fixed assets has been calculated only for the research and according to the Greek Accounting Standards
- In 2007, there were 2,286 checks (bank notes) paid, 519 times that employees collected revenues for the Prefecture and 1,019 accounting records of all the transaction

The aim is to connect the theoretical methodology (as shown in the previous chapter) with the practical implementation. Thus, the next step is to define the cost drivers and to connect the cost to the activities.

RESULTS

At this part of the research the cost analysis of the department starts with the following step.

The Table 2 applies these steps, meaning that they show the activities of the department, the weekly and yearly working timetable, total costs of salaries and the spread of this cost to all activities of the Revenues and Payment Department.

Table 3 and 4 are similar showing the activities of each employee that works in the Revenues and Payment Department (there are only 2 employees). Table 3 and 4 also show the hours that each employee spends per week or year on each activity. The columns mentioning the salaries and other expenses are calculated as the following example.

Employee No. 1 gets €21,538.50 per year and he is occupied on three activities spending 1,612 h year⁻¹ (1,300 h for the first activity). Dividing his salary to the working hours (€21,538.50/1,612 = €13.36), the hourly cost is calculated. Then, multiplying the hours used for his main activity by the hourly cost (€13.36 * 1,300 = €17,369.76), the cost for his main activity (cash a cheque) is figured. Having in mind the previous tables, there is a working time “gap” between the hours that actually the two employees have worked and the limitation mentioned (35 h week⁻¹). This gap can be explained by secondary activities performed not shown in the Activity Map of the Internal Office. These activities are discovered after the personal interviews of the employees. Such activities are the filing of the papers and the public relations.

Table 2: Implementation of activity-based costing

- Defining the activities of the department and the employees that study in order these activities to be performed
- Calculating the cost that each activity carries.
- Setting the weekly working timetable that each employee spends for each activity
- Measuring the cost of each activity depending on the working h that each employee needs for each activity
- All the above steps calculate the cost of salaries for each employee
- Allocating the cost of each employee to the department that is engaged and to the activities that performs. There may be 2 or more employees for one activity executed
- Transferring the total cost of each activity to the cost-objects affected
- Concluding with the total cost of the cost objects.

Table 3: Employee No. 1 of the revenues and payment department

Activity	Hourly occupation per year	Hourly occupation per week	Employee salary (€)	Depreciation cost (€)	Miscellaneous cost(€)
Cash a cheque (payment)	1,300	25	17,369.76	714.52	1,959.68
Revenues collection accounting	208	4	2,779.16	114.32	313.55
Record of all transactions	104	2	1,389.58	57.16	156.77
Total	1,612	31	21,538.50	886.00	2,430.00

Table 4: Employee No. 2 of the revenues and payment department

Activity	Hourly occupation per year	Hourly occupation per week	Employ EE salary (€)	Depreciation cost (€)	Miscellaneous UScost (€)
Cash a cheque (payment)	1,040	20	23,873.50	775.50	2,430.00
Total	1,040	20	23,873.50	775.50	2,430.00

Table 5: Costing the revenues and payment department

Activity	Hourly occupation per year	Hourly occupation per week	No. of personnel	Fixed assets	Direct cost (€)	Indirect cost (€)	Miscellaneous cost (€)	Annual cost (€)	Annual cost per activity (€)
Cash a cheque (payment)	2,340	45	2	Office (2), Table of reception (1) Bookcase (2), Chair (2) Drawer (4), Chair for public (6), Bookshelf (1), PC (2) Printer (3), Printer for checks (1), Fax (1) Telephone (2)	41,243.26	1,490.02	4,389.68	47,122.96	20.61
Revenues collection	208	4	1	Table (1), Table of reception (1) Bookcase (1), Chair (1) Drawer (2), Chair for public (3), PC (1) Printer (1), Check printer (1), Telephone (1)	2,779.16	114.32	313.55	3,207.08	6.18
Accounting record of all transactions	104	2	1	Table (1), Table of reception (1) Bookcase (1), Chair (1) Drawer (2), Chair for public (3), PC (1) Printer (1), Check printer (1), Telephone (1)	1,389.58	57.16	156.77	1,603.51	1.57
Total	2,652	51			45,412.00	1,661.50	4,860.00	51,933.50	

Table 6: Total cost of the division of economic services

Departments	Hourly occupation per year	No. of employees	Annual cost (€)	Quantity of activities performed	Annual cost per activity performed (€)
Budget Department					
Compilation or alteration of budget	104	1	1,691.08	8	211.38
Compilation of balance-sheet and statement of profit/loss accounts	52	1	845.56	1	845.56
Auditing of all supporting documents for expenses and emission of payment cheques	3,120	2	45,214.79	5,231	8.64
Accounting record of all transactions	104	1	1,323.20	5,231	0.25
Total	3,380		49,074.63		
Revenues and Payment Department					
Cash a cheque (payment)	2,340	2	47,122.96	2,286	20.61
Collecting the revenues	208	1	3,207.08	519	6.18
Accounting record of all transactions	104	1	1,603.51	1,019	1.57
Total	2,652		51,933.50		
Assets and Procurement Department					
Compilation and observation of the program for the supply of materials or other asset for the prefecture's needs	1,560	1	19,981.10	-	-
Public competitions for nominating a supplier	208	1	2,664.15	6	444.03
Total	1,768		22,645.25		
Expenses Audit Department					
Audit of the expenses, settlement of expenses, emission	1,560	1	24,471.15	2,088	11.72

The Table 5 shows the full cost analysis of the activities and the department.

Furthermore, the same steps have been followed for the other departments of the Division of Economic Services. The Table 6 is a combined table of the cost estimation results of the whole division.

DISCUSSION

Table 7 shows a result of €58.19 that each customer cost to the specific division of Prefecture of Grevena. This outcome is according to the new cost estimation model. If we used Table 1 (Annual

Statement of Accounts) and divided that to the customers served in 2007 ($€172,031.63/2,956 = €58.197$), the result would be the same and that method is the traditional costing.

The main difference between traditional and Activity-Based Costing is shown in the Table 3-7. Table 3-7 analyze the Division of Economic Services in many levels. It is crucial to argue that traditional cost accounting does not give information regarding the reasons of cost created. Thus, Activity-Based Costing works complementary providing detailed cost information to administration for further analysis and proper decision making.

Table 7: Total annual cost per customer

Department	No. of employees	Total cost per department (€)	Cost per customer per department(€)
Budget Department	2	49,074.63	16.60
Revenues and Payment Department	2	51,933.50	17.57
Assets and Procurement Department	1	22,645.25	7.66
Expenses Audit Department	1	25,286.85	8.55
Secretarial Department	1	23,091.35	7.81
Total		72,031.58	58.19

CONCLUSION

The main purpose of this article was to present the basic principles and procedures of Activity-Based Costing and to examine whether the implementation of this method is possible to a Public Sector Organization.

From all the above, the key characteristics of the new method are shown with great detail, along with the capabilities to provide information regarding the cost estimation, so that can be easily used by the administration for identifying the bottlenecks. Especially, Table 3 and 4 of the employees of the Revenues and Payment Department, where the performance of the two employees can be increased and this is obvious to the managers.

Furthermore, through this analysis Prefecture of Grevena can extend the method implementation to all its Divisions, targeting to create a full image of the cost of the Prefecture and to apply corrective actions (Activity-Based Management).

The data tables created were given to administration, although the actions to be taken are not an area for Activity-Based Costing but for its improvement method Activity-Based Management. The outcome was for a confidential report to be written and sent to the Greek Ministry of Home Department. If the Prefecture was a private company many changes could be made, such as minimizing the working “gap” of the specific employees by creating new services for customers, or, by letting go one of them, but as a Public Sector organization the “Chairman” is the Minister and politics did not let him make any changes.

Finally, this research can be used as a pilot in any attempt of implementing Activity-Based Costing in Public Sector. The use of this method with the cooperation of new technologies and new methods of management, can resolve all the deficiencies of Public Sector, so as citizens and companies will be better served.

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Activity-based costing (ABC) is mostly used in the manufacturing industry since it enhances the reliability of cost data, hence producing nearly true costs and better classifying the costs incurred by the company during its production process. Key Takeaways. Activity-based costing (ABC) is a method of assigning overhead and indirect costs—such as salaries and utilities—to products and services. The ABC system of cost accounting is based on activities, which are considered any event, unit of work, or task with a specific goal. An activity is a cost driver, such as purchase orders or machine set

Activity-Based Costing (ABC) is currently overcoming traditional cost accounting approaches and many researchers have discussed the superiority of ABC over traditional accounting systems (Argyris and Kaplan, 1994; Cooper, 1990; Cooper and Kaplan, 1991, 1992; Shim and Stagliano, 1997; Yoshikawa et al., 1994), even if applied to public sector firms (Vazakidis et al., 2010). At the same time, the method could be applied in an ex ante approach, applying estimation methods, as Kolmogorov's forward equations method (El-Said, 2008). ...

Problem statement: In the modern economic environment, the Public Sector aims at the continuous improvement of quality of the provided services. Activity-based costing (ABC) is a costing method that identifies activities in an organization and assigns the cost of each activity to all products and services according to the actual consumption by each. Therefore this model assigns more indirect costs (overhead) into direct costs compared to conventional costing. CIMA, the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, defines ABC as an approach to the costing and monitoring of activities which involves tracing resource consumption and costing

Activity-based costing (ABC) is a methodology for more precisely allocating overhead costs by assigning them to activities. Once costs are assigned to activities, the costs can be assigned to the cost objects that use those activities. The system can be employed for the targeted reduction of overhead costs.

This is the most critical step in the entire process, since we do not want to waste time with an excessively broad project scope. For example, if we want to determine the full cost of a distribution channel, we will identify advertising and warehousing costs related to that channel, but will ignore research costs, since they are related to products, not channels.

Activity Based Costing Video Tutorial With Examples. The reason why ABC or activity based costing is used is to get a better picture on the profitability of a particular product. An ABC costing analysis often shows surprising results; a company may not be aware that one of their products or services is substantially more profitable than another. Traditional cost accounting does not provide as detailed of a picture of the direct costs that a specific product or service costs a business.

ABC is commonly used in the manufacturing industry and less commonly used in the financial services sector and the public sector. Activity Based Costing Video Example 1. Activity Based Costing Video Example 2.