

ACCOUNTING

Numbers

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WAYNE W. MCMANUS

AccountingWhat the Numbers Mean

Third Edition

by David H. Marshall, MBA, CPA, CMA Professor of Accounting Emeritus Millikin University

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Preface

The word *accounting* most often conjures up images of tedious figures, thick glasses, and headaches. However, the savvy businessperson realizes that accounting has come to be known as the *language of business* with good reason. Accounting conveys important financial information that is used in the management planning, control, and decision-making processes integral to achieving organizational objectives. Some command of this language is a necessity for those who wish to participate in these processes.

In 1989 the Accounting Education Change Commission was formed "to foster changes in the academic preparation of accountants consistent with the goal of improving their capabilities for successful professional careers." In Position Statement No. Two, "The First Course in Accounting," (June, 1992) the commission stated:

The primary objective of the first course in accounting is for students to learn about accounting as an information development and communication function that supports economic decision-making. The knowledge and skills provided by the first course in accounting should facilitate subsequent learning even if the student takes no additional academic work in accounting or directly related disciplines. For example, the course should help students perform financial analysis; derive information for personal or organizational decisions; and understand business, governmental, and other organizational entities.¹

We believe that this text permits students to achieve this objective. Typical undergraduate business students are required to complete two entry-level accounting courses covering topics in financial and managerial accounting. The authors of this text believe that over the years, many of the textbooks used in those courses have become increasingly encyclopedic. The result has been the teaching of a

¹ Accounting Education Change Commission, Position Statement No. Two, "The First Course in Accounting" (Torrence, CA, 1992), p. 2.

great deal of accounting detail without having students obtain a "big picture" of financial statement and accounting information use. One of the objectives of this text is to provide that "big picture" while meeting the objective for a first course in accounting identified by the Accounting Education Change Commission. When supplemented with appropriate cases and other materials, this text can be used in both the financial and managerial entry-level courses taken by undergraduate business majors. Students who intend to pursue an accounting major will also have to learn the procedures of accounting, which can be taught in courses or with laboratory cases (e.g., practice sets) designed for those students. The majority of students in the entry-level courses will not become accounting majors. This book is aimed at helping them learn how to become effective users of accounting information while providing a solid foundation for those students who will pursue advanced study in accounting.

Many students whose academic interests are not in the business field can also benefit from exposure to accounting. These students, however, often have a restricted curriculum and may simply not be interested in investing two elective courses in acquiring some basic accounting tools. The structure of this book lends itself to a one-semester course that provides a basic understanding of accounting information. Students who could benefit from this approach include undergraduate majors in the following areas:

- Engineering
- · Behavioral sciences
- · Public administration
- Prelaw programs

Professionals in any of these broad disciplines are likely to be confronted with financial management issues early in their careers. In fact, accounting issues are likely to touch the majority of career paths open to a student today. MBA students who do not have a background in undergraduate business study or feel the need for a refresher course can use this book to gain or revive certain key business skills.

The text takes the reader through the basics: what accounting information is, what it means, and how it is used. Students examine financial statements and discover what they do and do not communicate. This knowledge will help them gain the decision-making and problem-solving abilities so crucial outside the academic environment.

This book is for the benefit of the many who simply want to know "what the numbers mean."

ORGANIZATION

Chapter 1 presents a basic description of accounting and its evolution. Emphasis is placed on developments that have occurred to meet the needs of the users of accounting information and on dispelling the misconception that accounting standards are just a code of rules. The remainder of the text is divided into two major topic areas: financial accounting topics (Chapters 2 through 11) and managerial accounting topics (Chapters 12 through 16).

In presenting these two aspects of accounting, the spiral approach is used. In this teaching method, a general sketch is presented, and each chapter fills in a few of the finishing details until the reader possesses the full picture. The spiral approach is based on the belief that students can better navigate a subject matter if they are given a glimpse of the big picture first. Thus the objectives of the course are clear from the beginning, and the student can keep them in sight throughout the learning process.

Following this model, the first chapter of each section outlines the pertinent fundamental relationships and presents appropriate terminology so that the student is given an overview before exposure to the details. In the following chapters, the fundamentals are elaborated and developed until the picture is sufficiently fleshed out. The focus throughout the presentation is on understanding the meaning of the numbers in financial statements, their relationship to each other, and how they are used in evaluation, planning, and control. In taking the spiral approach, an instructor focuses on the function, not the formation, of the financial statements.

Highlights

The financial accounting portion (Chapters 2 through 11):

• Chapter 2—Getting the big picture

A model of the accounting process and the role of financial statements.

The introduction of a schematic diagram that illustrates the interrelationship of various financial statements and facilitates understanding the effects of various transactions.

• Chapter 3—Introducing basic concepts

Return on investment.

Return on equity.

Liquidity.

Chapter 4—Understanding the method

The bookkeeping system in general terms.

A powerful transaction analysis scheme featuring the "horizontal model," which builds on the schematic diagram presented in Chapter 2.

Introduction of journal entries and T-accounts with emphasis on the horizontal model as the way to understand the effect of transactions on the balance sheet and income statement.

• Chapters 5 through 10—Examining the specifics

The elements of the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows in relation to the schematic diagram.

The *unique* and valuable explication of Explanatory Notes in Chapter 10, crucial to understanding financial statements as a whole.

Knowledge of business practices as a foundation for an understanding of accounting for transactions.

Chapter 11—Using the knowledge

Financial statement analysis: from financial data to decision making.

The managerial accounting portion (Chapters 12–16):

• Chapter 12—Getting the big picture

An introduction to cost accounting systems and cost classifications. Diagrams of cost flow, cost systems, and cost behavior.

 Chapters 13 through 16—Examining the specifics and putting them to use

An in-depth look at the specific uses of cost data in the planning, control, and decision-making processes.

The relationship between cost data and other factors involved in these processes.

NOTABLE FEATURES

Text

- Business Procedure Capsules are used throughout the chapters to highlight and discuss various business practices and their financial statement impact. Understanding these business practices facilitates a more complete understanding of financial statements in general.
- Learning Objectives guide students conceptually by providing a framework for each chapter.
- Chapter Summaries and Key Terms and Concepts promote greater retention of important points and definitions.

Financial Statements and Other Financial Information from the 1994
 Annual Report of Armstrong World Industries, Inc., are presented in
 the Appendix. Frequent reference to this material is made in the finan cial accounting portion of the text. This real-world example piques stu dent interest and gives students a hands-on experience. In addition, stu dents are asked to obtain their own example of an actual annual
 report.

Armstrong

1

End-of-chapter Problems illustrate important concepts and applications. Problems that require the use of Armstrong World Industries, Inc., financial statements and other financial information from the Appendix are identified with the logo shown here in the margin. The pencil logo, also shown in the margin, identifies questions requiring written answers.

Supplements

- Study Guide and Workpapers for student use, includes several hundred matching, true/false, and multiple choice review questions with annotated answers, and working papers laid out for all problems.
- Ready Notes and Solutions to Odd-Numbered Problems are provided for student use. Ready Notes are copies of the teaching transparencies with space for students to take class notes. Solutions are provided for the odd-numbered problems. Even-numbered problems are usually similar to the preceding odd-numbered problem. Having the full solution (not just a check figure) of the preceding problem available as a "model" provides additional examples beyond those in the text, reinforces learning, minimizes frustration, and facilitates the use of the book as a self-study or Continuing Professional Educational resource.
- Instructor's Manual and Test Bank featuring teaching/learning objectives, chapter outlines, teaching observations, exercise and problem solutions, quiz/exam questions, and take-home quizzes. An extended version of the test bank is available in WordPerfect (v.6.1) format on a 3½" diskette for adopters.
- Transparency Acetates provide instructors with a framework for chapter-by-chapter discussions. Some are figures lifted from the text, others simply organize the material under discussion.
- Irwin's Computerized Testing Software, an advanced-feature test generator, allows you to add and edit questions; save and reload tests; create up to 99 different versions of each test; attach graphics to questions; import and export ASCII files; and select questions based on type, level of difficulty, or keyword. This software provides password protec-

tion of saved tests and question databases, and can run on a network. Irwin's free customized exam preparation service, Teletest, is also available.

ADDITIONAL NOTES FROM THE AUTHORS

In this text, we have followed a pragmatic approach in explaining the information content and use of financial statements and financial data. Students should be encouraged to read *The Wall Street Journal* and other business publications regularly, and instructors should attempt to call students' attention to current developments relating to the course material.

Users of the text are cautioned that accounting is not a spectator sport, and that comprehension of the material does require actually working through the problems. Reviewing solutions to odd-numbered problems that are in the *Ready Notes and Solutions to Odd-Numbered Problems* without first attempting the problems will significantly dilute the learning process.

We hope the approach and scope of coverage in this text have achieved the previously identified objectives and, in addition, have filled the user's need. Any ideas for increasing the effectiveness of this text are welcome.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is with a great deal of pleasure that Wayne McManus is welcomed as a co-author of this third edition. Mr. McManus, a onetime colleague of Mr. Marshall at Millikin University, has been involved with the project since its inception, and is the author of the first two editions of the *Study Guide and Workpapers*.

Several Millikin University colleagues encouraged the creation of this text, including Dr. C. R. Decker and Dean R. A. Mannweiler. In addition to encouragement, Professor Daniel F. Viele and Mr. Stuart Koop provided valuable assistance. The original work on this text was done by Mr. Marshall during an academic leave from Millikin University, and without that time and support this book would still be just an idea.

Armstrong World Industries, Inc., has provided copies of its annual report for classroom use for many years. This link to reality has been a valuable teaching aid. We are grateful for permission from Armstrong World Industries, Inc., to include the financial statements and other financial information from its 1994 annual report as an Appendix.

Although the approach to the material and the scope of the coverage in this text are the results of our own conclusions, truly new ideas are rare. The authors whose textbooks we have used in the past have influenced many of our ideas for particular accounting and financial management explanations. Likewise, students and colleagues through the years have helped us clarify illustrations and teaching techniques. Many of the users of the first two editions—both teachers and students—have offered comments and constructive criticisms that have been encouraging and helpful. All of this input is greatly appreciated.

Support from the staff at Richard D. Irwin is greatly appreciated. In addition to the many activities crucial to publication and marketing, they surveyed adopters and non-adopters, and secured comprehensive reviews that have helped us with this revision. We are grateful to the following reviewers for their supportive comments and constructive criticisms.

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