Ch.12 Accounting for Payroll: Employer Taxes and Reports

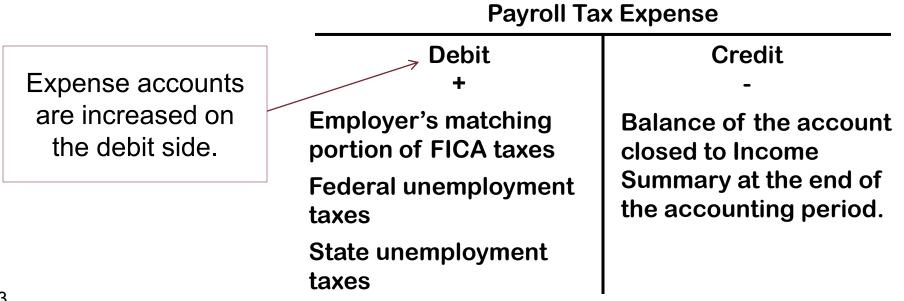
- Calculate Employer's Payroll Taxes
- Record Employer's Payroll Taxes
- Forms 8109 & 941
- Form 940
- Forms W-2 & W-3
- Account For Workers' Compensation Insurance

Employer's Payroll Taxes

- All employers are required to pay certain taxes to federal and state authorities on behalf of employees.
- The three basic payroll taxes paid by most employers are:
 - FICA (both OASDI and HI)
 - Federal unemployment taxes
 - State unemployment taxes

Payroll Tax Expense

Since payroll taxes are a necessary part of operating a business, they are recorded in the Payroll Tax Expense account, an operating expense account.



FICA Tax

- A matching tax paid equally by the employer and the employee
- The OASDI tax rate: 6.2% on the first \$113,700 of annual earnings
- The HI tax rate: 1.45% on unlimited annual earnings
- Assume an employee earns \$3,500 during the current pay period. What would the OASDI and HI taxes be?

OASDI	\$3,500 × 0.062	=	\$217.00
HI	\$3,500 × 0.0145	= _	50.75
Total FICA tax			\$267.75

Federal Unemployment Tax (FUTA)

- Requires the payment of taxes to provide benefits for workers during periods of temporary unemployment
- Unlike FICA, paid only by the employer; cannot be withheld from the pay of employees
- FUTA tax rate: 6.2% on the first \$7,000 of wages paid to each employee during the calendar year
 - □ The employer may take a credit of up to 5.4% for timely contributions to state unemployment funds
 - This leaves an effective FUTA rate of only 0.8% (6.2% – 5.4%)

State Unemployment Tax (SUTA)

- The State Unemployment Tax Act (SUTA) law requires employers to pay unemployment taxes (for the benefit of employees) to the states in which they conduct business.
- The taxable base for SUTA taxes varies from state to state.
- Most states have a merit-rating system that provides a lower rate as an incentive for employers to stabilize employment.

Partial Payroll Register Showing Taxable Earnings for FUTA, SUTA, and FICA

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						1																										Γ		
	FUTA taxes: \$340 × .00																																	
	SUTA taxes: \$340 × .02	27 = \$	9.18			۴																												

OASDI taxes: \$2,249 × .062 = \$139.44

HI taxes: \$3,464 × .0145 = \$50.23

Amount of earnings this pay period

Review Quiz 12-1

Assuming the current FICA rates, a FUTA rate of 0.8%, and a SUTA rate of 2.7%, calculate the employer's payroll taxes for the following payroll.

	Earni	ngs	FIC	A			
	Year-to-	This					
Employee	Date	Period	OASDI	HI	FUTA	SUTA	
King	\$14,500	\$396.00	\$24.55	\$5.74	0	0	
Maris	6,750	318.00	19.72	4.61	\$2.00	\$6.75	
Mimms	33,000	675.00	41.85	9.79	0	0	
Todd	5,400	215.50	13.36	13.12	1.72	5.82	
Wade	6,900	200.00	12.40	2.90	.80	2.70	
Totals			\$111.88	\$26.16	\$4.52	\$15.27	\$157

Recording Employers' Payroll Taxes

- The employer's payroll taxes are debited to an expense account entitle Payroll Tax Expense.
- The journal entry for payroll taxes should be prepared separately from the journal entry for salaries expense.

		20X3										
+ expense ->	1	Nov.	18	Payroll Tax Expense		2	0 1	57				1
+ liability →	2			FICA Tax Payable—OASDI					1	39	44	2
+ liability 🔶	3			FICA Tax Payable—HI					Ę	50	23	3
+ liability ->	4			FUTA Tax Payable						2	72	4
+ liability →	5			SUTA Tax Payable						9	18	5
	6			Recorded employer's payroll taxes.								6

FICA Tax Payable—OASDI Account

- The employer must match the OASDI taxes paid by the employees.
- The same account is used to record both the employees' and the employer's share.
 - Credited to record OASDI taxes imposed on the employer
 - Debited when the taxes are sent in

FICA Tax Pay	able—OASDI	FICA Tax Payable—HI					
Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit				
-	+	-	+				
Payment of OASDI taxes previously withheld from employees or imposed on the employer	OASDI taxes: (1) withheld from employees <i>and</i> (2) imposed on the employer	Payment of HI taxes previously withheld from employees or imposed on the employer	HI taxes: (1) withheld from employees <i>and</i> (2) imposed on the employer				

FUTA Tax Payable Account

- A current liability account used to record the employer's obligation for federal unemployment taxes
- Credited when taxes are imposed on the employer
- Debited when the taxes are sent in

FUTATA	x Payable
Debit	Credit
-	+
Payment of FUTA taxes	FUTA taxes imposed on the employer

FUTA Tax Pavable

SUTA Tax Payable Account

- A current liability account used to record the employer's obligation for state unemployment taxes
- Credited when taxes are imposed on the employer
- Debited when the taxes are sent in

	x Payable
Debit	Credit
-	+
Payment of SUTA taxes	SUTA taxes imposed on the
	employer

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Review Quiz 12-2

Using the payroll information in Review Quiz 12.1, make the general journal entry needed to record the employer's payroll taxes (Nov. 18).

			FI	CA									
			OASDI	HI	FUT	Ά	S	UTA	١	,	To	tal	
	Totals	5	\$111.88	\$26.16	\$4.5	2	\$1	5.2	7	\$1	157	7.83	
	20X3						_						
1	Nov.	18	Payroll Tax Expe	ense			1	57	83				1
2			FICA Tax Paya	able—OASDI						1	11	88	2
3			FICA Tax Paya	able—HI						1	26	16	3
4			FUTA Tax Pay	able							4	52	4
5			SUTA Tax Pay	able							15	27	5
6			Recorded e	mployer's payrol	l taxes.								6

Filing Reports and Making Payroll Tax Payments

- Employers must complete on a timely basis
- To file tax reports, employers must have an Employer Identification Number (EIN)
 - □ A nine-digit number issued by the IRS
 - To a business what a Social Security Number (SSN) is to an individual
- Three areas:
 - □ FICA taxes and federal income taxes
 - □ Federal unemployment taxes
 - □ State unemployment taxes

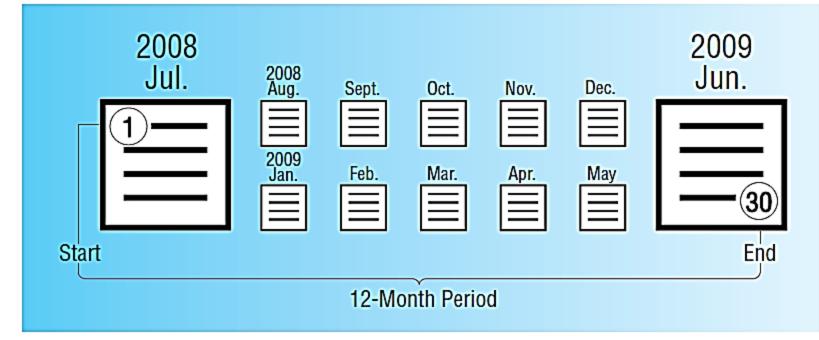
FICA and Federal Income Taxes

- Form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return
 - □ A quarterly report
 - Summarizes FICA taxes (employer and employee shares) and federal income taxes withheld during the quarter
- If employer's total tax liability is less than \$2,500, payment may be sent with Form 941
- If employer's total taxes exceed \$2,500
 - Not permitted to send payment directly to the IRS at the end of the quarter
 - Taxes must be deposited by electronic funds transfer or in a Federal Reserve bank

When to Deposit Taxes

- Employers can electronically deposit FICA taxes and federal income taxes withheld from employees by
 - Using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS)
 - Mailing or delivering a check to a Federal Reserve bank
- There are two deposit schedules monthly or semiweekly
 for determining when taxes must be deposited.
- Determining which schedule to use is based on the employer's total tax liability reported during a 12-month lookback period.
- The lookback period for any year is the 12-month period beginning on July 1 *two years* prior to the current year, and ending on June 30, one year prior to the current year.

Lookback Period for 2010



Monthly Deposit Schedule

- An employer is a monthly depositor for the current year if the total taxes (FICA and withheld federal income taxes) for the lookback period were \$50,000 or less.
- Under the monthly deposit schedule, taxes must be deposited by
 the 15th day of the following month.

Semiweekly Deposit Schedule

- If an employer's total taxes during the lookback period were more than \$50,000, the semiweekly deposit schedule is required.
- Under the semiweekly deposit schedule, taxes on payroll payments made on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday must be deposited by the following Wednesday.
- Taxes on payroll payments made on Saturday, Sunday, Monday or Tuesday must be deposited by the following Friday.

Semiweekly Deposit Schedule

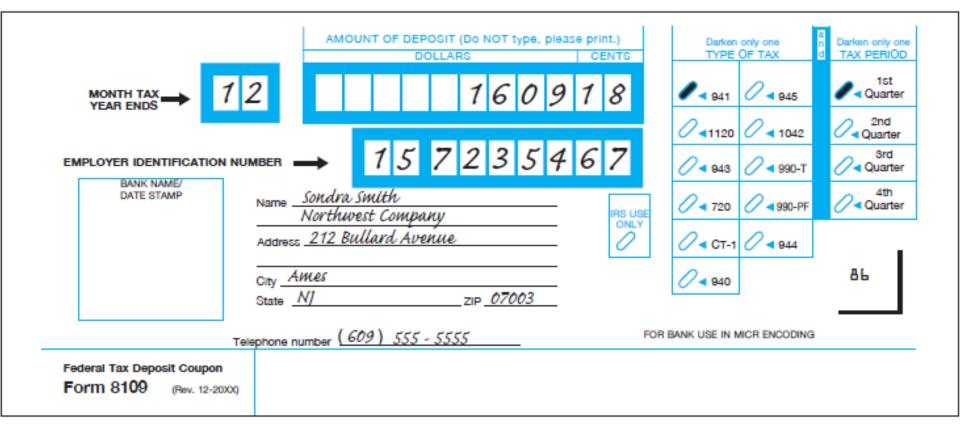
If the payday falls on:	Then deposit taxes by the
	following:
Wednesday, Thursday or Friday	Wednesday
Saturday, Sunday, Monday or	Friday
Tuesday	

The \$100,000 Next-Day Deposit Rule

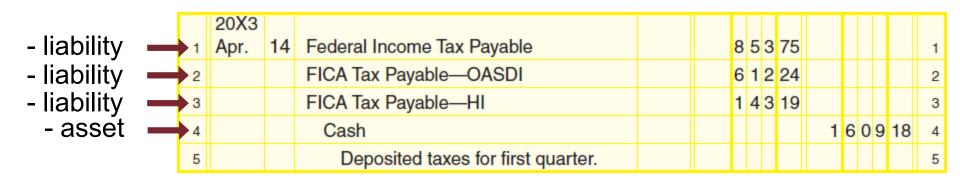
- If an employer accumulates a tax liability of \$100,000 or more on any day during a deposit period, the taxes must be deposited the next business day.
- The monthly and semiweekly deposit schedules don't apply
- Must deposit the taxes the next business day

Accounting for Taxes Deposited

When any deposit of taxes is made, the employer should complete and submit to the bank a Form 8109, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon.



Recording Payment of Employee's Income Taxes and FICA Taxes



Note:

Please take a look at Form 941 in your textbook as your reference.

Steps to Determine Tax Deposit Schedule for FICA and Withheld Federal Income Taxes

- 1. Identify the lookback period for the current year.
- 2. Add the total taxes reported on line 8 of Forms 941 filed during the lookback period.
- 3. Determine if you are a monthly or semiweekly schedule depositor:

IF the total taxes reported on Forms 941 during the look period were:	THEN you are a:
\$50,000 or less	Monthly schedule depositor
More than \$50,000	Semiweekly schedule depositor

If you accumulate \$100,000 or more in taxes during any deposit period, a deposit is required the next business (banking) day.

Federal Unemployment Taxes

- When the FUTA tax liability exceeds \$500, a deposit must be made by the last day of the month following the end of the quarter.
- If the FUTA tax liability is \$500 or less at the end of a quarter, the balance may be rolled over to the next quarter and subsequent quarters until the liability exceeds \$500 — or until January 31 of the following year, whichever comes first.
- If the FUTA liability is \$500 or less at the end of the fourth quarter, the employer must pay the tax when Form 940 is filed.
- Every employer that incurs a FUTA tax liability must file Form 940 with the IRS.

Form 940

- Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment Tax Return
- Must be filed by the employer on January 31, following the end of the year
- Summarizes the quarterly FUTA deposits made during the preceding year

Note:

Please take a look at Form 940 in your textbook as your reference.

State Unemployment Taxes

- Each state provides its own special forms and specifies how state unemployment taxes are paid.
- Generally, the amount of state unemployment taxes imposed on employers must be remitted to the proper state office by the end of the month following the close of the calendar quarter in which wages and salaries were earned by employees.

Form W-2: Wage and Tax Statement

 By January 31 of each year, employers are required to furnish copies of Form W-2 to each person who was employed in any part of the previous year. The employer is also required to send a copy of each employee's Form W-2 directly to the Social Security Administration.

22222 Void a Employee's social security number 422-22-6222	For Official U OMB No. 154	-
b Employer identification number (EIN) 15-7235467		1 Wages, tips, other compensation 2 Federal income tax withheld \$19,562.00 \$468.00
c Employer's name, address, and ZIP code Northwest Company		3 Social security wages 4 Social security tax withheld \$19,562.00 \$1,212.84
212 Bullard Ave. Ames, NJ 07003		5 Medicare wages and tips 6 Medicare tax withheld \$19,562.00 \$283.65
		7 Social security tips 8 Allocated tips
d Control number		9 Advance EIC payment 10 Dependent care benefits
e Employee's first name and initial Last name	Suff.	. 11 Nonqualified plans 12a See instructions for box 12
Sam Morgan		00 d
1244 Oak Street Ames, NJ 07003		13 Statutory Retirement Third-party sick pay
Alles, NJ 07003		14 Other 12c
		12d
f Employee's address and ZIP code		
15 State Employer's state ID number 16 State wages, tips, etc. NJ 28677 \$19,562.00	17 State incon \$286.00	
25		

Form W-3: Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements

- Employers must file Form W-3 with the Social Security Administration by the last day of February following each year.
- Summarizes the earnings and tax deductions of all employees of the firm for the previous year.

Kind of Payer CT-1 emp. govt.emp. sick pay	1 Wages, tips, other compensation \$128,300.00 3 Social security wages \$120,000,000	Federal income tax withheid \$14,245.00 Social security tax withheid \$75,004,004
c Total number of Forms W-2 d Establishment number 6 6 Employer identification number (EIN)	\$122,600.00 5 Medicare wages and tips \$128,300.00 7 Social security tips	\$7,601.20 6 Medicare tax withheid \$1,860.35 8 Alicented tice
f Employer's name Northwest Company	Social security tips Advance EIC payments	Anocared tips Dependent care benefits
Sondra Smith 212 Bullard Avenue Ames, NJ 07003	11 Nonqualified plans	12 Deferred compensation
g Employer's address and ZIP code	14 Income tax withheid by payer of third-party	r sick pay
15 State Employer's state ID number NJ 28677	16 State wages, tips, etc. \$128,300.00 18 Local wages, tips, etc.	17 State income tax \$4,460.00 19 Local income tax
Contact person	Telephone number (609) 555-5555	For Official Use Only
Email address	Fax number () d accompanying documents, and, to the best of	my knowledge and belief,

Form W-3 Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

50X3

Workers' Compensation Insurance

- To provide protection for employees who suffer a job-related illness or injury
- Required by most states
- The entire cost usually paid by the employer
- The cost depends on
 - The number of employees a company has
 - The company's accident history
 - Risk factors associated with the job

Accounting for Workers' Compensation Insurance

- Assume Gilbert Company estimates its total payroll for the year to be \$500,000.
- Gilbert's premium rate for workers' compensation insurance is 0.2%.
- The following entry is prepared at the beginning of the year based on estimated total payroll and the premium rate assigned to the company.

Jan.	1	Workers' Comp. Insurance Expense	1,000	
		Cash		1,000

 At year-end, Gilbert's actual payroll for the year was \$525,000.The following adjusting entry would be prepared on December 31.

	Dec.	31	Workers' Comp. Insurance Expense	50	
_			Workers' Comp. Insurance Payable		50