

What is Labor Efficiency Variance?

Worksheet

Labor efficiency variance equals (Actual Hours worked Standard Hours allowed) Standard Rate. A positive result is unfavorable (more hours used than standard); a negative result is favorable.

$$\text{LEV} = (\text{SH} - \text{AH}) \times \text{SR}$$

Questions

1. Standard hours allowed is 400, actual hours worked is 380, standard rate is \$20/hr. What is the labor efficiency variance?

- A) \$400 Unfavorable
- B) \$400 Favorable
- C) \$7,600 Favorable
- D) \$20 Favorable

2. Which rate is always used for the labor efficiency variance formula?

- A) Actual hourly rate
- B) Standard hourly rate
- C) Market rate
- D) Overtime rate

3. An unfavorable labor efficiency variance means the company

- A) Paid a higher wage rate
- B) Used more hours than the standard allowed
- C) Used fewer hours than standard
- D) Paid a lower wage rate

4. Labor efficiency variance isolates which factor?

- A) Wage rate paid
- B) Hours-based productivity
- C) Material usage
- D) Sales price

5. Standard hours allowed for a job is 500 hours at a standard rate of \$15/hr. Actual hours worked were 520. Find the labor efficiency variance.

6. Standard hours allowed is 500 at \$12/hr, but actual hours worked were only 450.

7. A crew took 1,100 actual hours against 1,000 standard hours allowed, at a standard rate of \$10/hr.

8. Define: What is the labor efficiency variance formula?

9. Define: What does a positive LEV mean?

10. Define: What does a negative LEV mean?

Answer Key

1. B) \$400 Favorable - $(380400) \$20 = \400 , favorable since $AH < SH$.
2. B) Standard hourly rate - Standard rate is used so the variance isolates the hours effect only.
3. B) Used more hours than the standard allowed - Unfavorable means $AH > SH$ - more hours used than standard for the output achieved.
4. B) Hours-based productivity - It measures only the hours-worked difference, holding the rate at standard.
5. $AH SH = 520 500 = 20$ hr $LEV = 20 \$15 = \300 Since $AH > SH$, the variance is \$300 Unfavorable
6. $AH SH = 450 500 = 50$ hr $LEV = 50 \$12 = \600 Since $AH < SH$, the variance is \$600 Favorable
7. $AH SH = 1,100 1,000 = 100$ hr $LEV = 100 \$10 = \$1,000$ Since $AH > SH$, the variance is \$1,000 Unfavorable
8. $LEV = (Actual\ Hours\ worked - Standard\ Hours\ allowed) \times Standard\ Rate$.
9. Unfavorable - more hours were used than the standard allowed.
10. Favorable - fewer hours were used than the standard allowed.

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