

What is Labor Rate Variance?

Worksheet

Labor rate variance equals (Actual Rate Standard Rate) Actual Hours worked. A positive result is unfavorable (paid more per hour than planned); a negative result is favorable.

$$\text{LRV} = (\text{SR} - \text{AR}) \times \text{AH}$$

Questions

1. Standard rate is \$12/hr, actual rate is \$10/hr, actual hours are 600. What is the labor rate variance?

- A) \$1,200 Favorable
- B) \$1,200 Unfavorable
- C) \$2,000 Favorable
- D) \$200 Favorable

2. Which figure is always used for hours in the labor rate variance formula?

- A) Standard hours allowed
- B) Budgeted hours
- C) Actual hours worked
- D) Idle hours

3. An unfavorable labor rate variance means the company

- A) Used more hours than planned
- B) Paid a higher wage rate than standard
- C) Produced fewer units
- D) Paid a lower wage rate than standard

4. Labor rate variance isolates which factor?

- A) Labor efficiency (hours)
- B) Material cost
- C) Wage rate paid
- D) Sales price

5. Standard wage rate is \$15/hr. Workers were actually paid \$16/hr for 500 hours worked. Find the labor rate variance.

6. Standard rate is \$15/hr, but actual rate paid was only \$13/hr for 800 hours.

7. A crew of 1,200 actual hours was paid \$14.50/hr against a standard of \$14/hr.

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

9. Define: What does a positive LRV mean?

10. Define: What does a negative LRV mean?

Answer Key

1. A) \$1,200 Favorable - $(1012)600 = \$1,200$, a favorable variance since $AR < SR$.
2. C) Actual hours worked - Actual hours are used so the variance isolates the pay-rate effect only.
3. B) Paid a higher wage rate than standard - Unfavorable means $AR > SR$ - a higher-than-planned hourly rate.
4. C) Wage rate paid - It measures only the pay-rate difference, holding hours at the actual level.
5. $AR - SR = \$16 - \$15 = \$1$ LRV = $\$1 \times 500 = \500 Since $AR > SR$, the variance is \$500 Unfavorable
6. $AR - SR = \$13 - \$15 = -\$2$ LRV = $-\$2 \times 800 = -\$1,600$ Since $AR < SR$, the variance is \$1,600 Favorable
7. $AR - SR = \$14.50 - \$14 = \$0.50$ LRV = $\$0.50 \times 1,200 = \600 Since $AR > SR$, the variance is \$600 Unfavorable
8. $LRV = (Actual\ Rate - Standard\ Rate) \times Actual\ Hours\ worked$.
9. Unfavorable - workers were paid more per hour than the standard rate.
10. Favorable - workers were paid less per hour than the standard rate.

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