Lesson 10

Standard Costing-Part II (continued)

10.1 Introduction

Standard costs are pre-determined cost. Standard costing is a control system for comparing the planned costs and revenues with actual results in order to report variances for the purpose of performance measurement and control.

10.2 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- calculate direct labour rate variance, direct labour efficiency variance, direct labour idle variance;
- calculate direct material price variances, direct material usage variance; and
- explain the causes generated from variance

10.3 Required Readings

Drury, Chapter 17

price variance

quantity variance

variance

10.4 Points to Ponder/Takeaways

Standard Costing Standard costing is control technique that reports variances by comparing

actual costs to pre-set standards.

Variances Differences between actual results and expected results.

Direct material (SP- AP)AQ

Direct material (SQ-AQ) SP

Direct labour rate (SR-AR)AH

Direct labour (SH- AH)SR

efficiency variance

10.5 Learning Materials

Direct material variances

- 1. Can be analysed by price and quantity.
- 1.Material price variance

$$(SP - AP) \times AQ$$

$$(£10 - £11) \times 19000 = £19000A (Material A)$$

$$(£15 - £14) \times 10100 = £10100F$$
 (Material B)

2.Material usage variance

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$$(SQ - AQ) \times SP$$

$$(9\ 000\ x\ 2\ kg = 18\ 000\ -\ 19\ 000)\ x\ £10 = £10\ 000A\ (Mat.A)$$

$$(9\ 000\ x\ 1\ kg = 9\ 000\ -\ 10\ 000)\ x\ £15 = £16\ 500A\ (Mat.B)$$

Direct labour variance

- 1. Can also be analyzed into price and quantity.
- 1.Wage rate variance

$$(SR - AR) \times AH$$

$$(£9 - £9.60) \times 28500 = £17100A$$

2.Labour efficiency variance

$$(SH - AH) \times SR$$

 $(9\ 000\ x\ 3\ hours = 27\ 000SHP - 28\ 500AH)\ x\ \pounds 9 = 13\ 500A$