



# Flexible Budgets and Standard Costing Variance Analysis

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## Static Budgets and Performance Reports



### CheeseCo

	 Static Budget	 Actual Results	Variances
Machine hours	10,000	8,000	2,000 U
<b>Variable costs</b>			
Indirect labor	\$ 40,000	\$ 34,000	\$6,000 F
Indirect materials	30,000	25,500	4,500 F
Power	5,000	3,800	1,200 F
<b>Fixed costs</b>			
Depreciation	12,000	12,000	0
Insurance	2,000	2,050	50 U
<b>Total overhead costs</b>	<b>\$ 89,000</b>	<b>\$ 77,350</b>	<b>\$11,650 F</b>

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## Preparing a Flexible Budget





	Cost Formula per Hour	Total Fixed Cost	Flexible Budgets		
			8,000 Hours	10,000 Hours	12,000 Hours
Machine hours			8,000	10,000	12,000
<b>Variable costs</b>					
Indirect labor	\$ 4.00		\$ 32,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 48,000
Indirect material	3.00		24,000	30,000	36,000
Power	0.50		4,000	5,000	6,000
<b>Total variable cost</b>	<b>\$ 7.50</b>		<b>\$ 60,000</b>	<b>\$ 75,000</b>	<b>\$ 90,000</b>
<b>Fixed costs</b>					
Depreciation		\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
Insurance		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
<b>Total fixed cost</b>			<b>\$ 14,000</b>	<b>\$ 14,000</b>	<b>\$ 14,000</b>
<b>Total overhead costs</b>			<b>\$ 74,000</b>	<b>\$ 89,000</b>	<b>\$ 104,000</b>

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## Flexible Budget Performance Report





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	Cost Formula per Hour	Total Fixed Cost	 Flexible Budget	 Actual Results	Variances
Machine hours			8,000	8,000	0
<b>Variable costs</b>					
Indirect labor	\$ 4.00		\$ 32,000	\$ 34,000	\$ 2,000 U
Indirect material	3.00		24,000	25,500	1,500 U
Power	0.50		4,000	3,800	200 F
<b>Total variable cost</b>	<b>\$ 7.50</b>		<b>\$ 60,000</b>	<b>\$ 63,300</b>	<b>\$ 3,300 U</b>
<b>Fixed costs</b>					
Depreciation		\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 0
Insurance		2,000	2,000	2,050	50 U
<b>Total fixed cost</b>			<b>\$ 14,000</b>	<b>\$ 14,050</b>	<b>50 U</b>
<b>Total overhead costs</b>			<b>\$ 74,000</b>	<b>\$ 77,350</b>	<b>\$ 3,350 U</b>

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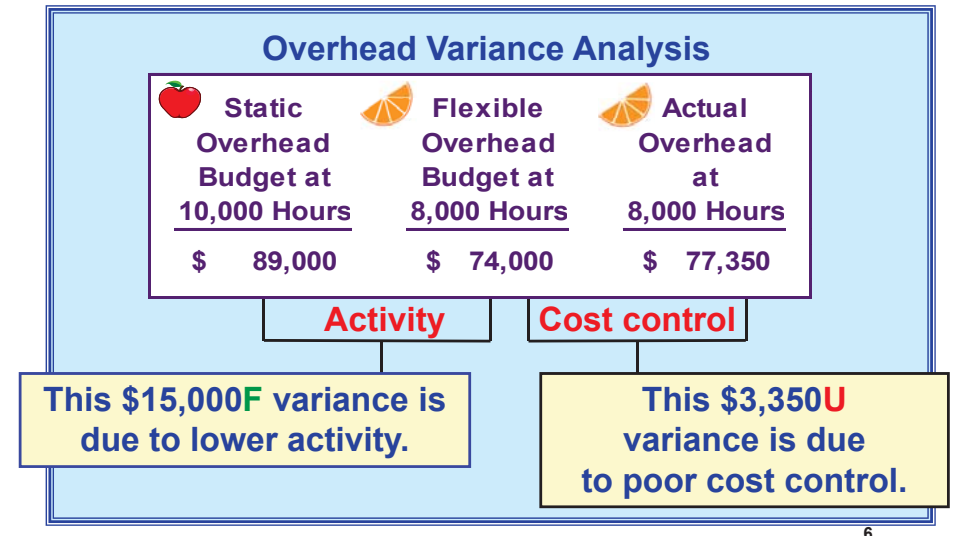
## Static Budgets and Performance



	 Static Budget	 Actual Results	Variances
Machine hours	10,000	8,000	2,000 U
<b>Variable costs</b>			
Indirect labor	\$ 40,000	\$ 34,000	\$6,000 F
Indirect materials	30,000	25,500	4,500 F
Power	5,000	3,800	1,200 F
<b>Fixed costs</b>			
Depreciation	12,000	12,000	0
Insurance	2,000	2,050	50 U
<b>Total overhead costs</b>	<b>\$ 89,000</b>	<b>\$ 77,350</b>	<b>\$11,650 F</b>

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## Flexible Budget Performance Report



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## Standard Cost Card – Variable Production Cost

A standard cost card for one unit of product might look like this:


Inputs	A	B	A x B
	Standard Quantity or Hours	Standard Price or Rate	Standard Cost per Unit
Direct materials	3.0 lbs.	\$ 4.00 per lb.	\$ 12.00
Direct labor	2.5 hours	14.00 per hour	35.00
Variable mfg. overhead	2.5 hours	3.00 per hour	7.50
<b>Total standard unit cost</b>			<b>\$ 54.50</b>

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## Standards vs. Budgets



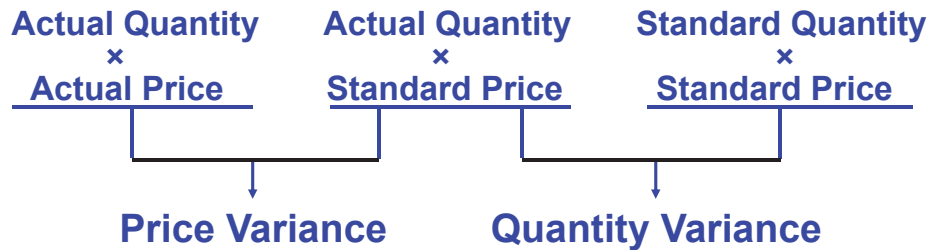
Are standards the same as budgets?  
A **budget** is set for total costs.



A **standard** is a per unit cost.  
Standards are often used when preparing budgets.

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## A General Model for Variance Analysis



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## Material Variances Example

Glacier Peak Outfitters has the following direct material standard for the fiberfill in its mountain parka.

**0.1 kg. of fiberfill per parka at \$5.00 per kg.**

Last month 210 kgs of fiberfill were purchased and used to make 2,000 parkas. The material cost a total of \$1,029.



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## Material Variances Summary

$\frac{\text{Actual Quantity} \times \text{Actual Price}}{\text{Actual Price}}$	$\frac{\text{Actual Quantity} \times \text{Standard Price}}{\text{Standard Price}}$	$\frac{\text{Standard Quantity} \times \text{Standard Price}}{\text{Standard Price}}$
210 kgs.	210 kgs.	200 kgs.
×	×	×
\$4.90 per kg.	\$5.00 per kg.	\$5.00 per kg.
<b>= \$1,029</b>	<b>= \$1,050</b>	<b>= \$1,000</b>
$\text{Price variance } \$21 \text{ favorable}$		$\text{Quantity variance } \$50 \text{ unfavorable}$



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## Material Variances



Hanson purchased and used 1,700 pounds. How are the variances computed if the amount purchased **differs** from the amount used?



The price variance is computed on the entire quantity **purchased**.

The quantity variance is computed only on the quantity **used**.

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## Responsibility for Material Variances

### Materials Quantity Variance



Production Manager

### Materials Price Variance



Purchasing Manager

The standard price is used to compute the quantity variance so that the production manager is not held responsible for the purchasing manager's performance.

## Labor Variances Example

Glacier Peak Outfitters has the following direct labor standard for its mountain parka.

**1.2 standard hours per parka at \$10.00 per hour**

Last month, employees actually worked 2,500 hours at a total labor cost of \$26,250 to make 2,000 parkas.



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## Labor Variances Summary

$\begin{array}{r} \text{Actual Hours} \\ \times \\ \hline \text{Actual Rate} \\ \hline 2,500 \text{ hours} \\ \times \\ \$10.50 \text{ per hour} \\ \hline = \$26,250 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Actual Hours} \\ \times \\ \hline \text{Standard Rate} \\ \hline 2,500 \text{ hours} \\ \times \\ \$10.00 \text{ per hour.} \\ \hline = \$25,000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Standard Hours} \\ \times \\ \hline \text{Standard Rate} \\ \hline 2,400 \text{ hours} \\ \times \\ \$10.00 \text{ per hour} \\ \hline = \$24,000 \end{array}$
<p>Rate variance \$1,250 unfavorable</p>		<p>Efficiency variance \$1,000 unfavorable</p>



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## Responsibility for Labor Variances

Production managers are usually held accountable for labor variances because they can influence the:



Production Manager

- Mix of skill levels assigned to work tasks.
- Level of employee motivation.
- Quality of production supervision.
- Quality of training provided to employees.

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## Variable Manufacturing Overhead Variances Example

Glacier Peak Outfitters has the following direct variable manufacturing overhead labor standard for its mountain parka.

**1.2 standard hours per parka at \$4.00 per hour**

Last month, employees actually worked 2,500 hours to make 2,000 parkas. Actual variable manufacturing overhead for the month was \$10,500.



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## Variable Manufacturing Overhead Variances Summary

<u>Actual Hours</u> × <u>Actual Rate</u>	<u>Actual Hours</u> × <u>Standard Rate</u>	<u>Standard Hours</u> × <u>Standard Rate</u>
2,500 hours × \$4.20 per hour = \$10,500	2,500 hours × \$4.00 per hour = \$10,000	2,400 hours × \$4.00 per hour = \$9,600
<p>Spending variance \$500 unfavorable</p>		<p>Efficiency variance \$400 unfavorable</p>

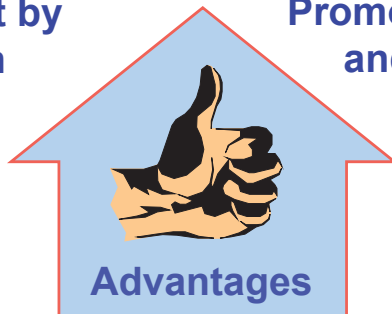


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## Advantages of Standard Costs

Management by exception

Promotes economy and efficiency



Simplified bookkeeping

Enhances responsibility accounting

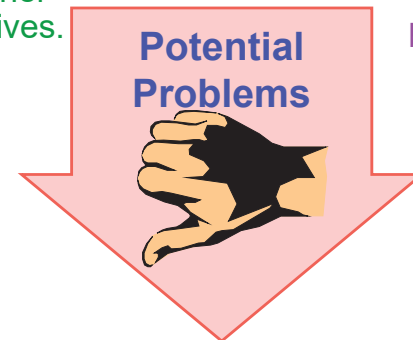
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## Potential Problems with Standard Costs

Emphasizing standards may exclude other important objectives.

Favorable variances may be misinterpreted.

Standard cost reports may not be timely.



Emphasis on negative may impact morale.

Invalid assumptions about the relationship between labor cost and output.

Continuous improvement may be more important than meeting standards.

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## Variable Overhead Variances – Example



Actual Variable Overhead Incurred	Flexible Budget for Variable Overhead at Actual Hours	Flexible Budget for Variable Overhead at Standard Hours
	3,300 hours	3,200 hours
	×	×
	\$2.00 per hour	\$2.00 per hour
\$6,740	\$6,600	\$6,400
Spending variance \$140 unfavorable		Efficiency variance \$200 unfavorable
\$340 unfavorable flexible budget total variance		

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## Overhead Rates and Overhead Analysis – Example

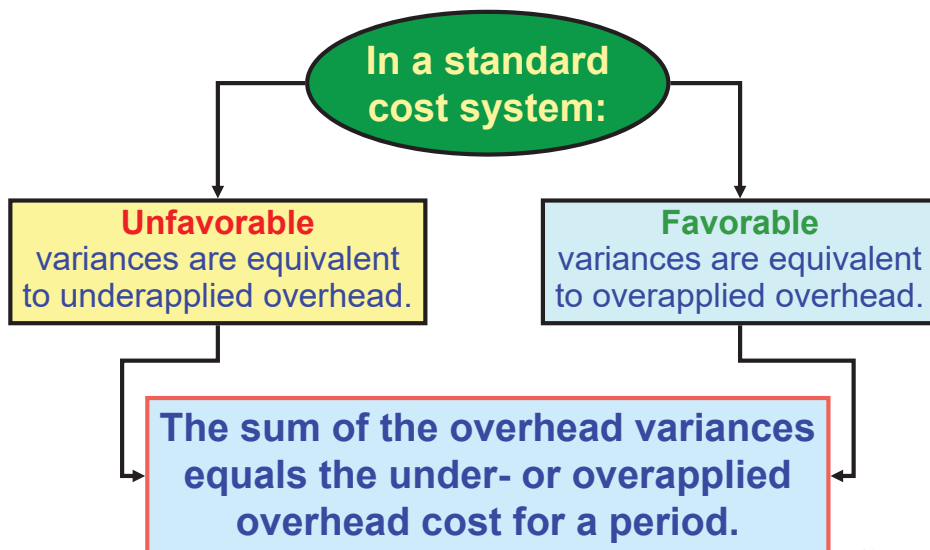


ColaCo prepared this **flexible** budget for overhead:

Machine Hours	Total Variable Overhead	Variable Overhead Rate	Total Fixed Overhead	Fixed Overhead Rate
3,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 2.00	\$ 9,000	\$ 3.00
4,000	8,000	2.00	9,000	2.25

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## Overhead Variances and Under- or Overapplied Overhead Cost



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