

Overhead: Knowing your costs so that you actually make money

Gary Westlund



Awning Tracker

Business Coaching & Consulting

gary@AwningTracker.com

www.AwningTracker.com



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Why does overhead matter?

- Overhead is a **real cost**
- Unless you properly account for overhead, **job bids are a guess**
- Need assurance of meeting profit goals



25 years running an awning company



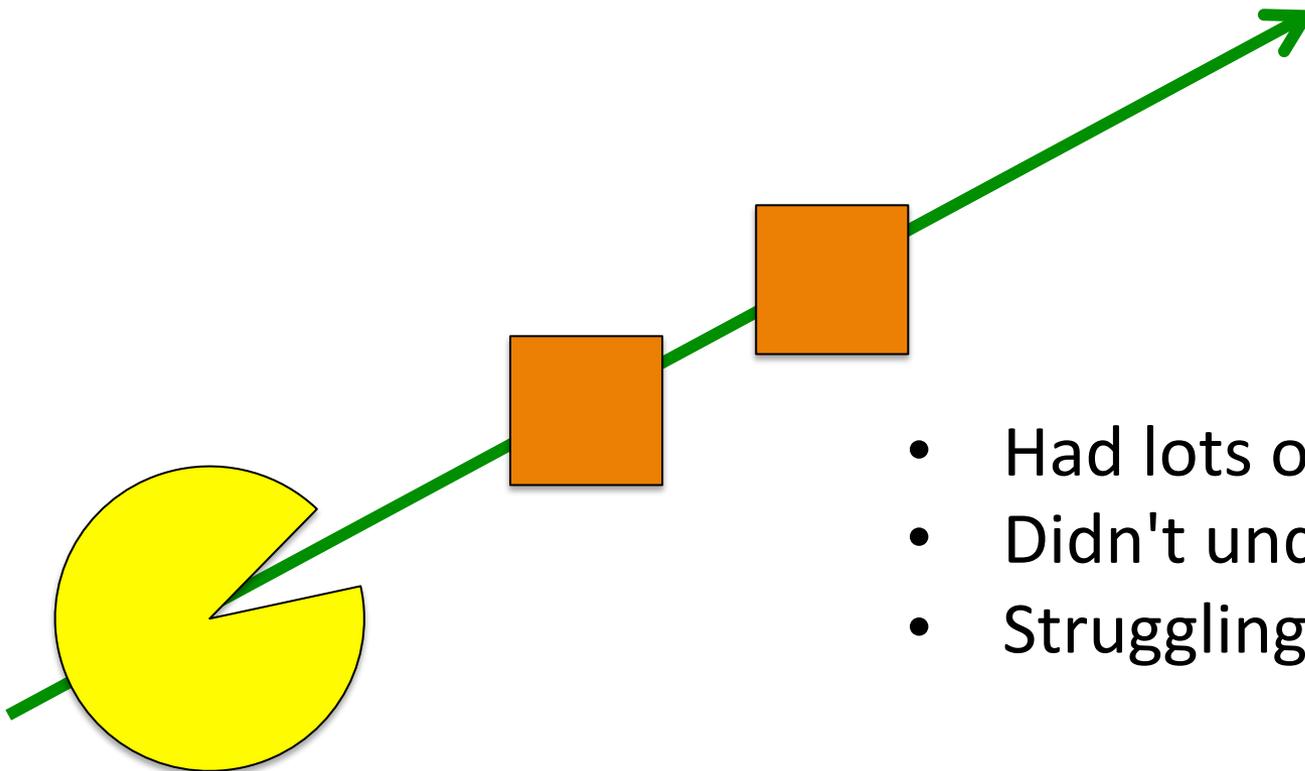
5000 sqft
building rented
7 employees
\$400k

\$6 million
37+ employees
25,000 sqft
building owned



25 years running an awning company

Absorbed 2 local competitors



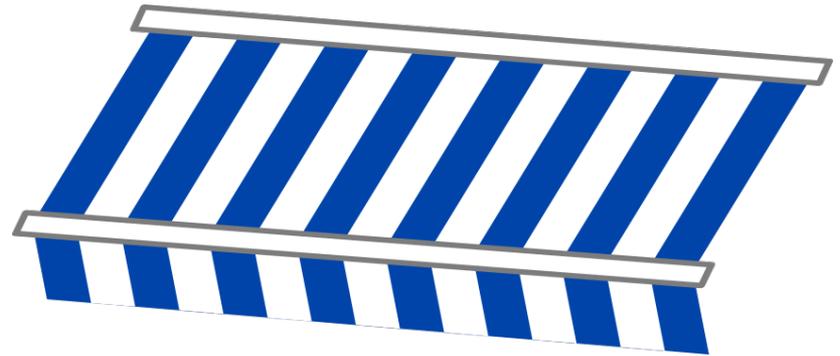
- Had lots of work
- Didn't understand pricing
- Struggling to survive!

We grow by acknowledging and understanding our strengths and weaknesses — and adjusting to them

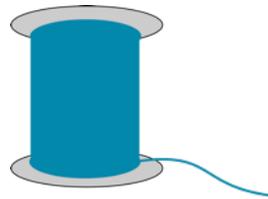
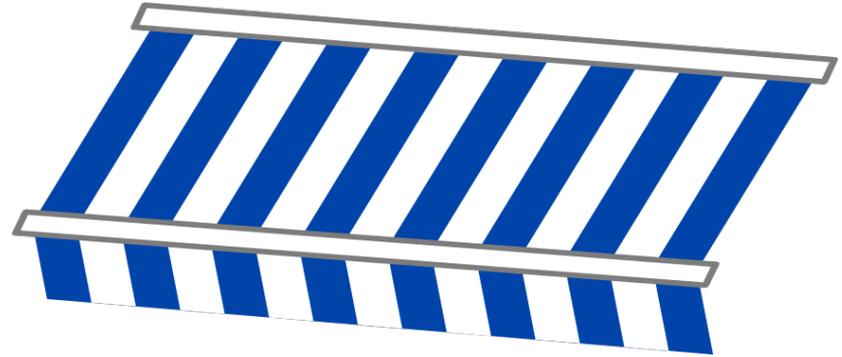
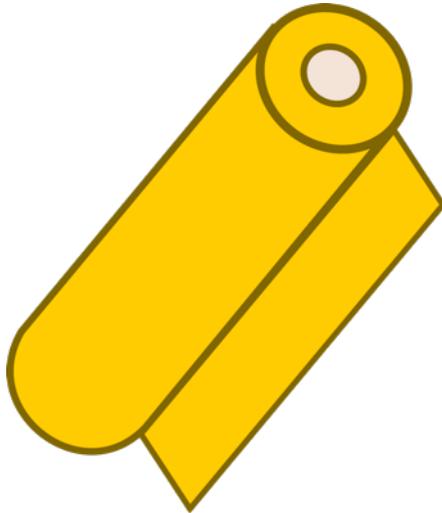


Identifying the true costs of a job

1. Cost of goods sold
2. Labor costs
3. Overhead



Cost of goods sold



Labor costs

Direct labor

- Employee productivity: 75%
- Self-motivated



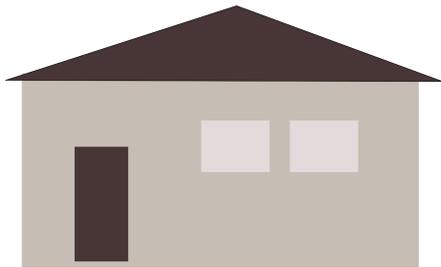
Indirect labor

Overhead



What is overhead?

- Ongoing business expenses
- Indirect costs
- Necessary to keep business running
- Incurred no matter what (even if business is slow)



What is overhead?

Rent

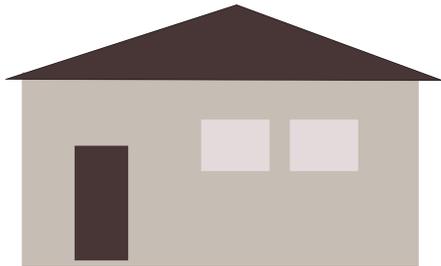
Utilities

Insurance

Office supplies

Advertising

Administrative salaries



How do you calculate overhead?

Common methods

1. Percentage of project cost
2. Cost multiplier
3. Billable hours method

Overhead & profit as percentage of project cost

Biggest problem: Misunderstanding mark-up

Example: 25% Profit goal

Cost	\$100
Sales price	\$125
<hr/>	
Profit	\$25

Profit as % $\$25 \text{ profit} / \125 sales price
= 20% return on revenue (not 25%)

Overhead & profit as percentage of project cost

Example: Overhead is 15% of revenue, profit goal is 20%

Cost (labor & materials)	\$50,000
15% Overhead	\$7,500
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Subtotal	\$57,500
20% Profit	\$11,500
Sales price	\$69,000
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Overhead & profit as percentage of project cost

Example: Overhead is 15% of revenue, profit goal is 20%

Cost (labor & materials) \$50,000

15% Overhead \$7,500

Subtotal \$57,500

20% Profit \$11,500

Sales price \$69,000

Profit as % \$11,500 / \$69,000

**= 16.7% return on
revenue (not 20%)**

Overhead & profit as percentage of project cost

Example: Overhead is 15% of revenue, profit goal is 20%

Cost (labor & materials)	\$50,000	Overhead:
15% Overhead	\$7,500	\$7,500 allowed /
<hr/>		\$69,000 sales price
Subtotal	\$57,500	= 10.9% (not 15%)
20% Profit	\$11,500	
Sales price	\$69,000	
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Profit as %	$\$11,500 / \$69,000$ = 16.7% return on revenue (not 20%)	

Overhead as a cost multiplier

**Example: Overhead 15% of revenue + profit goal 20%
= combined 35% of revenue**

Cost (labor & materials)	\$50,000
Sales price	$\$50,000 / 0.65 = \$76,923$
Cost multiplier	$\$76,923 / \$50,000 = 1.54$

Overhead as a cost multiplier

**Example: Overhead 15% of revenue + profit goal 20%
= combined 35% of revenue**

Cost (labor & materials)	\$50,000
Sales price	$\$50,000 / 0.65 = \$76,923$
Cost multiplier	$\$76,923 / \$50,000 = 1.54$

Breakdown

65% cost	\$50,000
15% overhead	\$11,538
20% profit	\$15,385

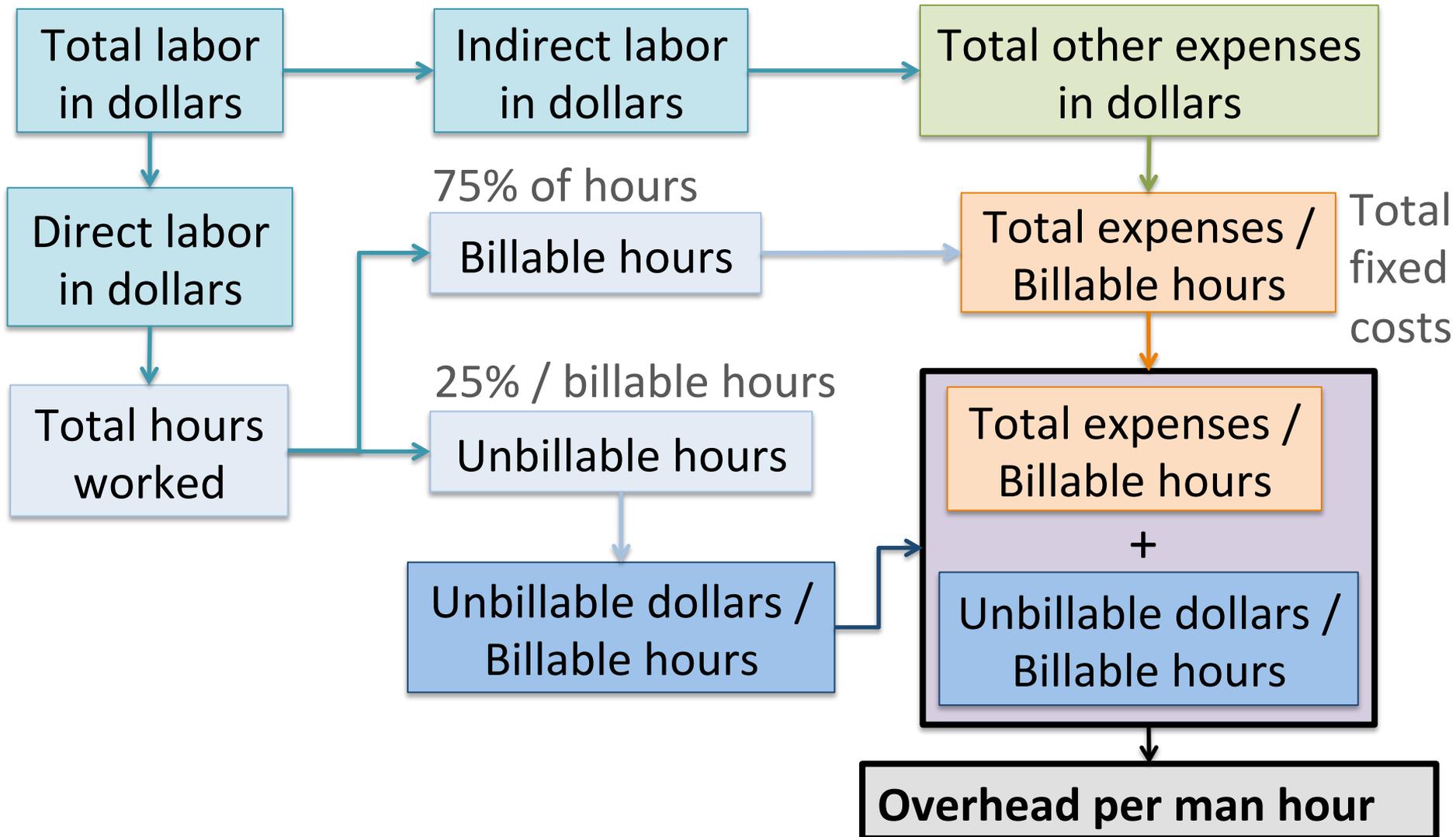
Overhead from billable hours

Best method:

Matches overhead to the amount of burden placed on shop resources



Overhead from billable hours



Pricing example: Billable hours

	Job A	Job B
Materials	\$30,000	\$40,000
Direct Labor (\$20/hour)	1000 hours \$20,000	500 hours \$10,000
Subtotal	\$50,000	\$50,000
Overhead (\$40/hour)	1000 hours \$40,000	500 hours \$20,000
Total cost	\$90,000	\$70,000
Sales price for 20% profit	$\$90,000 / 0.80$ = \$112,500	$\$70,000 / 0.80$ = \$87,000

Other impacts on pricing

- Paying overtime can be **good**
- Adjust overhead rate for new expenditures
- Real value and cost of the owner's time



Building a successful company

Staying out of trouble

- Do what you do best and forget the rest

Your competitors

- Don't try to price match
- Build alliances

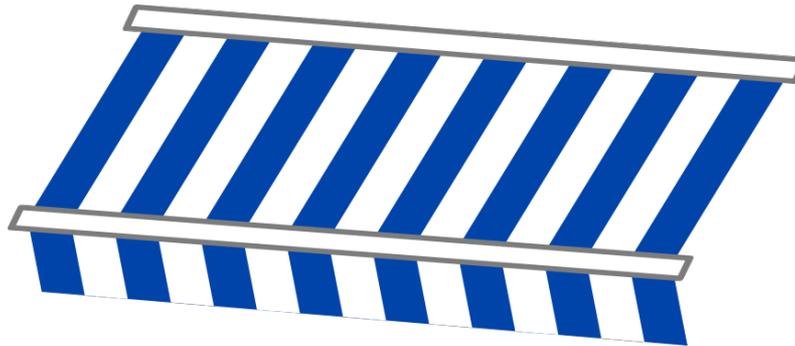
Your profit goals

- Project recaps
- Time loss and job tickets
- Build a database for information tracking



Takeaways

- Calculate overhead accurately
- Price jobs with confidence
- Achieve your profit goals



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