



### FORMULATING HOURLY BILLING RATES

<b>Elements of the Hourly Billing Rate:</b>	<b><u>Multiples</u></b>
1. Labor: Salary per Hour per Employee:	1.00
2. Payroll Benefits: Customary & Mandatory (as a % of Direct Labor):	0.35
3. Net Overhead: Indirect Expenses (as a % of Direct Labor):	<u>1.20</u>
<b>4. Break-Even (B-E) Rate (1+2+3):</b>	<b>2.55</b>
5. Profit: $(2.55/.80) = \$31.875$ (for 20% Profit x \$31.88)	<u>0.638</u>
<b>6. Billing Rate (4+5):</b>	<b>3.188</b>

Profit is calculated as a percentage of the Billing Rate, NOT as a markup of the Break-Even Rate. To calculate the Profit from the Break-Even Rate, you must divide B-E by the complement of the Targeted Profit. If the Target Profit is 20%, divide B-E by its complement of 80%. The result is your Billing Rate.

### Analysis by Example:

#### **Assumptions:**

1. Labor: \$20.00 per hour
2. Payroll Benefits Factor:  $(\text{Payroll Benefits} \div \text{Direct Labor}) = 35\%$
3. Net Overhead (Indirect Expenses  $\div$  Direct Labor) = 110%
4. Target Profit:  $20\% (1+2+3) \div 80\%$ , the complement of the desired profit percentage

Where,

Billing Rate = Hourly Labor x (Benefits Factor+Net Overhead) +Hourly Labor + Profit,  
then,

$$\$20.00 \times (35\%+110\%) = \$20.00 \times 145\% = \mathbf{\$29.00 \text{ (Overhead Cost)}}$$

and,

$$\$15.50 + \$20.00 = \mathbf{\$35.50 \text{ (Break-Even Cost)}}. \text{ This is the cost to the firm for a } \$20/\text{hr. salary.}$$

Then,

To add the Profit to the B-E Cost: divide the B-E Cost by the complement of the Targeted Profit %:  $\$35.50 \div 80\% = \mathbf{\$44.38 \text{ (Billing Rate)}}$

Therefore, for a \$20.00 per hour salary, with a 145% firm-wide overhead rate and a 20% Profit included, the Billing Rate would be  $\$35.50+\$8.88 =\$44.38$  .



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**PAGE TWO**

**To check:**

Multiply the Billing Rate by the Targeted Profit % ( $\$44.38 \times 20\%$ ) = \$8.88 Profit.

If you subtract the Profit from the Billing Rate, you get the Break-Even Rate ( $\$44.38 - \$8.88 = \$35.50$ ).

**Comment:**

If you were to multiply the B-E Rate by 20%, (which is a 'Mark-Up') instead of dividing its complement of 80%, you would get ( $\$35.50 \times 20\%$ ), or \$7.10, which is \$1.78, less than the Targeted Profit of \$8.88 (or  $\$1.78 / \$8.88 = <20\%>$  less Profit)