Salaries and Analytics

Last Modified on 09/24/2023 12:36 pm MDT

Salaries and Analytics

You have two choices of how salaried employees impact analytics.

Option 1

100% of salary shows as **Salary** in **Weekly Analytics.** See *Enter Salaries*

Total Week				Monday - Saturday	
	2022	Budget	Scheduled	Schd WTD	Actual
Sales	$0		$ 35,100	$31,100	$ 28,407
Hours	0		1,250	1,068	1,043
OT Hours	0		11.8	10.3	9.7
$ Hourly	$0		$17,135	$14,643	$15,958
$ OT Premium	$0		$76	$67	$66
$ Hourly + OT	$0		$17,211	$14,710	$16,023
% Hourly + OT	0%	0	49.0%	47.3%	56.4%
Training / Ops Hours	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
$ Training / Ops	$0		$0	$0	$0
% Training / Ops	0%	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% Total Hourly	0.0%		49.0%	47.3%	56.4%
$ Salary	$0		$5,231	$4,484	$4,484
% Salary	0.0%	0%	14.9%	14.4%	15.8%
$ Total Salary + Hourly	$0		$22,441	$19,194	$20,507
% Total Salary + Hrly	0.0%		63.9%	61.7%	72.2%
SPLH	$0.00		$28.09	$29.13	$27.23
Hours with Sales					75
WTD Transactions:637 Guests:1,227 — Week 2022 Transactions: N/A Guests: N/A					

Option 2

Allow salaried employees to impact your **Hourly-Labor Analytics** when they work scheduled floor shifts.

> *Scenario: A manager makes $45,000 annually. Some days she works scheduled shifts on the floor. On those days, Hourly Labor is consequently light, making it hard to maintain clean hourly analytics. If the full weight of her salary were to be added to the days that she works the floor, then those days would appear high, again making it hard to maintain clean analytics. Finally, if a salary is flat-lined across all days, then labor efficiency or inefficiency is exaggerated.*

Teamwork's Solution: For analytic purposes, allow for the input of an **Hourly Floor Wage**, so that a salaried employee looks like a typical employee for **Hourly-Labor Analytics** when they work a floor shift. **Salaried** analytics will accordingly tie to the portion of an employee's salary that was not worked as floor hours. Thus, a business can ascertain its true cost of management.

Compare the following analytics below in **Table B** to the un-manipulated analytics in **Table A**; in both cases a manager worked 40 hours on the floor. In **Table A**, with the salaried **Option 1** above, **$ Salary** is $700. In **Table B**, which sets the salaried employee's **Floor Wage** at $10/hour, you can see that the labor is divided between **$**

Hourly at $400 and **$ Salary** at $300.

(Note: the analytic manipulation has no impact on payroll.)

Table A

Total Week	Budget	Scheduled	Monday - Saturday Schd WTD	Actual
Sales		$0	$7,000	$7,000
Hours		0	40	40
OT Hours		0.0	0.0	0.0
$ Hourly		$0	$0	$0
$ OT Premium		$0	$0	$0
$ Hourly + OT		$0	$0	$0
% Hourly + OT	0	0%	0%	0%
Training / Ops Hours		0.0	0.0	0.0
$ Training / Ops		$0	$0	$0
% Training / Ops	0%	0%	0%	0%
% Total Hourly		0%	0%	0%
$ Salary		$0	$700	$700
% Salary	0%	0%	10%	10%
$ Total Salary + Hourly		$0	$700	$700
% Total Salary + Hrly		0%	10%	10%
SPLH		$0.00	$175.00	$175.00

Table B

Total Week	Budget	Scheduled	Monday - Saturday Schd WTD	Actual
Sales		$0	$7,000	$7,000
Hours		0	40	40
OT Hours		0.0	0.0	0.0
$ Hourly		$0	$400	$400
$ OT Premium		$0	$0	$0
$ Hourly + OT		$0	$400	$400
% Hourly + OT	0	0%	5.7%	5.7%
Training / Ops Hours		0.0	0.0	0.0
$ Training / Ops		$0	$0	$0
% Training / Ops	0%	0%	0%	0%
% Total Hourly		0%	5.7%	5.7%
$ Salary		$0	$300	$300
% Salary	0%	0%	4.3%	4.3%
$ Total Salary + Hourly		$0	$700	$700
% Total Salary + Hrly		0%	10%	10%
SPLH		$0.00	$175.00	$175.00

To Enter Salary with a Floor Wage for Option 2

In the **Salary/Wages** tab of an employee's profile, add a **Hourly Floor Wage** to the **Annual Salary** entry.