Milwaukee County Compensation Transformation Project

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Rena Somersan
Managing Principal, Newport

## Zascensus <br> NEWPORT

Our Combined
Strength and Scale

## Collectively, we will serve more than 15 million people across the U.S.

## Industry Leaders

Complementary business models and capabilities
 policies (COLI/BOLI)

| $140,000+$ | Non-qualified <br> retirement plan <br> participant accounts | Government savings <br> accounts $(529$, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ABLE, and SFRP) |  |  |

## Project Team

## Experience:

- 35+ years combined compensation experience
- Rena has 13 years client projects state-side; 13 international
- Heidi has worked in Healthcare and cross-industry


## Specializing In:

- Workforce and Executive compensation analysis \& plan design to support organizational goals and objectives


## Industry Expertise:

- Local Government
- Healthcare
- Not-for-Profit
- Education
- Manufacturing
- Professional Services
- Organ Procurement Organizations
- Banking \& Finance
- Cooperatives
- Distribution \& Supply Chain
- Information Technology


Rena Somersan, MBA
Managing Principal
Compensation Consulting Services


Heidi Leedle Associate Consultant

## Current Scope of Work and Accomplishments to Date

| Steps | Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Information and Data Gathering |
| 2 | Education and Coalition Building with the Cabinet around <br> the Compensation Project |
| 3 | Job Analysis and External Benchmarking |
| 4 | Consolidation of Salary Schedules |
| 5 | Model out the Cost Impact of Fixing Compression Issues |

- Market data for the Trades were pulled in 2020 and adjustments were made to be more market competitive
- Pandemic-related pause in late 2020 through 2021
- Administrative and Clerical benchmark roles have been market priced in 2022 and are waiting for next steps


## Our Understanding: Current Structure Situation

- Milwaukee County currently has ~295 different salary grades
- The current salary schedule has grades 1-38 with potentially different variations of each grade 01 versus 01 IM or 01P and all have varying numbers of steps
- There are ~990 unique position titles currently within these grades for $\sim 4300$ active employees
- Movement of schedules/ranges has been inconsistent
- Step schedules have been adjusted most (not all) years consistent with the standard increases determined according to County budget each year
- Non-represented employees HAVE NOT moved consistently since 2014 from step to step over the years (as a step schedule is designed for) This makes having a step schedule irrelevant
- Employees typically get increases in the step schedule with equity increases which are highly individualized and are perceived to benefit the "squeaky wheel"
- Verification of range placement using market data has been done on a case-by-case basis


## Current Structure Situation (continued)

- There are varying numbers of steps in each grade but the differentials between steps is inconsistent
- Example:

| $0271-D C$ | 01 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $0271-D C$ | 02 |  |
| 16.75 |  |  |
| $0271-D C$ | 03 |  |
| $\$ 16.78$ |  |  |
| $0271-D C$ | 04 |  |
| $\$ 17.75$ |  |  |

Step 01 to 02 is $\$ 0.03$ but
Step 02 to 03 is $\$ 0.49$ (2.9\%)

There are only 4 steps in this schedule, which equate to a difference of $\$ 1.00$ - this does not allow for much differentiation between employees in the same job to account for years of experience, skill-level, performance, etc.

## Current Structure Situation (continued)

- The inconsistency of employees' step progression creates difficulty when bringing in new employees
- New jobs are placed onto the Schedules/Ranges based on market however historically grade assignments may not be properly tied to market
- New hires are often brought in at advanced steps due to competitive reasons; causing problems (compression) when current employees are still at Step 1 or 2 after several years with the organization
- This leads to dissatisfied and disengaged employees who may become flight risks. Flight risks can be addressed through urgent salary requests or equity increases, but budget does not allow for the average workers that make up the majority of Milwaukee County employees to receive regular step increases.
- Inconsistent practices put the organization at risk - pay practices legally must be consistent, must not discriminate and must not be arbitrary. A pay philosophy should be established and followed consistently, otherwise employees can feel devalued and may leave the organization, not to mention the legal risks it can pose to the organization
- Milwaukee County Engagement Surveys have consistently identified compensation as a problem area


## Best Practice Structure Development

A structure is like a scaffold that creates an expression of orderly pay progression within an organization.

Pay structures allow an organization to align pay with the marketplace and stay competitive with the "going rate" for jobs.

Pay structures allow an organization to control costs by stipulating the "maximum" that an organization will pay for a job.

Pay structures are a good management tool to understand how jobs across the organization align from a vertical and horizontal hierarchical perspective (i.e. internal equity, consistent across the enterprise).

An organization's pay programs, when explained well, enhance employee engagement and the feeling of being paid fairly.

## Best Practice Structure Development Guidelines

Once the range midpoint or "line of best fit" is finalized, salary range design principles are applied to create ranges around the line. Below is a graphical illustration


Grades

## Example Structure

| Pay <br> Grade | Minimum | Midpoint | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | $\$ 24,100$ | $\$ 28,900$ | $\$ 33,700$ |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | $\$ 27,800$ | $\$ 33,350$ | $\$ 38,900$ |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | $\$ 31,900$ | $\$ 38,300$ | $\$ 44,700$ |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | $\$ 35,090$ | $\$ 42,130$ | $\$ 49,170$ |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | $\$ 41,300$ | $\$ 50,600$ | $\$ 59,900$ |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | $\$ 47,500$ | $\$ 58,200$ | $\$ 68,900$ |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | $\$ 54,600$ | $\$ 66,900$ | $\$ 79,200$ |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | $\$ 62,900$ | $\$ 77,050$ | $\$ 91,200$ |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | $\$ 70,800$ | $\$ 88,500$ | $\$ 106,200$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\$ 81,400$ | $\$ 101,750$ | $\$ 122,100$ |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\$ 93,600$ | $\$ 117,000$ | $\$ 140,400$ |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | $\$ 107,700$ | $\$ 134,650$ | $\$ 161,600$ |

## Each Grade is a Market Competitive Range



| Entry: | The lowest salary that a company should pay for a given job. Typically <br> employees with little to no experience are paid near the entry of the range. |
| :---: | :--- |
| Midpoint: | Rate of pay that a fully qualified, fully competent performer could <br> reasonably expect to earn in the competitive marketplace to perform the <br> exact same job from day one (or one requiring comparable skills/abilities). |
| Maximum: | The highest salary that a company is willing to pay for a given job. Typically <br> employees who are well seasoned and excellent performers are paid <br> between the midpoint and maximum. |

## Market Comparison Best Practices

- Jobs have a market value which places the job into a range but once the range maximum is reached, the job does not continue to increase in value.
- Market data should be gathered from a multitude of sources to "represent" the broader marketplace for talent. Published salary survey sources as well as relevant public sector comparators make up a "market rate."
- The surveys describe jobs in generalities with blurbs we call DESCRIPTORS. In matching jobs at the County to the surveys we select matches that would cover approximately $70 \%$ of the duties and responsibilities. This is considered a valid market match. (see example below)
- An organization should try to benchmark approximately $50 \%$ of their roles and the rest would be SLOTTED



## Positioning Jobs Into a Grade

## Grade 6



Midpoint

## Next Steps

Develop salary structure with grades and pay ranges and build-out job families that allow the market data to "place" the jobs in the correct / consistent grades

Gather Market Data to determine pay in the marketplace.
Move and consolidate jobs to an appropriate placement on the new salary structure, remaining as COST NEUTRAL as possible

Start prepping communication and implementation plan

Utilize the structure to pinpoint true problem areas

## Questions?

## Presented by Rena Somersan

Managing Principal
Compensation Consulting Services
rena.somersan@newportgroup.com
414-312-8189

# NEWPORT <br> retirement services 

