

County Wide Compensation Investment in Human Capital

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Nicola Sapp Deputy County Administrator



Presentation Overview

- ▶ El Paso County Human Capital
 - History
 - Comprehensive Compensation Study
 - Pay for Performance/Cost of Living
 - Summary



Investment in Human Capital

- ▶ El Paso County is a service based organization
- Well trained and experienced workforce critical to provide services
- Even with innovative solutions and maximizing technology
 - ▶ 62% of the 2017 Budget is Personnel
 - Currently have 2,715 Full-Time Employee (FTEs)
- Human Capital is the backbone of our organization



Investment in Human Capital History

- El Paso County Employees have historically been paid less than our peers
- During the Great Recession, the extensive cuts compounded the issue
 - ▶ 2006-2009 Budget Reductions
 - Personnel was hit the hardest
 - Reduction in force of over 12%
 - ▶ Elimination of 195 positions and froze another 100
 - Employee's individual workloads increased
 - □ Maintained Compliancy with mandated services
 - Morale dropped to an all time low

Investment in Human Capital History

- November 2013
 - Coming out of the Great Recession, significant personnel issues began to impact operations
 - After years of carrying additional workloads,
 - Staff took on an even greater load to effectively address and respond to three natural disasters
 - □ Burnout and fatigue set in
 - □ Losing employees in key positions
 - ☐ Things slipping through the cracks
 - Board of County Commissioners (BoCC) gave direction to perform a detailed Comprehensive Compensation Study to determine inequities by individual position

November 2013

- ▶ El Paso County contracted with Mountain States Employer's Council (MSEC) to identify comparable positions within the "Front Range Extra"
 - Public Sector Comparison Cities, Towns and Counties along the Front Range from Fort Collins to Pueblo
 - For some technical positions, comparisons to the private sector were necessary where there was not enough comparable data in the public sector
- Process was so lengthy, it took almost two years to complete



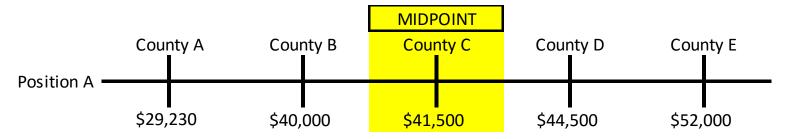
Reviewed 2,128 positions

- Compared job duties and functions within each job descriptions
 - Identified comparable positions
- 2. Compared Pay Ranges for each of those positions
 - 1. Pay Ranges varied depending on location within the Front Range
 - Inherently addresses cost of living, comparable salary ranges in major Colorado cities:

Metro Denver	100%
Fort Collins	94%
Colorado Springs	93%
Pueblo	89%



2. Took the average of all salaries within that position to arrive at the "Midpoint"



- Developed a pay range based on the salary average and requirements of the position
 - The new range established the "Minimum" and "Maximum" by position
 - 2. Similar to a bell curve, the methodology took the "Midpoint" and established an appropriate Minimum and Maximum Range
 - Discounting the outliers



Study Results:

Compensation Below Mininum:

- Identified 810 positions (or 38%) are below minimum
- As much as 32.6% below the minimum

Compensation Below Midpoint:

- Identified significant deficiencies when compared to midpoint
 - In 2015, Additional \$16.4M (in aggregate) to get from Minimum to Midpoint



- For 2016 BoCC addressed compensation below Minimum
 - Brought all employees to "at least minimum" comparative pay
 - Provided an additional 2% Pay for Performance
 - Started to adjustment from Minimum to Midpoint
- For 2017 BoCC established a multi-year plan to step employees from Minimum to Midpoint
 - ▶ Phase I of 5 Implemented \$1.6M across the board 2% in 2017



- Considerations of Multi-year Plan to Adjust from Minimum to Midpoint
 - I. Implementation would be complete by 2021
 - Comparative Salary Data will be 6 years old
 - If Salary Ranges only move by a minimal 1.5% throughout that timeframe, we will still be 9% below
 - Does not take into consideration Pay for Performance and Cost of Living
 - I. Still need to reward high performers and attempt to maintain a cost of living



- Considerations of Five Year Plan to Adjust from Minimum to Midpoint
 - 3. Does not address the impact of changing economic conditions
 - □ When unemployment is down- demand for specialized and highly skilled positions increases
 - □ Not just competing with other government agencies
 - □ Losing staff to private sector
 - □ Need to compete is increased as we continue to lose institutional knowledge
 - ☐ Hiring and Retention Issues
 - □ Public Works- Highway is losing staff to construction companies
 - □ Planning and Community Development losing Inspectors to private sector
 - □ Information Technology has 74 FTEs authorized and has only been able to fill 59
 - County-wide top candidates for positions are declining offers and accepting positions elsewhere



- Considerations of Five Year Plan to Adjust from Minimum to Midpoint
 - 3. Does not address the changing economic conditions
 - Turnover Rates are increasing

Turnover Rates	
2010	9.5%
2011	11.0%
2012	11.6%
2013	12.0%
2014	11.9%
2015	13.3%
2016	13.7%
2017	13.8%



Investment in Human Capital Cost of Living / Pay for Performance

- In order to retain high performing employees
 - Also need to award high performers through a Pay-for-Performance
 - Provide Cost of Living adjustments so we do not continue to slip further behind

Projected 2018 Salary Increases		
Metro Denver	3.0%	
Boulder/Longmont	3.0%	
Northern Colorado	3.4%	
Colorado Springs	3.0%	
Pueblo	2.7%	
Colo. Western Slope	2.8%	
Resort Areas	3.2%	
All Colorado	3.1%	



Investment in Human Capital Summary

Establishment of Financial Roadmap

- Promotes Collaboration
- Provides a Clear Direction
- Improved our Bond Ratings
- Enhances Citizen Confidence in the Fiscal Management of El Paso County as evidenced by strong support of our initiatives at the polls
- Identifies an effective strategy to Invest in Human Capital
- Important to maintain the strategy



Questions?

