

## **Introduction**

Employee compensation is one of the largest financial commitments for any municipality. Understanding how salaries, overtime, and benefits evolve across different departments allows leaders to manage resources, identify inefficiencies, and improve fairness. This report analyzes payroll data from the City and County of San Francisco to uncover spending patterns, cost drivers, and structural disparities.

## **Problem Statement**

The City of San Francisco faces challenges in ensuring fair and efficient employee compensation across departments. Pay disparities, rising overtime costs, and inconsistent benefits allocation can affect workforce satisfaction and strain public budgets.

## **Objectives**

1. Break down total compensation into salary, benefits, and overtime components.
2. Compare compensation patterns across organization groups, departments, and job families.
3. Identify departments with high overtime reliance or unusual benefit ratios.
4. Provide data-driven insights to support staffing, budgeting, and policy changes.

## **Target Audience**

- City administrators and finance departments
- HR and policy makers focused on pay fairness
- Citizens interested in government spending transparency

## **Dataset Description**

### **Dataset Source**

- 1,036,789 employee records
- Years: 2013–2025
- Real payroll data from the City of San Francisco
- Includes salary, overtime, benefits, and job details

### **Time Range**

2013–2025

## **Data Dictionary**

<b>Column Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Type</b>
<b>Year</b>	Reporting year	int
<b>Organization Group</b>	(e.g., Public Protection, Community Health)	category
<b>Department</b>	Department name	category
<b>Union</b>	Union name	category
<b>Job Family</b>	Job family name	category
<b>Job</b>	Job title	category
<b>Salaries</b>	Base salary paid	float
<b>Overtime</b>	Overtime compensation	float
<b>Other Salaries</b>	Add-ons, premium pays	float
<b>Total Salary</b>	Salaries + Other Salaries + Overtime	float
<b>Retirement</b>	City retirement contributions	float
<b>Health/Dental</b>	Health benefit value	float
<b>Other Benefits</b>	Misc. benefits	float
<b>Total Benefits</b>	Retirement + Health + Other benefits	float
<b>Total Compensation</b>	Total Salary + Total Benefits	float
<b>Overtime %</b>	Overtime ÷ Total Salary	float
<b>Benefits %</b>	Total Benefits ÷ Total Compensation	float
<b>Pay-to-Benefit Ratio</b>	Total Salary ÷ Total Benefits	float
<b>Overtime Ratio</b>		float

## **Data Handling & Preparation**

- Removed leading/trailing spaces

- Converted all monetary columns to numeric
- Handled missing values
- Recalculated important metrics
- Removed duplicated employee entries
- Filtered unrealistic outliers

## **Analysis and Findings**

### **Total Compensation Patterns**

- Public Protection consistently has the highest total compensation.
- Public Works follow.

### **Overtime Patterns**

- Overtime is highly concentrated in a few departments:
  - **Fire Department**
  - **Sheriff's Department**
  - **Police**

These departments show structural reliance on overtime.

### **Benefits Structure**

- Benefits remain stable but vary widely across job families.

## **Recommendations**

### **Target Overtime-Heavy Departments**

- Review staffing models for Fire, Sheriff, and Health.
- Consider hiring to offset reliance on overtime.

### **Standardize Benefit Structures**

- Adjust benefit packages for departments with unusually low benefit percentages.

### **Department-Level Budget Monitoring**

- Public Protection should be monitored more closely because changes there strongly affect citywide totals.

### **Limitations and Assumptions**

- Missing hours worked prevents productivity analysis.
- Overtime may be influenced by emergencies not reflected in the data.
- Job titles change over time; grouping may not be perfect.

### **References**

- San Francisco Open Data Portal
- Project guidelines document