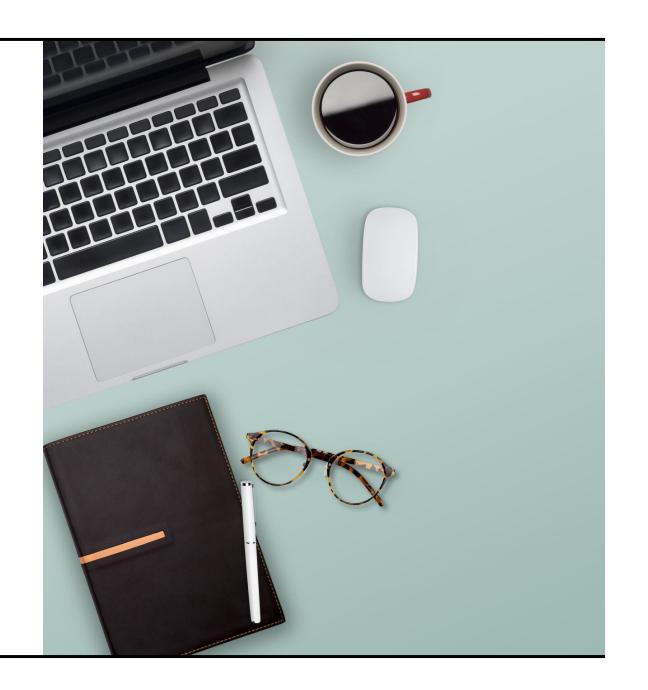
# Salary Negotiations

Mark Johnson



## About myself...

- ➤ Retired in 2012 from the U.S. Navy
- > From Columbus Ohio but reside in Kissimmee (Orlando), FL
- Currently serving as the Quality Engineering & Control (QEC) Director at Leidos, Health & Civil Sector (H&CS)
- ➤ I did not negotiate the salary for my 1<sup>st</sup> post military job

Salary negotiation starts at the very beginning of the process – when applying for positions!



At some point in the job application process, whether in the application itself, initial screening questions sent to you through email, or during the interview, you will be asked......

# What Are Your Salary Expectations?



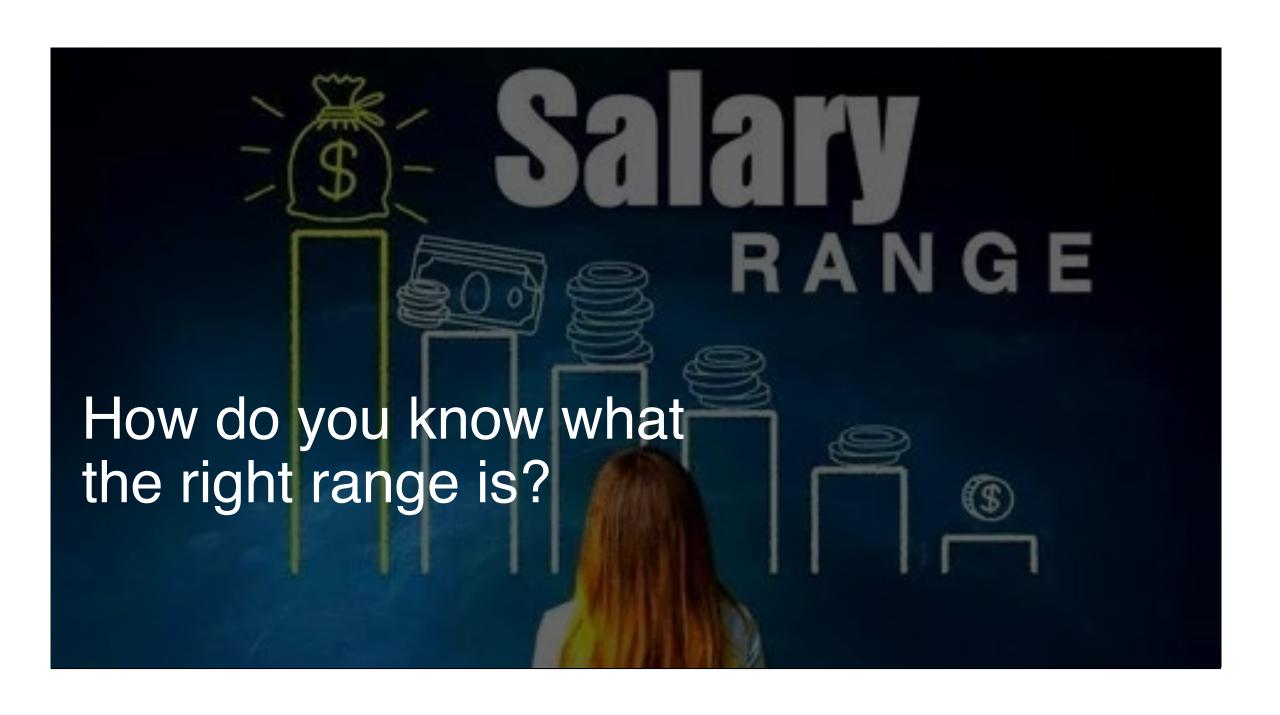


No matter how you are asked, you need to be ready with the right answer. Never put a single \$\$ amount or the word negotiable. Enter a range based on what you believe the position you applied for might pay but include the additional value you bring to the table.



Why is this important?

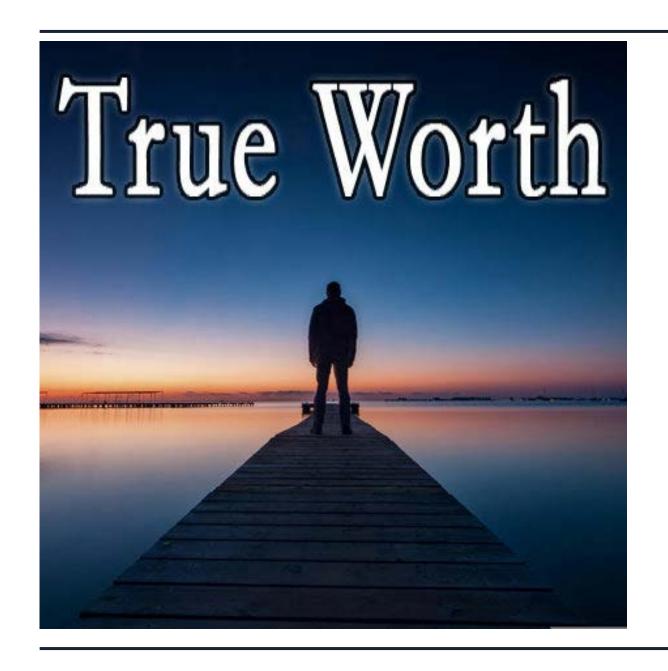
The word "Negotiable" might lead people to believe you don't know your own value. Entering a single \$ might miss the mark and take you out of the game. In you put the wrong range amount – a potential combination of both above.



A current employee you know might be able to help but more than likely you need to do your research on the internet.

You want to search for a median income:

- The type of work (quality, program management, procurement, etc.)
- Location (be exact as salary changes from one zip code to the other)
- Clearance
- Any other factors that could get help give a fairly close estimate.



So - what is your true worth?

Understand that you are more than your degrees, your certifications, and your skill sets.
What else do you bring to the table?

If you served in the military, or in a military family, you have developed skills that are sought after in the corporate world which include discipline, administrative and, of course, leadership.

#### Then you create your range based on:

- Posted salary range
- What you believe the job will offer would be
- What you believe is your true value



#### Example:

You determined that the median income +10% for that position = \$100k. But you really want/need \$120k.

Make your range \$90 - \$130k.

Note: If you put \$110 - \$130k as a range, you will not make it to the offer or even the interview.

### \$10k below the median, \$10k above what you want!!

I always tell people – "Get the job first and worry about salary later." You can always turn down a low offer, but you must get the offer first to be able to turn it down.

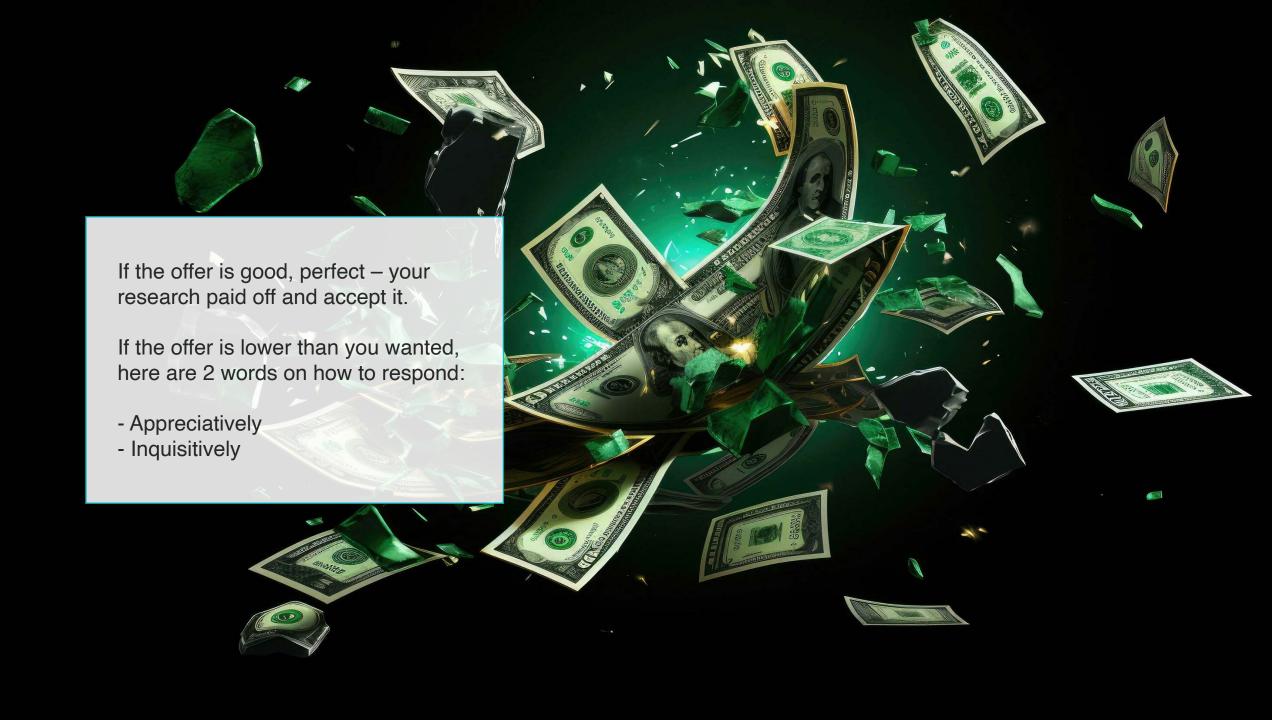


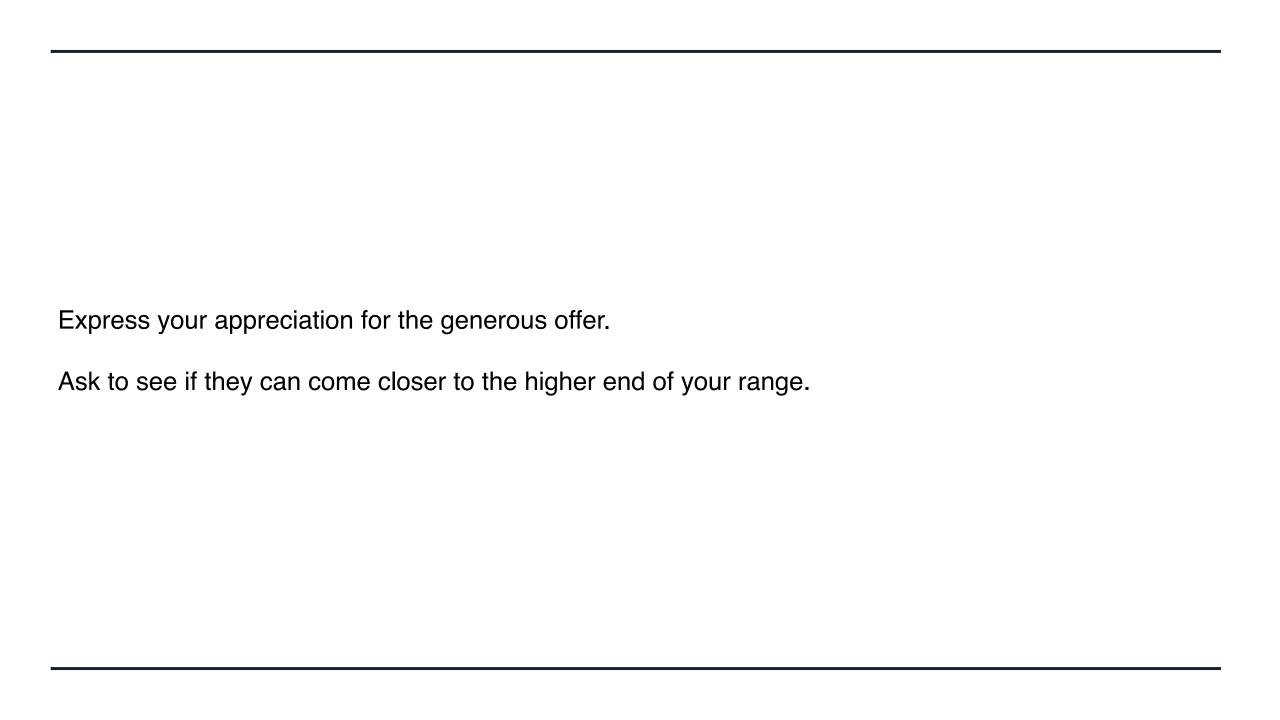
#### Congratulations!

You have passed the:

- Application Review
- Screening Questions
- Interview(s)

Now comes the offer (either verbally or written).
If the offer is written, it typically includes paid holidays, vacation days, all benefits – which needs to be considered when accepting, rejecting or negotiating an offer.

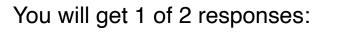




#### Example:

"Thank you so much for this generous offer. I did think it would be closer to the higher end of my range. Is there anyway you can come up some?"





- 1. This is as high as we can go because of .....
- 2. A counteroffer.

At that point, the decision is yours.





But before rejecting an offer, consider the following:

- Other benefits offered besides salary
- The company's size
- The company's culture and values
- The ability for you to grow in the company

All of these might lead you to accept a lower offer with the knowledge that it's a great company with lots of room for promotion

