

John Keel, CPA State Auditor

An Annual Report on

Classified Employee Turnover for Fiscal Year 2007

December 2007 Report No. 08-703



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> SAO Report No. 08-703 December 2007

Overall Conclusion

The statewide turnover rate for full- and part-time, classified employees at state agencies in fiscal year 2007 was 17.4 percent, based on a total of 25,356 voluntary and involuntary separations.

The 17.4 percent turnover rate is a 10.1 percent increase in the turnover rate compared to fiscal year 2006 (15.8 percent) and the highest turnover rate in the last five years.

However, excluding involuntary separations and retirements decreases the statewide turnover rate to 10.8 percent. This rate is often considered a "true" turnover rate because it reflects "preventable" turnover.

Employee turnover can be both negative and positive. Negatives include the associated costs of turnover, such as training and orientation of new employees, recruitment and selection of new employees, leave payout to departing employees, and lower productivity in the workplace during the time that a position is vacant and during the time that a new employee is learning the job.

However, some turnover will always occur and is normal for any organization. Turnover can create positive outcomes for employers because they can replace low-performing employees with highperforming employees. There is often a financial benefit gained as a result of the difference in the salary paid to an experienced employee who separates from an agency versus the salary paid to a new employee who takes the departing employee's position. However, when organizations start losing their high-performing, highly skilled, and experienced employees, turnover may begin to negatively affect the organizations' business operations. Scope

The scope of this report included classified regular full- and part-time employees in state agencies during fiscal year 2007. This report does not include data from institutions of higher education.

Interagency transfers are excluded from most turnover calculations in this report because employees who transfer to other state agencies and institutions of higher education are not considered a loss to the State as a whole. The only exception is the turnover by agency calculation. In determining turnover by agency, interagency transfers are included because they are considered a loss for the agency.

Employee Types

Classified regular - An employee who is subject to the State's Position Classification Plan.

- Classified regular full-time A classified employee who works at least 40 hours per week.
- Classified regular part-time A classified employee who works fewer than 40 hours per week.

Temporary - An employee whose employment is limited in duration and established for a specific period of time.

Exempt - An employee who is exempt from the State's Position Classification Plan and whose position is listed in the General Appropriations Act.

Unclassified - An employee who is not subject to the State's Position Classification Plan.

Source: *Payroll Policies and Procedures Guide*, August 2000, Comptroller of Public Accounts.

This report was completed in accordance with Texas Government Code, Section 651.007.

For more information regarding this report, please contact Nicole Guerrero, Audit Manager, or John Keel, State Auditor, at (512) 936-9500.

Key Points

The increase in turnover during fiscal year 2007 may be a result of declining unemployment rates and the robust Texas economy.

For the past five years, there appears to have been an inverse relationship between the statewide unemployment rate and the State's voluntary turnover rate for classified regular full- and part-time employees. For example, when the statewide unemployment rate decreased, the State's turnover rate increased.

Economic forecasts reported in the Comptroller of Public Accounts' *Biennial Revenue Estimate 2008-2009* and the Perryman Group's *Perryman Report* predict that the Texas economy will continue to advance at a positive and sustainable pace. However, these reports also predict that the national economy may experience a slowdown as the energy and construction sectors decelerate and settle into more modest and sustainable growth rates. This national slowdown is expected to eventually affect the Texas economy. The statewide unemployment rate for fiscal year 2008 is projected to be 5.3 percent, which may continue to affect the State's turnover rate. Should the state's economy experience a slowdown causing unemployment to increase, it is likely the State's turnover rate will decline.

Retirements accounted for the largest increase in separations during fiscal year 2007.

The number of retirements by state employees increased 47 percent from fiscal year 2006 to fiscal year 2007. Many state employees start considering retirement when they turn 60 years old. Consequently, the 60-and-over age group, which comprises 7.4 percent of the workforce, had a higher turnover rate (18.5 percent) than the State's overall turnover rate of 17.4 percent. As the workforce ages and more employees become eligible to retire—nearly one-third of state agency employees are 50 years old or older—the State may continue to experience an increase in the number of retirements.

Voluntary turnover accounted for 75 percent of the overall turnover for the State's classified regular full- and part-time employees. The remaining 25 percent were involuntary separations (such as dismissal for cause, resignation in lieu of involuntary separation, reduction in force, death, and termination at will).

Turnover during Fiscal Year 2007 ^a						
Separation Type	Number of Separations	Percentage of Separations				
Voluntary Separations from Agency	15,769	62.2%				
Retirements	3,138	12.4%				
Total Voluntary Separations	18,907	74.6%				
Dismissal for Cause	3,596	14.2%				
Resignation in Lieu of Involuntary Separation	2,108	8.3%				
Reduction in Force	268	1.1%				
Death	225	0.9%				
Termination at Will	252	1.0%				
Total Involuntary Separations	6,449	25.4%				
Total Separations 25,356 100.0% b						
^a The voluntary separations and total se						

interagency transfers because these are not considered a loss to the State. This table does not include data from institutions of higher education.

^b Percentage rounded to equal 100 percent.

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

The Texas Youth Commission experienced the highest turnover (40.7 percent) among large state agencies.

The Juvenile Correctional Officer job classification series experienced the highest turnover rate (45.7 percent) among all job classification series. All employees in this job classification series are employed by the Texas Youth Commission. The Juvenile Correctional Officer job classification series comprises 60.4 percent of the Texas Youth Commission's total workforce.

Three health and human services agencies also experienced high turnover. The Department of Aging and Disability Services' turnover rate was 30.2 percent; the Department of Family and Protective Services had a turnover rate of 23.2 percent; and the Department of State Health Services had a turnover rate of 21.3 percent. The job classification series utilized by these three agencies also had high turnover rates, including MHMR Services Aide/Assistant/Supervisor (40.0 percent turnover rate), Protective Services Specialist (29.5 percent turnover rate), Licensed

Vocational Nurse (27.2 percent turnover rate), and Nurse (20.3 percent turnover rate).

The Department of Criminal Justice had a turnover rate of 20.2 percent. The Correctional Officer job classification series had a turnover rate of 24.1 percent.

Exit survey participation by state agencies has increased by 17.2 percent since fiscal year 2006.

The number of employees who completed an exit survey during fiscal year 2007 was 4,128. This is a 17.2 percent increase from fiscal year 2006. However, this represents only 17.6 percent of the employees who were eligible to complete the survey during fiscal year 2007.

Agencies are required to provide a separating employee with a unique identification code that the employee can use to complete the exit survey. However, there is no explicit requirement that agencies ensure employees complete an exit survey. Agencies should review their exit procedures to ensure they provide exit survey identification codes to eligible separating employees and encourage exit survey participation.

According to statewide exit survey results, the top three reasons employees reported for leaving state employment were for "better pay/benefits," "retirement," or because of "poor working conditions".

Summary of Objective, Scope, and Methodology

The objective of this review was to provide and analyze information on employee turnover and to identify the reasons cited by separating workers for leaving state employment.

The scope of this review included classified regular full- and part-time employees in Texas state agencies during fiscal year 2007. This report does not include data from institutions of higher education. The On-Line Exit Survey is offered to all state agency employees who voluntarily separate from state employment. Information pertaining to that tool may include employees outside the scope of this report (that is, temporary employees, exempt employees, and unclassified employees).

The State turnover rate is the percentage of classified regular full- and part-time state employees, excluding employees at institutions of higher education, who voluntarily and involuntarily separate from state employment. Interagency transfers are excluded from the calculation of the State's overall turnover rate because employees who transfer to other state agencies and institutions of higher education are not considered a loss to the State as a whole.

This analysis was prepared from quarterly and year-end summary information received from the Comptroller of Public Accounts' Human Resource Information

System (HRIS), the Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System (USPS), and the Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System (SPRS). The data contained in these systems are self-reported by state agencies. The data has not been independently verified by the State Auditor's Office.

The following formula was used to determine the State's turnover rate:

(Number of separations during the fiscal year Average number of classified employees during the fiscal year¹) x 100

This project was a review; therefore, the information in this report was not subjected to all the tests and confirmations that would be performed in an audit. However, the information in this report was subject to certain quality control procedures to ensure accuracy and compliance with generally accepted compensation practices.

¹ The "average number of employees" was calculated by totaling the number of classified employees (defined as someone who worked at any time during a quarter) for each quarter of fiscal year 2007 and then dividing this total by the number of quarters.

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Detailed Results

Chapter 1 Overall Turnover Rate

During fiscal year 2007, the statewide turnover rate for classified regular fulland part-time employees was 17.4 percent based on a total of 25,356 voluntary and involuntary separations, excluding interagency transfers. This is a 10.1 percent increase in the statewide turnover rate from fiscal year 2006 (15.8 percent).

Excluding involuntary separations and retirements, the state turnover rate during fiscal year 2007 was 10.8 percent, compared to 10.6 percent in fiscal year 2006. This rate is often considered more of a "true" turnover rate because it reflects "preventable" turnover.

From fiscal year 2006 to fiscal year 2007, the State experienced a 3.0 percent increase in the number of voluntary separations from state agencies. However, the largest increase in separations was the result of retirements (47.0 percent). Table 1 lists the percent change for all types of separations for fiscal years 2006 and 2007.

Separations for Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007 a							
Separation Type	Fiscal Year 2006	Fiscal Year 2007	Percent Change				
Average Headcount	144,934.50	145,721.50	0.5%				
V	oluntary Separations						
Retirements	2,135	3,138	47.0%				
Voluntary Separation from Agency	15,315	15,769	3.0%				
Total Voluntary	17,450	18,907	8.3%				
In	voluntary Separations						
Death	245	225	-8.2%				
Dismissal for Cause	2,794	3,596	28.7%				
Reduction in Force	239	268	12.1%				
Resignation in Lieu of Involuntary Separation	1,995	2,108	5.7%				
Termination at Will	182	252	38.5%				
Total Involuntary	5,455	6,449	18.2%				
Total All Separations	22,905	25,356	10.7%				

Table 1

^a The voluntary separations and total separations for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 exclude interagency transfers because these are not viewed as a loss to the State. This table does not include data from institutions of higher education.

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

The turnover rate over the past five years has fluctuated from 15.1 percent (fiscal year 2004) to 17.4 percent (fiscal year 2007) (see Figure 1). The turnover rate in fiscal year 2007 was the highest turnover rate in the last five years.

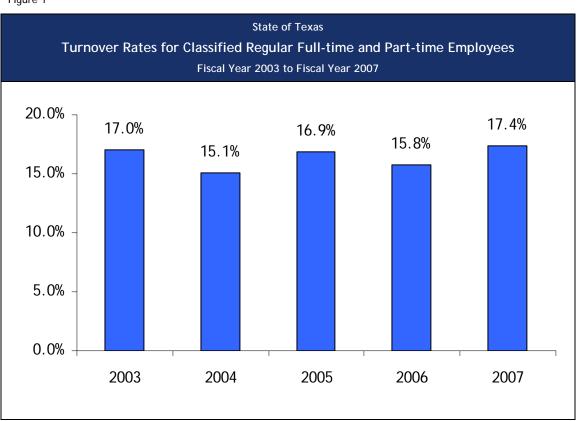


Figure 1

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Employee turnover can be both negative and positive. Negatives include the associated costs of turnover, such as training and orientation of new employees, recruitment and selection of new employees, leave payout to departing employees, and lower productivity in the workplace during the time that a position is vacant and during the time that a new employee is learning the job.

However, some turnover will always occur and is normal for any organization. Turnover can create positive outcomes for employers because they can replace low-performing employees with high-performing employees. There is often a financial benefit gained as a result of the difference in the salary paid to an experienced employee who separates from an agency versus the salary paid to a new employee who takes the departing employee's position. However, when organizations start losing their high-performing, highly skilled, and experienced employees, turnover may begin to negatively affect organizations' business operations.

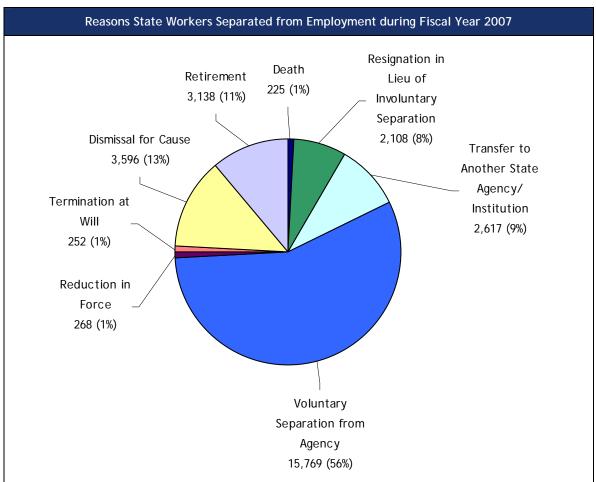
Voluntary and Involuntary Turnover

The majority of the State's classified regular full- and part-time employee separations were voluntary separations by the employee (75 percent). Involuntary separations accounted for the remaining classified regular full- and part-time employee separations (25 percent).

Voluntary separation types include: voluntary separations from the agency, retirements, and transfers to another state agency/institution. However, interagency transfers are excluded from most turnover calculations in this report because employees who transfer to other state agencies and institutions of higher education are not considered a loss to the State as a whole.

Involuntary separation types include: dismissal for cause, death, reduction in force, resignation in lieu of separation, and termination at will. Figure 2 on the next page provides information on the reasons state workers separated from employment in fiscal year 2007. Appendix 2 provides additional details on the reasons state employees separated from employment in fiscal years 2003 to 2007.





Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Comparison of State Voluntary Turnover Rate with the Texas Economy

The State experienced an increase in voluntary turnover for classified regular full- and part-time employees between fiscal years 2006 and 2007, while at the same time the unemployment rate in Texas declined.

As shown in Figure 3 on the next page, there appears to have been an inverse relationship between the statewide unemployment rate and the State's voluntary turnover rate for classified regular full- and part-time employees for four of the past five fiscal years. For example, when the State's voluntary turnover rate increased, the statewide unemployment rate decreased. The one exception is fiscal year 2006, when both the statewide unemployment and State's voluntary turnover rates decreased.

Economic forecasts reported by the Comptroller of Public Accounts' *Biennial Revenue Estimate 2008-2009* and the Perryman Group's *Perryman Report*² predict that the Texas economy will continue to advance at a positive and sustainable pace. However, these reports also predict that the national economy may experience a slowdown as the energy and construction sectors decelerate and settle into more modest and sustainable growth rates. This national slowdown is expected to eventually affect the Texas economy. The unemployment rate for fiscal year 2008 is estimated to be 5.3 percent, which may continue to affect the State's turnover rate for classified regular full- and part-time employees. Should the Texas economy experience a slowdown causing unemployment to increase, it is likely that the State's turnover rate will decline.

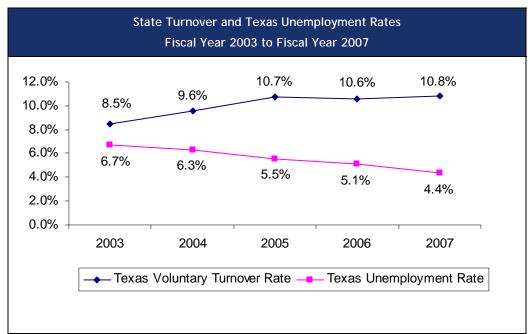


Figure 3

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System (Voluntary Turnover Rate), and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (Unemployment Rate).

² "The Long-Term Outlook for the United States, Texas, and the State's Metro Areas," *The Perryman Report*, June/July 2007, The Perryman Group. The Perryman Group issues short-term and long-term economic forecasts on a periodic basis.

This chapter provides turnover data for classified regular full- and part-time employees for several demographic categories, such as gender, age, and ethnicity. This data can provide insight into potential problems within the State and may be a valuable tool in determining retention strategies.

Separation and headcount data can be used to determine the statistical significance of turnover rates, especially for demographic categories with low headcounts. For example, a turnover rate of 33 percent is generally considered high. But if this rate is based on one employee's separation in a demographic category with three employees, the "high" turnover rate's significance is lessened.

The information provided in this chapter reflects turnover that is considered a loss to the State; therefore, separations due to a transfer to another state agency or institution of higher education are excluded. The only exception is turnover by agency. In determining turnover by agency, interagency transfers are included because they are considered a loss for the agency.

Chapter 2-A Turnover by Gender

Females have a slightly higher turnover rate (17.6 percent) than males (see Table 2). Exit survey results for fiscal year 2007 indicate that the top two reasons cited by both females and males for leaving employment with their state agencies was for better pay/benefits and retirement.

Turnover by Gender during Fiscal Year 2007						
Gender	Average Headcount	Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate	
Female	79,248.75	54.4%	13,963	55.1%	17.6%	
Male	66,472.75	45.6%	11,393	44.9%	17.1%	
Totals	145,721.50	100.0%	25,356	100.0%	17.4%	

Table 2

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Chapter 2-B Turnover by Age

The turnover rate was highest (40.4 percent) in the under-30 age group (see Table 3). Turnover for the 30-to-39 (18.1 percent) and 60-and-older age groups (18.5 percent) was higher than the overall turnover rate for classified regular full- and part-time employees (17.4 percent).

Exit survey results indicate the top reason for leaving state employment cited by employees under 25 years old was to return to school, followed by leaving for better pay/benefits. The top reason for leaving cited by employees between the ages of 25 and 49 was for better pay/benefits. For employees 50 years and older, the top reason cited for leaving was retirement.

	Turnover by Age Group during Fiscal Year 2007							
Age Group	Average Headcount	Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate			
16 to 29	21,617.25	14.8%	8,736	34.5%	40.4%			
30 to 39	33,076.50	22.7%	6,000	23.7%	18.1%			
40 to 49	42,638.25	29.3%	4,237	16.7%	9.9%			
50 to 59	37,583.75	25.8%	4,383	17.3%	11.7%			
60 to 69	10,160.50	7.0%	1,861	7.3%	18.3%			
70 or Older	611.25	0.4%	134	0.5%	21.9%			
Age Unknown	34.00	0.0%	5	0.0%	14.7%			
Totals	145,721.50	100.0%	25,356	100.0%	17.4%			

Table 3

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Chapter 2-C Turnover by Ethnicity

Blacks have the highest turnover rate (22.3 percent) of all ethnic groups (see Table 4). Hispanics and Whites both have the second highest turnover rate (16.1 percent).

Exit survey results indicate the top reason for leaving state employment cited by employees across all ethnic groups was for better pay/benefits. For those of White and Hispanic ethnicity, the second most frequently cited reason was retirement. Poor working conditions/environment was the second most frequently cited reason by Blacks for leaving state employment.

Table 4

Turnover by Ethnic Group during Fiscal Year 2007								
Ethnic Group	Average Ethnic GroupAverage HeadcountPercentage of HeadcountPercentage of SeparationsPercentage Rate							
Black	30,843.25	21.2%	6,868	27.1%	22.3%			
Hispanic	33,151.25	22.7%	5,322	21.0%	16.1%			
White	78,663.75	54.0%	12,680	50.0%	16.1%			
Other	3,063.25	2.1%	486	1.9%	15.9%			
Totals	145,721.50	100.0%	25,356	100.0%	17.4%			

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Chapter 2-D Turnover by Employee Type

Turnover by employee type is generally proportional to each employee type's representation within the State's overall workforce (see Table 5).

Tab	le	5
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	Turnover by Employee Type during Fiscal Year 2007							
Employee Type	Average Headcount	Percentage of Headcount	Total Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate			
Classified Regular Full- Time Employees	143,620.50	98.6%	24,617	97.1%	17.1%			
Classified Regular Part- Time Employees	2,101.00	1.4%	739	2.9%	35.2%			
Totals	145,721.50	100.0%	25,356	100.0%	17.4%			

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Chapter 2-E Turnover by Salary Schedule

Classified Salary Schedules

Schedule A - Administrative support, maintenance, technical, and paraprofessional jobs.

Schedule B - Primarily professional and managerial positions.

Schedule C - Law enforcement positions.

Employees in Salary Schedule A experienced the highest turnover rate (21.8 percent) within the State's three classified salary schedules (see Table 6). The State's law enforcement schedule (Salary Schedule C) experienced the lowest turnover rate (6.0 percent).

Table 6

1	Turnover by Classified Salary Schedule during Fiscal Year 2007							
Salary Schedule	Average Headcount	Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate			
А	78,762.25	54.0%	17,199	67.8%	21.8%			
В	62,504.25	42.9%	7,888	31.1%	12.6%			
С	4,455.00	3.1%	269	1.1%	6.0%			
Totals	145,721.50	100.0%	25,356	100.0%	17.4%			

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Chapter 2-F

Turnover by General Appropriations Act Article

Health and Human Services had the highest turnover rate (20.0 percent) among all General Appropriations Act articles (see Table 7). The Health and Human Services turnover rate is affected by the high turnover rate among the MHMR Services Aide/Assistant/Supervisor class series (40.0 percent). Public Safety and Criminal Justice had the second highest turnover rate (19.4 percent) among General Appropriation Act articles. The Public Safety and Criminal Justice turnover rate is affected by the high turnover rate among the Correctional Officer class series (45.7 percent). Also, the Judiciary had a turnover rate (18.4 percent) that was higher than the average turnover rate for classified regular full- and part-time employees (17.4 percent). However, the Judiciary turnover rate is influenced by the large number of court law clerk positions, which are positions that are typically one-year appointments.

Turnover by General Appropriations Act Article during Fiscal Year 2007							
Article	Average Headcount	Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate		
I - General Government	9,523.50	6.5%	1,383	5.5%	14.5%		
II - Health and Human Services	48,558.50	33.3%	9,694	38.2%	20.0%		
III - Education	2,031.25	1.4%	226	0.9%	11.1%		
IV - Judiciary	664.75	0.5%	122	0.5%	18.4%		
V - Public Safety and Criminal Justice	54,864.50	37.7%	10,621	41.9%	19.4%		
VI - Natural Resources	8,152.75	5.6%	921	3.6%	11.3%		
VII - Business and Economic Development	18,510.50	12.7%	1,994	7.9%	10.8%		
VIII - Regulatory	3,415.75	2.3%	395	1.6%	11.6%		
Totals	145,721.50	100.0%	25,356	100.0%	17.4%		

Table 7

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Chapter 2-G Turnover by Agency

The Texas Youth Commission experienced the highest turnover rate (40.7 percent), excluding state agencies with fewer than 1,000 employees, during fiscal year 2007. Table 8 provides turnover rates (including interagency transfers) for agencies with 1,000 or more employees. Appendix 3 provides turnover rates for all state agencies.

Selected state agency turnover rates for fiscal year 2007 may have been affected by the consolidation of some information technology operations to the Texas Data Center, which resulted in the elimination of some information technology positions.

	Turnover by Agency during Fiscal Year 2007 (Excludes those with fewer than 1,000 employees)							
Agency	Average Headcount	Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate			
694 - Texas Youth Commission	4,647.50	3.2%	1,890	6.8%	40.7%			
539 - Department of Aging and Disability Services	15,178.75	10.4%	4,581	16.4%	30.2%			
530 - Department of Family and Protective Services	9,841.00	6.8%	2,284	8.2%	23.2%			
537 - Department of State Health Services	12,393.75	8.5%	2,637	9.4%	21.3%			
696 - Department of Criminal Justice	40,624.25	27.9%	8,206	29.3%	20.2%			
302 - Office of the Attorney General	4,202.75	2.9%	739	2.6%	17.6%			
320 - Texas Workforce Commission	2,923.00	2.0%	478	1.7%	16.4%			
454 - Department of Insurance ^a	1,634.50	1.1%	260	0.9%	15.9%			
529 - Health and Human Services Commission	7,951.75	5.5%	1,120	4.0%	14.1%			
802 -Parks and Wildlife Department	2,909.00	2.0%	405	1.4%	13.9%			
304 - Comptroller of Public Accounts	2,780.75	1.9%	336	1.2%	12.1%			
582 - Commission on Environmental Quality	2,926.25	2.0%	345	1.2%	11.8%			
601 - Department of Transportation	14,923.00	10.2%	1,615	5.8%	10.8%			
538 - Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services	3,193.25	2.2%	343	1.2%	10.7%			
405 - Department of Public Safety	8,162.50	5.6%	802	2.9%	9.8%			

^a The 80th Legislature approved the transfer of 23 employees from the Department of Insurance to the Office of Injured Employee Counsel.

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Table 8

Chapter 2-H Turnover by Occupational Category

The Social Services occupational category had the highest turnover rate (26.2 percent), followed by the Criminal Justice occupational category (23.7 percent). Both occupational categories account for 59.2 percent of the State's total separations. Table 9 provides turnover rates for occupational categories.

Turnover by	Occupational	Category during	g Fiscal Year 200	77	
Occupational Category	Average Headcount	Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate
Accounting, Auditing, and Finance	5,120.25	3.5%	475	1.9%	9.3%
Administrative Support	17,840.50	12.2%	2,248	8.9%	12.6%
Criminal Justice	33,874.00	23.2%	8,033	31.7%	23.7%
Custodial and Domestic	4,186.75	2.9%	865	3.4%	20.7%
Education	149.00	0.1%	32	0.1%	21.5%
Employment	1,060.50	0.7%	185	0.7%	17.4%
Engineering and Design	9,283.50	6.4%	1,094	4.3%	11.8%
Human Resources	1,230.25	0.8%	120	0.5%	9.8%
Information Technology	4,874.25	3.3%	764	3.0%	15.7%
Inspectors and Investigators	2,028.00	1.4%	232	0.9%	11.4%
Insurance	1,029.75	0.7%	107	0.4%	10.4%
Land Surveying, Appraising, and Utilities	295.25	0.2%	32	0.1%	10.8%
Law Enforcement	4,455.00	3.1%	269	1.1%	6.0%
Legal	2,799.50	1.9%	386	1.5%	13.8%
Library and Records	215.75	0.1%	23	0.1%	10.7%
Maintenance	3,729.50	2.6%	473	1.9%	12.7%
Medical and Health	5,186.50	3.6%	986	3.9%	19.0%
Natural Resources	2,590.00	1.8%	249	1.0%	9.6%
Office Services	219.00	0.2%	22	0.1%	10.0%
Planning, Research, and Statistics	558.00	0.4%	66	0.3%	11.8%
Procedures and Information	581.00	0.4%	68	0.3%	11.7%
Program Management	14,676.25	10.1%	1,279	5.0%	8.7%
Property Management and Purchasing	1,772.50	1.2%	177	0.7%	10.0%
Public Safety	1,044.75	0.7%	156	0.6%	14.9%
Safety	281.00	0.2%	35	0.1%	12.5%
Social Services	26,640.75	18.3%	6,980	27.5%	26.2%
Totals	145,721.50	100.0%	25,356	100.0%	17.4%

Table 9

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Chapter 2-I Turnover by Job Classification Series

The Juvenile Correctional Officer job classification series had the highest turnover rate (45.7 percent) in fiscal year 2007 among all job classification series. Seventeen job classification series had turnover rates of 20.0 percent or higher.

The Texas Workforce Commission predicts that food service workers, registered nurses, personal care aides, custodians, and teacher assistants will be among the 25 jobs categories that will have the highest number of openings between the years 2004 and 2014. These positions within the State had turnover rates of more than 20.0 percent. Consequently, the State may continue to experience high turnover rates among these positions.

Table 10 lists the job classification series (excluding those with fewer than 100 employees) with a turnover rate of 20.0 percent or higher. Appendix 4 provides turnover rates for all job classification series.

			ring Fiscal Year 2 00 employees)	:007	
Job Classification Series	Average Headcount	Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate
Juvenile Correctional Officer	2,808.00	1.9%	1,282	5.1%	45.7%
MHMR Services Aide/Assistant/Supervisor	9,809.25	6.7%	3,919	15.5%	40.0%
Food Service Worker	803.25	0.6%	293	1.2%	36.5%
Engineering Aide	492.75	0.3%	161	0.6%	32.7%
Protective Services Specialist	4,999.75	3.4%	1,475	5.8%	29.5%
Licensed Vocational Nurse	1,147.25	0.8%	312	1.2%	27.2%
Laundry Worker	117.75	0.1%	32	0.1%	27.2%
Cook	332.00	0.2%	84	0.3%	25.3%
Correctional Officer	25,247.25	17.3%	6,079	24.0%	24.1%
Case Manager	745.25	0.5%	177	0.7%	23.8%
Database Administrator ^a	142.75	0.1%	31	0.1%	21.7%
Teacher Aide	149.00	0.1%	32	0.1%	21.5%
Correctional Transportation Officer	121.50	0.1%	26	0.1%	21.4%
Custodian	1,028.25	0.7%	220	0.9%	21.4%
Nurse	1,745.25	1.2%	355	1.4%	20.3%

Table 10

Turnover by Job Classification Series during Fiscal Year 2007 (Excludes those with fewer than 100 employees)									
Average Job Classification SeriesPercentage HeadcountPercentage of 									
Network Specialist ^a	628.50	0.4%	126	0.5%	20.0%				
Employment Specialist	748.50	0.5%	150	0.6%	20.0%				
a									

^a Turnover for the Database Administrator and Network Specialist job classification series may have been influenced by the outsourcing of some information technology services under the State's data consolidation project.

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Chapter 2-J Turnover by Equal Employment Opportunity Category

Description of Job Categories

The Equal Employment Opportunities (EEO) Act requires state and local governments to file an EEO-4 report on a biennial basis. Within the EEO reporting requirements, employees must be counted by sex and race/ethnic category for each of the eight occupational categories.

Definitions of the occupational categories are located on page 5 of the following Web site: http://docmsp.com/Pdfs/EEO4.pdf.

The Service - Maintenance equal employment opportunity (EEO) category had the highest turnover rate (35.4 percent), followed by the Protective Service Workers category (23.7 percent) among EEO categories (see Table 11). The Service -Maintenance EEO category includes workers who perform duties that result in or contribute to the comfort, convenience, hygiene, or safety of the general public or that contribute to the upkeep and care of buildings, facilities, or grounds of public property. Employees falling within this category include MHMR services aides, assistants, and supervisors. The Protective Service Workers EEO category includes

occupations in which workers are entrusted with public safety, security, and protection, such as correctional officers.

Τι	Turnover by EEO Category during Fiscal Year 2007										
EEO Category	Average Headcount	Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate						
Administrative Support	15,791.25	10.8%	2,114	8.3%	13.4%						
Elected Officials Staff ^a	1.75	0.0%	2	0.0%	114.3%						
Officials and Administrators	4,114.75	2.8%	389	1.5%	9.5%						
Paraprofessionals	9,530.25	6.5%	1,281	5.1%	13.4%						
Professionals	45,960.00	31.5%	5,139	20.3%	11.2%						
Protective Service Workers	39,465.50	27.1%	9,336	36.8%	23.7%						
Service - Maintenance	13,587.25	9.3%	4,809	19.0%	35.4%						
Skilled Craft Workers	6,959.50	4.8%	858	3.4%	12.3%						

Table 11

Turnover by EEO Category during Fiscal Year 2007										
EEO Category		Average Headcount	Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate				
Technicians		10,311.25	7.1%	1,428	5.6%	13.8%				
	Totals	145,721.50	100.0%	25,356	100.0%	17.4%				

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Chapter 2-K Turnover by Length of State Service

Employees with fewer than five years of state service had the highest turnover rate (32.2 percent) compared to employees with five years or more of state service (10.1 percent). Table 12 lists turnover rates by length of state service.

Tabl	e 1	2
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Turr	nover by Length	of State Servic	e during Fiscal	Year 2007	
Length of State Service	Average Headcount	Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate
Fewer than 2 years	26,823.25	18.4%	11,038	43.5%	41.2%
2 to 4.99 Years	21,256.25	14.6%	4,467	17.6%	21.0%
5 to 9.99 Years	31,515.50	21.6%	3,757	14.8%	11.9%
10 to 14.99 Years	25,977.00	17.8%	2,207	8.7%	8.5%
15 to 19.99 Years	18,437.25	12.7%	1,318	5.2%	7.1%
20 to 24.99 Years	11,354.75	7.8%	1,035	4.1%	9.1%
25 to 29.99 Years	6,723.25	4.6%	929	3.7%	13.8%
30 to 34.99 Years	2,799.00	1.9%	466	1.8%	16.6%
Greater than 35 Years	821.50	0.6%	129	0.5%	15.7%
Unknown	13.75	0.0%	10	0.0%	72.7%
Totals	145,721.50	100.0%	25,356	100.0%	17.4%

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Chapter 2-L Turnover by Region and County

The West Texas region experienced the highest turnover rate (26.4 percent) among all regions of the state. The Capital region, which has the largest number of employees, experienced a turnover rate of 13.2 percent during fiscal year 2007. Table 13 on the next page provides turnover rates by region.

Sixty-nine counties experienced turnover rates greater than the overall statewide turnover rate of classified regular full- and part-time employees of 17.4 percent. Appendix 5 provides turnover rates for all Texas counties.

	Turnover by	Region during F	iscal Year 2007		
Region	Average Headcount	Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate
01 - Alamo	8,610.00	5.9%	1,614	6.4%	18.7%
02 - Capital	37,348.75	25.6%	4,921	19.4%	13.2%
03 - Central Texas	11,256.50	7.7%	2,480	9.8%	22.0%
04 - Coastal Bend	5,612.50	3.9%	1,022	4.0%	18.2%
05 - Gulf Coast	22,414.50	15.4%	4,091	16.1%	18.3%
06 - High Plains	7,470.50	5.1%	1,326	5.2%	17.7%
07 - Metroplex	13,999.75	9.6%	2,494	9.8%	17.8%
08 - Northwest Texas	9,287.00	6.4%	1,803	7.1%	19.4%
09 - South Texas Border	5,502.75	3.8%	663	2.6%	12.0%
10 - Southeast Texas	7,310.50	5.0%	1,590	6.3%	21.7%
11 - Upper East Texas	9,139.25	6.3%	1,732	6.8%	19.0%
12 - Upper Rio Grande	3,057.50	2.1%	377	1.5%	12.3%
13 - West Texas	4,711.00	3.2%	1,243	4.9%	26.4%
14 - Other	1.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Totals	145,721.50	100.0%	25,356	100.0%	17.4%

Table 13

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Exit Surveys

Texas Government Code, Section 651.007, requires state agencies (excluding institutions of higher education) to provide an opportunity to complete an exit survey to employees who voluntarily leave state employment. The survey provides employees with a mechanism that allows them to record their reasons for leaving state employment in their own words. Agencies receive reports summarizing employees' reasons for leaving each quarter. During fiscal year 2007, 4,128 employees at state agencies (excluding institutions of higher education) completed the state employee on-line exit survey. This represents 17.6 percent of the employees who were eligible to complete the survey.

Table 14 provides a summary of the reasons that employees cited for leaving state employment in fiscal years 2006 and 2007. Appendix 6 provides the overall results of the exit surveys completed during fiscal year 2007.

Table 14

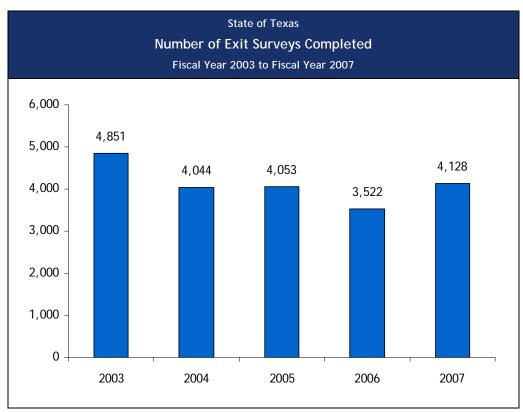
Reasons Cited in Exit Surveys for Leaving State Employment										
	Fiscal Y	'ear 2006	Fiscal Ye	ar 2007						
Reason for Leaving	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Exit Survey Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Exit Survey Response						
Better Pay/Benefits	819	23.3%	1,009	24.4%						
Retirement	412	11.7%	643	15.6%						
Poor working conditions/environment (for example, safety, work-related stress, and/or workload issues)	456	12.9%	483	11.7%						
Issues with my supervisor/Issues with the employees I supervise	318	9.0%	386	9.4%						
No or little career opportunities	350	9.9%	364	8.8%						
Personal or family health	226	6.4%	287	7.0%						
Enter/Return to school	227	6.4%	283	6.9%						
Relocation (self, spouse, companion)	266	7.6%	237	5.7%						
Location/Transportation issues	108	3.1%	102	2.5%						
Child care/Elder care issues	101	2.9%	87	2.1%						
Other	82	2.3%	82	2.0%						
Inadequate training	35	1.0%	54	1.3%						
Relationship with co-workers	50	1.4%	45	1.1%						
Self-employment	41	1.2%	38	0.9%						
Inadequate work resources	31	0.9%	28	0.7%						
Totals	3,522	100.0%	4,128	100.0%						

Source: State Auditor's Office - State of Texas Employee Exit Survey.

As the information in Table 15 on the next page shows, the actual number of exit surveys completed by eligible employees has increased by 17.2 percent since fiscal year 2006. Agencies are required to provide a separating

employee a unique identification code that the employee can use to complete the exit survey. However, there is no explicit requirement that agencies ensure employees complete an exit survey. Agencies should review their exit procedures to ensure they provide exit survey identification codes to eligible separating employees and encourage exit survey participation.

Table 15



Source: State Auditor's Office - State of Texas Employee Exit Survey.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Objective, Scope, and Methodology

Objective

The objective of this review was to provide and analyze information on employee turnover and to identify the reasons cited by separating workers for leaving state employment.

Scope

The scope of this review included classified regular full- and part-time employees in state agencies during fiscal year 2007. This report does not include data from institutions of higher education. The On-Line Exit Survey is offered to all employees who voluntarily separate from state employment. Information pertaining to that tool may include employees outside the scope of this report (that is, temporary employees, exempt employees, and unclassified employees).

Methodology

The state turnover rate is the percentage of classified regular full- and parttime state employees, excluding employees at institutions of higher education, who voluntarily and involuntarily separate from the State.

Interagency transfers are excluded from the calculation of the State's overall turnover rate because employees who transfer to other state agencies and institutions of higher education are not considered a loss to the State as a whole. However, in determining turnover rates by agency, these transfers are included because they are considered a loss for the agency.

This analysis was prepared from quarterly and year-end summary information received from the Comptroller of Public Accounts' Human Resource Information System (HRIS), the Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System (USPS), and the Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System (SPRS). The data contained in these systems are self-reported by state agencies. The data has not been independently verified by the State Auditor's Office. The following formula was used to determine the State's turnover rate:

 Number of separations during the fiscal year
 x 100

 Average number of classified employees during the fiscal year³
 x 100

The Employee Exit Survey is an online system to provide employees who separate voluntarily an opportunity to give feedback about their reasons for leaving state employment. In fiscal year 2007, a total of 4,128 employees completed the exit survey. This number includes all employee types (that is, classified full-time, classified part-time, non-classified full-time, and non-classified part-time).

Agency-specific exit survey results (for example, reasons for leaving and exit survey statistics) are provided to agencies on a quarterly basis.

Project Information

Fieldwork was conducted from October 2007 through November 2007. This project was a review; therefore, the information in this report was not subjected to all the tests and confirmations that would be performed in an audit. However, the information in this report was subject to certain quality control procedures to ensure accuracy and compliance with generally accepted compensation practices.

The following members of the State Auditor's Office staff performed the field work for this report:

- Juliette Torres, CCP, PHR (Project Manager)
- Stacey Robbins McClure, MBA, PHR
- Debra Serrins (Information Technology Systems Support)
- Charles P. Dunlap, Jr., CPA (Quality Control Reviewer)
- Nicole Guerrero, MBA, CGAP (Audit Manager)

³ The "average number of employees" was calculated by totaling the number of classified employees (defined as someone who worked at any time during a quarter) for each quarter of fiscal year 2007 and then dividing this total by the number of quarters.

Appendix 2 Reasons State Employees Separated from Employment during Fiscal Years 2003-2007

Table 16 provides a summary of the reasons state employees separated from employment for fiscal years 2003 through 2007. Interagency transfers are included in the results for Table 16.

		Po	asons State F	Employees Se	narated fro	m Employme	ant			
		ĸc		al Years 200			5111			
	Fiscal Ye	ar 2007	Fiscal Yea	ar 2006	Fiscal Year 2005		Fiscal Year 2004		Fiscal Year 2003	
Reason for Separation	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Separations	Percentage of Separations
Voluntary Separation from Agency	15,769	56.37%	15,315	58.89%	15,439	55.72%	13,888	22.76%	12,788	46.53%
Transfer to Another Agency	2,617	9.36%	3,100	11.92%	3,290	11.87%	39,089	64.05%	1,864	6.78%
Retirement	3,138	11.22%	2,135	8.21%	3,953	14.27%	3,060	5.01%	6,860	24.96%
Total Voluntary Turnover	21,524	76.95%	20,550	79.02%	22,682	81.87	56,037	91.82%	21,512	78.28%
Dismissal for Cause	3,596	12.86%	2,794	10.74%	2,758	9.95%	2,619	4.29%	2,770	10.08%
Resignation in Lieu of Separation	2,108	7.54%	1,995	7.67%	1,728	6.24%	1,618	2.65%	1,546	5.63%
Reduction in Force	268	0.96%	239	0.92%	98	0.35%	379	0.62%	1,243	4.52%
Death	225	0.80%	245	0.94%	225	0.81%	191	0.31%	237	0.86%
Termination at Will	252	0.90%	182	0.70%	215	0.78%	183	0.30%	174	0.63%
Total Involuntary Turnover	6,449	23.05%	5,455	20.98%	5,024	18.13%	4,990	8.18%	5,970	21.72%
Total Separations	27,973	100.00%	26,005	100.00%	27,706	100.00%	61,027	100.00%	27,482	100.00%

Table 16

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Table 17 provides information on classified regular full- and part-time employee turnover by state agency, excluding institutions of higher education. These totals include interagency transfers, because they are considered a loss for the agency.

Selected state agency turnover rates may have been affected by the consolidation of some information technology operations to the Texas Data Center, which resulted in the elimination of some information technology positions.

		Employee	Turnover by	State Agen	cy during Fisc	al Year 2007	а		
Agency	Involuntary Separations	Involuntary Turnover Rate	Voluntary Separations	Voluntary Turnover Rate	Retirements	Retirement Turnover Rate	Average Annual Headcount	Total Separations	Total Turnover Rate
201 - Supreme Court of Texas	0	0.0%	22	35.8%	1	1.6%	61.50	23	37.4%
211 - Court of Criminal Appeals	0	0.0%	12	19.1%	1	1.6%	62.75	13	20.7%
212 - Texas Judicial Council Court Administration	6	3.4%	12	6.7%	4	2.2%	178.25	22	12.3%
213 - Office of State Prosecuting Attorney	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4.00	0	0.0%
221 - First Court of Appeals District, Houston	1	2.6%	13	33.8%	0	0.0%	38.50	14	36.4%
222 - Second Court of Appeals District, Fort Worth	0	0.0%	7	21.5%	0	0.0%	32.50	7	21.5%
223 - Third Court of Appeals District, Austin	1	3.7%	5	18.5%	1	3.7%	27.00	7	25.9%
224 - Fourth Court of Appeals District, San Antonio	0	0.0%	6	21.8%	0	0.0%	27.50	6	21.8%
225 - Fifth Court of Appeals District, Dallas	0	0.0%	3	6.5%	0	0.0%	46.00	3	6.5%
226 - Sixth Court of Appeals District, Texarkana	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13.00	0	0.0%
227 - Seventh Court of Appeals District, Amarillo	0	0.0%	3	17.9%	1	6.0%	16.75	4	23.9%
228 - Eighth Court of Appeals District, El Paso	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	14.00	2	14.3%

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Table 17

		Employee	Turnover by	State Agen	cy during Fisc	al Year 2007	а		
Agency	Involuntary Separations	Involuntary Turnover Rate	Voluntary Separations	Voluntary Turnover Rate	Retirements	Retirement Turnover Rate	Average Annual Headcount	Total Separations	Total Turnover Rate
229 - Ninth Court of Appeals District, Beaumont	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16.00	0	0.0%
230 - Tenth Court of Appeals District, Waco	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	13.00	2	15.4%
231 - Eleventh Court of Appeals District, Eastland	0	0.0%	1	6.8%	1	6.8%	14.75	2	13.6%
232 - Twelfth Court of Appeals District, Tyler	0	0.0%	1	8.2%	0	0.0%	12.25	1	8.2%
233 - Thirteenth Court of Appeals District, Corpus Christi	4	15.4%	3	11.5%	0	0.0%	26.00	7	26.9%
234 - Fourteenth Court of Appeals District, Houston	1	2.6%	13	34.4%	0	0.0%	37.75	14	37.1%
242 - State Commission on Judicial Conduct	0	0.0%	2	14.8%	0	0.0%	13.50	2	14.8%
243 - State Law Library	0	0.0%	1	10.3%	2	20.5%	9.75	3	30.8%
300 - Trusteed Programs within the Office of the Governor	1	0.8%	20	16.9%	1	0.8%	118.00	22	18.6%
301 - Office of the Governor	1	0.7%	44	29.2%	3	2.0%	150.75	48	31.8%
302 - Office of the Attorney General	83	2.0%	587	14.0%	69	1.6%	4,202.75	739	17.6%
303 - Building and Procurement Commission	10	2.5%	147	37.4%	11	2.8%	393.25	168	42.7%
304 - Comptroller of Public Accounts	34	1.2%	197	7.1%	105	3.8%	2,780.75	336	12.1%
305 - General Land Office	11	1.9%	32	5.4%	10	1.7%	593.00	53	8.9%
306 - Library and Archives Commission	4	2.0%	26	12.8%	5	2.5%	203.25	35	17.2%
307 - Secretary of State	4	1.6%	29	11.9%	4	1.6%	243.25	37	15.2%
312 - Securities Board	3	3.2%	12	12.8%	3	3.2%	94.00	18	19.1%
313 - Department of Information Resources	12	5.3%	18	8.0%	8	3.5%	225.75	38	16.8%
320 - Texas Workforce Commission	83	2.8%	278	9.5%	117	4.0%	2,923.00	478	16.4%

		Employee	Turnover by	State Agen	cy during Fisc	al Year 2007	а		
Agency	Involuntary Separations	Involuntary Turnover Rate	Voluntary Separations	Voluntary Turnover Rate	Retirements	Retirement Turnover Rate	Average Annual Headcount	Total Separations	Total Turnover Rate
323 - Teacher Retirement System	7	1.5%	33	7.3%	10	2.2%	453.50	50	11.0%
325 - Fire Fighters' Pension Commissioner	0	0.0%	1	14.8%	0	0.0%	6.75	1	14.8%
327 - Employees Retirement System	14	4.8%	32	11.0%	7	2.4%	291.00	53	18.2%
329 - Real Estate Commission	1	1.2%	12	14.0%	4	4.7%	86.00	17	19.8%
332 - Department of Housing and Community Affairs	4	1.4%	17	6.1%	3	1.1%	280.50	24	8.6%
333 - Office of State- Federal Relations	0	0.0%	3	57.1%	0	0.0%	5.25	3	57.1%
337 - Board of Tax Professional Examiners	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3.00	1	33.3%
338 - Pension Review Board	0	0.0%	1	15.4%	0	0.0%	6.50	1	15.4%
347 - Public Finance Authority	0	0.0%	1	7.3%	0	0.0%	13.75	1	7.3%
352 - Bond Review Board	0	0.0%	2	24.2%	0	0.0%	8.25	2	24.2%
356 - Ethics Commission	1	2.9%	7	20.4%	1	2.9%	34.25	9	26.3%
357 - Office of Rural Community Affairs	1	1.4%	8	11.4%	4	5.7%	70.25	13	18.5%
359 - Office of Public Insurance Counsel	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	14.00	1	7.1%
360 - State Office of Administrative Hearings	0	0.0%	7	6.5%	3	2.8%	107.00	10	9.3%
362 - Texas Lottery Commission	1	0.3%	24	7.6%	4	1.3%	313.75	29	9.2%
364 - Health Professions Council	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2.00	0	0.0%
370 - Residential Construction Commission	0	0.0%	3	9.6%	0	0.0%	31.25	3	9.6%
401 - Adjutant General's Department	27	4.4%	73	11.8%	10	1.6%	617.50	110	17.8%
403 - Veterans Commission	12	3.7%	48	14.8%	14	4.3%	323.25	74	22.9%
405 - Department of Public Safety	32	0.4%	592	7.3%	178	2.2%	8,162.50	802	9.8%

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	Employee Turnover by State Agency during Fiscal Year 2007 ^a								
Agency	Involuntary Separations	Involuntary Turnover Rate	Voluntary Separations	Voluntary Turnover Rate	Retirements	Retirement Turnover Rate	Average Annual Headcount	Total Separations	Total Turnover Rate
407 - Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	41.50	2	4.8%
409 - Commission on Jail Standards	1	6.5%	4	25.8%	0	0.0%	15.50	5	32.3%
411 - Commission on Fire Protection	0	0.0%	5	16.0%	1	3.2%	31.25	6	19.2%
448 - Office of Injured Employee Counsel	3	2.9%	10	9.5%	2	1.9%	105.00	15	14.3%
450 - Department of Savings and Mortgage Lending	0	0.0%	6	10.4%	0	0.0%	57.75	6	10.4%
451 - Department of Banking	1	0.6%	15	9.1%	1	0.6%	165.00	17	10.3%
452 - Department of Licensing and Regulation	5	2.0%	32	12.9%	4	1.6%	248.50	41	16.5%
454 - Department of Insurance ^C	32	2.0%	184	11.3%	44	2.7%	1,634.50	260	15.9%
455 - Railroad Commission	16	2.3%	62	8.9%	26	3.7%	700.00	104	14.9%
456 - State Board of Plumbing Examiners	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	22.00	1	4.5%
457 - Board of Public Accountancy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	43.00	0	0.0%
458 - Alcoholic Beverage Commission	16	2.4%	48	7.2%	16	2.4%	662.25	80	12.1%
459 - Board of Architectural Examiners	0	0.0%	3	12.5%	0	0.0%	24.00	3	12.5%
460 - Board of Professional Engineers	3	10.0%	2	6.7%	2	6.7%	30.00	7	23.3%
464 - Board of Professional Land Surveying	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	4.00	1	25.0%
466 - Office of Consumer Credit Commissioner	0	0.0%	6	11.2%	1	1.9%	53.75	7	13.0%
469 - Credit Union Department	1	4.3%	1	4.3%	0	0.0%	23.00	2	8.7%
472 - Structural Pest Control Board	1	3.4%	32	109.4%	1	3.4%	29.25	34	116.2%

	Employee Turnover by State Agency during Fiscal Year 2007 ^a									
Agency	Involuntary Separations	Involuntary Turnover Rate	Voluntary Separations	Voluntary Turnover Rate	Retirements	Retirement Turnover Rate	Average Annual Headcount	Total Separations	Total Turnover Rate	
473 - Public Utility Commission of Texas	0	0.0%	29	16.7%	2	1.2%	173.50	31	17.9%	
475 - Office of Public Utility Counsel	0	0.0%	4	23.2%	0	0.0%	17.25	4	23.2%	
476 - Racing Commission	2	2.5%	6	7.4%	2	2.5%	81.25	10	12.3%	
477 - Commission on State Emergency Communications	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	0	0.0%	23.00	1	4.3%	
479 - State Office of Risk Management	2	1.7%	19	15.7%	3	2.5%	120.75	24	19.9%	
481 - Board of Professional Geoscientists	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6.00	0	0.0%	
503 - Texas Medical Board	4	3.1%	23	17.7%	5	3.9%	129.75	32	24.7%	
504 - Texas State Board of Dental Examiners	1	3.7%	4	14.7%	2	7.3%	27.25	7	25.7%	
507 - Texas Board of Nursing	1	1.2%	19	23.0%	0	0.0%	82.50	20	24.2%	
508 - Board of Chiropractic Examiners	0	0.0%	2	26.7%	1	13.3%	7.50	3	40.0%	
512 - Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	3.00	1	33.3%	
513 - Funeral Service Commission	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10.00	0	0.0%	
514 - Optometry Board	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6.25	0	0.0%	
515 - Board of Pharmacy	0	0.0%	3	5.3%	5	8.9%	56.25	8	14.2%	
520 - Board of Examiners of Psychologists	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11.00	0	0.0%	
527 - Cancer Council	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	6.00	1	16.7%	
529 - Health and Human Services Commission	138	1.7%	775	9.7%	207	2.6%	7,951.75	1,120	14.1%	
530 - Department of Family and Protective Services	224	2.3%	1,944	19.8%	116	1.2%	9,841.00	2,284	23.2%	
533 - Executive Council of Physical and Occupational Therapy Examiners	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	17.00	2	11.8%	

		Employee	Turnover by	State Agen	cy during Fisc	al Year 2007	а		
Agency	Involuntary Separations	Involuntary Turnover Rate	Voluntary Separations	Voluntary Turnover Rate	Retirements	Retirement Turnover Rate	Average Annual Headcount	Total Separations	Total Turnover Rate
537 - Department of State Health Services	637	5.1%	1,730	14.0%	270	2.2%	12,393.75	2,637	21.3%
538 - Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services	44	1.4%	237	7.4%	62	1.9%	3,193.25	343	10.7%
539 - Department of Aging and Disability Services	1,570	10.3%	2,699	17.8%	312	2.1%	15,178.75	4,581	30.2%
551 - Department of Agriculture	2	0.4%	61	12.6%	10	2.1%	485.50	73	15.0%
554 - Animal Health Commission	1	0.5%	19	9.4%	11	5.4%	202.75	31	15.3%
578 - Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	0	0.0%	2	19.5%	1	9.8%	10.25	3	29.3%
580 - Water Development Board	8	2.9%	29	10.6%	10	3.7%	273.75	47	17.2%
582 - Commission on Environmental Quality	34	1.2%	259	8.9%	52	1.8%	2,926.25	345	11.8%
592 - Soil and Water Conservation Board	0	0.0%	6	9.6%	4	6.4%	62.50	10	16.0%
601 - Department of Transportation	231	1.5%	1,024	6.9%	360	2.4%	14,923.00	1,615	10.8%
665 - Juvenile Probation Commission	0	0.0%	5	8.0%	1	1.6%	62.25	6	9.6%
694 - Texas Youth Commission	554	11.9%	1,267	27.3%	69	1.5%	4,647.50	1,890	40.7%
696 - Department of Criminal Justice	2,426	6.0%	4,949	12.2%	831	2.0%	40,624.25	8,206	20.2%
701 - Texas Education Agency	6	0.7%	90	9.8%	15	1.6%	917.50	111	12.1%
771 - School for the Blind and Visually Impaired	3	1.0%	31	10.0%	6	1.9%	308.50	40	13.0%
772 - School for the Deaf	9	2.6%	49	13.9%	8	2.3%	351.75	66	18.8%
802 - Parks and Wildlife Department	91	3.1%	232	8.0%	82	2.8%	2,909.00	405	13.9%
808 - Historical Commission	4	3.5%	14	12.1%	4	3.5%	115.25	22	19.1%
809 - Preservation Board	17	7.9%	69	32.2%	1	0.5%	214.00	87	40.7%
813 - Commission on the Arts	0	0.0%	5	28.2%	0	0.0%	17.75	5	28.2%

Employee Turnover by State Agency during Fiscal Year 2007 ^a									
Agency	Involuntary Separations	Involuntary Turnover Rate	Voluntary Separations	Voluntary Turnover Rate	Retirements	Retirement Turnover Rate	Average Annual Headcount	Total Separations	Total Turnover Rate
907 - Comptroller - State Energy Conservation Office	0	0.0%	2	10.0%	1	5.0%	20.00	3	15.0%
Totals	6,449	4.4%	18,386	12.6%	3,138	2.2%	145,721.50	27,973	19.2%

^a Turnover rates in this table include interagency transfers because separations are considered a loss for the agency.

^b House Bill 3560 (80th Legislature) transferred the Building and Procurement Commission's procurement, training and compliance, historically underutilized business (HUB) program, travel procurement, fleet management, and support services to the Comptroller of Public Accounts and changed the agency's name to the Texas Facilities Commission effective September 1, 2007.

^C The 80th Legislature approved the transfer of 23 employees from the Department of Insurance to the Office of Injured Employee Counsel.

^d House Bill 2458 (80th Legislature) abolished the Texas Structural Pest Control Board and transferred its powers, duties, functions, programs, and activities to the Department of Agriculture effective September 1, 2007.

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Appendix 4 Turnover by Job Classification Series

Table 18 provides a summary of turnover by job classification series.

Table 18

	Turnover by Job	Classification S	eries			
	Fiscal	Year 2007				
Occupational Category	Job Classification Series	Average Headcount	Percentage of Workforce	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnove Rate
Accounting,	Accountants	1,523.50	1.0%	123	0.5%	8.1%
Auditing, and Finance	Accounting Technicians	264.00	0.2%	30	0.1%	11.49
	Accounts Examiners	826.25	0.6%	72	0.3%	8.7
	Auditors	1,222.25	0.8%	139	0.5%	11.4
	Budget Analysts	308.50	0.2%	24	0.1%	7.8
	Chief Investment Officers	2.75	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
	Chief Traders	1.75	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
	Financial Analysts	92.75	0.1%	4	0.0%	4.3
	Financial Examiners	331.50	0.2%	32	0.1%	9.7
	Investment Analysts	24.00	0.0%	3	0.0%	12.5
	Portfolio Managers	53.50	0.0%	4	0.0%	7.5
	Reimbursement Officers	78.00	0.1%	6	0.0%	7.7
	Taxpayer Compliance Officers	384.25	0.3%	35	0.1%	9.1
	Traders	7.25	0.0%	3	0.0%	41.4
	Totals for Accounting, Auditing, and Finance	5,120.25	3.5%	475	1.9%	9.3
Administrative	Administrative Technicians/Assistants	10,843.00	7.4%	1,166	4.6%	10.8
Support	Clerks	6,046.75	4.1%	959	3.8%	15.9
	Customer Service Representatives	357.50	0.2%	69	0.3%	19.3
	Executive Assistants	509.25	0.3%	46	0.2%	9.0
	Receptionists	84.00	0.1%	8	0.0%	9.5
	Totals for Administrative Support	17,840.50	12.2%	2,248	8.9%	12.6
Criminal Justice	Agriculture Specialists	113.00	0.1%	16	0.1%	14.2
	Assistant Wardens/Wardens	184.25	0.1%	22	0.1%	11.9
	Correctional Officers	25,247.25	17.3%	6,079	24.0%	24.1
	Correctional Transportation Officers	121.50	0.1%	26	0.1%	21.4
	Counsel Substitutes	102.50	0.1%	7	0.0%	6.8
	Industrial Specialists	415.00	0.3%	46	0.2%	11.
	Juvenile Correctional Officers	2,808.00	1.9%	1,282	5.1%	45.7
	Parole Officers	1,783.50	1.2%	253	1.0%	14.2

	Turnover by Job	Classification S	eries			
	Fiscal	Year 2007				
Occupational Category	Job Classification Series	Average Headcount	Percentage of Workforce	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate
	Senior Correctional Officers	3,099.00	2.1%	302	1.2%	9.7%
	Totals for Criminal Justice	33,874.00	23.2%	8,033	31.7%	23.7%
Custodial and	Barbers/Cosmetologists	21.75	0.0%	5	0.0%	23.0%
Domestic	Canteen Managers	11.00	0.0%	1	0.0%	9.1%
	Cooks	332.00	0.2%	84	0.3%	25.3%
	Custodial Managers	37.50	0.0%	3	0.0%	8.0%
	Custodians	1,028.25	0.7%	220	0.9%	21.4%
	Food Service Managers	1,012.00	0.7%	130	0.5%	12.8%
	Food Service Workers	803.25	0.6%	293	1.2%	36.5%
	Groundskeepers	111.00	0.1%	15	0.1%	13.5%
	Laundry Managers	706.00	0.5%	82	0.3%	11.6%
	Laundry Workers	117.75	0.1%	32	0.1%	27.2%
	Sewing Room Workers/Supervisors	6.25	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Totals for Custodial and Domestic	4,186.75	2.9%	865	3.4%	20.7%
Education	Teacher Aides	149.00	0.1%	32	0.1%	21.5%
	Totals for Education	149.00	0.1%	32	0.1%	21.5%
Employment	Employment Specialists	748.50	0.5%	150	0.6%	20.0%
	Unemployment Insurance Claims Examiners	290.50	0.2%	33	0.1%	11.49
	Unemployment Insurance Specialists	21.50	0.0%	2	0.0%	9.3%
	Totals for Employment	1,060.50	0.7%	185	0.7%	17.4%
Engineering and	Architects	57.50	0.0%	1	0.0%	1.7%
Design	Directors	1.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	District Engineers	5.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Drafting Technicians	11.00	0.0%	3	0.0%	27.3%
	Engineering Aides	870.75	0.6%	69	0.3%	7.9%
	Engineering Assistants	492.75	0.3%	161	0.6%	32.7%
	Engineering Specialists	15.25	0.0%	4	0.0%	26.2%
	Engineering Technicians	2,082.50	1.4%	180	0.7%	8.6%
	Engineers	5,691.75	3.9%	663	2.6%	11.6%
	Graphic Designers	44.75	0.0%	7	0.0%	15.6%
	Project Design Assistants	11.25	0.0%	6	0.0%	53.3%
	Totals for Engineering and Design	9,283.50	6.4%	1,094	4.3%	11.8%
Human Resources	Human Resources Assistants/Specialists	688.00	0.5%	63	0.2%	9.2%
	Training Assistants/Specialists	542.25	0.4%	57	0.2%	10.5%
	Totals for Human Resources	1,230.25	0.8%	120	0.5%	9.8%

	Turnover by Jo	b Classification S	eries			
	Fisca	l Year 2007				
Occupational Category	Job Classification Series	Average Headcount	Percentage of Workforce	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate
Information	Business Continuity Coordinator	7.50	0.0%	1	0.0%	13.3%
Technology	Computer Operations Supervisors	23.75	0.0%	7	0.0%	29.5%
	Computer Operators	78.75	0.1%	46	0.2%	58.4%
	Computer Records Clerks	19.25	0.0%	5	0.0%	26.0%
	Data Base Administrators	142.75	0.1%	31	0.1%	21.7%
	Data Entry Operators	277.25	0.2%	48	0.2%	17.3%
	Network Specialists	628.50	0.4%	126	0.5%	20.0%
	Programmers	637.25	0.4%	104	0.4%	16.3%
	Systems Analysts	2,390.50	1.6%	310	1.2%	13.0%
	Systems Support Specialists	446.25	0.3%	73	0.3%	16.4%
	Telecommunications Specialists	165.00	0.1%	6	0.0%	3.6%
	Web Administrators	57.50	0.0%	7	0.0%	12.2%
	Totals for Information Technology	4,874.25	3.3%	764	3.0%	15.7%
Inspectors and Investigators	Inspectors	874.75	0.6%	88	0.3%	10.1%
	Investigators	1,133.75	0.8%	143	0.6%	12.6%
	Seed Analysts	19.50	0.0%	1	0.0%	5.1%
	Totals for Inspectors and Investigators	2,028.00	1.4%	232	0.9%	11.4%
Insurance	Actuaries	31.00	0.0%	4	0.0%	12.9%
	Claims Assistants and Claims Examiners	592.50	0.4%	61	0.2%	10.3%
	Insurance Specialists	204.50	0.1%	17	0.1%	8.3%
	Insurance Technicians	10.50	0.0%	1	0.0%	9.5%
	Retirement Systems Benefits Specialists	191.25	0.1%	24	0.1%	12.5%
	Totals for Insurance	1,029.75	0.7%	107	0.4%	10.4%
Land Surveying,	Appraisers	90.00	0.1%	4	0.0%	4.4%
Appraising, and Utilities	Land Surveyors	31.25	0.0%	4	0.0%	12.8%
	Right of Way Agents	158.50	0.1%	22	0.1%	13.9%
	Utility Specialists	15.50	0.0%	2	0.0%	12.9%
Tota	Is for Land Surveying, Appraising, and Utilities	295.25	0.2%	32	0.1%	10.8%
Law Enforcement	Agent Trainees	219.00	0.2%	12	0.0%	5.5%
	Agents	12.25	0.0%	5	0.0%	40.8%
	Captains, Public Safety	78.00	0.1%	5	0.0%	6.4%
	Commanders, Public Safety	10.25	0.0%	1	0.0%	9.8%
	Corporals, Public Safety	208.25	0.1%	12	0.0%	5.8%
	Game Warden-Assistant Commanders/Commanders	4.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Game Wardens	389.50	0.3%	21	0.1%	5.4%

	Turnover by Jo	b Classification S	eries			
	Fisca	l Year 2007				
Occupational Category	Job Classification Series	Average Headcount	Percentage of Workforce	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnove Rate
	Game Warden- Sergeants/Lieutenants/Captains/Majors	84.50	0.1%	5	0.0%	5.9%
	Internal Affairs (Supervisors/Managers/Administrators)	16.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Internal Affairs Investigator Trainees	3.25	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
	Internal Affairs Investigators	72.75	0.0%	3	0.0%	4.1
	Lieutenants, Public Safety	188.25	0.1%	13	0.1%	6.9
	Majors, Public Safety	16.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
	Pilot Investigators	27.00	0.0%	1	0.0%	3.7
	Public Safety Inspectors	11.75	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
	Sergeants, Public Safety	856.50	0.6%	39	0.2%	4.6
	Sergeants/Lieutenants/Captains/Majors, Alcohol Beverage	51.25	0.0%	6	0.0%	11.7
	Trainees/Probationary Game Wardens	24.75	0.0%	7	0.0%	28.3
	Trooper Trainees/Probationary Troopers	260.00	0.2%	29	0.1%	11.2
	Troopers	1,921.75	1.3%	110	0.4%	5.7
	Totals for Law Enforcement	4,455.00	3.1%	269	1.1%	6.0
Legal	Administrative Law Judges	112.50	0.1%	8	0.0%	7.1
	Assistant Attorney Generals	689.50	0.5%	83	0.3%	12.0
	Associate Judges	54.00	0.0%	4	0.0%	7.4
	Attorneys	932.00	0.6%	99	0.4%	10.6
	Benefit Review Officers	33.25	0.0%	4	0.0%	12.0
	Chief Deputy Clerks	7.50	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
	Clerks of the Court	16.25	0.0%	3	0.0%	18.5
	Court Law Clerks	72.00	0.0%	57	0.2%	79.2
	Deputy Clerks	78.25	0.1%	9	0.0%	11.5
	General Counsels	121.00	0.1%	8	0.0%	6.6
	Hearings Reporters	7.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
	Law Clerks	12.25	0.0%	31	0.1%	253.1
	Legal Assistants	354.25	0.2%	39	0.2%	11.(
	Legal Secretaries	229.75	0.2%	34	0.1%	14.8
	Ombudsmen	80.00	0.1%	7	0.0%	8.8
	Totals for Legal	2,799.50	1.9%	386	1.5%	13.8
Library and	Archaeologists	18.50	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
Records	Archivists	11.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
	Exhibit Technicians	10.75	0.0%	1	0.0%	9.3
	Historians	14.75	0.0%	2	0.0%	13.6

		Classification S	eries			
	Fiscal	Year 2007				
Occupational Category	Job Classification Series	Average Headcount	Percentage of Workforce	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnove Rate
outegory	Librarians	117.00	0.1%	15	0.1%	12.8
	Library Assistants	37.75	0.0%	5	0.0%	13.2
	Museum Curators	6.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.
	Totals for Library and Records	215.75	0.1%	23	0.1%	10.7
Maintenance	Air Conditioning and Boiler Operators	51.50	0.0%	7	0.0%	13.
	Aircraft Mechanics	4.50	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.
	Aircraft Pilots	6.50	0.0%	2	0.0%	30
	Electricians	57.75	0.0%	3	0.0%	5
	Electronics Technicians	17.25	0.0%	1	0.0%	5
	Equipment Maintenance Technicians	15.50	0.0%	2	0.0%	12
	HVAC Mechanics	95.25	0.1%	12	0.0%	12
	Machinists	16.50	0.0%	1	0.0%	6
	Maintenance Assistants	23.25	0.0%	7	0.0%	30
	Maintenance Supervisors	1,172.00	0.8%	157	0.6%	13
	Maintenance Technicians	879.75	0.6%	137	0.5%	15
	Motor Vehicle Technicians	455.25	0.3%	67	0.3%	14
	Radio Communications Technicians	30.50	0.0%	5	0.0%	16
	Transportation Maintenance Specialists	683.75	0.5%	40	0.2%	5
	Vehicle Drivers	220.25	0.2%	32	0.1%	14
	Totals for Maintenance	3,729.50	2.6%	473	1.9%	12
ledical and	Dental Assistants	19.50	0.0%	1	0.0%	5
ealth	Dental Hygienists	15.25	0.0%	2	0.0%	13
	Dentists	20.50	0.0%	2	0.0%	ç
	Dietetic Technicians	17.50	0.0%	3	0.0%	17
	Dietitians	1.50	0.0%	1	0.0%	66
	Epidemiologists	86.75	0.1%	9	0.0%	10
	Health Physicists	72.25	0.0%	5	0.0%	6
	Laboratory Technicians	90.00	0.1%	20	0.1%	22
	Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,147.25	0.8%	312	1.2%	27
	Medical Aides	129.25	0.1%	15	0.1%	11
	Medical Research Specialists	2.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	C
	Medical Technicians	12.75	0.0%	4	0.0%	31
	Medical Technologists	104.75	0.1%	16	0.1%	15
	Microbiologists	138.75	0.1%	18	0.1%	13
	Nurses	1,745.25	1.2%	355	1.4%	20
	Nutritionists	95.50	0.1%	12	0.0%	12

		Classification S	eries			
	Fiscal	Year 2007				
Occupational Category	Job Classification Series	Average Headcount	Percentage of Workforce	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate
	Orthopedic Equipment Assistants/Technicians	42.50	0.0%	5	0.0%	11.8%
	Pharmacists	85.50	0.1%	14	0.1%	16.4%
	Pharmacy Technicians	78.00	0.1%	13	0.1%	16.7%
	Physician Assistants	120.25	0.1%	13	0.1%	10.8%
	Physicians	3.75	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Psychiatrists	120.50	0.1%	14	0.1%	11.6%
	Psychological Assistants/Associate Psychologists	239.50	0.2%	41	0.2%	17.1%
	Psychologists	72.25	0.0%	9	0.0%	12.5%
	Public Health Technicians	475.75	0.3%	82	0.3%	17.2%
	Radiological Technologist Assistants/Technologists	18.75	0.0%	4	0.0%	21.3%
	Registered Therapists Assistants/Therapists	178.00	0.1%	14	0.1%	7.9%
	Respiratory Care Practitioners	8.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Veterinarians	45.00	0.0%	2	0.0%	4.4%
	Totals for Medical and Health	5,186.50	3.6%	986	3.9%	19.0%
Natural	Chemists	141.50	0.1%	9	0.0%	6.4%
Resources	Earth Science Technicians	3.00	0.0%	1	0.0%	33.3%
	Environmental Specialists	245.50	0.2%	22	0.1%	9.0%
	Fish and Wildlife Technicians	204.25	0.1%	22	0.1%	10.8%
	Geologists	127.75	0.1%	7	0.0%	5.5%
	Hydrologists	70.00	0.0%	3	0.0%	4.3%
	Natural Resources Specialists	1,175.50	0.8%	101	0.4%	8.6%
	Park Managers	163.75	0.1%	25	0.1%	15.3%
	Park Rangers	351.00	0.2%	50	0.2%	14.2%
	Sanitarians	107.75	0.1%	9	0.0%	8.4%
	Totals for Natural Resources	2,590.00	1.8%	249	1.0%	9.6%
Office Services	Microfilm Camera Operators	39.50	0.0%	6	0.0%	15.2%
	Micrographics Technicians	22.75	0.0%	3	0.0%	13.2%
	Photographers	4.50	0.0%	1	0.0%	22.2%
	Printing Services Technicians	152.25	0.1%	12	0.0%	7.9%
	Totals for Office Services	219.00	0.2%	22	0.1%	10.0%
Planning,	Economists	42.00	0.0%	5	0.0%	11.9%
Research, and Statistics	Planning Assistants/Planners	210.75	0.1%	30	0.1%	14.2%
5141151105	Research and Statistics Technicians	42.00	0.0%	12	0.0%	28.6%
	Research Specialists	245.00	0.2%	18	0.1%	7.3%

	Turnover by Jol	o Classification S	eries			
	Fiscal	Year 2007				
Occupational Category	Job Classification Series	Average Headcount	Percentage of Workforce	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate
	Statisticians	18.25	0.0%	1	0.0%	5.5%
	Totals for Planning, Research, and Statistics	558.00	0.4%	66	0.3%	11.8%
Procedures and	Audio Visual Technicians	17.50	0.0%	3	0.0%	17.1%
Information	Government Relations Specialists	31.75	0.0%	5	0.0%	15.7%
	Information Specialists	430.25	0.3%	47	0.2%	10.9%
	Management Analysts	16.25	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Marketing Specialists	47.25	0.0%	7	0.0%	14.8%
	State Federal Relations Representatives	9.50	0.0%	2	0.0%	21.1%
	Technical Writers	28.50	0.0%	4	0.0%	14.0%
	Totals for Procedures and Information	581.00	0.4%	68	0.3%	11.7%
Program	Deputy Comptrollers	1.25	0.0%	1	0.0%	80.0%
Management	Directors	1,835.75	1.3%	172	0.7%	9.4%
	Managers	2,709.00	1.9%	218	0.9%	8.0%
	Program Specialists	9,085.25	6.2%	800	3.2%	8.8%
	Program Supervisors	783.50	0.5%	65	0.3%	8.3%
	Staff Services Officers	261.50	0.2%	23	0.1%	8.8%
	Totals for Program Management	14,676.25	10.1%	1,279	5.0%	8.7%
Property	Contract Administration Managers	10.25	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Management and Purchasing	Contract Specialists	416.75	0.3%	36	0.1%	8.6%
-	Contract Technicians	116.75	0.1%	12	0.0%	10.3%
	Grants Coordinators	18.50	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Inventory Coordinators	627.75	0.4%	68	0.3%	10.8%
	Property Managers	59.00	0.0%	3	0.0%	5.1%
	Purchasers	523.50	0.4%	58	0.2%	11.1%
Г	otals for Property Management and Purchasing	1,772.50	1.2%	177	0.7%	10.0%
Public Safety	Communications Center Specialists	2.50	0.0%	1	0.0%	40.0%
	DNA Index System Analysts	11.25	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Evidence/CODIS/DNA Technicians	33.25	0.0%	2	0.0%	6.0%
	Fingerprint Technicians	47.50	0.0%	8	0.0%	16.8%
	Firearms/Latent Print Technicians	5.25	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Forensic Photographers	4.00	0.0%	1	0.0%	25.0%
	Forensic Scientists	174.25	0.1%	12	0.0%	6.9%
	Police Communications Operators	221.50	0.2%	39	0.2%	17.6%
	Public Safety Records Technicians	87.25	0.1%	10	0.0%	11.5%

		b Classification S I Year 2007	eries			
Occupational Category	Job Classification Series Security Officers	Average Headcount 458.00	Percentage of Workforce 0.3%	Separations 83	Percentage of Separations 0.3%	Turnover Rate 18.1%
			·		-	·
Safety	Totals for Public Safety Lifeguards	1,044.75 0.25	0.7%	<u>156</u> 1	0.6%	14.9% 400.0%
	Rescue Specialists	32.00	0.0%	5	0.0%	15.6%
	Risk Management Specialists	45.75	0.0%	4	0.0%	8.7%
	Safety Officers	203.00	0.1%	25	0.1%	12.3%
			<u> </u>		-	•
Social Services	Totals for Safety Case Managers	281.00 745.25	0.2%	35 177	0.1%	12.5% 23.8%
	Chaplaincy Services Assistants	5.75	0.0%	1	0.0%	17.4%
	Chaplains	119.00	0.1%	11	0.0%	9.2%
	Child Support Officers	1,270.75	0.9%	226	0.9%	17.8%
	Child Support Technicians	402.25	0.3%	68	0.3%	16.9%
	Clinical Social Workers	187.25	0.1%	23	0.1%	12.3%
	HHS Program Coordinators	35.00	0.0%	2	0.0%	5.7%
	Human Services Specialists	5,430.75	3.7%	540	2.1%	9.9%
	Human Services Technicians	992.75	0.7%	137	0.5%	13.8%
	Interpreters	22.50	0.0%	3	0.0%	13.3%
	MHMR Services Aides/Assistants/Supervisors	9,809.25	6.7%	3,919	15.5%	40.0%
	Protective Services Specialists	4,999.75	3.4%	1,475	5.8%	29.5%
	Qualified Mental Retardation Professionals	210.25	0.1%	39	0.2%	18.5%
	Quality Assurance Specialists	121.50	0.1%	12	0.0%	9.9%
	Recreation Program Specialists	62.25	0.0%	19	0.1%	30.5%
	Rehabilitation Teachers	128.25	0.1%	20	0.1%	15.6%
	Rehabilitation Therapy Technicians	997.00	0.7%	149	0.6%	14.9%
	Resident Specialists	302.25	0.2%	46	0.2%	15.2%
	Substance Abuse Counselors	85.75	0.1%	12	0.0%	14.0%
	Veterans Assistance Counselors	58.25	0.0%	12	0.0%	20.6%
	Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors	562.25	0.4%	77	0.3%	13.7%
	Volunteer Services Coordinators	92.75	0.1%	12	0.0%	12.9%
	Totals for Social Services	26,640.75	18.3%	6,980	27.5%	26.2%
	Statewide Totals	145,721.50	100.0%	25,356	100.0%	17.4%

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

Appendix 5 **Turnover by Region and County**

Table 19 provides turnover rates by region and counties in Texas.

Table 19

	Turnover by Re	egion and County	during Fiscal Y	'ear 2007		
Region	County	Average Headcount	Statewide Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Statewide Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate
Alamo Region	Atascosa	104.00	0.1%	9	0.0%	8.7%
	Bandera	33.75	0.0%	1	0.0%	3.0%
	Bexar	5,749.50	3.9%	1,101	4.3%	19.1%
	Comal	137.00	0.1%	16	0.1%	11.7%
	Frio	353.75	0.2%	61	0.2%	17.2%
	Gillespie	52.00	0.0%	4	0.0%	7.7%
	Guadalupe	147.50	0.1%	11	0.0%	7.5%
	Karnes	647.50	0.4%	161	0.6%	24.9%
	Kendall	68.75	0.0%	7	0.0%	10.2%
	Kerr	734.75	0.5%	152	0.6%	20.7%
	Medina	531.25	0.4%	86	0.3%	16.2%
	Wilson	50.25	0.0%	5	0.0%	10.0%
Alamo	Region Totals	8,610.00	5.9%	1,614	6.4%	18.7%
Capital Region	Bastrop	173.50	0.1%	18	0.1%	10.4%
	Blanco	32.25	0.0%	2	0.0%	6.2%
	Burnet	241.50	0.2%	31	0.1%	12.8%
	Caldwell	69.50	0.0%	11	0.0%	15.8%
	Fayette	74.25	0.1%	4	0.0%	5.4%
	Hays	195.00	0.1%	23	0.1%	11.8%
	Lee	395.25	0.3%	108	0.4%	27.3%
	Llano	29.50	0.0%	3	0.0%	10.2%
	Travis	35,680.25	24.5%	4,661	18.4%	13.1%
	Williamson	457.75	0.3%	60	0.2%	13.1%
Capital	Region Totals	37,348.75	25.6%	4,921	19.4%	13.2%
Central Texas Region	Bell	568.00	0.4%	81	0.3%	14.3%
	Bosque	36.00	0.0%	7	0.0%	19.4%
	Brazos	699.25	0.5%	77	0.3%	11.0%
	Burleson	49.75	0.0%	4	0.0%	8.0%
	Coryell	2,706.50	1.9%	383	1.5%	14.2%
	Falls	715.00	0.5%	212	0.8%	29.7%
	Freestone	389.50	0.3%	94	0.4%	24.1%
	Grimes	666.00	0.5%	101	0.4%	15.2%

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		egion and County	uunny riscan r			
Region	County	Average Headcount	Statewide Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Statewide Percentage of Separations	Turnovei Rate
	Hamilton	25.50	0.0%	5	0.0%	19.6
	Hill	144.00	0.1%	18	0.1%	12.
	Lampasas	74.25	0.1%	6	0.0%	8.
	Leon	53.25	0.0%	3	0.0%	5.
	Limestone	1,445.50	1.0%	409	1.6%	28.
	Madison	609.25	0.4%	186	0.7%	30.
	McLennan	1,678.75	1.2%	465	1.8%	27.
	Milam	43.25	0.0%	9	0.0%	20.
	Mills	18.00	0.0%	1	0.0%	5.
	Robertson	44.75	0.0%	9	0.0%	20.
	San Saba	275.50	0.2%	133	0.5%	48.
	Washington	1,014.50	0.7%	277	1.1%	27.
Central Te	xas Region Totals	11,256.50	7.7%	2,480	9.8%	22.
oastal Bend Region	Aransas	99.75	0.1%	5	0.0%	5.
	Вее	1,785.25	1.2%	374	1.5%	20.
	Brooks	35.25	0.0%	6	0.0%	17.
	Calhoun	63.25	0.0%	5	0.0%	7.
	Dewitt	435.75	0.3%	42	0.2%	9.
	Duval	156.25	0.1%	22	0.1%	14.
	Goliad	33.75	0.0%	6	0.0%	17.
	Gonzales	60.00	0.0%	5	0.0%	8.
	Jackson	37.75	0.0%	4	0.0%	10.
	Jim Wells	118.75	0.1%	18	0.1%	15.
	Kenedy	1.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.
	Kleberg	85.00	0.1%	11	0.0%	12.
	Lavaca	50.00	0.0%	3	0.0%	6.
	Live Oak	34.75	0.0%	2	0.0%	5.
	McMullen	24.50	0.0%	4	0.0%	16.
	Nueces	2,167.50	1.5%	462	1.8%	21.
	Refugio	27.25	0.0%	5	0.0%	18.
	San Patricio	146.00	0.1%	22	0.1%	15.
	Victoria	250.75	0.2%	26	0.1%	10.
Coastal Be	end Region Totals	5,612.50	3.9%	1,022	4.0%	18.
ulf Coast Region	Austin	357.25	0.2%	67	0.3%	18.
	Brazoria	2,751.25	1.9%	676	2.7%	24.
	Chambers	39.00	0.0%	4	0.0%	10.
	Colorado	43.25	0.0%	2	0.0%	4.

Region	County	Average Headcount	Statewide Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Statewide Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate
	Fort Bend	2,769.75	1.9%	469	1.8%	16.9
	Galveston	1,124.75	0.8%	159	0.6%	14.1
	Harris	7,282.00	5.0%	1,221	4.8%	16.8
	Liberty	975.00	0.7%	221	0.9%	22.7
	Matagorda	84.00	0.1%	12	0.0%	14.3
	Montgomery	400.00	0.3%	39	0.2%	9.
	Walker	6,439.00	4.4%	1,203	4.7%	18.
	Waller	52.50	0.0%	4	0.0%	7.
	Wharton	96.75	0.1%	14	0.1%	14.
Gulf Coa	ast Region Totals	22,414.50	15.4%	4,091	16.1%	18.3
igh Plains Region	Armstrong	17.00	0.0%	1	0.0%	5.
	Bailey	26.50	0.0%	5	0.0%	18.
	Briscoe	19.75	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.
	Carson	38.00	0.0%	3	0.0%	7.
	Castro	21.50	0.0%	3	0.0%	14.
	Childress	476.75	0.3%	65	0.3%	13.
	Cochran	20.25	0.0%	5	0.0%	24.
	Collingsworth	25.50	0.0%	2	0.0%	7.
	Crosby	23.25	0.0%	1	0.0%	4.
	Dallam	262.75	0.2%	47	0.2%	17.
	Deaf Smith	53.50	0.0%	4	0.0%	7.
	Dickens	15.00	0.0%	1	0.0%	6.
	Donley	19.75	0.0%	1	0.0%	5.
	Floyd	16.25	0.0%	2	0.0%	12.
	Garza	85.00	0.1%	21	0.1%	24.
	Gray	384.75	0.3%	62	0.2%	16.
	Hale	499.75	0.3%	67	0.3%	13.
	Hall	12.75	0.0%	1	0.0%	7.
	Hansford	16.75	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.
	Hartley	20.75	0.0%	3	0.0%	14.
	Hemphill	20.00	0.0%	2	0.0%	10.
	Hockley	63.50	0.0%	6	0.0%	9.
	Hutchinson	42.25	0.0%	7	0.0%	16.
	King	6.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.
	Lamb	47.00	0.0%	6	0.0%	12.
	Lipscomb	8.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
	Lubbock	2,501.00	1.7%	495	2.0%	19.5

Region	County	Average Headcount	Statewide Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Statewide Percentage of Separations	Turnovei Rate
	Lynn	19.00	0.0%	2	0.0%	10.5
	Moore	48.50	0.0%	4	0.0%	8.2
	Motley	15.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
	Ochiltree	18.00	0.0%	8	0.0%	44.
	Oldham	18.75	0.0%	1	0.0%	5.
	Parmer	21.75	0.0%	2	0.0%	9.
	Potter	1,861.25	1.3%	407	1.6%	21.
	Randall	335.75	0.2%	25	0.1%	7.
	Roberts	4.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.
	Sherman	16.50	0.0%	6	0.0%	36.
	Swisher	145.75	0.1%	15	0.1%	10.
	Terry	188.75	0.1%	37	0.1%	19.
	Wheeler	20.50	0.0%	4	0.0%	19.
	Yoakum	13.75	0.0%	5	0.0%	36.
High Plair	ns Region Totals	7,470.50	5.1%	1,326	5.2%	17.
etroplex Region	Collin	375.25	0.3%	70	0.3%	18.
	Cooke	402.50	0.3%	113	0.4%	28.
	Dallas	4,275.00	2.9%	638	2.5%	14.
	Denton	1,971.00	1.4%	673	2.7%	34.
	Ellis	149.25	0.1%	24	0.1%	16.
	Erath	81.50	0.1%	9	0.0%	11.
	Fannin	504.25	0.3%	66	0.3%	13.
	Grayson	192.00	0.1%	22	0.1%	11.
	Hood	412.75	0.3%	42	0.2%	10.
	Hunt	169.00	0.1%	28	0.1%	16.
	Johnson	179.75	0.1%	29	0.1%	16.
	Kaufman	1,025.50	0.7%	149	0.6%	14.
	Navarro	418.25	0.3%	96	0.4%	23.
	Palo Pinto	121.00	0.1%	16	0.1%	13.
	Parker	142.25	0.1%	29	0.1%	20.
	Rockwall	64.25	0.0%	7	0.0%	10.
	Somervell	19.25	0.0%	3	0.0%	15.
	Tarrant	3,411.50	2.3%	471	1.9%	13.
	Wise	85.50	0.1%	9	0.0%	10.
Metrople	x Region Totals	13,999.75	9.6%	2,494	9.8%	17.
orthwest Texas Region	Archer	34.00	0.0%	2	0.0%	5.
ő	Baylor	25.00	0.0%	1	0.0%	4.0

	Turnover by Re	egion and County	during Fiscal Y	'ear 2007		
Region	County	Average Headcount	Statewide Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Statewide Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate
	Brown	807.50	0.6%	165	0.7%	20.4
	Callahan	36.00	0.0%	3	0.0%	8.3
	Clay	27.75	0.0%	2	0.0%	7.2
	Coleman	27.00	0.0%	4	0.0%	14.8
	Comanche	28.50	0.0%	4	0.0%	14.0
	Cottle	24.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
	Eastland	87.25	0.1%	9	0.0%	10.3
	Fisher	15.75	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
	Foard	13.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.
	Hardeman	21.00	0.0%	1	0.0%	4.
	Haskell	38.75	0.0%	7	0.0%	18.
	Jack	23.25	0.0%	3	0.0%	12.
	Jones	547.50	0.4%	40	0.2%	7.
	Kent	10.75	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.
	Knox	26.75	0.0%	1	0.0%	3.
	Mitchell	479.25	0.3%	121	0.5%	25.
	Montague	45.25	0.0%	8	0.0%	17.
	Nolan	53.75	0.0%	4	0.0%	7.
	Runnels	37.25	0.0%	5	0.0%	13.
	Scurry	352.50	0.2%	66	0.3%	18.
	Shackelford	18.75	0.0%	1	0.0%	5.
	Stephens	181.75	0.1%	14	0.1%	7.
	Stonewall	14.50	0.0%	1	0.0%	6.
	Taylor	2,321.00	1.6%	482	1.9%	20.
	Throckmorton	15.00	0.0%	1	0.0%	6.
	Wichita	1,926.25	1.3%	441	1.7%	22.
	Wilbarger	1,990.75	1.4%	413	1.6%	20.
	Young	57.25	0.0%	4	0.0%	7.
Northwest 7	Fexas Region Totals	9,287.00	6.4%	1,803	7.1%	19.
outh Texas Border	Cameron	1,451.75	1.0%	177	0.7%	12.
egion	Dimmit	45.75	0.0%	3	0.0%	6.
	Edwards	39.75	0.0%	2	0.0%	5.
	Hidalgo	2,437.00	1.7%	299	1.2%	12.
	Jim Hogg	32.75	0.0%	4	0.0%	12.
	Kinney	18.25	0.0%	1	0.0%	5.
	La Salle	143.00	0.1%	27	0.1%	18.
	Maverick	132.50	0.1%	15	0.1%	11.

	Turnover by Regio	n and County	during Fiscal Y	'ear 2007		
Region	County	Average Headcount	Statewide Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Statewide Percentage of Separations	Turnovei Rate
	Real	15.25	0.0%	1	0.0%	6.6
	Starr	127.75	0.1%	9	0.0%	7.0
	Uvalde	118.75	0.1%	19	0.1%	16.0
	Val Verde	172.00	0.1%	20	0.1%	11.0
	Webb	669.00	0.5%	81	0.3%	12.
	Willacy	54.25	0.0%	4	0.0%	7.
	Zapata	16.25	0.0%	1	0.0%	6.
	Zavala	28.75	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.
South Texas Bo	rder Region Totals	5,502.75	3.8%	663	2.6%	12.
outheast Texas Region	Angelina	1,418.00	1.0%	255	1.0%	18.
	Hardin	71.50	0.0%	11	0.0%	15.
	Houston	982.75	0.7%	292	1.2%	29.
	Jasper	264.00	0.2%	24	0.1%	9.
	Jefferson	2,565.50	1.8%	569	2.2%	22.
	Nacogdoches	200.75	0.1%	19	0.1%	9.
	Newton	29.50	0.0%	3	0.0%	10.
	Orange	154.25	0.1%	22	0.1%	14.
	Polk	821.50	0.6%	212	0.8%	25.
	Sabine	26.25	0.0%	3	0.0%	11.
	San Augustine	30.75	0.0%	3	0.0%	9.
	San Jacinto	40.75	0.0%	3	0.0%	7.
	Shelby	46.00	0.0%	6	0.0%	13.
	Trinity	35.75	0.0%	3	0.0%	8.
	Tyler	623.25	0.4%	165	0.7%	26.
Southeast Tex	as Region Totals	7,310.50	5.0%	1,590	6.3%	21.
pper East Texas Region	Anderson	3,169.25	2.2%	757	3.0%	23.
	Bowie	952.50	0.7%	221	0.9%	23.
	Camp	8.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.
	Cass	200.50	0.1%	17	0.1%	8.
	Cherokee	1,816.50	1.2%	398	1.6%	21.
	Delta	23.00	0.0%	2	0.0%	8.
	Franklin	27.75	0.0%	4	0.0%	14.
	Gregg	357.50	0.2%	54	0.2%	15.
	Harrison	182.00	0.1%	19	0.1%	10.
	Henderson	208.50	0.1%	26	0.1%	12.
	Hopkins	114.50	0.1%	11	0.0%	9.
	Lamar	264.50	0.2%	18	0.1%	6.

Turnover by Region and County during Fiscal Year 2007										
Region	County	Average Headcount	Statewide Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Statewide Percentage of Separations	Turnove Rate				
	Marion	43.50	0.0%	3	0.0%	6.9				
	Morris	37.50	0.0%	3	0.0%	8.0				
	Panola	55.00	0.0%	13	0.1%	23.0				
	Rains	26.50	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.				
	Red River	43.25	0.0%	4	0.0%	9.				
	Rusk	86.50	0.1%	11	0.0%	12.				
	Smith	958.50	0.7%	90	0.4%	9.				
	Titus	135.25	0.1%	18	0.1%	13.				
	Upshur	67.50	0.0%	15	0.1%	22.				
	Van Zandt	97.75	0.1%	16	0.1%	16.				
	Wood	262.25	0.2%	28	0.1%	10.				
	Other	1.25	0.0%	4	0.0%	320.				
Upper East	Texas Region Totals	9,139.25	6.3%	1,732	6.8%	19.				
oper Rio Grande	Brewster	83.50	0.1%	6	0.0%					
	Culberson	32.75	0.0%	2	0.0%					
	El Paso	2,779.75	1.9%	348	1.4%	1				
	Hudspeth	31.75	0.0%	0	0.0%					
	Jeff Davis	62.00	0.0%	13	0.1%	2				
	Presidio	67.75	0.0%	8	0.0%	1				
Upper Rio G	rande Region Totals	3,057.50	2.1%	377	1.5%	12.				
est Texas Region	Andrews	27.50	0.0%	3	0.0%	10.				
	Borden	12.50	0.0%	2	0.0%	16.				
	Coke	16.50	0.0%	1	0.0%	6.				
	Concho	15.75	0.0%	1	0.0%	6.				
	Crane	15.50	0.0%	2	0.0%	12.				
	Crockett	32.50	0.0%	3	0.0%	9.				
	Dawson	544.50	0.4%	121	0.5%	22.				
	Ector	414.75	0.3%	56	0.2%	13.				
	Gaines	20.25	0.0%	5	0.0%	24.				
	Glasscock	5.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.				
	Howard	734.75	0.5%	255	1.0%	34.				
	Irion	7.25	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.				
	Kimble	42.00	0.0%	6	0.0%	14.				
	Loving	3.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.				
	Martin	20.75	0.0%	5	0.0%	24.				
	Mason	20.75	0.0%	1	0.0%	4.				
	McCulloch	20.70	0.070		0.070					

Turnover by Region and County during Fiscal Year 2007									
Region	County	Average Headcount	Statewide Percentage of Headcount	Separations	Statewide Percentage of Separations	Turnover Rate			
	Menard	8.25	0.0%	1	0.0%	12.1%			
	Midland	449.00	0.3%	54	0.2%	12.0%			
	Pecos	563.25	0.4%	181	0.7%	32.1%			
	Reagan	10.75	0.0%	4	0.0%	37.2%			
	Reeves			9	0.0%	12.5%			
	Schleicher	2.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%			
	Sterling	9.25	0.0%	3	0.0%	32.4%			
	Sutton	32.00	0.0%	2	0.0%	6.3%			
	Terrell	20.25	0.0%	3	0.0%	14.8%			
	Tom Green	1,294.00	0.9%	399	1.6%	30.8%			
	Upton	13.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%			
	Ward	254.50	0.2%	121	0.5%	47.5%			
	Winkler	15.00	0.0%	1	0.0%	6.7%			
West Texas	Region Totals	4,711.00	3.2%	1,243	4.9%	26.4%			
Other		1.00	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%			
Statewi	de Totals	145,721.50	100%	25,356	100.0%	17.4%			

Sources: Uniform Statewide Payroll/Personnel System, Human Resources Information System, and Standardized Payroll/Personnel Reporting System.

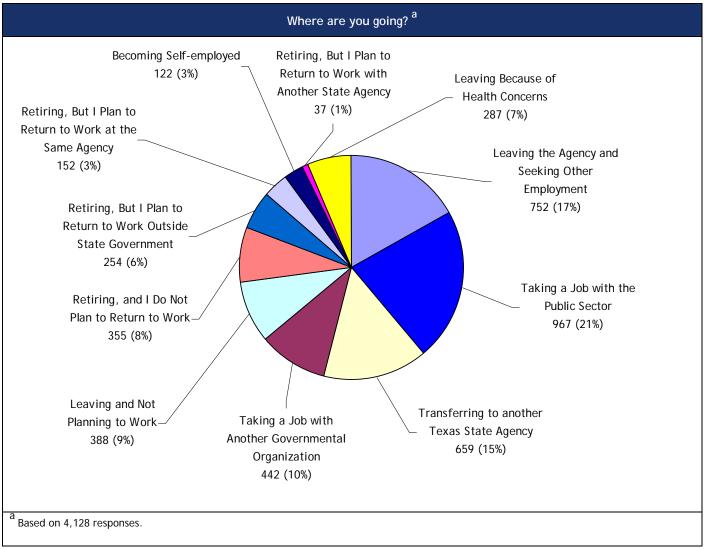
Appendix 6 Fiscal Year 2007 Overall Exit Survey Results

Why are you leaving? a Location/Transportation Child Care/Elder Care Issues Issues Self-employment 102 (2%) 87 (2%) Inadequate Work 38 (1%) Resources Inadequate Training 28 (1%) Relocation (self, spouse, 54 (1%) companion) 237 (6%) Other Better Pay/Benefits 82 (2%) 1,009 (24%) Retirement 643 (16%) Relationship with Co-workers 45 (1%) Enter/Return to School Poor Working 283 (7%) Conditions/Environment 483 (12%) Personal or Family Health 287 (7%) Issues with My Supervisor/Issues with No or Little Career **Employees I Supervise** Advancement 386 (9%) Opportunities 364 (9%) ^a Based on 4,128 responses.

Figures 4 through 10 show the aggregate results from the State of Texas Employee Exit Survey for fiscal year 2007. The surveys were completed between September 1, 2006, and August 31, 2007.

Figure 4

Source: State of Texas Employee Exit Survey System.



Source: State of Texas Employee Exit Survey System.

Figure 6 shows the extent that specific items influenced an employee's decision to leave employment with his or her state agency. The averages are computed on a 5-point scale: 1-Very Little Extent, 2-Little Extent, 3-Some Extent, 4-Great Extent, 5-Very Great Extent.

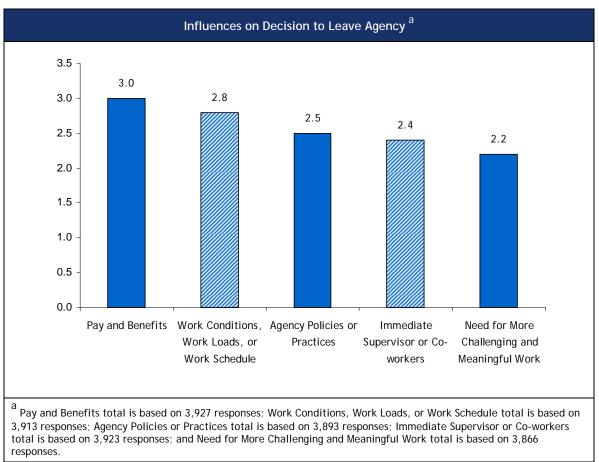
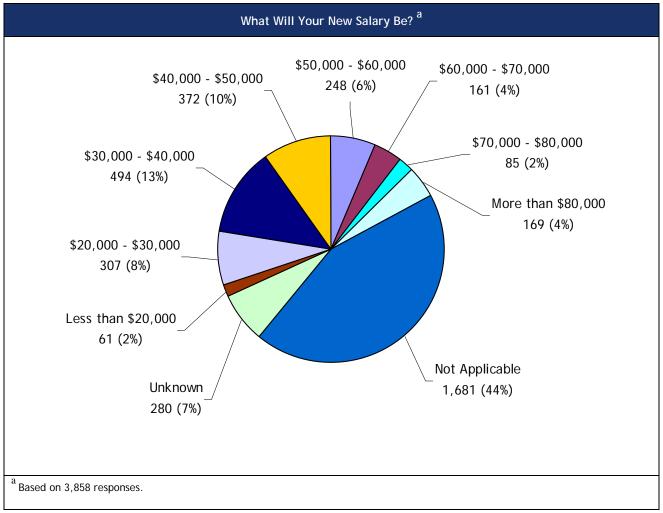
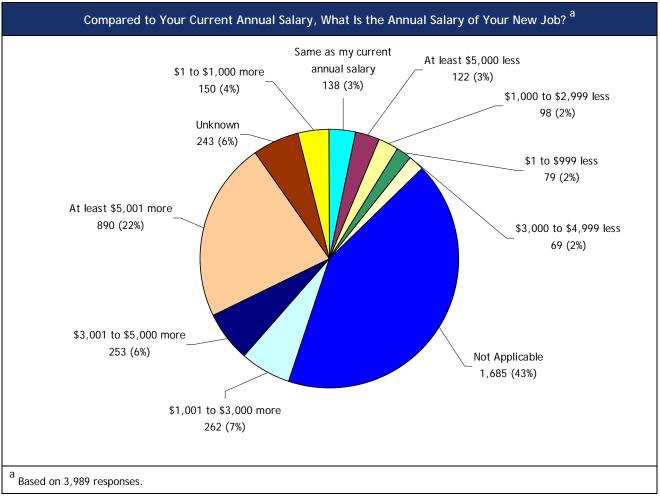


Figure 6

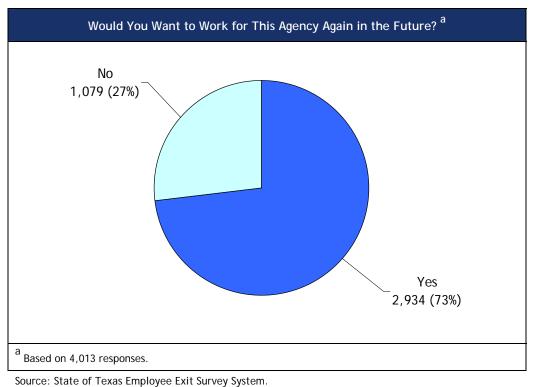
Source: State of Texas Employee Exit Survey System.



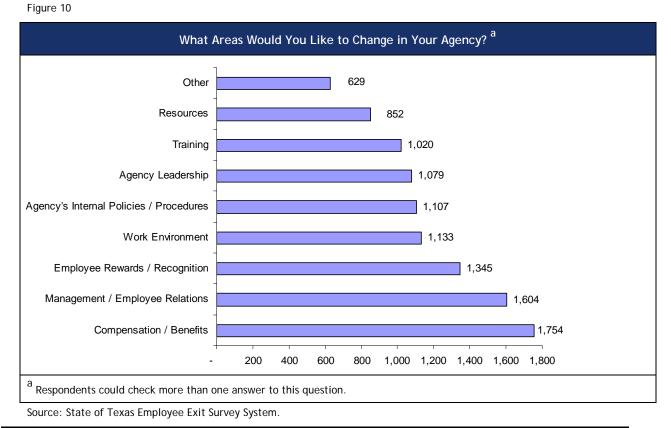
Source: State of Texas Employee Exit Survey System.



Source: State of Texas Employee Exit Survey System.







Appendix 7 Summary of Exit Survey Reasons for Leaving by Agency

Table 20 provides a summary of the reasons for leaving cited by employees in exit surveys for state agencies with 1,000 or more employees.

Table 20

			Exit Sur	vey Rea	asons for	⁻ Leavir	ig by Ag	ency du	ring Fis	cal Year	2007				
Agency	Better pay/benefits	Retirement	Poor working conditions/environment (e.g., safety, work-related stress and/or work load issues)	Issues with my supervisor/Issues with employees I supervise	No or little career advancement opportunities	Personal or family health	Enter/Return to School	Relocation (self, spouse, companion)	Location/transportation issues	Child care/Elder care issues	Other	Inadequate Training	Relationship with co-workers	Self-employment	Inadequate work resources
302 - Office of the Attorney General	96	34	17	12	32	9	35	29	8	5	6	1	1	2	2
304 - Comptroller of Public Accounts	5	22	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
320 - Texas Workforce Commission	42	34	9	8	24	6	2	5	1	0	3	1	0	0	1
405 - Texas Department of Public Safety	96	57	9	13	21	12	12	13	8	11	0	2	4	2	0
454 - Texas Department of Insurance	25	20	12	6	12	5	3	11	2	1	2	3	0	1	1
529 - Health and Human Services Commission	53	49	55	31	25	26	15	11	11	3	11	8	3	4	2
530 - Department of Family and Protective Services	60	21	135	61	17	35	19	22	6	15	3	11	6	2	7

Exit Survey Reasons for Leaving by Agency during Fiscal Year 2007															
Agency	Better pay/benefits	Retirement	Poor working conditions/environment (e.g., safety, work-related stress and/or work load issues)	lssues with my supervisor/Issues with employees I supervise	No or little career advancement opportunities	Personal or family health	Enter/Return to School	Relocation (self, spouse, companion)	Location/transportation issues	Child care/Elder care issues	Other	Inadequate Training	Relationship with co-workers	Self-employment	Inadequate work resources
537 - Department of State Health Services	51	42	38	47	19	20	15	19	4	4	7	2	6	1	5
538 - Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services	10	11	3	8	9	3	1	3	0	3	2	3	1	2	0
539 - Department of Aging and Disability Services	55	56	66	42	23	62	28	17	7	14	10	5	9	4	3
582 - Texas Commission on Environ- mental Quality	25	11	1	6	9	2	1	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
601 - Texas Department of Transport- ation	114	71	16	20	39	16	31	13	10	1	6	2	1	2	0
694 - Texas Youth Commission	16	3	24	12	8	15	4	7	6	1	1	4	1	0	1
696 - Department of Criminal Justice	136	82	59	53	27	49	25	33	18	14	5	8	2	8	3
802 - Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife	22	12	3	6	9	7	52	8	1	2	5	1	1	0	2

Recent SAO Work								
Number	Product Name	Release Date						
08-300	Texas Human Resources Management Statutes Inventory	October 2007						
08-701	A Classification Compliance Review Report on the State's Auditor and Accounts Examiner Positions	October 2007						
08-702	A Summary Report on Full-Time Equivalent State Employees for Fiscal Year 2007	November 2007						

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