## A Biennial Report of

## The Adjustment to the Classified Salary Schedule



Office of the State Auditor
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## Key Points Of Report

# A Biennial Report of The Adjustment to the Classified Salary Schedule 

## September 1994

## Key Facts and Findings

- We recommend that the classified salary schedule be increased by 2.0 percent for each year of the 1996-1997 biennium. National salary structure increases for the private sector average 2.8 percent for 1994, while public sectọ salary structure increases average 3.0 percent for 1994. National salary budget increases average 4.1 percent for 1994.
- In general, salary surveys reflect that state classified benchmark job salaries lag behind the local labor and industry markets by 6.0 percent. However, the State's benefits package leads the national percentage average by 5.5 percent.
- The cost of living, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, has exceeded the classified salary schedule increase for the past five years, resulting in classified employees experiencing a loss in real earnings.
- The State has not experienced significant recruitment and retention difficulties this biennium; however, a competitive salary schedule continues to be vital in order to attract and retain qualified state employees.


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The salary studies, findings, and recommendations contained in the Biennial Report of the Adjustment to the Classified Salary Schedule of the Classification Office were conducted in accordance with the Position Classification Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 654.

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The State Classification Office in the State Auditor's Office conducts periodic studies of salary rates paid in industry and other governmental units for work similar to that performed in state government. The office is required to report these findings and make recommendations for the adjustment of the classified salary schedule. This report examines general salary trends, compares state classified salaries to market data, discusses other factors which influence salaries, and provides a recommendation for the adjustment of the State of Texas Classified Salary Schedule.

The State of Texas does not have a formal compensation philosophy; however, the State has lagged behind competitive labor market salaries over the years. Texas does, however, provide a competitive benefits package which leads the national market average. Collectively, this means that the State's total compensation package remains competitive overall.

In order for the State of Texas to maintain its relative position in competitive salary markets, and for classified employees to avoid a loss of real earnings, we believe the classified salary schedule should be adjusted upward by two percent each year for fiscal years 1996 and 1997. This increase is consistent with salary structure trends for public sector employers (surrounding states and the Federal Government) and general wage increases (City of Austin and Travis County).

Based on the State's May 1994 monthly payroll of $\$ 248,766.796$ for classified employees, the approximate cost for classified employee salaries for fiscal year 1994 is $\$ 2,985,201,552$. This figure includes the current classified salary schedule (structure) rates for the 125,620 classified positions. A 2.0 percent increase in the classified salary schedule would cost approximately $\$ 60$ million for each year of the fiscal year 19961997 biennium for classified positions only.

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## Detailed Issues and Recommendations

Section 1:

## State Government Work Force

As of May 1994, there were 125,620 full-time classified employees in the State of Texas. Most state agencies which are appropriated funds in the General

Appropriations Act are
Figure 1

## Composition of State Government Workforce May 1994

 subject to the Position Classification Act. Institutions of higher education, legislative agencies, and certain other agencies are not subject to the Classification Act. The Act also exempts agency heads and certain other positions, authorized by the two budget offices (the Govemor's Office of Budget and Planning and the Legislative Budget Office). As shown in Figure 1, fulltime classified employees comprise 44.16 percent of the total state government work force of 284,464 fulltime and part-time employees (255,317 FTEs).

## Section 2:

## Salary Structure and Budget Increase Trends

## Section 2-A:

## Private Sector Trends

Several nationally recognized sources publish annual salary survey reports which contain data relating to overall adjustments to employer salary budgets and salary structures. A salary budget refers to the total amount of funds an organization allocates for payment of salaries during a specified period. In contrast, a salary structure refers specifically to the structure of job grades and pay ranges established within an organization. The salary structure may be expressed in terms of job grades, job evaluation points, or policy lines.

Survey data reported in these national survey results include organizations representing a broad cross-section of industrial, insurance. communications. healthcare, government, financial, service, utility, transportation, and wholesale and retail trade employees nationally. These surveys indicate that the 1995 national average salary budget increases, expressed as a percentage of payroll, will remain basically unchanged from the 1994 levels of 4.0 to 4.1 percent.

Of the national salary surveys, one of the most reliable and most frequently quoted by those in the field of compensation is the survey published by the American Compensation Association (ACA). According to the ACA's 1994-1995 Salary Budget Survey, actual salary budget increases over the past four years and projected increases for 1995 are as follows:

| National <br> Salary Budget <br> Trends | $1991$ | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FLSA Exempt | 5.0\% | 4.7\% | 4.3\% | 4.0\% | 4.1\% |
| FLSA Nonexempt | 5.0\% | 4.6\% | 4.2\% | 4.0\% | 4.1\% |

* Projected

This year's ACA survey was based on data received from 3,300 U.S. firms representing 10 million employees. In a regional analysis, organizations in the Southern Region matched the national average of 4.1 percent. These survey results indicate that the current salary budget growth rates are not as great as they were in the late 1980s, and have dropped nearly 20 percent since 1991, from 5.0 percent to 4.1 percent.

Other nationally recognized sources of private and public sector salary budget data confirm that the 1995 overall salary budget increases are expected to remain unchanged from 1994 levels. Forecasted increases from the William M. Mercer, Inc., 1994/1995 Compensation Planning Survey (private sector) and the Conference Board's Annual Salary Budget Survey (public sector) also reflect salary budget increases of 4.0 to 4.1 percent for 1995.

In addition to reporting national salary budget data, ACA surveys and reports trends in salary structure adjustments. The 1994-1995 survey indicates the following actual salary structure increases for the years 1991-1995:

| National <br> Salary Structure <br> Trends | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FLSA Exempt | 3.5\% | 3.2\% | 2.8\% | 2.5\% | 2.8\% |
| FLSA Nonexempt | 3.3\% | 3.0\% | 2.7\% | 2.4\% | 2.7\% |

[^0]Figure 2 illustrates a comparison of ACA national salary budget trends to salary structure trends and characterizes the difference between an organization's salary budget and its salary structure. For example, in 1995. the predicted total salary budget increase for exempt positions is 4.1 percent, while the projected salary structure increase is 2.8 percent. The salary structure increase ( 2.8 percent) is one component of the total salary budget increase (4.1 percent). The difference between the two figures (in this case 1.3 percent) represents the amount remaining (after the base salary structure adjustment) for salary budget increases which can be applied to individual employee promotions, merit increases, bonuses, and other forms of direct pay.

## Section 2-B:

## Public Sector Trends

The Central States Compensation Survey is based on data reported by 18 state governments in the Central United States. The 1993 survey reports that the following average salary structure increases have occurred during the past five years:*

| Average Salary Schedule Increases | 1990 | $1991$ | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Central States | 3.60\% | 3.18\% | 3.05\% | 2.89\% | 3.02\% |

* For salary increases reported by individual state, refer to Appendix 2, "Salary Schedule Increases of Central States Governments, 1990-1994."

Many state governments are facing continued fiscal crises and have, therefore, instituted measures to reduce salary budget increases. Some states have instituted salary and/or hiring freezes, furloughs, layoffs, early retirement incentives, and other reduction-in-force measures. Additionally, many states and other organizations have shifted away from awarding employee merit salary increases which increase the salary
budget permanently and are now awarding lump sum bonuses to reward employees exhibiting outstanding performance.

Faced with similar budget constraints, a national 2.0 percent salary structure increase proposal for federal employees for 1995 was recently endorsed by the President. In addition, Travis County approved a 2.25 percent cost of living increase effective October 1, 1994, and the City of Austin approved a 2.5 percent general wage increase for city employees for 1995.

In comparison, the following table lists the general salary structure increases authorized by the Texas Legislature for State of Texas classified employees for the current fiscal year and the previous four fiscal years:

|  | FY 1991 | HY1992 | HY1993 | HV1994 | FY 1995 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Salary Schedule Increase Adjustment | 0.0\% | $3.0 \%$ | 3.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |

An important point to note, however, is that the Legislature does not currently provide agencies with the funding for any additional salary administration expenditures (i.e. merits, promotions, step adjustments), nor did it provide the funding to cover the fiscal year 1995 agency costs of the 3.0 percent salary structure increase granted in the last year of the previous biennium.

## The State's Total Compensation Package Must Be Taken Into Consideration When Recommending Adjustments To The Classified Salary Schedule

Figure 3
The State's total compensation package consists of both direct pay and benefits. It is important to study how the State compares with other markets based on this total compensation package. Using the 11 geographic regions identified by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission, it can be shown that the region containing the largest percentage of the State's full-time classified employees is the Central Texas region, which includes Travis County, as shown in Figure 3. Therefore, this region is considered the primary market within which the State competes for its classified employees and, as such, forms the basis for comparison with market salary data.

In analyzing comparative market salary data, we focused on three market surveys. These surveys included the Austin Human Resource Management Association/Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce 1994 Salary Survey of Austin; the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Compensation Survey: Pay Only - Austin, Texas, August 1993; and the 1994 Central States Compensation Survey.

In keeping with our focus on the Central Texas area as the primary geographic labor market in which the State competes for its classified work force, we first analyzed comparable market salary data from the two Austin area surveys. We matched benchmark jobs within the Classification Plan to comparable jobs contained in these surveys. An overall analysis of Central Texas market salaries indicates that classified salaries are six percent behind those of the 129 benchmark survey jobs we matched in the Austin surveys. Stated another way, classified salary levels are 94 percent of the market salary levels in Central Texas. Appendices 2.1 through 2.4 provide information relating to Central Texas market salaries for individual jobs versus state classified salaries for those jobs.

A comparison of classified salaries to the Central Texas market is critical; however, it is important to study regional state government market salaries as well. These states traditionally have similar concerns and issues facing them and serve as an industry comparison for salary trends. For this purpose, we selected comparable market salary data available from the 1994 Central States Compensation Survey.

In analyzing classified salaries of benchmark jobs against market salaries contained in the Central States area, we found that state classified salaries also lag behind these market salaries by six percent overall. (Refer to Appendix 4.1.) It appears that, in general. Texas classified salaries lag behind the various market salaries by approximately six percent.

In the past, employers surveyed other markets to compare direct pay, while employee benefit programs were compared to the market in separate reviews. However, benefits can no longer be viewed as merely employee satisfiers since they are now considered primary motivators by many employees. This is evidenced by the concern over the increasing cost of health insurance and various other flexible benefits. Therefore, the line between direct pay and benefits has become increasingly blurred. Employers must now consider the entire compensation package, including direct pay and benefits, and are increasingly required to compete with other markets based on this total package (Hackett, pages 1-8).

Figure 4


For Texas, this means that the Legislature should continue to consider not only direct pay, which includes base salary, achievement bonuses, and the employee incentive and productivity plan, but also other factors which affect state employees' total compensation. These other factors include health insurance, optional insurance coverage, holidays, vacation and sick leave benefits, and other perquisites such as flexible work hours and employee education and training. All of these benefits, combined with direct pay, form the total compensation package for state employees.

The benefits provided by the State have been divided into four categories: pay for leave time (vacations and holidays), health and insurance programs (workers' compensation, sick leave, and life, accident, and health insurance), retirement programs (social security and retirement plans), and unemployment insurance programs (consisting of unemployment insurance payments). Figure 4 illustrates the percent the State of Texas spends on classified
employee compensation for each of the components that make up its total compensation package.

Figure 5

## State Classified Employee Benefits as Percent of Compensation Fiscal Years 1990 through 1992



The U.S. Chamber of Commerce surveyed 1.100 employers in both the public and private sectors in 1992. Their findings, reported in the 1993 edition of Employee Benefits. revealed a national average of benefits as a percent of total compensation of 40.2 percent for 1992. This data included small firms that pay less than 25 percent of salaries for benefits, as well as large employers that spend over 50 percent. In comparison, in 1992, 45.7 percent of the State of Texas' total compensation costs were spent on benefits. This rate increased further to 46.1 percent in 1993, indicating that the benefit package provided to classified employees continues to compare favorably to benefit packages provided by other employers. Figure 5 illustrates this comparison.

## Section 4:

## Cost of Living Increases Have Resulted in State Employees Losing Real Earnings

General salary increases must take into account the inflation rate in order for employees to have any increase in real earnings. As illustrated in Figure 6 (on the following page), state classified employees have not had a gain in real earnings over the last five years. In fiscal year 1993, the increase to the classified salary schedule was the same as the increase in the inflation rate. Therefore, no loss in real earnings was experienced that year. In all other years, however, state classified employees have lost real earnings. The Consumer Price Index for 1995, as projected by the Conference Board, is 3.6 percent. Since the Legislature did not grant a general salary increase for fiscal year 1995, classified employee salaries will not stay abreast of inflation, and a loss in real earnings will be experienced during fiscal year 1995.

Figure 6
Inflation Rates' Effect on Classifled Employee Earnings
For Each Flscal Year 1991-1995

|  | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classified Salary Schedule <br> \% Increase | 0.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CPI \% Increase | 6.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 | $3.6^{*}$ |
| Loss/Gain in Real Earnings | -6.2 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -2.7 | -3.6 |

* Projected

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index, September 1990-1994.
Figure 7 reflects the average salary increase a classified employee (based on average classified salary) has received over the last five years, as compared to the change in real earnings. The figure shows that while classified employees' salaries have increased 14.9 percent over the last five years, inflation has increased 19.1 percent; therefore, classified employees have actually experienced an average decrease in real earnings of $\$ 61.31$ per month, or $\$ 735.72$ per year, compared to what they were earning five years ago.

Figure 7
Inflatlon Rates' Effect on Classifled Employee Earnings
Fiscal Years 1989-1994

| Fiscal Year | May CPI | Index | May Average Salary | Index. | Real (1983) Dollars |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1989 | 123.8 | 100.0 | \$1724.04 | 100.0 | \$1724.04 |
| 1990 | 129.2 | 104.4 | 1819.12 | 105.5 | 1742.45 |
| 1991 | 135.6 | 109.5 | 1824.31 | 105.8 | 1666.04 |
| 1992 | 139.7 | 112.8 | 1878.44 | 109.0 | 1665.28 |
| 1993 | 144.2 | 116.5 | 1972.59 | 114.4 | 1693.21 |
| 1994 | 147.5 | 119.1 | 1980.31 | 114.9 | 1662.73 |
| Increase over period |  | 19.1\% |  | 14.9\% | \$ -61.31 |

[^1]
## The State Has Not Experienced Significant Recruitment and Retention Difficulties

Statewide recruitment rates across all job classes are affected by factors such as the classified salary schedule and the salary administration provisions which are contained in Article V of the General Appropriations Act. In 1991, the 72nd Legislature provided agencies with greater flexibility in compensation administration by including a new rider in the salary administration provisions. This rider permits agencies to compensate new hires and current employees at any step rate within the appropriate salary group. Prior to the addition of this rider, agencies were required to hire classified employees at the minimum (Step 1) rate of the salary group and could only increase employees' salaries to higher step rates within the same salary group by granting merit salary increases. During fiscal year 1993, 23 percent of the total classified employee new hires were hired above Step 1. This increased flexibility in compensating new hires has alleviated the recruitment problems previously experienced by certain agencies.

In addition to recruitment, statewide turnover is another factor to examine when considering adjustments to the classified salary schedule in order for the State to be competitive and attract and retain qualified state employees. Employees may leave one state agency and move to another state agency for salary reasons. Employees may also leave state employment altogether.

While employees leave state employment for many reasons, some appear to leave for salary-related reasons. The percent of state classified employees whose stated reason for resigning employment with the State as a result of inadequate salary has decreased over the past five years. During fiscal year 1993, 1,385 classified employees ( 8.3 percent of total terminations that year) stated inadequate salary as the reason for leaving, which indicates that retention of trained employees is a factor to consider when evaluating overall salary structure increases.

As employees leave state employment, agencies experience substantial costs in terms of hiring, training, and productive time lost in bringing a new employee up to standard production levels. During fiscal year 1993, statewide full-time classified employee turnover was. 13.31 percent, while nationwide turnover stood at 9.6 percent, according to the Bureau of National Affairs. However, the turnover rate for fiscal year 1993 was one of the lowest the State has ever experienced.

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## Objective, Scope, and Methodology

In developing our recommendations for the adjustment to the State of Texas Classified Salary Schedule, the State Classification Office analyzed:

- Classified employee geographic work force distribution
- National and regional salary trends for both the private and public sector
- Market salary data for benchmark jobs
- Classified employee total compensation package
- Inflation rates
- Classified employee recruitment and retention

In determining the geographic scope of comparison for market salary rates, we initially researched and considered market salary data on a national, regional, statewide, and local basis. National salary data obtained revealed definite geographic differences in salaries paid, depending on the region of the country surveyed (i.e. the East Coast. West Coast, or Central United States). An analysis of statewide salaries also resulted in clear geographic differences in salaries paid for similar work, with higher salaries being paid in the Dallas and Houston regions and lower salaries being paid in the South Texas region.

Since the objective of this report was to make recommendations for the adjustment of the classified salary schedule, we examined the distribution of the classified work force in the State of Texas. By dividing Texas into the 11 geographic regions used by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission, it is clearly evident that the largest concentration of classified employees is located in the Central Texas area. This area is, therefore, the primary market in which the State competes for its classified employees. For these reasons, we elected to focus our analysis of comparable market salary data on data available from the Austin market and surrounding areas, with a brief discussion of national salary data and an examination of state government salary data from the 1994 Central States Compensation Survey. Research on salary surveys available in the Central Texas area resulted in the use of the Austin Human Resource Management Association/Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce 1994 Salary Survey of Austin and the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Compensation Survey: Pay Only - Austin. Texas, August 1993 as the two most comprehensive salary surveys for comparison to state classified employee salaries.

When grouping the benchmark jobs (jobs used for making pay comparisons) together for analysis, we used the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's (EEOC) official categories. These categories include: officials and administrators, professionals, technicians, protective service workers, para-professionals, administrative support, skilled craft workers, and service-maintenance positions. We elected not to include data on officials and administrators, however, because these positions in Texas state agencies are typically exempt from the Classification Plan.

Prior to performing any statistical analyses on salary survey data using surveys in which the State of Texas was a participant. we removed the State's salary data from the survey results. By extracting the State's data, an accurate comparison could then be made between state classified salaries and the remainder of the market.

In reporting market salary data, we used simple averages, in contrast to weighted averages, for comparing benchmark jobs. We believe the market salary rates obtained using simple averages provide an accurate representation of comparative salary data.

When comparing the State's salary data against the market, we used the state midpoint (classified salary schedule Step 4 rate) of each given salary group as the classified salary rate. This is a departure from using average classified job salaries as the basis for comparison, as had been used in previous biennial reports. The midpoint is frequently referred to as the control point, meaning the point within the salary range representing the desired pay for a fully qualified, satisfactory performer in a job. Step 4 is a more accurate measure of the entire salary range, particularly since state classified job salaries tend to cluster at the lower steps (Steps 1 and 2) within a given salary group.

In this report, we compared classified salary midpoints (Step 4) to market pay through calculation of a market index. The market index provides a measure of how classified pay compares to the market by demonstrating the percentage above or below market state classified salaries for any given benchmark position. For example:
State Classified Salary for Benchmark Position $($ Class X$)=$ \$ 800
Market Salary $(\operatorname{Job} X)=$ 1,000
Market Index =

$$
800=.80
$$

$$
\$ 1,000
$$

The state classified salary for Class X is 80 percent of the market salary. Another way to express this relationship between the two salaries would be to state that the classified salary is 20 percent behind the market salary for this position.

This work was conducted by the following members of the State Classification Office:

- Kelli Dan, CCP, PHR
- Jeanine Pollard, PHR
- Juliette Torres, PHR
- Carlotta Valdez, PHR

Appendix 2:
Salary Schedule Increases of Central States Governments
1990-1994

| STATE | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arkansas | 2.00\% | 2.50\% | 4.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% |
| Colorado | 2.16\% | 4.22\% | 2.51\% | 3.22\% | 2.45\% |
| Idaho | 5.30\% | 4.00\% | 1.30\% | 2.00\% | 0.00\% |
| Iowa Non-Union <br> Union | 5.00\% | $\begin{aligned} & 5.00 \% \\ & 0.00 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.50 \% \\ & 4.00 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | \$650/yr | 2.00\% |
| Kansas | 1.50\% | 0.00\% | 1.00\% | 0.50\% | 1.50\%* |
| Louisiana | 4.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% |
| Minnesota | 5.00\% | 2.50\% | 2.50\% | 0.00\% | 3.25\% |
| Missouri | 2.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | $\begin{gathered} 1 \%+ \\ \$ 400 / \mathrm{yr} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \%+ \\ \$ 400 / \mathrm{yr} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Montana | 2.50\% | \$.60/hr | \$.45/hr | unknown | 0.00\% |
| Nebraska | 4.00\% | 3.00\% | 3.00\% | \$300/yr | \$500/yr |
| New Mexico | varied | 1.50\% | 3.00\% | 4.00\% | 4.5\% |
| North Dakota | 0.00\% | 4.00\% | \$480/yr | \$720/yr | 3.00\% |
| Oklahoma | \$1000/yr | \$420/yr | 2.50\% | $\begin{gathered} 2.50 \% \text { to } \\ 5.00 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \$800/yr* |
| South Dakota | 5.00\% | 6.50\% | 6.50\% | 5.50\% | 5.50\% |
| TEXAS | 5.00\% | 0.00\% | 3.00\% | 3.00\% | 0.00\% |
| Utah | 4.00\% | 1.70\% | 3.00\% | 2.75\% | 0.00\% |
| Wisconsin | 4.25\% | 1.27\% | 4.25\% | 1.50\% | 0.00\% |
| Wyoming | 3.00\% | 2.00\% | 0.00\% | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100 \text { to } \\ & \$ 1000 / \mathrm{yr} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | unknown |
| AVERAGE | $3.65 \%$ | 3.18\% | 3.05\%. | $289 \%$ | 3.02\% |

Source: 1994 Central States Fringe Benefits Survey

* Notes to Pay Increase History

Kansas The 1.5 percent pay increase for fiscal year 1995 is not effective until 9-18-94.
Oklahoma Effective October 1, 1994, employees will receive an $\$ 800$ per year increase. Law enforcement will receive a 6 percent yearly increase.

## Appendix 3 :

## Local Market Data for Benchmark Jobs

Appendix 3 .1:

## Comparison of State Classified Salaries with the Austin Human Resource Management Association/Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce 1994 Salary Survey of Austin

| STATECLASS TITLE |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sTARE, } \\ & \text { MDPOMT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MARKBT } \\ & \text { RATE } \end{aligned}$ | MARKET INDEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT |  |  |  |  |
| Clerk II | Mail Clerk 1 | \$1223 | \$1236 | 0.99 |
| Switchboard Operator/Receptionist | Switchboard Operator/Receptionist 1 | \$1298 | \$1208 | 1.07 |
| Clerk I | Administrative Support 1 | \$1091 | \$919 | 1.19 |
| Clerk II | Administrative Support 2 | \$1223 | \$1116 | 1.10 |
| Clerk III | Administrative Support 3 | \$1377 | \$1473 | 0.93 |
| Clerical Supervisor IV | Office Services Coordinator | \$1898 | \$2063 | 0.92 |
| Secretary II | Secretary 1 | \$1377 | \$1487 | 0.93 |
| Administrative Secretary | Secretary 2 | \$1666 | \$1692 | 0.98 |
| Legal Secretary II | Legal Secretary | \$1898 | \$2045 | 0.93 |
| Legal Assistant II | Legal Assistant (Paralegal) | \$2312 | \$2219 | 1.04 |
| Word Processing Operator II | Word Processing Operator 1 | \$1564 | \$1518 | 1.03 |
| Word Processing Operator III | Word Processing Operator 2 | \$1779 | \$1926 | 0.92 |
| Accounting Clerk I | Accounting Clerk 1 | \$1223 | \$1349 | 0.91 |
| Accounting Clerk II | Accounting Clerk 2 | \$1377 | \$1555 | 0.89 |
| Accounting Clerk III | Accounting Clerk 3 | \$1564 | \$1778 | 0.88 |
| Accounting Clerk IV | Accounting Clerk 4 | \$1779 | \$1948 | 0.91 |
| Data Entry Operator I | Data Entry Operator 1 | \$1223 | \$1246 | 0.98 |
| Data Entry Operator III | Data Entry Operator 2 | \$1564 | \$1430 | 1.09 |
| ADP Equipment Operator I | Computer Operator 1 | \$1470 | \$1543 | 0.95 |
| ADP Equipment Operator II | Computer Operator 2 | \$1666 | \$1787 | 0.93 |
| ADP Equipment Operator III | Computer Operator 3 | \$1898 | \$2193 | 0.87 |
| ADP Equipment Operator IV | Computer Operator 4 | \$2312 | \$2522 | 0.92 |
| Stock Clerk III | Laborer, Material Handling | \$1377 | \$1395 | 0.99 |



| STATE CLIASS TITEE | MARKET TITLE | STATE Mildroint | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MARKETT } \\ & \text { RATE } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | MARKET INDEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appendix 3.1, continued |  |  |  |  |
| Human Resources Management Specialist | Human Resource Generalist | \$3109 | \$2709 | 1.15 |
| Training Specialist IV | Training Specialist | \$2816 | \$3066 | 0.92 |
| Clinical Social Worker III | Caseworker | \$2469 | \$2363 | 1.04 |
| Information Specialist III | Senior Public Relations Specialist | \$3109 | \$3019 | 1.03 |
| OVERALL - PROFESSIONAL |  | \$2909 | \$3124 | 0.93 |
| PARA-PROFESSIONAL |  |  |  |  |
| Administrative Technician II | Administrative Assistant | \$1898 | \$1728 | 1.10 |
| Administrative Technician II | Secretary 3 | \$1898 | \$1853 | 1.02 |
| Administrative Technician III | Secretary 4 | \$2165 | \$2040 | 1.06 |
| Human Resources Management Assistant I | Human Resources Support 3 | \$1898 | \$1844 | 1.03 |
| Human Resources Management Assistant II | Human Resources Support 4 | \$2165 | \$2033 | 1.06 |
| OVERALL - PARA-PROFESSIONAL |  | \$2005 | \$1900 | 1.06 |
| PROTECTIVE SERVICES |  |  |  |  |
| Security Worker II | Security Worker | \$1155 | \$1203 | 0.96 |
| Security Officer I | Guard | \$1564 | \$1362 | 1.15 |
| OVERALL - PROTECTIVE SERVICES |  | \$1360 | \$1283 | 1.06 |
| SKILLED CRAFTS |  |  |  |  |
| Maintenance Mechanic IV | Carpenter, Maintenance | \$1898 | \$1969 | 0.96 |
| Electrical and Air Conditioning Mechanic III | Electrician, Maintenance | \$2312 | \$2657 | 0.87 |
| Maintenance Mechanic III | Painter, Maintenance | \$1666 | \$1733 | 0.96 |
| Maintenance Mechanic IV | Plumber, Maintenance | \$1898 | \$1997 | 0.95 |
| Maintenance Mechanic V | Mechanic. Maintenance | \$2165 | \$2635 | 0.82 |
| Motor Vehicle Mechanic III | Mechanic, Automotive | \$2027 | \$2016 | 1.01 |
| Maintenance Construction Supervisor III | Construction Superintendent | \$2638 | \$2723 | 0.97 |


| STATE CLASS TITLE | MARKET TITLE | STATE MiDPONT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MARKET } \\ & \text { RATE } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | MARKIET NNDEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appendix 3.1, continued |  |  |  |  |
| Machinist II | Machinist | \$2027 | \$2281 | 0.89 |
| OVERALL - SKILLED CRAFTS |  | \$2079 | \$2251 | 0.92 |
| SERVICE-MAINTENANCE |  |  |  |  |
| Warehouse Supervisor | Warehouse Coordinator | \$1666 | \$1837 | 0.91 |
| Helper, Maintenance and Construction | Helper, Maintenance Trades | \$1155 | \$1447 | 0.80 |
| Laborer | Laborer, General | \$1091 | \$1109 | 0.98 |
| Building Custodian II | Custodian | \$1155 | \$1132 | 1.02 |
| Truck Driver II | Truckdriver, Light | \$1298 | \$1487 | 0.87 |
| Food Service Worker MI | Food Service Worker | \$1298 | \$877 | 1.48 |
| Head Cook I | Cook | \$1377 | \$1336 | 1.03 |
| MHMR Specialist I | Mental Health Worker | \$1377 | \$1733 | 0.79 |
| OVERALL - SERVICE-MAINTENANCE |  | \$1302 | \$1370 | 0.95 |
| TECHNICAL |  |  |  |  |
| Technical Writer | Writer | \$2469 | \$2279 | 1.08 |
| ADP Programmer I | Programmer 1 | \$2312 | \$2101 | 1.10 |
| ADP Programmer II | Programmer 2 | \$2638 | \$2550 | 1.03 |
| ADP Programmer III | Programmer 3 | \$3109 | \$3444 | 0.90 |
| ADP Programmer IV | Programmer 4 | \$3544 | \$3829 | 0.93 |
| Systems Programmer I | Systems Programmer 2 | \$3109 | \$2881 | 1.08 |
| Systems Programmer II | Systems Programmer 3 | \$3544 | \$3479 | 1.02 |
| Systems Programmer III | Systems Programmer 4 | \$3785 | \$3851 | 0.98 |
| Data Base Administrator I | Database Administrator 1 | \$2638 | \$2406 | 1.10 |
| Data Base Administrator II | Database Administrator 2 | \$3109 | \$2990 | 1.04 |
| Data Base Administrator III | Database Administrator 3 | \$3544 | \$3701 | 0.96 |
| Data Base Administrator IV | Database Administrator 4 | \$3785 | \$3829 | 0.99 |
| Systems Support Specialist III | Systems Support Specialist | \$2312 | \$2324 | 0.99 |
| Drafter II | Drafter 2 | \$2027 | \$1863 | 1.09 |
| Drafter III | Drafter 3 | \$2469 | \$2125 | 1.16 |


| STATE CLASS TITLE | MARKETTILLE | STATE MIDPOINT | MARKET RATE | MARKET INDEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appendix 3.1, concluded |  |  |  |  |
| Engineer Technician I | Engineering Technician 1 | \$1564 | \$1489 | 1.05 |
| Engineer Technician II | Engineering Technician 2 | \$1779 | \$1780 | 0.99 |
| Engineer Technician III | Engineering Technician 3 | \$2027 | \$2293 | 0.88 |
| Engineer Technician IV | Engineering Technician 4 | \$2312 | \$3019 | 0.77 |
| Licensed Vocational Nurse II | Licensed Vocational Nurse | \$1779 | \$1990 | 0.89 |
| Laboratory Technician II | Laboratory Aide | \$1298 | \$1206 | 1.08 |
| Registered Therapist Assistant II | Physical Therapist Aide | \$1898 | \$1473 | 1.29 |
| OVERALL - TECHNICAL |  | \$2593 | \$2586 | 1.03 |
| STATEWMOETOTALS. |  | \$2183. | \$2275 | 0.96 |

Sources: Austin Human Resource Management Association/Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce 1994 Salary Survey of Austin.
Classified Salary Schedule, September 1, 1993.

Appendix 3.2 :
Comparison of State Classified Salaries with the Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Compensation Survey: Pay Only Austin, Texas, August 1993

| STATECI,ASSTILLE | MARKET TITLE | STATE MIDPOINT | MARKET RATE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MARKET } \\ & \text { INOEX. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT |  |  |  |  |
| ADP Equipment Operator II | Computer Operator II | \$1666 | \$1739 | 0.96 |
| ADP Equipment Operator III | Computer Operator III | \$1898 | \$2213 | 0.86 |
| Accounting Clerk I | Accounting Clerk I | \$1223 | \$1252 | 0.98 |
| Accounting Clerk II | Accounting Clerk II | \$1377 | \$1356 | 1.02 |
| Accounting Clerk III | Accounting Clerk III | \$1564 | \$1656 | 0.94 |
| Accounting Clerk IV | Accounting Clerk IV | \$1779 | \$2152 | 0.83 |
| Clerk II | Clerk II | \$1223 | \$1282 | 0.95 |
| Clerk III | Clerk III | \$1377 | \$1882 | 0.73 |
| Administrative Technician I | Clerk IV | \$1564 | \$2096 | 0.75 |
| Data Entry Operator I | Key Entry Operator I | \$1223 | \$1343 | 0.91 |
| Data Entry Operator II | Key Entry Operator II | \$1377 | \$1744 | 0.79 |
| Secretary I | Secretary I | \$1298 | \$1574 | 0.82 |
| Secretary III | Secretary II | \$1470 | \$1830 | 0.80 |
| Administrative Secretary | Secretary III | \$1564 | \$2087 | 0.75 |
| Switchboard Operator/Receptionist | Switchboard Operator/Receptionist | \$1298 | \$1248 | 1.04 |
| Word Processing Operator I | Word Processor I | \$1377 | \$1569 | 0.88 |
| Stock Clerk [II | Material Handling Laborer | \$1223 | \$1257 | 0.97 |
| Stock Clerk II | Shipping/Receiving Clerk | \$1223 | \$1464 | 0.83 |
| OVERALL - ADMINISTRATIVE | PORT | \$1429 | \$1652 | 0.87 |
| PROFESSIONAL |  |  |  |  |
| Systems Analyst I | Computer Systems Analyst I | \$2638 | \$3074 | 0.86 |
| Systems Analyst II | Computer Systems Analyst II | \$3109 | \$3564 | 0.87 |
| Systems Analyst III | Computer Systems Analyst III | \$3544 | \$4138 | 0.86 |
| OVERALL - PROFESSIONAL |  | \$3097 | \$3592 | 0.86 |


| State class title | MARKET TITLE | STATE <br> Mmproint | MARKET RATE | MARKET NNDEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appendix 3.2, concluded |  |  |  |  |
| PROTECTIVE SERVICE |  |  |  |  |
| Administrative Technician II | Secretary IV | \$1898 | \$2552 | 0.74 |
| OVERALL-PARA-PROFESSIONAL |  | 81898 | 82552 | 0.74 |
| PROTECTIVE SERVICE |  |  |  |  |
| Security Worker I | Guard I | $\$ 1091$ | \$1064 | 1.03 |
| OVERALL-PROTECTIVE SERVICE |  | \$1091 | \$1064 | 1.03 |
| SKILLED CRAFTS |  |  |  |  |
| Maintenance Mechanic I | General Maintenance Worker | \$1377 | \$1490 | 0.92 |
| Motor Vehicle Mechanic II | Maintenance Mechanic, Motor Vehicle | \$1779 | \$2177 | 0.82 |
| OVERALL-SKILLED CRAFT |  | \$1578 | \$1834 | 0.86 |
| SERVICE-MAINTENANCE |  |  |  |  |
| Building Custodian II | Janitor | \$1155 | \$858 | 1.35 |
| Truck Driver I | Truckdriver, Light | \$1091 | \$1167 | 0.93 |
| Truck Driver II | Truckdriver, Medium | \$1298 | \$1833 | 0.71 |
| Truckdriver III, Heavy Vans | Truckdriver, Heavy | \$1666 | \$1525 | 1.09 |
| OVERALL-SERVICE-MAINTENANCE |  | \$1303 | \$1346 | 0.97 |
| TECHNICAL |  |  |  |  |
| ADP Programmer I | Computer Programmer I | \$2312 | \$2543 | 0.91 |
| ADP Programmer III | Computer Programmer III | \$3109 | \$2956 | 1.05 |
| Drafter II | Drafter II | \$2027 | \$1978 | 1.02 |
| Drafter III | Drafter III | \$2469 | \$2452 | 1.01 |
| OVERALL -TECHNICAL |  | \$2479 | \$2482 | 1.00 |
| OVERAll. TOTAL |  | \$1706 | \$1913 | 0.89 |

* Market data was aged 4.0 percent based on general salary trends.

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Compensation Survey: Pay Only - Austin, Texas, August 1993.
Classified Salary Schedule, September 1, 1993.

Appendix 3.3:
Market Indexes For State Classified Salaries Using 1994 Local
Market Surveys

| STATE ClasS TITLE | STATE MIDPOINT | AVE. MKT. RATE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MARKET } \\ & \text { INDEX } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT |  |  |  |
| Switchboard Operator/Receptionist | \$1298 | \$1228 | 1.06 |
| Clerk I | \$1091 | \$919 | 1.19 |
| Clerk II | \$1223 | \$1211 | 1.01 |
| Clerk III | \$1377 | \$1678 | 0.82 |
| Clerical Supervisor IV | \$1898 | \$2063 | 0.92 |
| Administrative Technician I | \$1564 | \$2096 | 0.75 |
| Secretary I | \$1298 | \$1574 | 0.82 |
| Secretary II | \$1377 | \$1487 | 0.93 |
| Secretary III | \$1470 | \$1830 | 0.80 |
| Administrative Secretary | \$1666 | \$1890 | 0.88 |
| Legal Secretary II | \$1898 | \$2045 | 0.93 |
| Legal Assistant II | \$2312 | \$2219 | 1.04 |
| Word Processing Operator I | \$1377 | \$1569 | 0.88 |
| Word Processing Operator II | \$1564 | \$1518 | 1.03 |
| Word Processing Operator III | \$1779 | \$1926 | 0.92 |
| Accounting Clerk I | \$1223 | \$1301 | 0.94 |
| Accounting Clerk II | \$1377 | \$1456 | 0.95 |
| Accounting Clerk III | \$1564 | \$1717 | 0.91 |
| Accounting Clerk IV | \$1779 | \$2050 | 0.87 |
| Data Entry Operator I | \$1223 | \$1295 | 0.94 |
| Data Entry Operator II | \$1377 | \$1744 | 0.79 |
| Data Entry Operator III | \$1564 | \$1430 | 1.09 |
| ADP Equipment Operator I | \$1470 | \$1543 | 0.95 |
| ADP Equipment Operator II | \$1666 | \$1763 | 0.94 |
| ADP Equipment Operator III | \$1898 | \$2203 | 0.86 |


| STATE CLASS TITLE | STATE MIDPOINT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVE. MKT. } \\ & \text { RATE. } \end{aligned}$ | MARKET INDEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appendix 3.3, continued |  |  |  |
| ADP Equipment Operator IV | \$2312 | \$2522 | 0.92 |
| Stock Clerk II | \$1223 | \$1361 | 0.90 |
| Stock Clerk III | \$1377 | \$1395 | 0.99 |
| Reproduction Equipment Operator I | \$1666 | \$1468 | 1.13 |
| Human Resources Management Clerk I | \$1223 | \$1602 | 0.76 |
| Human Resources Management Clerk III | \$1564 | \$1690 | 0.93 |
| OVERALL - ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT | \$1520 | \$1671 | 0.91 |
| PROFESSIONAL |  |  |  |
| Systems Analyst I | \$2638 | \$3074 | 0.86 |
| Systems Analyst II | \$3109 | \$3564 | 0.87 |
| Systems Analyst III | \$3544 | \$4138 | 0.86 |
| Accountant I | \$1898 | \$2217 | 0.86 |
| Accountant III | \$2638 | \$2356 | 1.12 |
| Chief Accountant I | \$2816 | \$2694 | 1.05 |
| Chief Accountant II | \$3318 | \$3219 | 1.03 |
| Chief Accountant III | \$3544 | \$3399 | 1.04 |
| Purchaser I | \$2027 | \$2250 | 0.90 |
| Purchaser II | \$2312 | \$2666 | 0.87 |
| Purchaser III | \$2638 | \$3361 | 0.78 |
| Purchaser IV | \$3109 | \$3096 | 1.00 |
| Engineer I | \$2816 | \$2789 | 1.01 |
| Engineer II | \$3109 | \$3321 | 0.94 |
| Engineer III | \$3318 | \$4096 | 0.81 |
| Engineer IV | \$3544 | \$4772 | 0.74 |
| Engineer V | \$3785 | \$5978 | 0.63 |
| Nurse III | \$2638 | \$2893 | 0.91 |
| Nurse V | \$3544 | \$3253 | 1.09 |
| Advanced Nurse Practitioner | \$2816 | \$3624 | 0.77 |


| STATE CLASS TITLE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STATE } \\ & \text { MIDPOINT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVE. MKT. } \\ & \text { RATE } \end{aligned}$ | MARKET <br> INDEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appendix 3.3, continued |  |  |  |
| Registered Therapist III | \$2638 | \$2669 | 0.99 |
| Registered Therapist IV | \$3109 | \$3364 | 0.92 |
| Dietitian II | \$2165 | \$2364 | 0.92 |
| Position Classification Analyst II | \$2816 | \$2564 | 1.10 |
| Human Resources Management Specialist | \$3109 | \$2709 | 1.15 |
| Training Specialist IV | \$2816 | \$3066 | 0.92 |
| Clinical Social Worker III | \$2469 | \$2363 | 1.04 |
| Information Specialist III | \$3109 | \$3019 | 1.03 |
| OVERALL - PROFESSIONAL | \$2907 | \$3174 | 0.92 |
| PARA-PROFESSIONAL |  |  |  |
| Administrative Technician II | \$1898 | \$2044 | 0.93 |
| Administrative Technician III | \$2165 | \$2040 | 1.06 |
| Human Resources Management Assistant I | \$1898 | \$1844 | 1.03 |
| Human Resources Management Assistant II | \$2165 | \$2033 | 1.06 |
| OVERALL - PARA-PROFESSIONAL | \$2005 | \$1990 | 1.01 |
| PROTECTIVE SERVICES |  |  |  |
| Security Worker I | \$1091 | \$1064 | 1.03 |
| Security Worker II | \$1155 | \$1203 | 0.96 |
| Security Officer I | \$1564 | \$1362 | 1.15 |
| OVERALL - PROTECTIVE SERVICES | \$1270 | $\$ 1210$ | 1.05 |
| SKILLED CRAFTS |  |  |  |
| Electrical and Air Conditioning Mechanic III | \$2312 | \$2657 | 0.87 |
| Maintenance Mechanic I | \$1377 | \$1490 | 0.92 |
| Maintenance Mechanic III | \$1666 | \$1821 | 0.91 |
| Maintenance Mechanic IV | \$1898 | \$1983 | 0.96 |
| Maintenance Mechanic V | \$2165 | \$2635 | 0.82 |
| Motor Vehicle Mechanic II | \$1779 | \$2177 | 0.82 |
| Motor Vehicle Mechanic III | \$2027 | \$2016 | 1.01 |



| STATE CLASS TITLE | STATE MIDPOINT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVE. MKT. } \\ & \text { RATE } \end{aligned}$ | MARKET INDEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appendix 3.3, concluded |  |  |  |
| Systems Support Specialist III | \$2312 | \$2324 | 0.99 |
| Drafter II | \$2027 | \$1921 | 1.06 |
| Drafter III | \$2469 | \$2289 | 1.08 |
| Engineering Technician I | \$1564 | \$1489 | 1.05 |
| Engineering Technician II | \$1779 | \$1780 | 1.00 |
| Engineering Technician III | \$2027 | \$2293 | 0.88 |
| Engineering Technician IV | \$2312 | \$3019 | 0.77 |
| Licensed Vocational Nurse II | \$1779 | \$1990 | 0.89 |
| Laboratory Technician II | \$1298 | \$1206 | 1.08 |
| Registered Therapist Assistant II | \$1898 | \$1473 | 1.29 |
| OVERALL - TECHNICAL | \$2593 | \$2596 | 1.00 |
| $\square$ STATEWIDE TOTALS | \. $\$ 2141$ | $\bigcirc .42269$. | 0.94 |

Sources: Classified Salary Schedule, September 1, 1993.
Austin Human Resource Management Association/Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce 1994 Salary Survey of Austin.
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Compensation Survey: Pay Only - Austin, Texas, August 1993.

## Comparison of State Classified Salaries With Averaged Local Market Surveys Market Indexes by EEO Functional Category



Note: Comparison includes data from the 1994 AHRMA and 1993 BLS Surveys
Sources: Classified Salary Schedule, September 1, 1993.
Austin Human Resource Management Association/Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce 1994 Salary Survey of Austin.
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Compensation Survey: Pay Only - Austin, Texas, August 1993.

Appendix 4:

## State Government Data

Appendix 4.1:
Comparison of State Classified Salaries with the 1994 Central States Compensation Survey

| STATE CLASS TITAE | SURVEY TITLE | STATE MIDPOINT | MARKET RATE | MARKET INDEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT |  |  |  |  |
| Switchboard Operator | Switchboard Operator I | \$1223 | \$1330 | 0.92 |
| Clerk Typist II | Clerk Typist (Journey Level) | \$1223 | \$1393 | 0.88 |
| Word Processing Operator II | Word Processing Typist II | \$1564 | \$1645 | 0.95 |
| Secretary III | Secretary | \$1470 | \$1586 | 0.93 |
| Data Entry Operator I | Data Entry Operator I | \$1223 | \$1275 | 0.96 |
| Data Entry Operator IV | Data Entry Operator IV | \$1779 | \$1920 | 0.93 |
| ADP Record Control Clerk III | Data Control Technician III | \$1666 | \$2303 | 0.72 |
| ADP Equipment Operator II | Computer Operator II | \$1666 | \$1884 | 0.88 |
| Accounting Clerk II | Account Clerk II | \$1377 | \$1681 | 0.82 |
| OVERALL - ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT |  | \$1466 | \$1669 | 0.88 |
| PROFESSIONAL |  |  |  |  |
| Systems Analyst III | Computer Systems Analyst III | \$3544 | \$3458 | 1.02 |
| Purchaser I | Procurement Officer I | \$2027 | \$2341 | 0.87 |
| Purchaser III | State Contracting Officer II | \$2638 | \$2661 | 0.99 |
| Program Administrator II | Administrative Officer II | \$3109 | \$3123 | 1.00 |
| Education Specialist II | Education Program Specialist | \$3109. | \$3090 | 1.01 |
| Health Program Specialist I | Public Health Educator II | \$2816 | \$2431 | 1.16 |
| Health Program Specialist I | Health Program Representative I | \$2816 | \$2314 | 1.22 |
| Training Specialist IV | Staff Deveiopment Officer <br> (Mental Health) | \$2816 | \$3007 | 0.94 |
| Research Specialist II | Research Analyst II | \$2816 | \$2467 | 1.14 |
| Management Auditor II | Management Analyst II | \$2816 | \$2699 | 1.04 |
| Planner IV | Planner IV | \$3785 | \$3387 | 1.12 |


| STATEClASSTIIEE |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STATE\#, } \\ & \text { MIDPORI, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MARKET } \\ & \text { RATE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MARKEI } \\ & \text { NDEX. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appendix 4.1, continued |  |  |  |  |
| Human Resources Management Officer I | Personnel Specialist | \$2469 | \$2089 | 1.18 |
| Human Resources Management Officer III | Personnel Officer II | \$2816 | \$3040 | 0.93 |
| Accountant I | Accountant I | \$1898 | \$2061 | 0.92 |
| Accountant III | Accountant III | \$2638 | \$2863 | 0.92 |
| Budget Analyst IV | Chief Budget Analyst | \$3785 | \$4584 | 0.83 |
| Economist III | Senior Economist | \$3109 | \$3490 | 0.89 |
| Attorney IV | Attorney II (Level 2 of 3) | \$3109 | \$3461 | 0.90 |
| Appeals Referee III, TEC | Appeals Referee II | \$3109 | \$3073 | 1.01 |
| Graphics Designer II | Graphics Designer II | \$2312 | \$2139 | 1.08 |
| Information Specialist II | Information Writer II | \$2638 | \$2456 | 1.07 |
| Librarian II | Librarian I | \$2165 | \$2211 | 0.98 |
| Environmental Quality Specialist I | Environmental Specialist I | \$1898 | \$2049 | 0.93 |
| Hydrologist II | Hydrologist II | \$3109 | \$2790 | 1.11 |
| Environmental Quality Specialist VI | Environmental Section Chief | \$3785 | \$3696 | 1.02 |
| Chemist III | Chemist II | \$2469 | \$2694 | 0.92 |
| Microbiologist III | Microbiologist II (Level 2 of 3) | \$2469 | \$2462 | 1.00 |
| Geologist III | Geologist II | \$3318 | \$2688 | 1.23 |
| Biologist I, Conservation | Fish and/or Game Biologist I <br> (Level 1 of 3) | \$2027 | \$2167 | 0.94 |
| Landscape Architect II | Landscape Architect II | \$3109 | \$3027 | 1.03 |
| Engineer I | Highway Engineer I | \$2816 | \$2581 | 1.09 |
| Engineer IV | Civil Engineer II | \$3544 | \$3334 | 1.06 |
| Engineer V | Design Engineer ШI | \$3785 | \$3694 | 1.02 |
| Engineer V | Chief Engineer | \$3785 | \$5611 | 0.67 |
| Sanitarian II | Sanitarian II | \$2165 | \$2377 | 0.91 |
| Sanitarian IV | Sanitarian IV | \$2816 | \$3596 | 0.78 |


| STATE CLASS TITLE | SURVEY THLLE | SIATE MIDPOINT | MARKET RATE | MARKET INDEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appendix 4.1, continued |  |  |  |  |
| Investigator II | Health Services Evaluator | \$2638 | \$2743 | 0.96 |
| Employment Counselor II | Employment Counselor II | \$2312 | \$2397 | 0.96 |
| Employment Supervisor III | Employment Service Supervisor IV | \$2638 | \$3452 | 0.76 |
| Unemployment Insurance Supervisor | Employment Security <br> Administrator II | \$2816 | \$4568 | 0.62 |
| Caseworker I | Caseworker | \$1666 | \$1783 | 0.93 |
| Social Service Worker I | Social Service Worker I | \$1898 | \$1916 | 0.99 |
| Social Service Worker II | Social Worker II (Level 2 of 6) | \$2027 | \$2413 | 0.84 |
| Social Service Supervisor I | Social Services Supervisor I | \$2469 | \$2758 | 0.90 |
| Clinical Social Worker I | Clinical Social Worker I | \$1898 | \$2418 | 0.78 |
| Chemical Dependency Counselor I | Substance Abuse Counselor I | \$2165 | \$2155 | 1.00 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor II | Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor | \$2638 | \$2347 | 1.12 |
| Investigator II | Investigator II | \$2312 | \$2488 | 0.93 |
| Child Support Officer IV | Child Support Enforcement Supervisor I | \$2816 | \$2514 | 1.12 |
| Aging Program Specialist I | Program Manager I | \$2816 | \$2952 | 0.95 |
| Social Service Administrator II | Social Services Administrator II | \$3318 | \$3151 | 1.05 |
| Nurse I | Registered Nurse I | \$2027 | \$2432 | 0.83 |
| Nurse IV | Registered Nurse Supervisor | \$3109 | \$3154 | 0.99 |
| Nurse V | Registered Nurse VI | \$3544 | \$3997 | 0.89 |
| Associate Clinical Psychologist III | Psychologist II | \$2816 | \$3454 | 0.82 |
| Registered Therapist III | Physical Therapist I | \$2638 | \$3330 | 0.79 |
| Registered Therapist V | Physical Therapist II | \$3318 | \$3722 | 0.89 |
| Pharmacist I | Pharmacist I | \$2638 | \$3429 | 0.77 |
| Dietitian II | Dietitian II | \$2165 | \$2616 | 0.83 |
| Aircraft Pilot II | Aircraft Pilot | \$2816 | \$2901 | 0.97 |
| Chaplain II | Chaplain | \$2638 | \$2463 | 1.07 |


| STATE CLASS TITLE | SURVEY TIILE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STATE } \\ & \text { MDPRONT } \end{aligned}$ | MARKET RATE | MARKET INDEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appendix 4.1, continued |  |  |  |  |
| Museum Curator | Museum Conservator | \$2469 | \$2313 | 1.07 |
| Network Manager II | Network Control Specialist | \$3109 | \$2676 | 1.16 |
| Architect II | Architect II | \$3109 | \$3111 | 1.00 |
| Budget Analyst II | Executive Budget Analyst II | \$2816 | \$3336 | 0.84 |
| Auditor II | Auditor II | \$2312 | \$2424 | 0.95 |
| Criminalist III | Forensic Scientist | \$2469 | \$2859 | 0.86 |
| Disability Examiner II | Disability Claims Examiner | \$2638 | \$2230 | 1.18 |
| Investigator IV | Investigator IV | \$3109 | \$2805 | 1.11 |
| Veterinarian II | Veterinarian II | \$3318 | \$3771 | 0.88 |
| Assistant Financial Examiner | Financial Examiner I | \$3318 | \$3095 | 1.07 |
| OVERALL - PROFESSIONAL |  | \$2764 | \$2893 | 0.96 |
| PARA-PROFESSIONAL |  |  |  |  |
| Taxpayer Compliance Officer II | Tax Examiner II | \$2027 | \$2073 | 0.98 |
| Library Assistant II | Librarian Assistant II | \$1470 | \$1962 | 0.75 |
| Employment Interviewer I | Interviewer I | \$1779 | \$1893 | 0.94 |
| Youth Activities Supervisor I | Youth Specialist I | \$1470 | \$1560 | 0.94 |
| Clinical Social Work Assistant | Clinical Casework Assistant | \$1564 | \$1749 | 0.89 |
| Income Assistance Specialist II | Income Maintenance Worker II | \$2027 | \$2203 | 0.92 |
| Rehabilitation Asst. II, Comm. for the Blind | Rehabilitation Counselor for the Blind II | \$1666 | \$2511 | 0.66 |
| Physician Assistant | Physician Assistant | \$3318 | \$3546 | 0.94 |
| Clinical Records Technician | Medical Records Technician | \$1564 | \$1977 | 0.79 |
| Administrative Technician II | Program Assistant I | \$1898 | \$1693 | 1.12 |
| OVERALL - PARA-PROFESSIONAL |  | \$1878 | \$2117 | 0.89 |
| PROTECTIVE SERVICES |  |  |  |  |
| Corrections Officer II | Corrections Officer II | \$1666 | \$1750 | 0.95 |
| Major of Correctional Officers | Corrections Superintendent II (Level 2 of 2) | \$2816 | \$4858 | 0.58 |
| Parole Officer I | Parole Officer I | \$2312 | \$2102 | 1.10 |


| STATECLIASS TITLE, | SURVEY IIILE | STATE MIDPOINT | MARKET RATE | MARKET INDEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appendix 4.1, continued |  |  |  |  |
| Parole Regional Supervisor | Probation and Parole Supervisor I | \$3544 | \$2912 | 1.22 |
| Sergeant of Correctional Officers | Corrections Officer Supervisor I | \$2165 | \$2307 | 0.94 |
| OVERALL - PROTECTIVE SERVICES |  | \$2501 | \$2786 | 0.90 |
| SKILLED CRAFTS |  |  |  |  |
| Building Manager | Building Manager III | \$2312 | \$3431 | 0.67 |
| Motor Vehicle Mechanic II | Automotive Mechanic II | \$1779 | \$1932 | 0.92 |
| Maintenance Mechanic III | Maintenance Plumber | \$1666 | \$2068 | 0.81 |
| Electrical and Air Conditioning Mechanic I | Maintenance Electrician | \$1898 | \$2110 | 0.90 |
| Maintenance Mechanic III | Maintenance Carpenter | \$1666 | \$1954 | 0.85 |
| OVERALL-SKILLED CRAFTS |  | \$1864 | \$2299 | 0.81 |
| SERVICE MAINTENANCE |  |  |  |  |
| Safety Officer II | Safety Specialist II | \$2816 | \$2739 | 1.03 |
| Park Ranger I | Park Ranger I | \$1377 | \$2005 | 0.69 |
| MHMR Specialist II | Licensed Mental Health Technician II | \$1470 | \$1890 | 0.78 |
| MHMR Services Assistant | Psychiarric Aide | \$1298 | \$1421 | 0.91 |
| Food Service Worker II | Food Service Worker II | \$1155 | \$1234 | 0.94 |
| Cook II | Cook II | \$1155 | \$1529 | 0.76 |
| Building Custodian I | Custodial Worker | \$1091 | \$1258 | 0.87 |
| Laborer | Laborer | \$1091 | \$1389 | 0.79 |
| OVERALL - SERVICE MAINTENANCE |  | \$1432 | \$1683 | 0.85 |


| STATE CLASS TITLE | SURVEY TITLE\& | STATE MIDPONT | MARKET RATE | MARKET INDEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Appendix 4.1, concluded |  |  |  |  |
| TECHNICAL |  |  |  |  |
| ADP Programmer II | Programmer II | \$2638 | \$2389 | 1.10 |
| Systems Programmer II | Technical Support Programmer II (Level 2 of 2) | \$3544 | \$3384 | 1.05 |
| Systems Support Specialist III | Management Information Systems Analyst | \$2312 | \$2615 | 0.88 |
| Photographer IV | Photographer Il (Level 2 of 2) | \$2638 | \$2093 | 1.26 |
| Engineering Technician IV | Engineering Technician IV | \$2312 | \$2462 | 0.94 |
| Licensed Vocational Nurse II | Licensed Practical Nurse | \$1779 | \$1844 | 0.96 |
| Radiological Technologist II | Radiological Technologist II | \$1564 | \$1990 | 0.79 |
| Medical Technologist I | Medical Technologist I | \$2027 | \$2297 | 0.88 |
| Medical Technician I | Medical Technician I | \$1666 | \$1753 | 0.95 |
| Medical Technologist II | Medical Technologist II | \$2469 | \$2472 | 1.00 |
| Communications Electronic Technician II | Communications Technician II | \$2312 | \$2231 | 1.04 |
| Systems Support Specialist IV | Information System Specialist IV Internals | \$2638 | \$3422 | 0.77 |
| Right of Way Agent II | Right of Way Agent II | \$2312 | \$2458 | 0.94 |
| Right of Way Agent III | Right of Way Agent IV | \$2638 | \$2947 | 0.90 |
| OVERALL - TECHNICAL |  | \$2346 | \$2454 | 0.96 |
| STATEWIDETOTALS |  | $\$ 2413$ | \$2580 | 0.94 |

Sources: 1994 Central States Compensation Survey.
Classified Salary Schedule, September 1, 1993.

Appendix 5:

## Reference List

Hackett, Thomas J., "Future Work: Impact on Direct Compensation," Perspectives in Total Compensation, Vol. 3. No. 8 (August 1992): pp. 1-8.

State of Texas, Human Resource Information System, Classification Analysis for the quarter ending May 1994.
—_. Office of the State Auditor, Quarterly Report of Full-Time Equivalent State Employees for the Quarter Ending May 1994.
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index, September 1990-1994.

This report has been distributed to the following:

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## Legislative Budget Office

## Sunset Advisory Commission


[^0]:    * Projected

[^1]:    Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index.
    State of Texas, Human Resource Information System, Classification Analysis for the Quarter Ending
    May 31, 1994.

