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ABSTRACT
This reference document supports the leadership of locals and state federations in collective bargaining, in designing salary comparisons, and in developing policy. Data are drawn from several sources to more fully describe the American Federation of Teacher:' (AFT) largest locals and to describe the nation's largest school districts. Section 1 describes 1988-89 salaries in the school districts serving the nation's 100 largest cities with tabular analyses of rankings, regional listings, comparisons to state averages, adjustments for interarea cost-of-living differences, and comparisons to the average annual earnings of all workers in the metro area. Section 2 focuses on 1988-89 financial information in 50 of the nation's largest school dist:icts, including expenditures per pupil, percent of funding from local sources, and general fund balances. Section 3 provides a summary of the salary schedule and some demographic data for a majorjさy of the AFT's large locals for the 1989-90 school year. Sectio: 4 briefly describes more than 200 contract settlements or wage agreement, each involving at least 1,000 workers, and concludes with salary information from locals that have already negotiated salary schedules for fall 1990 and later years. Twelve figures and 21 tables supplement the text, and 3 appendixes supply population and enrollment figures and a list of data sources grouped by table. (MLF)

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## Research Report

## AFT Local Union TEACHER SALARY SURVEY 1990

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## Research Report

# AFT LOCALUNION TEACHER SALARY SURVEY 1990 

## F. Howari) Nelson

american federation of teachers, afl-CIO<br>555 NEW JERSEY AVENUE, N.W<br>WASHINGTON, D C 20001<br>albert Shanker, President<br>ROBERT G. PORTER, Secretary-Treasurer<br>T 's survey has been prepared by<br>the Research Department of the<br>American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO<br>Jewell C. Gould, Director<br>F. Howard Nelson, Associate Director<br>Yvonne Bristol, Research Staff<br>Helen Nemorin, Research Staff

APRIL, 1990

# AFT LOCAL UNION TEACHER SALARY SURVEY 1989 

## Foreword

This reference diocument supports the leadership of locals and state federations in collective bargaining, in designing salary comparisons, and in developing policy. Local and stata federation leaders are encouraged to utilize the data in the most appropriate way as defermined locally. Generally, the data refer only to salaries and not benefits. Except when specifically noted, the data exclude such salary-equivalent benefits as the employer's payment of a portion of employee contributions to social security or retirement plans. Most of the data in this report are available as Lotus 1-2-3 files for microcomputer customization at the local level.

Data are drawn from several sources to more fully describe the AFT's largest locals and to describe the nation's largest school districts. Locals and state federations may wish to consult Survey \& Analvsis of Salary Trencs 1989, which reports the results of the American Federation of Teachers' annual survey of state departments of education, for a comparison of teachers' salaries among states and for national trends in teachers' salaries over the past 30 years.

Section I of this report describes 1988-89 salaries in the school districts serving the nation's 100 largest cities. This information comes primarily from salary schedules collected by the federal government as part of the process of establishing pay levels for U.S. teachers teaching abroad at defense installations. Most attention is given to the starting salary for a teacher with a BA degree and the maximum salary (without longevity increments) for a teacher with an MA degree. The average salary schedule in this data set not counting longevity reaches the maximum on the 15th step. Since the average teacher in the U.S. has a Masters degree and 16 years of experience, the MA-Maximum salary is an approximation of the average teacher salary. The tabular analyses include rankings, regional iistings, comparisons to state averages, adjustments for interarea cost-of-living differences, and comparisons to the average annual earnings of all workers in the metro area. Equivalent unedited data for 1989-90 salaries will be available from the AFT Research Department in May 1990.

Section II focuses on 1988-89 financial information in 50 of the nation's largest school districts including expenditures per pupil, Dercent of funding from local sources, and general fund balances. The underlying data for these tabulations come from an indeperdent survey by the national business newspaper, City \& State (August 1989). The results of projected data from the 1987-88 survey are compared to the actual figures obtained in the 1988-89 survey.

Section ill provides a summary of the salary schedule and some demographic data for a majority of the AFT's large locals for 1989-90-the current school year. The AFT's 100 largest locals serving elementary and secondary teachers were asked to provide salary and staffing information. About 75 responded to the survey and information from a variety of sources provided detailed information on several others. Section III contains the results of this survey including an abbreviated salary matrix for each local.

Section IV of this report briefly describes more than 200 contract setlements or wage agreements, each involving at beast 1,000 workers, reported to the U.S. Department of Labor and publishod in Current Weope Developments between August 1988 and Decomber 1989. Since many settements involve two or three year contracts, wage increase estimates for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are included. Section IV concludes with salary information from locals that have already negotiated salary schedules for tall 1990 (and some for fall 1991 and fall 1992) such as Rochester, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and others.

The data in this report are intended to be used to suit the purposes of the leadership in a particular local or state federation, such as comparing trends, or making meaningful and valid comparisons between school districts. While AFT locals in the nation's largest cities can be compared to the other large city school districts, this comparison alone does not provide information on how well AFT bargains relative to other bargaining agents or nonbargaining stiuations. Some of the AFT's large locals do not bargain contracts or they are in states prohibiting collective bargaining.

The Department of Research staff extends its appreciation to the various locals that responded to the 1989-90 survey and to those who reviewed drafts of this report. F. Howard Nelson, Associate Director of Research, had primary responsibility for preparing this year's report. Yve ine Bristol entered much of the data, prepared the manuscript, and assisted in other aspects of the report. Jewell Gould and Helen Nemorin as sisted in various other aspects of the report.

## Ext wiv: Summary

In the school districts servit: thit ention's 100 largest cities, the 1988-89 average maximum salary for tea 3 r: ith a masters degree reached \$34,271. This figure ranged from a low of Rochester (Figure 2). In these s:ine . tricts, the average beginning salary for a teacher with only a bachelors de: $A \in$, mbed to the $\$ 20,105$ mark, ranging from a low of $\$ 16,391$ in Little Rock to $\$$ iti, 1 ,

The average maximum salary for a teacher with a masters degree in the nation's 100 largest cities of $\$ 34,271$ grew from $\$ 32,623$ the previous year and from $\$ 30,990$ two years before (Figure 4). This figure remains about $\$ 4,000$ ajove the national average teacher salary. On the other hand, the beginning salary in the 100 largest cities remained only about $\$ 500$ ahead of the national average (Figure 5). When adjusted for the higher cost of living in big cities, big city beginning salaries fell below the national average.

Class size in the 50 districts with the largest school budgets in the nation is about 17 students per classroom teacher compared to the national average of 17.4 (Figure 6). General fund spending averaged $\$ 4,365$ per pupil in 1988-89 in the 50 big districts, up from $\$ 3,742$ two years ago (Figure 7). The big city average is only about $\$ 100$ above the national average for current expenditure per pupil. Nearly half of general fund revenues in the 50 largest districts-- 48.7 percent-came from local sources (Figure 8). In the previous two years, the comparable figure was 45 to 46 percent. Even in 1986-87 and 1987-88, the large district reliance on local revenue exceeded the national average for all school districts of 43.4 and 43.7 percent. The ending general fund balance in the $\mathbf{5 0}$ large districts rose from 5.6 percent in 1985-86 to 6.4 percent in 1986-87 and then fell to 5.9 percent in 1987-88 (Figure 9). For the two years with both projected and actual fund balance data, the actual fund balance exceeded the projections.

Projections based on more than 100 negotiated contracts or wage agreements covering 1,000 or mor a workers indicate salary gains of almost 6 percent for 1989-90-the current school year (Figure 11). Similar data for 1990-91 project an increase in excess of 6 percent. Projections in 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 corresponded very ciosely to the actual national average for all school districts.

Figure 12 contains selected salary information from multi-year contracts negotiated by large AFT locals for 1990-91 and subsequent years. Several locals will have meximum salaries exceeding $\$ 65,000$. A significant number of contracts contain salaries in excess of $\$ 50,000$ for teachers with a masters degree and 15 years of experience. About one in thrse of these large AFT districts will have beginning salaries exceeding $\$ 26,000$ in place by next fall during the 1990-91 school year.

Figure 1
iv

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Figure 2
Maximum Salary With Masters Degree，1988－89


Figure 3
Minimum Salary With A Bachelors Degree，1988－89

|  |  | \＄26，067 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \＄20，106 |  |
| \＄16，391 |  |  |
|  | 堅ご |  |
|  | － |  |
| \％ |  |  |
| Little Rock | Average | Rochester |
| －Lowest |  | －Highe |
| Paying |  | Paying |
| District |  | District |

Figure 4
Maximum Salary For Teachers Whth a Mastors Degree In the 100 Largest Cities Exceeds The Nationel Average Salary


Figure 6
Beginning Teacher Salaries Fall Below National Average Beginning Teachers Salary After Cost-Of-Living Adkustments*


- Adpued to the ocet of living in 200 oftee, not the national average.

Figure 8
Class Size is About the sama In Large Cities Ae The Atational Average


Figure 7
Per Pupil Spending In Large Cities Exceeds The National Average By A 8mall Amount


Figure 8
Local Revenue Is More Important To Large City Districts Then To The Average District


Figure 9
Actual Fund Batances Exceed Projections In 50 Large Cities


Figure 10

## General Or Specific Teacher 8hortages Have Become Less of A Problom Accore'ing to Union Leaders



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Figure 11
Auerage Annual Salary Ad.justments for Teachers
--Projections for 1989-90and 1530-91


Note: Data epplies to negotiated eareements covering 1.000 or more ase reported in Culmen W/en Daviopment:

Reperted in CWD. Sept ise4-Auguet 140

- Reparted in owo, sept isers-auguet 100Repertod in CWD, Sept 1 cenduly 187
- Reported in CWD. Auguet 18eedub: 180
- Repertiod by CwD. Augmot 180. Auguet 100
- Aoperted in CWL, Auguot 1800 January 1940
Matemal Avrage Inerases in Teceher salarine

| Fiouno 12 <br> SETTLEMENTS IN SELECTED LARCE AFT LOCALS W 18 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year | BA Beginning | $15 \text { YA }$ | Maximum | Steps to Maxdmum |
| Bakimore, MD | 1990-91 | 22,162 | 40,339 | 43,002 | 15 |
| Bloomington, MN | 1990-31 | 23,649 | 42,993 | 48,049 | 13 |
| Bristol, CT | 1990-91 | 23,312 | 48,612 | 52,176 | 6 |
| Cincinnati, OH | 1990-91 | 21,679 | 42,672 | 44,847 | 13 |
| Dade Co.(Miami). FL | 1990-91 | 26,500 | 45,400 | 49,400 | 14 |
| Dearborn, MI | 1990-91 | 24,075 | 49,375 | 53,795 | 11 |
| Duluth, MN | 1990-91 | 20,815 | 39,675 | 42,324 | 9 |
| Half Hollow Hills, NY | 1990-91 | 25,623 | 50,862 | 69,537 | 23 |
|  | 1991-92 | 27,937 | 56,440 | 75,796 | 23 |
| Kingston, NY | 1990-91 | 27,675 | 39,685 | 45,025 | 20 |
|  | 1991-92 | 28,775 | 41,035 | 47,785 | 20 |
| Liverpool, NY | 1990-91 | 28,245 | 39,897 | 53,347 | 27 |
|  | 1991-92 | 28,416 | 42,628 | 58,006 | 27 |
| Meriden. CT | 1990-91 | 29,681 | 47,810 | 50,858 | 11 |
| Minneapolis, MN | 1990-91 | 22,192 | 41,869 | 47,273 | 11 |
| Nassau BOCES, NY | 1990-91 | 26,768 | 50,785 | 72,384 | 15 |
| Nashua, NH | 1990-91 | 23,066 | 42,291 | 44,549 | 12 |
|  | 1991-92 | 25,031 | 46,763 | 50,082 | 12 |
| New Haven, CT | 1990-91 | 27,409 | 52,658 | 58,275 | 13 |
|  | 1991-92 | 28,876 | 56,802 | 62,812 | 13 |
| Newark, NJ | 1990-91 | 23,867 | 46,232 | 50,757 | 13 |
| Newburgh | 1990-91 | 22,820 | 40,750 | 46,290 | 13 |
| Norwalk, CT | 1990-91 | 26,950 | 46,950 | 60,950 | 10 |
| Ossoo, MN | 1990-91 | 22,200 | 41,630 | 45,160 | 12 |
| Philadelphia, PA | 1990-91 | 24,000 | 43,260 | 49,600 | 11 |
|  | 1991-92 | 26,000 | 45,850 | 54,000 | 11 |
| Fittsburgh, PA | 1990-91 | 26,000 | 48,000 | 50,100 | 10 |
|  | 1991-92 | 28,000 | 50,990 | 52,100 | 10 |
| Providence, RI | 1990-91 | 21,284 | 41,609 | 42,411 | 10 |
| Robbinsdale, MN | 1990-91 | 22,585 | 42,450 | 47.110 | 10 |
| St. Lucie County, FL | 1990-91 | 22,327 | 35,722 | 38,077 | 15 |
| St. Psul, MN | 1990-91 | 23,465 | 42,060 | 47,849 | 12 |
| Smithtown, NY | 1990-91 | 28,771 | 58,664 | 64,225 | 18 |
| Suffolk-2 BOCES, NY | 1990-91 | 22,543 | 49,010 | 60,154 | 18 |
| Utica, NY | 1990-91 | 20,100 | 42,665 | 46,370 | 15 |
| Valley Stream, NY | 1990-91 | 28,686 | 55,291 | 63,571 | 15 |
| Virgin Istands | 1990-91 | 20,225 | 38,002 | 47,435 | 21 |
| Wappingers, NY | 1990-91 | 26,551 | 53,342 | 56,975 | 20 |
|  | 1991-92 | 28,410 | 57.076 | 60,fr 1 | 20 |
| Warwick, RI | 1990-91 | 21,559 | 41,262 | 42,012 | 10 |

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## Appendices

Appendix A. Population of the Nation's 100 Largest Cities and Enroliment of the School Districts Serving the Cities

Appendix B. Enrollment for 1987-88 in the Nation': Largest School Districts
Appendix C. Data Sources

## I. Teacher Salaries in Schools Serving the Nation's One Hundred Largest Cities


#### Abstract

This section of the AFT L.ocal Union Teacher Salary Survey focuses on teacher salaries in school districts serving the nation's 100 largest cities. Information is presented on the entry level salary, the highest scheduled salary for a Masters degree reached in continuous steps, and the maximum salary regardless of degree. Generally, the MA-Maximum and the maximum figures do not inctude "longevity" increments--the smal occasional salary increases added to the schedule in some districts for teachers who reached the maximum several years earlier.


The average teacher in the United States has a Masters degree and about 16 years of experience. On average the top of the typical salary schedule is reached in the 15th year in these 100 districts as shown in Table l-1. Thus, the MA-Maximum salary approximately describes the average teacher. In addition to listing the BA-Minimum, MA-Maximum and maximum salaries, these data are ranked, listed by region, compared to state averages, adjusted for interarea cost-of-living differences, and compared to the earnings of other workers in the metropolitan area.

The teacher salary data in this section comes from the Department of Defense Wage Fixing Authority. Congress requires that the estimated 12,000 teachers in the Department of Defense Dependents (DOD) school system be paid at the same rate as teachers in U.S. cities of more than 100,000 in population. In the 1980 decennial census, 170 school districts s3rved cities of more than 100,000 in population. These cities comprise the DOD data base used to calculate salaries for the overseas teachers. Sometimes two school districts serve a sinjle city. Some very large county school districts, usually in the South, are excluded because they contain no large city. The DOD Wage Fixing Authority gets contracts or wage agreements from every one of these 170 school districts. This section uses data for the 100 largest city districts. Basic data for the other 70 districts are available from the AFT Researct. Department. Since contracts are collected in October and November, contract settiements and wage changes occurring in subsequent months are not recorded until the following year. Figures for Los Angeles and Detroit, however, have been updated to reflect subsequent settlements.

The DOD Wage Fixing Authority collects beginning and maximum salaries for the $B A, M A$, and maximum pay lanes. Every effort is made to equate one step with one year of experience. The maximum salary in each lane represents the top salary reached in continuous annual increments rather than the maximum salary including all longevity increments. Maximum salaries apply only to the regular
school day and school year, so they exclude extended day ard summer empioyment. The foiiowing tabies list the number of steps nexi to the saiary figures to indicate that maximum salaries represent different levels of experience depending on the district. Many districts have longevity increases on top of the "maximum" salany, which tend to award small selary increases to teachers on a periodic basis after the continuous-step maximum has been reached. For examples of longevity increments, see Section III of this report where these data were collected for many of the AFT's largest locals.

The data in this study are presented as collected by the DOD Wage Fixing Authority except as noted in Table l-1. Now York's salary schedule had semiannual iricreases for eight years and then sizable jumps in the 10th, 13th, and 15ih year for an additional $\$ 5,691$ for each teacher by the 15th year. Similarty, Baltimore's schedule had 12 continuous increments although a teacher with an MA gets about $\$ 7,000$ more in their 15th year compared to the 12th year. In both cases, the 15 year figure is used. Chicago's figures have the 7 percent of the employee's share of the pension contribution picked up by tive employer added to the printed salary schedule. In St. Louis, the salary scheduie had 11 steps but it takes a teacher about 20 years to get to the top of the schedule. The DOD Wage Fixing Authority misinterpreted Hawaii's schedule, but the correct data is presented in this report.

District salary schedules that do not specity a specific pay level fcr a Masters degree or a maximum are absent in the DOD data thus necessitating riost of the remainder of the estimaies adjustrnents in the following tables. Estimates come from the AFT local union teacher salary survey and Educational Research Service data.

The complete DOD data base inctudes minimum and maximum salaries for the BA, MA, and maximum pay lanes. Hard copy of these data for the 170 largest cities in unedited form can be obtained by writing to the AFT Research Department. The DOD data for 1989-90 will be available to the AFT in May and can also be obtained by writing to the AFT Department of Research.

## Highlights

Salaries Listed by City Sizo-Table I-1
o Rochester, New York had the highest maximim selary in 1988-89 at $\$ 57,896$ followed by Anchorage ( $\$ 51,963$ ), Jersey City $(\$ 51,585)$, Yonkers $(\$ 46,993)$, and Long Beach $(\$ 46,227)$.
o At $\$ 26,566$, Baton Rourge had the !oweot moximum satanj-loss tuan hatif the maxirnum salary in Rochester, New York.

## MA-Max:mum Salaries-Table t-2

- At the MA-Maximum level, the top 20 districts paid more than $\$ 38,000$ and more than half of them--Rochester, Pittsburgh, New York, Yonkers, Newark, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelthha, Mismi, Minneapolis, and Washington, D.C.--are AFT affiwated bargaining units.
- Baton Rouge had the lowest MA-Maximum salary at \$24,721 sollowed by Shreveport, Albuquerqua, Mobile, and Now Orteans.
- Only two Southeastern or Southwestern cities ranked in the top 40. Miami's $\$ 38,500$ level was reached after just 12 years and rarked 18in nationally. Virginia Beach ranked 2 2end and roached $\$ 38,030$ after 22 years.


## EA-MInimum Salarles-Table ir-3

- In 1988-89, 47 of the 100 districts paid more than $\$ 20,000$ for beginning teachers at the Bachetors level, but only Los Angeles ( $\$ 25,316$ ), Rochester ( $\$ 26,067$ ), Riverside $(\$ 24,268)$, San Francisco $(\$ 24,280)$, and Boston $(\$ 24,031)$ paid more than $\$ 24,000$. Six of the top 10 are located in California.
o Eight Southeastern cities ranked in the top forty according to starting salaries, compared to finding just two of the top forty when ranked by MA-Maximum salaries.
o Only six districts paid beginning teachers less than $\$ 17,000$ in 1988-89 with Little Rock at the bottom paying just $\$ 16,391$ followed by New Orleans, Tulsa, Louisville and Tacoma, Washington.


## Reglonal Rankings-Table 1-4

o AFT affiliates in Providence and Boston represent teachers in the two large city districts with the highest MA-Maximum salaries in New England.

- AFT affiliates represent 9 of the 11 districts in the Mideast serving one of the $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ largest cities. Five of them rank in the top ten in the nation according to MA-maximum salaries.

0 In the Midwest region, five of the top seven districts as meamured by the MA-Maximum salary-Datroin, Minneapolis, St. Path, Chicego, and Cleveland-are AFT aillimates.
o While all of the discricts in Now Engiend, the Midanet, and tre Mindurest paid more than $\$ 33,000$ at the MA-Mmecirum fern, onty 8 of 25 Southeastorn states, 2 of the 7 Ptinis cives, 8 of 14 Soctiwnestivn clies, and 9 of 17 for Western states paid move thein \$33,000.

## How Fast and How Far to the Top-Tabtee H5 and He

In Table 1-5, the difference between the beriwing satioy at the BA bovel and the maximum salary at the MA rovel is divided by the number of stipps on the salary schedule. This average annuat saduy increase ropresents wint a row teacher with a BA could expect to gain by moving to the top of the schethe the the Masters level without the benefit of acroes-the-board salary increases. In Thele I-G, the MA-Maximum salary is divided by the BA-Minimum sadary to create a ricio that describes how well experienced teaciers with a Masters degree are rowneled relative to beginning teachers. Highlights inctude:

- The average district hrid 16 steps worth $\$ 981$ each in moving from the starting to the MA-Maxinum.
- Pittsburgh with a $\$ 2,050$ annual ct $\Omega$ ge in reacting the MA-Maxinnum level was the only district with an annual chenge above the $\$ 2,000$ mark. Warren, Michigan, Boston and Providence advanced at a rate exceeding $\$ 1,800$ per year.
o Not surprisingly, districts with large annusal increases between the BA-Minimum and MA-Maximum level have short satary schodeles with eight of the top ten having eleven or fewer steps, one having twetve steps, and the other, thirteen steps.
- Of the top ten districts according to the average annual doller change between BA-Minimum and MA-Maximum salaries, seven are AFT affiliates--Pittsturgh, Boston, Providence, Philadetphia, Detroik, Minneapolis, and Newark.
o Five districts--Montgomery Coumty (\$310), Lubbock (\$30), Mobile (\$370), Corpus Christi (\$461), and Jackson (\$494)-had average annual changes of $\$ 500$ or less in moving from the BA-Minimum to the MA-Maximum level.
- The MA-Maximum to the BA-Beginning salary ratio averaged 1.69 in the 100 districts.

O Only four distrints had MA-Meximum selartes at least torthe the size of starting salaries with Jersey City at 2.11, having had the higheat ratio.
o Ranked by the MA-Maximum to BA-Minimum ratio, 9 of the top 15 districts are AFT affiliates.

0 In 12 districts, MA teachers at the top of the salary schedule had salaries that were less than 50 percent ! 'gher than beginning teachers. Four were in California and five were in the Southenet.

## Salaries Adjusted by An Interarea Coet-of-Livine Index-Table 1-7 and h8

School officials often argue that salary variations among districts, especially when making national comperisons, are explained primarily by cost-of-living differences. While intuitively correct, the magnitude of the effert of cost-of-living differences on salaries remains largely unstudied. One reason is that the federal government stopped calculating interarea cost-of-living difierentials in Autumn 1981. At one time, the Bureau of Lebor Statistics calculated indexes for as many as 45 metropolitan areas.

The interarea cost-of-living index in Table l-7 is based on the "Intercity Cost of Living Index" calculated by the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) for approximately 290 cities during the first three quarters of 1989. The ACCRA index is composed of items and is weighted to reflect a mid-management executive family's pattern of expenditures. All items are priced at the local level by Chamber of Commerce resoarch personnel at a specified time and by standard specifications. The index omits state and local taxes. The housing component of the index is based partly on monthly rent for a two-bedroom unfurnished apariment and party on the cost of a new 1,800 square foot house on a lot of approximately 10,000 square feet in an uban area. Cities participating in the index are compared with the national average of 100 for all participating cities. Spreads of three or fewer index points do not represent statistically significant differences in the indexes according to ACCRA.

Participsiton in the ACCRA cost-ot-living index is voluntary, and 13 of the nation's 100 largast cities are not in the index. As noted in Table 1-7, an index was estimated for these cities based on either the index of nearby cities or suburbs, or a regression procedure similar io the mathod used by the AFT to develop the interstate cost-of-living index (technical paper available from the Research Department).

The ACCRA index in Table 1-7 shows:

- The 100 largest cities had an unmaighed average cost-of-living index of 108.9 (100 is the average of approxinnaidy 280 chies participating in the ACCRA index).
o Now York, Bozton, and Smin Francisco had the higheet cost-ativing indexes with indexes in the 140 to 150 ringe follomed by the matro areas around New York Cily, Los Angetes and surourcing chies, Wathingion, D.C., San Diego, Philadaphia, Anchorage and Honalutus which al bunched in the 125 to 135 range.
- Chattanooga registered the loweat index of the nation's 100 largest cilies at 90.2, and 10 other districts in the west, south and midwest had indexes below or at 94.0.

MA-Maximum salaries were adiusted with the ACCRA Index (by dividing the salary by the index) in Table 1-8, yielding the following results:
o After indexing MA-Meximum sedaries with the cost-of-iving index, fow-paying districts still tended to rank low and high-paying districts stim tended to rank high. Only 14 districts that ranked bolow average climbed into the top half of the adjusted MA-Maximurn ranking.
o Rochester and Pittsburgh, ranked first and second according to the adjusted MA-Maimum selary, ranked firet and fourth without adjustments.
o Among the more dramatic upward changes in rankings, Omaha's adjusted MA-Maximum ranked 4th instead of 30 mh , Colorado Springs ranked 5th instead of 40th, Akron, Ohio ranked 11th insteed of 43rd, and Jackernvilie ranked 17th instead of 57th.
o The mosi dramatic downward changes occurred in the high cost-oftiving index areas with Boston falling to 100\%n from 31at; San Frarcisco falling to 99th from 34th; Wasthington, D.C. fating to 74th from 20th; Nowark falling to 64th from 8th; Now York City falling to 80wh from 5th; and Yonkers falling to 91 st from 6th.

## Teacher Salariec Companed to The Average Annual Pay of AH Workers in Metropolitan Areas-Table H11.

Another way to adjust teacher's pay for divierences among cities in prices and the standard of living is to compare teacher salaries to the earnings of other workers. Table 1-11 compares the MA-Mairmum teacher salary to the metropolitan area average annual pay. These data are collected by the U.S. Department of Labor.

The annual pay deia appty to workers covered by State and Foderal Unemployment Insurance programs and are compiled from reports submitted by employers for more than 93 million workers. The "average" pay is computed by dividing total annual pay of both full- and part-time employees covered by unemployment insurance programs by the average montily number of these employees. Generally excluded from unemployment insurance coverage are most agriculture workers on smail farms, railroad workers, most domestic employees, student workers and the self-employed.

Highlights of the teacher salary-annual pay ratio comparison include:

- The average teacher at the MA-Maximum level in school disiicts serving the 100 largest cities eamed 50 percent more than the average metro-area annual pay with 42 districts having ratios between 1.40 and 1.60 .
- Rochester, which ranked 1st according to MA-Maximum salaries, also had the highest ratio at 2.04 followed by Virginia Beach, which ranked 23rd according to MA-Maximum salaries. Other big gainers included 4th ranked Fresno, 6th ranked El Pasc, 15th ranked St. Petersburg, and 18th ranked Columbus, Georgia, districts which had been ranked 46th, 64th, 61st and 79th, respectively.
- Of the 10 lowest ranked districts according to the teacher salary-annual pay ratio, 7 had been ranked in the bottom 15 according to MA-Maximum salaries, and the other three--San Jose, Oakdand, and San Francisco are located in Northern California.
o San Jose had the lowest ratio at 1.10 followed by Seattle, and Oakland, both on the West Coast.


## MA-Maximum Salaries Compared to the State Averago-Table I-12

Union locals frequently compare their salaries to other districts in the metro area and other districts in the state. Table l-12 contains a comparison of MA-Maximum salaries to the state average salary for teachers of all degr e and experience levels (from the AFT's Surver \& Analysis of Salary Trends, 1989). Highlights inctude:

- School districts serving the nation's 100 largest cities had MA-Maximum salaries 16 percent higher than the state average, with 57 districts paying more than 5 percent, but less than 25 percent above the state average.
- Omaha, where teachers at the MA-Maximum level are paid 54 percent more than the state average, had the most advantage over the state average followed by Miami, St. Louis, Jersey City and Pittsburgh.

10

 Callomia.


TABLE $1-2$
1888-69 BA-MINIMUM AND MA-MAXIMUM SALARIES
RANKED BY MA-MAXIMUM SALARY



|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 48 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MLAF } \\ & M \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\mathfrak{S}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\min$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pmant | $\begin{aligned} & \text { smpe } \\ & \mathrm{T}_{0} \\ & \text { mane } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 810.20\% | 61 | 21750 | 8 | 10 | 14 | CHATTAMCOEA TM | \$18,000 | 70 | 100.607 | 78 | 17 |
| 2 E0sTON. MA | $\mathbf{2 4 . 0 8 1}$ | - | 30,700 | 31 | 7 | 18 | LOMEMESE KY | 18,044 | 4 | 50,460 | 78 | 17 |
| 3 WOPCHETTEM, MA | 19, me | 59 | 2980 | 0 | 11 | 10 | coummat ea | 19,836 | 40 | 30,420 | 79 | 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 | \$ncweont me | 18,004 | 78 | 24,642 | 60 | 20 |
| 1 ROCHENTER, NY | 28,097 | 1 | 47,00 | 1 | 8 | 18 | COONMLE TM | 18,000 | 4 | 24,318 | 4 | 18 |
| 2 JEREEY CITY, MJ | 13,800 | 25 | 45,80 | 2 | 17 | 19 |  | 19,818 | 81 | 27,020 | 01 | 12 |
| 3 PTTEEMNGH, PA | 22,000 | 21 | 48.800 | 4 | 10 | 20 | UTHE Hock, AM | 10,301 | 100 | 27,400 | 02 | 14 |
| 4 WEW YONK, NY | 28,000 | 12 | 42.935 | 6 | 16 | 21 | MONTECMEMY, AL | 19,674 | 67 | 27,200 | $\omega$ | 25 |
| 5 YONHEDA, NY | 20.870 | 32 | 42,248 | 6 | 18 | 2 | maw Cumame la | 10,64 | 0 | 28.000 | 0 | 15 |
| - NEWARK, MJ | 20,207 | 38 | 40,8ex | 1 | 18 | 28 | Momemen | 10,80 | 72 | 23.387 | 97 | 20 |
| 7 PAMLADEIPMA, PA | 20,000 | 45 | 30,77 | 17 | 11 | 2 | OnT. U | 18.03 | 83 | 23,030 | 0 | 18 |
| - Wamanaton, DC | 21,57 | 27 | 30.104 | 20 | 13 | 28 | caton nounela | 17 mes | $\infty$ | 84.781 | 100 | 14 |
| - BUFFMLO,NY | 18,402 | 5 | 34.817 | $\omega$ | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 BALTMORE, MO | 19,000 | $\omega$ | 94.001 | 4 | 12 | 1 |  | 20,123 | 4 | 314743 | 38 | 13 |
| 11 srmacuet MY | 28,48 | 0 | 23818 | $\omega$ | 18 | 2 | Tueem, A2 | 19,000 | 4 | 38.200 | 36 | 14 |
| \% |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | AMMM1TON, TX | 19,007 | 4 | 38.800 | 41 | 20 |
| 1 Warivien. Mm | 28.123 | 17 | 43 com | 8 | 12 | 4 | ENW ANTOMO. TX | 18,800 | 77 | 34.000 | 65 | 16 |
| 2 DETROMT, MH | 24.84 | 16 | 40.803 | - | 11 | 6 | Dulate, $7 x$ | 21,000 | 30 | 34.200 | 66 | 10 |
| 3 FLINT, Mi | 21,02 | 24 | 23,081 | 12 | 12 | - | Mountom, $7 \times$ | 20.000 | 4 | 32,000 | 00 | 20 |
| 4 MBNNEAMOLIS, MM | 20,204 | 57 | 20,906 | 16 | 11 | 7 | MOWT WOWIH. TX | 20.000 | 47 | 29,600 | 12 | 25 |
| 5 ST. PAUL, MM | 21,203 | 28 | 32.180 | 21 | 12 | - | A PAMO, TX | 10,5 | $\infty$ | 28.530 | 4 | 24 |
| - chicaco, 1 ¢ | 19,003 | 07 | 3780 | 23 | 16 | - | a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Tw, TX | 10,400 | 53 | 50,800 | 75 | 15 |
| 7 Clevelano. OH | 18.34 | $\infty$ | 97.281 | 28 | 16 | 10 | Lumeck, TX | 18,000 | $*$ | 50.400 | 00 | 38 |
| - GRAND RATOS. MI | 20.870 | 31 | 37.140 | 27 | 11 | 11 | connus ownuet, TX | 18,200 | $\omega$ | 20,275 | 1 | 24 |
| - FORT WAYME IN | 10.633 | 58 | 28.1010 | 28 | 16 | 12 | Tulat Or | 18,063 | 0 | 20.008 | 4 | 15 |
| 10 MIL WAUKEE, WI | 20.158 | 41 | 29874 | 20 | 16 | 13 | OMCHOMA STY. OK | 17.094 | 4 | 23,000 | \% | 10 |
| 11 COLLMaUs, OH | 20,018 | 34 | 34.004 | 28 | 18 | 14 | arueverove, ma | 17.800 | 0 | 20,215 | 0 | 18 |
| 7 TOLEDO, OH | 20,250 | 3 | 58,200 | 3 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |
| 13 CIMCINMATI, OH | 18,077 | 71 | 38,774 | 0 | 18 | 1 |  | 10,138 | $\cdots$ | 35,604 | 37 | 13 |
| 14 MADISON, W1 | 18.008 | 82 | 35,459 | 42 | 18 | - | colonndo emmues | 19,080 | $\omega$ | 36,034 | 40 | 17 |
| 15 AKPON. OH | 18.800 | 73 | 35.210 | 43 | 18 | 1 | Davinco | 17,208 | 91 | 30,600 | 45 | 13 |
| 18 InOIAMAPOLIS. In | 17.604 | 87 | 34.077 | 40 | 20 | 4 | SALTUME CTY, UT | 17.100 | 8 | 28.042 | 35 | 13 |
| 17 OAYTON. OH | 20.111 | 43 | 24, 41 | 8 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 絃縈 |
| M ${ }^{\text {conen}}$ |  | - |  |  |  | 1 | WVivar Ca | 24,2min | 3 | 20,76 | 10 | 14 |
| 1 OMNHANE | 10,400 | 7 | racion | 9 | 80 | 2 |  | 22,506 | 18 | 20,780 | 11 | 12 |
| 2 ST. LOURS MO | 20,910 | 56 | 3n,04 | 3 | 20 | 3 | LOM PACH, CA | 28,423 | $\bullet$ | 20.832 | 13 | 14 |
| 3 LINCOLM, NE | 17.476 | $\omega$ | 31,000 | $\square$ | 17 | 4 | MMNTM | 28,700 | 7 | 30.144 | 14 | 10 |
| - DES monnee, la | 10.200 | 11 | 31,400 | 0 | 16 | 5 | sarta ama ca | 22.117 | 18 | 30.071 | 16 | 12 |
| 5 KANsAE CITY. MO | 16,000 | 85 | 50,510 | 7 | 15 | - | LOB MNEMEA, CA | 25,316 | 2 | 30,70 | 16 | 10 |
| - WICHITA. KS | 20,016 | 4 | 2430 | 67 | 11 | 7 | san Praverico. CA | 24,200 | 4 | 30,319 | 34 | 14 |
| 7 Kansas CITY. K8 | 13,400 | 78 | 27.004 | 0 | 15 | - | ENT Dimo, CA | 21,091 | 20 | 35,100 | 4 | 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - | memoc, ca | 22.804 | 14 | 30,000 | 4 | 6 |
| 1 miami. FL | 23.000 | 13 | \$17000 | 11 | 14 | 10 | ENTSOECA | 21,882 | 22 | 32.414 | 03 | 10 |
| 2 VIRGMIA BEACH, VA | 22,000 | 20 | 30,000 | 42 | 28 | 11 | Porrlamoton | 10.216 | 02 | 31,83 | 08 | 16 |
| 3 ATLANTA, GA | 22,000 | 10 | 34,00 | 47 | 14 | 12 | OAMCAMD, CA | 20,220 | 10 | 30,670 | 73 | 13 |
| 4 SHARLOTTE, MC | 10,083 | 50 | sa.en | 0 | 25 | 13 | encormanto, CA | 21,807 | 23 | s0,042 | 74 | 12 |
| 5 NORFOLK. VA | 21,85 | 20 | 24.700 | 61 | 16 | 14 | Las vean, wV | 18,400 | 7 | 30,004 | 12 | 11 |
| - GREENEMORO, MC | 20,300 | 38 | 3,000 | 0 | 21 | 16 | TMCOMA WA | 18,006 | 4 | 50,036 | 33 | 13 |
| 7 JACKSONVLLE, FL | 18,010 | 74 | 35,720 | 67 | 18 | 10 | Bartie, wa | 17,000 | 4 | 28.000 | 20 | 12 |
| - ST. PETERTeufic. FL | 20.200 | 40 | 35.200 | 41 | 17 | 17 | enorave wa | 18.70 | $\omega$ | 27.092 | 94 | 11 |
| - RICHMONO. VA | 20.501 | 38 | 28.212 | $\omega$ | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 MEMPHIS, TN | 10.100 | * | 31,327 | $\omega$ | 22 |  | ANCHONMEE, AK | 23,009 | - | 41,356 | 7 | 11 |
| 11 NAEAVMLE, TM | 16,200 | 22 | 31,204 | 70 | 16 |  | HOWOLULU, HI | 23,033 | 11 | 37.400 | 24 | 14 |
| 12 TMMPA, FL | 10.081 | $\omega$ | 31.288 | 71 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 LEXINGTON, KY | 19,143 | 4 | 31.100 | 72 | 10 |  | avernat | 820,103 |  | \$34.271 |  | 16 |




| TAELER |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| $\mathrm{COL}$ Index | City | $\mathrm{COR}$ | Cry |  | Erit |
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| 1203 | CHICACO, IL | 0.2 | ORLAHOMA CTYY. OK | \% monmeres Pu | cis movimeces, in |
| 100.8 | CINCMMAT, OH | 82.0 | OMaria, Me | \% ewrone CA | ase Emmmancm, AL |
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| 03.7 | columave al | 102.6 | MTTETMEM, PA | Thinm | cit manama, TM |
| 102.4 | COLUMEUS, OH | 103.0 | montumo on | commea | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a |
| 97.2 | CORPUS CHAMET, TX | 124.2 | movience $m$ | tuily memmerinw | \%\% MOMTCOMSYY, M |
| 103.8 | DALLAS, $7 \times$ | 107.2 | nuesmown, va | titit emernmonro. CA $^{\text {a }}$ | mm |
| 101.1 | DAYTON, OH | 108.7 | mrenciol ca | ittit crami |  |
| 101.5 | DENVER, CO | 114.4 b | ROCMEsten, MY | 1/ mamam | He 1 menta me |
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| 104.0 * | FLINT, MH | 131.0 |  | elterowor |  |
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| 103.2 | FORT WORTH. TX | 128.0 | San soenc CA | Turico.m | An MOMES, AL |
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| 132.3 | HUNTHNCTON BEACH. GiA | 100.0 | \%T. PMur. mim |  | Tes loumevile, KY |
| 90.3 | IMOHANAPOLS, IN | 101.6 | 8T. metimuma, fl |  | ta OMMCMM CITY OK |
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| 133.0 a | JEREEY CITY, MJ | 101.0 b | TAMPA. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | rys rev.eou | -no colmmes, |
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| c0.8 | LEXINSTON-FAYETTE, KY | 110.0 . |  |  |  |
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| 60.7 b | LITTLE HOCK, AR | 07.3 | merita Me |  | m. |
| 1205 | LONG EEACH, CA | 181.1 | Woncmeeten, ma |  | 9.7 COMONML 1 STM |
| 120.5 | LOS ANGELEA, CA | 167.2 | Yonucene, NY | 109.0 TMmpan | 3. 2 CHATTANOOGA. TM |
|  |  | 1080 | AVEMase |  | reat average |



Table 1-9
RATIO OF $1989-99$ TEACHERS ENARY TO IMA AVERACE ANMUAL PAY N THE METPO AREA
RANKED BY MA MAX TO AVERACE PAY RATIO


## Table 1-10 <br> THE RATIO OF 1988-60 MA-MAX MAM SALARIES TO THE ETAATE AVERAGE 

|  |  | Mextmum | Repe | Pant | Anerace |  |  |  | Maximum | ma | Rank | $\begin{aligned} & \text { state } \\ & \text { Average } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | MAMAX ©s 8ime AHDO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Omaha, NE | \$38,800 | 20 | 50 | 22,20s | 1.64 | 81 | DENVER, CS | 534,008 | 13 | 45 | \$29.557 | 1.18 |
| 2 | MIAMI. FL | 38.600 | 14 | 18 | 28.671 | 1.43 | 52 | DAYTON, OH | 34,497 | 15 | 64 | 29.16 | 1.18 |
| 3 | ST. LOUI8, MO | 38,048 | 20 | 30 | 28.81 | 13 | 53 | Kaveas city. wo | 30.510 | 15 | 7 | 25.001 | 1.17 |
|  | JERSEY CITY, NJ | 45.605 | 17 | 2 | steme | 12 | 64 | AUMTN, TX | 30,000 | 15 | 75 | 20.513 | 1.17 |
| 5 | PITTB8URGH, PA | 42.600 | 10 | 4 | 31.240 | 120 | 65 | TAMPA FL | 31.252 | 17 | 71 | 26,971 | 1.16 |
|  | CHARLOTTE, MC | 34.000 | 25 | 50 | 28.00 | 13 | 68 | MEW YOAK, NY | 42.: 5 | 15 | 5 | 30,654 | 1.16 |
| 7 | ARLINGTON. TX | 35,600 | 20 | 41 | 28.519 | 184 | 57 | Y ${ }^{\text {cuxcers, }}$ NY | 42,245 | 15 | - | 30,654 | 1.15 |
|  | GREEN8BOPOO. NC | 34.000 | 21 | 6 | 28,000 | 13ix | 4 | ORLAHOMA CITY. OK | 26,000 | 18 | $\infty$ | 23.400 | 1.15 |
| 9 | LINCOLN, NE | 31,060 | 17 | 67 | 2304s | 13 | - | Luesock, TX | 30.400 | 36 | 80 | 28.513 | 1.15 |
| 10 | VIRGINIA BEACH, VA | 38.000 | 23 | 22 | 28.000 | 1.71 | $\omega$ | CORMUS CHPMETI, TX | 30.278 | 24 | 1 | 20.513 | 1.94 |
| 11 | POCHESTER, NY | 47.092 | 26 | 1 | 38.004 | 818 | 01 | MAOHSON, WI | 36.430 | 15 | 42 | 31,046 | 1.14 |
| 2 | SAN ANTONIO. TX | 34.600 | 16 | 63 | 28.618 | 180 | $\cdots$ | GHPEVEMORT. LA | 25,028 | 15 | $\infty$ | 22,400 | 1.14 |
| 3 | AtLanta, of. | 34.806 | 14 | 47 | 28,000 | 1,90 | 0 | DETHOTT. wh | 40,803 | 11 | 9 | 36,530 | 1.14 |
| 14 | Dallas. TX | 34.200 | 19 | 65 | 28,613 | 140 | 4 | 80¢TON. MA | S0.700 | 7 | 31 | 32.200 | 1.14 |
| 5 | PHOENIX, AZ | 38.473 | 13 | 33 | 28,400 | 184 | 6 | fiveneiot ca | 30,786 | 14 | 10 | 35,172 | 1.13 |
| 10 | CLEVELAND. OH | 37.221 | 16 | 20 | 29.100 | 1.23 | 0 | anatem, ca | 30,758 | 12 | 11 | 35.172 | 1.13 |
| 7 | TUCSON, AZ | 30.263 | 14 | 36 | 28.400 | 127 | 67 | columave, as | 30.428 | 18 | 78 | 26.020 | 1.13 |
| 18 | JACKSON, MS | 28,862 | 20 | 68 | 22.870 | 127 | $\cdots$ | LONG EEACH, CA | 30.532 | 14 | 13 | 36.172 | 112 |
| 9 | FORT WAYNE, IN | 30.910 | 18 | 28 | 29.100 | 1.27 | $\omega$ | FLINT, MM | 30.051 | 12 | 12 | 35.530 | 112 |
| 0 | LITTLE AOCK, AR | 27.488 | 14 | 92 | 21.730 | 123 | 70 | HUNTMNCTON BEACH | 30.184 | 10 | 14 | 36.172 | 1.11 |
| 21 | HOUSTON. TX | 33.500 | 20 | 69 | 28.513 | 1.28 | 71 | GANTA AMA, CA | 30.071 | 12 | 15 | 36.172 | 1.11 |
| 22 | SALT LAKE CITY. UT | 29.042 | 12 | 85 | 23,0e3 | 120 | 72 | Sictmond. VA | 32.212 | 12 | 65 | 29,050 | 1.11 |
| 23 | COLUMBLis. OH | 30.588 | 15 | 32 | 29,100 | 125 | 73 | RNOXVLLE TN | 28.315 | 12 | 48 | 25,619 | 1.18 |
| 4 | JACKSO'JVILE, FL | -3,720 | 18 | 57 | 28.071 | 1.28 | 74 | LOS ANGELES.CA | 34,706 | 10 | 16 | 36,172 | 1.10 |
| 25 | LEXINCTON, KY | 31,100 | 16 | 72 | 24.200 | 185 | 75 | BATON ROUGE, LA | 24.721 | 14 | 100 | 22.400 | 1.10 |
| - | TULSA, OK | 29.103 | 15 | 4 | 23.400 | 124 | 7 | BIPMINGHAM. AL | 27.620 | 12 | 91 | 25.100 | 1.10 |
| 27 | NEWARK, NJ | 40,1:32 | 13 | 8 | 32.002 | 1.24 | 7 | CRANO PAPIOS. MI | $37.1 \times 0$ | 11 | 27 | 33.000 | 110 |
|  | Philadelphia, PA | 36.77 | 11 | 17 | 31.248 | 1.24 | 78 | wChrta, Ks | 28.396 | 11 | 87 | 25,002 | 1.09 |
| 20 | WARREN. MI | 43.950 | 12 | 3 | 35.580 | 1.24 | 78 | PPOVIOENCE. RI | 37,300 | 10 | 25 | 34,234 | 109 |
| 30 | St Petersburi. Fl | 33.200 | 17 | 01 | 28.871 | 1.25 | 0 | POPTLAND. OR | 31,003 | 16 | $\infty$ | 20.385 | 1.09 |
| 31 | TOLEDO. OH | 35,200 | 15 | 34 | 29.100 | 123 | 11 | MONTGOMERY. AL | 27,320 | 25 | 03 | 25.100 | 108 |
| 32 | CINCINNATI, OH | 36.7/4 | 13 | 30 | 29.16 | 1.23 | 12 | AleUOUEROUE, NM | 26.215 | 14 | $\bullet$ | 24.554 | 107 |
| 33 | FORT WORTH. TX | 32.500 | 25 | 02 | 20,513 | 123 | 63 | KANBAS CTTY. KS | 27.004 | 15 | $\infty$ | 25.002 | 1.08 |
| 34 | MEMPHIS. TN | 31.327 | 22 | $\infty$ | 25,610 | 1.22 | 4 | MOBLE, AL | 26.327 | 20 | 97 | 25.100 | 105 |
| 36 | LOUISVILLE, KY | 30.450 | 17 | 78 | 24.820 | 122 | 46 | WOfCHEPTER. MA | 33.606 | 11 | 58 | 32.200 | 104 |
| 36 | NASHVILLE. TN | 31,304 | 16 | 70 | 25,610 | 1.8 | 4 | Las Veane, NV | 30.002 | 11 | 82 | 28.836 | 1.04 |
| 37 | MINNEAPOLIS. MN | 38,345 | 11 | 10 | 31,503 | 1.22 | 97 | Wammacton. dc | 35.104 | 13 | 20 | 36.787 | 104 |
| 38 | EL PASO. TX | 32,330 | 24 | 64 | 20.518 | 122 | 4 | SAN FRANCISCO. Ca | 30.313 | 14 | 34 | 35.172 | 103 |
| 30 | Chicago. il | 37.956 | 15 | 23 | 31.186 | 122 | 0 | TACCMA, WA | 30.036 | 13 | 43 | 29.146 | 1.03 |
| 0 | aupora, co | 35,934 | 13 | 37 | 29.667 | 1.22 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 3altmione, Mo | 34,081 | 12 | 52 | 33,000 | 102 |
| 41 | St paul. mn | 38.150 | 12 | 21 | 31,305 | :22 | 91 | SAN DIECO. CA | 35.109 | 12 | 44 | $35 \cdot 72$ | 100 |
| 2 | DES MOINES, IA | 31.400 | 16 | 88 | 25.884 | 1.21 | 22 | freswo. Ca | 34.939 |  | 46 | 35.172 | 0.00 |
| 43 | AKPON, OH | 36.210 | 13 | 43 | 29.100 | 1.21 | 03 | ANCHORABE, AK | 41,330 | 11 |  | 41.832 | 000 |
| 44 | COLORADO SPPINGS | 35.064 | 17 | 40 | 29.657 | 1.21 | on | seattle, wa | 28.008 | 12 | 89 | 29.146 | 000 |
| 45 | NORFOLK. VA | 34,750 | 18 | 51 | 29.068 | 1.20 | 96 | BUFFALO. MY | 34.817 | 14 | 49 | 30.654 | 095 |
| 46 | indianapolis. in | 34.867 | 20 | 48 | 29.100 | 1.20 | 0 | eporane, wa | 27.002 | 11 | 04 | 29.146 | 0.03 |
| 47 | HONOLULU. HI | 37.400 | 14 | 24 | 31,307 | 1.10 | 07 | san Jose, CA | 32.414 | 10 | 63 | 35.172 | 002 |
| 48 | Chattanooga, in | 30.687 | 17 | 76 | 25.810 | 1.10 | $\infty$ | sYancube. ny | 33.316 | 15 | 80 | 35.854 | 091 |
| 40 | NEW ORLEANS. LA | 26.800 | 15 | $\infty$ | 22.400 | 1.10 | $\infty$ | OAKLANO. CA | 30,970 | 13 | 73 | 35,172 | 088 |
| 50 | MILWAUKEE, WI | 30.874 | 16 | 29 | 31,046 | 1.19 | 100 | ancramento.ca | 30.862 | 12 | 74 | 35.172 | 088 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | averuas | \$34,271 |  |  | \$29.629 | 1.16 |

## II. Fiscal Information for Fifty Large School Districts

Fiscal information helps local unions succeed in a number of ways ranging from collective bargaining to pubilc relations. Such data support activities related to barga..ing including hiring, layoffs, salary negotiations, and identifying problems associated with a poor economic environment. Comparative fiscal data for school districts, paricicularly from financial statements budgets, are among the most difficult to obtain. The data in this section come from a survey of the nation's largest school districts conducted by the national nessspaper city \& State ("The Top 50 School Districts," August 28, 1989, pp. 12-21).

City \& State published the data as reported to them. The tabuations of the data presented in this report adjusted the data slighty as noted in the tables. Some of the City \& State data may count nonsupervisory professional personnel as teachers. Whils City \& Siate merely noted that some districts include some or all federal revenue in the general fund, the figures in Tables II-1 and II-3 exclude federal revenue from the general fund to faciltate accurate comparisons.

Intercity comparisons of financial data should be carefully conducted. All of the 1988-89 figures are estimates, perhaps just budgeted amounts. Table II-4 shows the accuracy of the 1987-88 estimates compared to the actual figures known one year later. Personnel estimates may refiect either actual employees or budgeted positions. Districts with deficits or excessive fund balances can disguise their true fund balance situation by manipulating the budgeted revenue, expenditure, and fund balance figures. In many cases, the estimated figures diverge considerably from the :Aual figures. On average, however, estimated revenues overstate actuals by 0.9 percent, estimated expenditures understate actuals by 1.9 percent, and fund balances tend to rise by one percentage point.

Regardless ot the accuracy of the estimates, some fund balances may not be GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) fund balances. Even if the fund balance is a GAAP balance, the balance reported by the district may or may not include reserved and designated fund balances. Another problem is that accounting systems vary from state to state and district to district within the limits of GAAP accounting standards so that the fund balance information may or may not include interfund transfers, intertund borrowing, or other accounting adjustments.

General fund expenditure data should also be carefully interpreted because the various accounting systems include different expenditure items in the general fund. In soms cites, transportation and most capital expenditures are in the general fund, while in others, they are treated as separate funds. Transportation, for example, is part of the general fund in Detroit but is a separate fund in

Minneapolis. Expenditure data are reported in a more unitorm way in the U.S.
 school year. The U.S. Bureau of the Census aboo publishes spending and revenue data in Finances of Public School Syatems in 1980-87 (GF87-10, 1989).

Despite these data corrections and caveats, the City \& Styte survey provides the most current data on spending and revenues and the only avallable information on fund balances. Union locals are encouraged to get the beat financta! information possible for their own local and not roly on the financial information in this report. Highlights include:

## Staffing and Personnel (Table II-1):

o The ratio of students to teachers averaged 16.9, compared to a national average reported by the U.S. Department of Education of 17.4 for the nation as a whole.

0 Nowark had the lowest ratio of students to teachers at 11.5 followed by St . Louis (12.4), Boston (12.6), Baltimore County (13.5), and Pittsburgh (14.0). Los Angeles, Long Beach, Memphis, and Polk County had a ratio over 20.0 students to a teacher.
o Teachers comprised oniy 54.1 percent of all employees, but 33 districts had ratios between 50.0 and 60.0. The U.S. Department of Education reports that teachers comprised 53.1 percent of all school employees for the nation as a whole.
o Montgomery County, Maryiand had the highest percentage of employees as teachers at 68.7 percent followed by Baltimore County ( $63.9 \%$ ), Las Vegas (63.8\%), and Columbus, Ohio (60.8\%).

## General Fund Expenditures (Table II-2):

o The 50 districts in the survey averaged $\$ 4,365$ in general fund expenditures per pupil an 8.8 percent increase. The comparable figure in 1987-88 was $\$ 4,009$. (Note that expenditures incıuded in the general fund vary somewhat between districts.)
o Pittsburgh spent $\$ 7,163$ per pupil followed by Boston, New York, Portiand, St. Louis, and Montgomery County, Marytand.

0 Memphis spent $\$ 1,700$ less than the rifty-city average at $\$ 2,521$ per pupil. Fort Worth, Albuquerque, New Orleans, and Houston also ranked at the boltorn.

- After adjusting general fund expenditures per pupil by the interarea cost-of-tiving index described in Table 1-7, many rankings chenged but Pittsturgh, Portand and St. Louis remained ar the top of the "et. Memphis, Forth Worth and Abbuquerque renmined in the bottom six, joined by three California districts.


## Local Share of Current Fund Revenue

o Among the 50 cities, the local portion of general fund revenue averaged 48.7 percent--a proportion higher than the netional average and about the same as the 46.1 figure in 1987-88 and the 45.9 figure in 1986-87. In 1986-87, according to the most recent data from the U.S. Department of Education, 43.9 percent of school funding for current expenditures in all school districts came from local sources.
o Montgomery County depended the most on local sources (89.4\%), foilowed by Portiand (83.7\%), Denver (83.3\%), Fairfax County (81.3\%), and Baltimore County (79.1\%).

- San Diego provided the least local revenue at just 1.8 percent followed by Albuquerque at $2.2 \%$. Four other California school districts, all of which provided less than 19 percent of reverue from local sources, rounded out the bottom six.


## Fund Balances (Table II-3):

o Actuai general fund balances reported by the 50 districts for 1987-88 was 5.9 percent of revenues, down from $6.4 \%$ in 1986-87, but higher than the 1985-86 average of 5.6 percent.

- Revenue was expected io fall short of expenditures by 1.0 percent leaving an average projected ending fund balance of 4.5 percent.
o Milwaukee nad the highest general fund balance in 1987-88 at 22.3 percent, followed by Houston (21.3\%) and several districts with 14 percent fund balances--Columbus, Ohio; Cobb County; St. Lcuis; and Atlanta. San Diego, Lcs Angeles, and Broward County (Ft. Lauderdale) expected a substantial diminishment of the fund balance.
o Only Detroit ( $-10.5 \%$ ) showed a negative fund balance. Detroit expected to stay in a deficit position, reaching 15 percent of revenues. (A suscessful deficit reduction referendum in September 1989 eliminated the deficit.)


## III. Results of the 1989-90 Local Union Teacher Salary Survey

The AFT's 100 largest locals serving slementary and secondary teachers were asked to provide extensive salary and staffing information ior the current school year beyinning Fall 1989. About 75 responded to the survey, and information from a variety of sources provided comparable data for a few others.

The abbreviated salary matrix contains step 1, step 5, step 10, and maximum scheduled salaries for four preparation levels: Bachelors degree, Mazters degree, Masters plus 30 additional graduate hours, and the scheduled maximum. In Florida, the "specialist" level is listed under MA plus 30. The matrix also shows the number of years needed to achieve the maximum salary. Some schedules conform well to this matrix while others do not. Generally, the matiix was compieted by the local. In some instances, the following changes were made: 1) Step 1 was made to correspond to where a beginning teacher would be hired (several districts have eliminated the lower steps and start teachers on a higher step and some districts start on step 0), and steps 5 and 10 were adjusted accordingly; 2) When possible, steps were equated to years of experience. The survey solicited lonnevity information from locals. Generally, the maximum salary corresponds to the scheduled salary reached in continuous (or near continuous) increments. Longevity increments usually designate the extra pay specifically identified in contracts as longevity pay added to the published saiary schedule for teachers with substantial experience.

In addition to the basic salary matrix, other information appears to the right of the matrix to help interpret the salary data including the salary for a teacher with a Masters degree and 15 years of experience for 1988-89 and 1989-90, the estimated average experience level of teachers, the number of teachers, the number of new BA teachers, and the number of teachers retiring in the previous year. Some districts have very low beginning salaries but they also may have few beginning teachers.

The fooinotes to each matrix provide information on the teacher supply and demand situation as perceived by local union leaders. Among the 74 locals providing such information, 22 believed that there is either a general shortage or shortages in specitic areas, and another three anticipated shortages in the near future. Last year, 21 of the 57 reporting locals believed that there was either a general shortage or shortages in specific areas.


TABLE $11-2$



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Extine |  |  |  |  | Cren? |  |  |  |  |
| 1 AlBUDVEROUE NM | 8241 | 2083 | 0.0n | 830 | 4 | 0.50 | 4.8 | 83.6 | 1.8\% | 1.4\% |
| $\pm$ ATLANTA, CA | 278 | 280 | 0.4\% | 3 | 81 | -2.37 | 31.3 | 38.0 | 11.3\% | 13.06 |
| 3 AUSTIN, TX | 234 | 20 | 1.0\% | 80 | 834 | -2.74 | 22.8 | 38.7 | 5\% | 1380 |
| 4 BALTMORE, MO | 444 | 20 | -14.0\% | 44 | 32 | -14.04 | 0.0 | 0.0 | com | 0.0\% |
| 6 BALTMOPAECOUNT T. 40 | 345 | 9 | 0.04 | 313 | 367 | 0.004 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 4.19\% | 0.0\% |
| - BOSTON. MA | 208 | 3 | 0.0\% | 248 | 2080 | 0.10 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 190. | 13m |
| 1 CHARLOTTE, MC | 87 | 5 | -0.1\% | 872 | 271 | -0.30 | - 2 | 10.6 | tin | 3.9\% |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ CHICACO, IL | 1.720 | 1.128 | - | 1,762 | 1.158 | - | 0.1 | 98.7 | \%em | 384 |
| - Cincinhatio oh | 244 | 208 | -10.2x | 190 | 215 | -15.04 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  | 4min |
| 10 CLAPK CO. (LAE VEPAE9, NY | 310 | 310 | 0.0\% | 3 | 30 | 0.2\% | 13.2 | 12.0 | 4sut | 6.8\% |
| 11 CLEVELAND, OH | 364 | 57 | 0.0\% | 215 | 118 | $1.00 \%$ |  | 4.3 |  | 1.2m |
| 12 COLUMBUs, OH | 876 | 201 | 0.80 | 272 | 272 | -0.6\% | 32. | 41.7 |  | 14.8\% |
| 17 DADE COUNTY, FL | 1,101 | 1.043 | -12.83 | 1.104 | 1.000 | -12.24 | 83.0 | 48.7 | 40N | 4.80 |
| 14 DALLAS, TX | 469 | 40 | -0.04 | 443 | 44 | 1.34 | 42.8 | 37.0 | 1.0n | 8.2\% |
| 18 DOKNL COUNTY, OA | 208 | 20 | -0.04 | 20 | 208 | 0.04 | 23.6 | 23.4 | 7.94 | 7.84 |
| 16 DENVEP, 0 | 289 | 20 | -1.0\% | 256 | 264 | -0.24 | 10.5 | 6.6 | 4.14 | 20\% |
| 17 DETPOIT, Mal | 740 | 760 | -0.0\% | 76 | 77 | -0.040 | -70.4 | --0.0 | -2.010 | $\rightarrow$ an |
| 18 DISTAMCT OF COLUnBLA | 404 | 4 | 1.010 | 44 | 408 | 0.79 | 11.8 | 17.3 | 2.0\% | + |
| 19 FANPFAX COUNTY. VA | 061 | 4 | 0 0.4 | 04 | 04 | 0.04 | 77 | 77 | 1.24 | 1.2\% |
| $2 ¢$ FORT WORTH. IX | 188 | 187 | 0.80 | 160 | 150 | 0.97 | 13.7 | 9.8 | 30\% | 9.00\% |
| 21 FT LANOERDALE. A. | 806 | 84 | -2x | 018 | 504 | -13.4\% | 136 | 472 | 2504 | 1.006 |
| 22 HLLEBOROVGH CO. (TAMPA, FL | 411 | 411 | 0.006 | 35 | 30 | $0.0 \%$ | 200 | 16.6 | 40\% | 4.06 |
| 23 HOUSTON. TX | 572 | 674 | 0.9\% | 800 | 08 | 0.84 | 118.8 | 114.8 | $20.2 \%$ | 20.00 |
| 24 INOXANAPLOUS, IN | 188 | 16 | 408 | 187 | 187 | - $2 \times$ | 13.2 | 10.4 | 7.04 | 8.340 |
| 23 JEFFERSON SOUNTY, CO | 27 | 277 | -0.2\% | 244 | 250 | -1.00 | 21 | 8.1 | 0.0.4 | 2.2\% |
| 27 LOFTL EEACH, CR | 306 | 24 | -0.2\% | 261 | 28 | 0.84\% | 18.0 | 14.1 | 6.04 | 8.8\% |
| 27 LOS ANGELEB, CA | 2,800 | 2,504 | -2.7\% | 2,04 | 2890 | -11.04 | 18.6 | 207.1 | 0.00 | 6.74\% |
| 24 LOURVVLE, KY | 205 | 418 | - | 203 | 415 | . | 2.8 | 27 | 1.0\% | 0.7\% |
| 29 MEMPHIS, TW | 304 | 314 | 2.1\% | 912 | 308 | -3.00 | 22.5 | 33.1 | 7.44 | 10.8\% |
| 30 MHL WAUKEE, WI | 46 | 44 | - | 485 | 401 | -4.em | 102.8 | 96.1 | 21.2\% | 21.2\% |
| 31 MONTCOMEAY COUNTY. MO | 800 | 04 | -0.84 | 603 | 008 | -0.24 | 4.7 | 13 | 0.00 | 0.3\% |
| 32 NEW ORLEANS. LA | 218 | 210 | 0.0\% | 218 | 814 | -2.44 | 03 | 80 | $0.1 \%$ | 4.14 |
| 33 MEW YORIX. NY | 6,101 | 4xa | 2.7\% | 8. 101 | 3sed | 2.740 | 00 | 0.0 | 0.04 | 0.0\% |
| 34 MEWAPK. MJ | 23 | 272 | 214 | 278 | 87 | -2.94 | 8.6 | 194 | 2.2\% | 7.1\% |
| 35 OPANGE CO. (OPLANDO), Fl. | 210 | 3 | 3.50 | 228 | 380 | 0.0\% | 06 | 13.1 | 0.24 | 4.00 |
| 33 PALMBEACH COUWTY, FL | 378 | 80 | 2.10 | 380 | 572 | 0.7\% | 118 | 4.8 | 32m | 2.3\% |
| 37 PHILADELPHA, PA | 000 | 3 | -0.24 | 978 | 70 | -00\% | 0.2 | 70.0 | 8.1\% | 8.09 |
| 38 PNWELAS CO. (6T. PETER8.), FL | 320 | 31 | 7.7\% | 327 | 380 | 7.24 | 178 | 18.5 | 6.5\% | 6.34 |
| 39 PITYBBURH, PA | 278 | 8 m | 0.046 | 276 | 278 | 0.04 | 189 | 14.9 | 6.84 | 6.8\% |
| 42 POLKCOUNTY, FL | 189 | 201 | 1304 | 100 | 201 | 1.040 | 213 | 219 | 10.74 | 10.94 |
| 41 POPTLAND, OR | 288 | 77 | 7.44 | 202 | 201 | 8.004 | 25 \% | 204 | 10.14 | 7.44 |
| 42 PPINCE GEORGE'8 COUNTY. MD | 434 | 450 | -1000 | 488 | 424 | -0.84 | 64 | 64 | $15 \%$ | 134 |
| 43 BAN DIEGO,CA | 401 | 43 | 0.04 | 637 | 487 | -0.440 | 12 | 50.2 | 0.2\% | $11.3 \%$ |
| 44 SAN FRANCISCO, CA | 201 | 40 | -1.04 | 205 | 248 | -7.24 | 61 | 104 | 2.30 | 6.3W |
| 45 8T. LOUIB, MO | $\cdots$ | 87 | -0.84 | 94 | 24 | 0.84\% | 151 | 137 | 15 5\% | 14.2\% |
| 4 V VPGINIA EEACH, VA | 220 | 184 | -12.14 | 228 | 200 | -11.6* | 00 | 14 | 0.0w | 0.7\% |
| 47 COBA COUNTY, af (c) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4* ANCHOFHCE, ALAEM (c) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 ANME APUMDEE CO., Mo :c) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 MIMNEAPOLI8, MN (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| averuce | sens | ane | -0.8* | 8504 | *31 | -104 | \$182 | 224 | 4.84* | 8.7\% |
| (ie) Duma ere not comperatio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br> (c) Not aurwyed in 1947-EB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## iil. Results of the 1989-90 Local Union Teacher Salary Survey

The AFT's 100 largest locals serving elementary and secondary teachers were asked to provide extensive salary and staffing information for the current school year beyinning Fall 1989. About 75 responded to the survey, and information from a variety of sources provided comparable data for a few others.

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TABLE MA-1

## SCHEDULED TEACHER SALARIES WI LAREE AFT LOCALS, 19E0-00








| $\delta$ | sukuex ex |  |  |  |  |  | $8$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Contra |  | 3/15/38 | Ex'res. | 930 $\%$ |  | AFT |
|  |  | BA | MA | Ma30 | max | MA, 15yre. 80-89. | \$41,897 |
|  | Step |  |  |  |  | MA, 15yrm 89-90. | 444,830 |
|  | 1 | 22,982 | 25,282 | 26,438 | 27,593 | Average Experlence | na |
|  | 5 | 26,633 | 29,904 | 31,003 | 32,218 | Unit Store: | 5,500 |
|  | 10 | 32,169 | 35,795 | 37,989 | 39,170 | New Teachers: | na |
|  | max | 38,405 | 4,830 | 46,008 | 47,509 | Num. Teachers BA1: | na |
|  | Yres. lo Max | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Teachers Rexired: | na |
|  | Longevily | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
|  | Yrs. Noeded | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Shortage. na |  |





| M. ot |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Contract Bogins: |  | $8 / 17188$ <br> HA | Expires. <br> MA30 | 8/16/91 <br> Max | Affiliation of <br> Bargaining Agent: AFT <br> MA, 15yTs 88-89: \$30,153 <br> MA, 15yrs. 89-90: $\quad \$ 31,668$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | BA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Step |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  | 21,285 |  | 24,324 | 26.059 | 27,478 | Average Exporience: |  | 8.0 |
|  |  | 22,753 | 25,792 | 27,527 | 28,946 | Unit Size:Nowi Teachers: |  | 750 |
| 10 |  | 25.899 | 28.938 | 30.673 | 32, 082 |  |  | 140 |
|  | MAX | 28,679 | 31.668 | 33,403 | 34,822 | Num Teachers EAA: |  | 23 |
|  | Yrs. to MAX | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Tearhars Retired |  | 12 |
|  | Longerity | 2,080 | 2.130 | 2,130 | 2,130 | Shortape | Not a problem |  |
|  | Yrar Neactad | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |  |  |  |
| nade | na |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Note Strorthge of upacial matscation, acience, s smentery, und minority twechery



|  | Contract Begins |  | 7/89 | Explirs | $6 / 92$ | Affiliation of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | MA | мА30 | MAX | Barg | ining Agent: <br> 5yrs. 88-80: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AFT } \\ & \$ 26.625 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Step |  |  |  |  | MA, | 5)...89-90: | \$28,275 |
|  | 1 | 21.700 | 23,025 | 24,025 | 24.935 | Average | Experience: | na |
|  | 5 | 22.800 | 24,175 | 25,175 | 26.075 |  | Unit Slze: | 650 |
|  | 10 | 27,250 | 29,725 | 30,725 | 31,625 |  | w Teachers: | 78 |
|  | max | 31.600 | 34,250 | 35,250 | 36,150 | Num. T | sachers BA1: | 28 |
|  | Yrs. 10 max | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | теас | 崖s Retired: | 18 |
|  | Longevity | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
|  | Yrs. Needed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Shortage: | This year |  |
| Node | Stictages the next miv sours in the Exapotional Education arose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



FL ST. LUCHECLASSAOOM TEAOX,


Longevily
Yis Neaded
Step
1
5
10
MaX
Yis lo Max
Longevity
Yis Neaden





|  | Contract Begins: |  | 191989 | Expiras: | 630400 | A Anthetiour of Bargaining Agent: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | BA |  |  |  |  |  | AFT |
|  | Step |  | Na | Ma30 | Max | MA, | 5yrs. 88-89: | \$25,296 |
|  | 1 | 16857 | 17,417 | 17,952 | 18.8 .61 |  | Euperience: | 126,903 130 |
| \| | 5 | 19,055 | 19,665 | 20,237 | 21,018 | Avoras | Unit Size: | 3,600 |
|  | 10 | 22.067 | 22,800 | 23,476 | 24,238 |  | w Teachers: | na |
|  | MAX | 27.215 | 28,287 | 28,590 | 29,464 | Num. 7 | achers BA1: | 201 |
|  | Yrs. to MaX Lorgevity | See note ${ }^{20}$ | 20 | 20 | 20 | Tea | hers Retired: | 69 |
|  | Yre. Needed | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Shortage: | This year |  |
| Note | Some knopsity pay for toechere with 13 yourl in County zitorteges in meny ermee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| MA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Contrac | gns | 9/1/89 | Exprres: | 8131/92 |  | Affiliation of |  |
|  |  | BA | MA |  |  |  | aining Agent: | AFT |
|  |  | Steo BA | MA | MA30 | MAX | MA, | 15yrs. 88-89: | \$37,500 |
|  | 1 | 24,982 | 26,712 | 28,437 | 30,263 | Avar | Experience: | \$39,000 |
|  | 5 | 31.838 | 34,053 | 36,277 | 38,607 | Averag | Experience: | 14.5 5.800 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { MAX } \end{gathered}$ | 31,838 | 34,053 | 36,271 | 38,607 |  | Now Teachers: | na |
|  |  | 36,473 | 38,688 | 40,903 | 43,24, | Num. | oachers BA1: | na |
|  | Yis. to MAX | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |  | chers Retires | na |
|  | Longevity Yis. Neecied | 1.872 | 1,872 | 1,872 | 1.872 |  |  | na |
|  |  | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | Shortage | na |  |
| Not | na |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |













NY ALBANY PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHEAS ASSOCATION

| Contract Begins |  | $7 / 187$ | Expires | 6/30/91 | Atiliation of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BA | MA | MA30 |  |  | AFT |
| Ster |  |  |  |  |  | \$35,750 |
| : | - 26.808 | 28.126 | 29.17 | 30,105 | Averas | \$40,040 |
| 5 | 27,236 | 28,757 | 29.715 | 3.739 |  | 7 l |
| 10 | 31,551 | 32,913 | 35.43 | 34.312 |  | na |
| Max | 38.510 | 40,010 | 41.103 | 42.168 | Num | a |
| Yis to MAX | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Tea |  |
| Longevity | 3562 | 3.616 | 3.651 | 3,672 |  |  |
| Yrs Needed | 25 | 25 | 35 | 25 | Snorlage |  |




| $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contrect Bughe: 7heo Exprees ere Ammmon of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EA mis maso max Bargining Agont: AFT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Yormem |  | s7,00\% | 36,770 | Wh\% |  |  | 0 |
|  |  Lenceriny Yos. $\square$ | 2 | 20 | 20 20 <br> 0 0 <br> 0 0 |  | Teechurs Patred: 5 |  |  |
|  |  | 0 | 0 |  |  | Srutage: | Not a prob | lem |





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|  | skix' |  | $\therefore$ | $x^{2}$ |  | * |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ConMract | Begins: | 1/1/80 | Explras: | 12/31/91 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | AFT |
|  | BA | MA | MA30 | max |  | (433,316 |
| 8 m |  |  |  |  |  | 858,057 |
| 1 | 2,377 | 20,02\% 7 | 21,0'27 | 2, 1 K1 | Average | 13.0 |
| 5 | 27,071 |  | C),0<t | Linct |  | 1,880 |
| 10 | 30,517 | 31,0<1 | W,521 | 3,12. |  | 109 |
| max | See noto | 0 | 0 | 0 | Num. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 48 |
| Yre. to MAX | 500 noro | 0 | 0 | 0 | Tach | 33 |
| Longevny |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | Shertag: |  |











| Contrect Eegine: |  |  | Expires: MMSO | No contreet max | Armamion ol <br> Bargelning Agant: No bergelnis:s <br> MA, 18yre. ©0-60: \$00,571 <br> MA. 18ymen en-00: $\$ 50,153$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8A | $m$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 18,000 | \% 5 | na | m |  |  |  |
| \% | 21,0] | 2020才 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | na |
| 10 | 20,405 | E,4t1 | na | $\ldots$ |  |  | na |
| mix | 31,401 | 36000 | $n$ | $\cdots$ | Num.T |  | na |
| Yremerix | 16 | 16 | no | mo | Tesc |  | na |
| Longiny | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Shortage: |  |  |







| TABLEN-2 <br> PARAPRORERETOMUS AMD SCH W ACREEMENTS COYEPMCS 1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DPERSOMN } \\ & \text { PEREOKB, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3. Avakuer } \\ & \text { as-mpoin } \end{aligned}$ | elafy ORY | MaE ADUST |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Poniod in ${ }^{\text {cwo }}$ | (a) |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug 1205- } \\ & \text { Aug } 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. 1906- } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1807 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avo } 1587- \\ & \text { Aug. } 1908 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. 180e- } \\ & \text { Aug } 1809 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } 1005 \\ & \text { Dec. } 190^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | Welghed <br> Average (a) |
| Tretr number mef persornol | 104,300 | 88,803 | 92,650 | 59,098 | 47.957 |  |
| If urber of agreaments (0) | 47 | 46 | 59 | 38 | 18 |  |
| Percent aduetmerss in: (c) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1805-80 <br> (mumber of acrements) | 6.6 <br> (29) | na | na | na | na | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & \text { (36) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1500-87 <br> (number of agremments) | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & (14) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.2 \\ (3 \pi \end{gathered}$ | na | na | na | 6.0 <br> (55) |
| 1987-60 <br> (number of agrements) | 6.5 <br> (4) | $4.1$ (8) | 4.7 <br> (38) | na | na | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & \text { (42) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1900-60 <br> (number of agreements) | na | $4.0$ <br> (1) | $5.1$ (13) | $\begin{gathered} 6.0 \\ \text { (26) } \end{gathered}$ | na | $5.7$ (40) |
| 1900-90 <br> (number of agreersentis) | na | na | $\begin{gathered} 4.8 \\ (8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.6 \\ (7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & (17) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & \text { (32) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1900-91 (number of agrewnems) | na | na | na | 5.7 <br> (5) | 5.0 <br> (1) | 5.6 <br> (6) |
| Avorage annut : rcent soljuatment over Mie ot sgreement (c) | $6.7$ | $6.0$ | $4.7$ | 6.0 | 6.3 | na |
| (a) Inciluive salay adjusime not necemantly agremx <br> (b) Agreemente inctuote alt con echectuled or unsecheduled reported in certier isevies <br> (c) Unwelghted average. <br> (d) Average mighted by nu | onts reported us reached di contract sutio d wage reope of CWD are na <br> mber of contr | these lasues ring theee tim nents roported aings. Deterred ne included. cis. | of, "Current perlods. <br> by CWD and d wage incree | age Developm <br> agreements negotiated | ents," <br> completed un under settiem |  |


| TAgetaST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CWD lsoun |  | Per- | Date | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |  |
| School Distrid | State | sonnel | Soltiod | -99 | $\bullet 0$ | +1 | -2 | Commente |
| Soplomber |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Springfiold | ${ }^{19} 14$ | 1.800 | Jun-88 | 6.6 | 00 | 5.5 |  | + 3 kimp eume of \$000, \$100 ¢ \$100 |
| Waterbury | CT | 1,200 | Apr-87 | 8.8 |  |  |  | Arbitration muard |
| Stato Voc. Teach. | CT | 1,400 | Jun-88 | 9.0 |  |  |  | Unecheduled wage reopener Acont. exteraion |
| Bridgeport | CT | 1,100 |  | 7.0 | 10.0 |  |  | Unecheduled wege reopener \& cont. extereion |
| Philladolphia | PA | 1,500 | Apr-88 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 8.0 | +900 kump oum on 9/1/88 |
| Baltimore County | MO | 6,400 | Jun-ss | 4.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Bol Air | MD | 1.800 | Fob-88 | 7.0 |  |  |  | Scheduled wage reopener |
| CarrotCounty | MD | 1,500 | Feb-88 | 90 | 8.0 |  |  |  |
| Toledo | OH | 2,600 | Jun-88 | 5.9 | 5.9 | * |  |  |
| Evanoville | IN | 1,300 | May-88 | 7.0 | 45 |  |  | 2nd yr. maybe higher doperiding on revenue |
| Miliwaukee | W1 | 5,700 | Apr-88 | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Wichita | KS | 2900 | Jun-88 | 89 |  |  |  | One day added to year |
| Topeka | Ks | 1,200 | Jun-88 | 40 | s | * |  |  |
| Kanear City | KS | 1,650 | Jun-88 | 5.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Tucson | AZ | 3,000 | Jun-88 | 3 |  |  |  | Scheduled wage recyener |
| Beaverton | OR | 1,250 | Jul-88 | 5.4 | 54 | 6 |  |  |
| Chula Vieta October | CA | 2,150 | Jun-88 | 43 |  |  |  |  |
| Weshington Co. | MD | 1,100 | Aug.88 | 6.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Naehvilio | TN | 4,300 | Jul-88 | 6.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Dade County | F. | 15,000 | Aug-88 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 10 |  |  |
| Marion County | FL | 1.750 | Aug-88 | 8.0 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr.of 2 yr.contract |
| Polk County | FL | 3,600 | Sep-88 | 7.4 |  |  |  |  |
| ClayCounty | FL | 1,200 | Sep-88 | 6.3 | - | - |  |  |
| Bay County | FL | 1,300 | Aug-88 | 5.0 | : |  |  |  |
| Tulea | OK | 2,300 | Aug-88 | - |  |  |  | \$1,400 kump sum |
| Fint | MI |  | Oct-87 | 0.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Utica | MI | 1,200 | Sep-88 | 1.0 | 55 | 5.5 |  |  |
| Jordan | UT | 2,800 | Sep-88 | 0.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Phoenix | Az | 1100 | Apr-88 | 7.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Tucson | AZ | 1,500 | Sep-88 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Edmonde | WA | 1,000 |  | 2.7 |  |  |  | Scheduled wage reopener; 2 daye added to yr. |
| Salom | Or | 1.400 | Jul-88 | 2.5 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2nd y.. Ct 3 y.contract |
| Hayward, November | CA | 1,000 |  | 5.0 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2 es yr.ot 3 yr.contrect |
| Warwick | RI | 1,050 | Sep-38 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 8.0 |  |  |
| Now Rochelto | NY | 1,000 | Sep-88 | 6.0 | 8.0 | * |  |  |
| Nowark | NW | 4.200 | Aug-88 | 5.8 | 58 |  |  |  |
| Orange | FL | 5,200 | Sep-88 | 8.0 |  |  |  | Reopene in ind yr. of 3 ;r.contract |
| Okar am Co. | FL | 1,550 | Aug-88 | 10.0 | * | * |  |  |
| Soml otm | FL | 2,500 | Aug-88 | 7.5 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr. of 3 yr.contract |
| Duval | FL | 6,400 | Sep-68 | 3.5 | 7.0 |  |  |  |
| Clovoland | OH | 4.470 | Sop-88 | 6.0 | 6.0 |  |  |  |
| Soulx Falle | SD | 1,000 | Jun-68 | 8.0 |  |  |  |  |
| ClarkCo. | NV | 5,300 | Jun-88 | 4.6 |  |  |  | Scheduled reage reopener |
| Spokane | WA | 1,300 | Aug-88 | 2.1 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr.of 2 yr.contret |


| [TABLEIV-3 (Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CWD leece | Siate | Per$s$ onnal | Date Settled | $\begin{array}{r} 1988 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $1989$ | $1990$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1991 \\ -92 \end{array}$ | Comments |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Docombur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Providence | RI | 1,200 | Jun.88 | 6.0 | 50 | 50 |  |  |
| Patterson | NJ | 2,100 | Sep.88 | 8.5 | 105 | 115 |  |  |
| Trenton | NJ | 1,200 | Sep.88 | 80 | 100 | 100 |  |  |
| Manateo | FL | 1.400 | Aug. 38 | 7.0 | . | , |  |  |
| Orange County | FL | 5,200 | Sep.88 | 80 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr of 3 yr.contract |
| Lee County | FL | 2,400 | Oct-88 | 8.5 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2 nd yr. of 3 yr. contract |
| Rocktord | IL | 1,800 | Aug-88 | 5.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Peoria | 1. | 1,000 | Aug-88 | 4.6 | , | - |  |  |
| Dee Moines | IA | 2,000 | Aug-88 | 4.6 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr of 4 yr. contract |
| Salt Lake City | UT | 1,200 | Oct-88 | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Davie County | UT | 1,900 | Aug. 88 |  |  |  |  | \$240 lump sum |
| Washoe County January, 1989 | NV | 1,850 | Oct-88 | 30 | * | , |  |  |
| Pasco Cointy FL 1,950 Oct-88 60 Reopener in 3rdyr of 3 yr contract |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hillsborough | FL | 7,000 | Aug. 88 | 60 | * | , |  |  |
| Now Orbans | LA | 4.700 | Oct-88 | 7.0 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr of 3 yr.contract |
| Boice | ID | 1,200 |  |  |  |  |  | Automatic cost-of-limg adjuetment |
| Long Beach | CA | 2,800 | Nov-88 | 70 | 30 | 30 |  |  |
| Garden Grove | CA | 1.800 | Jan-04 | 55 |  |  |  |  |
| San Diego February | CA | 1,200 | Aug-88 | 25 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Jersey City } & \text { NJ } & \text { 2,600 Jun-88 } & 30 & 40 & 30\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamiton County | TN | 2,300 | Nov-88 | 95 |  |  |  | Reopetiut in 2nd yr. of 3 yr contract |
| Eecambia County | FL | 2,500 | Sep66 | 77 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2 nd yr of 3 yr . contract |
| Leon County | FL | 1,700 | Oct-89 | 80 |  |  |  | Reopener in and yr. of 2 yr.contrac: |
| Oklahoma City | OK | 2,300 | Nov-88 | 48 | * |  |  |  |
| Jufforson Co. | $\infty$ | 4,050 | Dec 66 | 30 | 30 | 30 |  |  |
| March |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Memphim | TN | 2.500 | Oct-88 | 83 | * | * |  |  |
| Alechua | FL | 1,500 | Nov-88 | 55 | 80 |  |  | Reopener in 2 yr contr \& extension |
| Aurora | $\infty$ | 1,500 | Jan-89 | 30 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr. of 3 yr.contract |
| Cherry Creek | $\infty$ | 1,600 | Dec-88 | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| Nbuquerque | NM | 5,000 | Oct-88 | 20 | 50 |  |  |  |
| Freeno | CA | 1.700 | Dec. 88 | 5 C |  |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr. of 3 yr contract |
| San Diego June | CA | 6,700 | Nov-88 | 60 | * | * |  | Reopeners pegged to state funding |
| Stamford | CT | 1,300 | Feb-89 | 96 | 95 | * |  | Asbitration award |
| Hartford July | CT | 2,100 | Apr 89 | 80 | 75 | 70 |  | Asbitation award |
| Bridgeport | CT | 1,500 | FAD-89 |  | 55 | 85 |  | Arbitation award |
| Knoxvilt | TN | 3,200 | Oct-88 | 00 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr of? yr.contract |
| Saracota County | FL | 1,800 | Feb-89 | 7.5 | * | * |  |  |
| Akron | OH | 1,800 | Jan-8s | 28 | 33 | 40 |  |  |
| Milwaukee | WI | 5,700 | Jan-89 |  | 40 |  |  |  |
| Fremont Mt. Diablo | $\mathrm{CA}$ | $1,200$ | Mar-89 | 43 |  |  |  | Reopener in 3rdyr of 3 yr . contract |
| Mt. Diablo | $\mathrm{CA}$ | 1,700 | Apr 89 | 60 | * |  |  |  |

TABLEN-3(Continued)

| CWiólissue School District |  | Per- | Date | 1988 | 1889 | 1990 | 1991 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School District | State | sonnel | Selllout | $-88$ | +0 | 01 | -92 | Comments |
| Augusi |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| Chattanoc.ja | TN | 1,500 | Mar-89 | 86 |  |  |  | Reopener in 3rdyr. of 4 yr. contract |
| Bay County | FL | 1,000 | Dec-88 | 48 | * | * |  |  |
| St. Louie | MO | 3900 | Oct-88 | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| Los Angelea | CA | 30,000 | Jun-89 | 80 | 83 | 80 |  |  |
| Average |  | 2,849 |  | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.0 |  |
| Number of Con | racte |  |  | 85 | 28 | 16 | 1 |  |

(Average annuai adjusiment over life of agreement reported August 1988-August 1989 is 5.7 percent)
*Scheduled wage reopening
Source Bureau of Labor Statistics. Current Wage Develipmente, August $1 \mathrm{I}_{2}^{: 2}$, through Auguet 1989. Monthe in table refer to iesues reporting the wage settlement, not the month of settlement. Salaryincresses effective after the beginning of the school yearare generally listed under the appropriate school year. Deferred wage increases negotiated under settlements reported in earlier ssues of CWD are not included.

| FABGETUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| CWDloeve Per- Dale 198918901991 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Augual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Watobury | CT | 1.100 | May-89 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 | Arbitration award |
| Now Haven | CT | 1,200 | Jun-89 | 9.3 |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr. of 3 yr.contract |
| Batiomore County | MD | 6,800 | Jun-89 | 4.0 |  |  |  |
| Waehington Co. | ND | 1,100 | Jun-89 | 7.0 | 7.0 |  |  |
| Fradorik | MD | 1,750 | Jun-89 | 8.0 |  |  |  |
| Carrollcounty | MD | 1,500 | Jun-89 | 9.0 |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr. of 3 yr.contract |
| HertiordCounty | MD | 1,800 | Jan-89 | 7.6 | - |  |  |
| Momphio | TN | 6,500 | Jul-89 | 4.5 |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr. of 3 yr.contract |
| Fint | MI | 1,600 | Jun-89 | 3.5 | - |  |  |
| Jefterson | LA | 3,400 | Apr-89 | 3.0 |  |  |  |
| Kaneas City | KS | 1,600 | Mar-89 | 5.3 |  |  |  |
| Phoenix October | AZ | 1.100 | Jun-89 | 3.0 |  |  |  |
| Nazhvilio | TN | 4,900 | Aug-89 | 36 |  |  |  |
| Bay County | FL | 1,300 | Aug-89 | 6.0 |  |  | Reopener in 2 nd yr . of 2 yr . contract |
| Marion | FL | 1,850 | Aug-89 | 8.4 | * | * |  |
| Bayco. | FL | 1,000 | Aug-89 | 60 |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr. of 3 yr.contract |
| Tucson November | AZ | 1,700 | Jul-89 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| Baltimore City | MD | 5,700 | Aug-89 | 8.0 | 8.0 |  |  |
| Hamiton Co. | TN | 1,300 | Jul-89 | 7.0 |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr. of 3 yr.contract |
| Hilimborough Co. | FL | 7.000 | Alug 39 | 7.0 |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr. of 3 yr.contract |
| ClayCo. | FL | 1,200 | Sop-89 | 8.0 |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr. of 3 yr.contract |
| Orange co. | FL | 5,200 | Sop-69 | 75 |  |  | Reopener in 3rd yr. of 3 yr.contract |
| Sominot Co. | FL | 2,800 | Sop-89 | 6.0 |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr. of 3 yr.contract |
| Brovard Co. | FL | 3,900 | Sap-89 | 7.9 |  |  |  |
| SarasotaCo. | FL | 2,000 | Sep-89 | 70 |  |  | Reopener in 2 nd yr . of 3 yr . contract |
| Okaboea Co. | FL | 1,550 | Aug-89 | 108 |  |  | Reopener in 2 nd yr . of 3 yr . contract |
| Manateo Co. | FL | 1.400 | Sop-89 | 80 |  |  | Reopener in 2nd yr. of 3 yr . contract |
| Pell Co. | FL | 3,800 | Aug-89 | 7.3 |  |  | Reopener in 2nd $y$. of 3 yr . contract |
| Oklahoma City | OK | 2,000 | Sop-89 | 4.7 |  |  | Reopener in 3rdyr. of 3 yr.contract |
| Tular | OK | 2,300 | Sop-89 | 3.0 |  |  |  |
| Cohumbue | OH | 4,500 | Jun-89 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 50 |  |
| South Bend | IN | 1.400 | Aug-89 | 5.0 | 50 |  |  |
| Chicago | IL | 25,000 | Sep-89 | 54 |  |  |  |
| Warrren | MI | 1,000 | Jul-89 | 7.4 | 68 | 68 |  |
| Livonia | MI | 1,000 | Aug-89 | 70 | 70 | 7.0 |  |
| Shawnee Mipaiors | KS | 2.000 | Aug-89 | 6.0 | $2+$ |  | $2 \%$,imi,u, im 2nd yr. - depende on state aid |
| Omeha | NE | 2,759 | Jun 89 | 5.0 |  |  |  |
| Linocth | NE |  | Aug-89 | 5.2 | 55 |  |  |
| Scuix Falle | SO | 1,000 | May-83 | 59 |  |  |  |



FABYETV:3:

##   <br> 

| School District | State | Parsonnel | Date Sellied | 1988 -89 | 1989 -90 | 1990 +1 | $\begin{array}{r} 1991 \\ -92 \end{array}$ | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philadelphia | PA | 1,500 | Apr-88 | 4.0 | 50 | 5.0 | 6.0 | Paraprofessionale. clerical |
| Anne Arundel Co. | MD | 1,400 | Jun-88 | 40 | 4.0 | 4.0 |  | Noninstructional; bue drivers |
| Toweon | MD | 1,500 | Jul-88 | 4.0 | * |  |  |  |
| Palm Beach Co. | FL | 2,700 | Jun-88 | 10.0 |  |  |  | Reopener in 3 yr . contr.; blue collar |
| Salom | OR | 1,000 | Oct-87 | 2.0 | ** | ** |  | *2nd and 3rdyr.contingent on CPI |
| Anne Arundel Co. | MD | 1,100 | Jul-88 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |  | Aidet, clerical, technical |
| Louieville | KY | 1,650 | Jul-88 | 3.0 |  |  |  | Clerical, paraprofeesional; reopener |
| Jordan | UT | 1,400 | Sep-88 | 0.0 |  |  |  | Claseified employee |
| N6, Rochelle | NY |  | Sep-88 | 60 | 6.0 | $\cdots$ |  | Wall-to-wallunit with teachers |
| Baltimore | MD | 1,600 | Aug-88 | 8.0 | 80 | 80 |  | Ades and most blue collar |
| Pinellas Co. | FL | 2,000 | Sep-88 | 7.7 | * | * |  |  |
| Orange Co. | FL | 5,200 | Sep-88 | 8.0 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2 yr contr.; noninstructional |
| Okaloosa Co | FL | 1,100 | Aug-88 | 10.0 |  |  |  | Reopener in 2 yr . contr.; noninstructional |
| Palm Beach Co. | FL | 1,800 | Aug-88 | 100 | * | * |  | Clerical |
| Compton | CA | 1,400 | Jul-88 | 41 |  |  |  | Unecheduled reopener; noninatructional |
| Leo County | FL | 1,000 | Oct-88 | 7.5 |  |  |  | Reopener in 3 yr . contr.; noninstructional |
| Davie County | UT | 1,700 | Aug-88 |  |  |  |  | \$240 lump eum |
| Pasco Cointy | FL | 1,450 | Oct-88 | 6.0 |  |  |  | Ajdes, bue drivers cafeteria, custocians |
| New Orleans | LA | 1,000 | Oct-88 | 7.0 |  |  |  | Reopener in 3 yr . contr.; teacher aidee |
| Hilleborough Co. | FL | 2,800 | Aug-88 | 6.0 | * |  |  | Aides, bue drivere'cafeteria, custodians |
| Waehington | DC | 2,500 |  | 5.0 | 50 |  |  | Custodians |
| Okiahoma City | OK | 2,300 | Nov-88 | 4.1 | * |  |  | Noninstructional |
| Broward Co. | FL | 1,000 | Nov-88 | 7.5 | * | * |  | Clerical |
| San Diego | CA | 1,900 | Jan-89 | 60 |  |  |  | Operations and support |
| Sarasota County | FL | 1,200 | Feb-89 | 76 | * | * |  | Noninstructional |
| Mount Holly | NJ | 1,000 | Jul-89 | 7.5 | 75 | 75 |  |  |
| Loe Angelee | CA | 15,900 | Jun-89 | 75 |  |  |  | Reopener in 3 yr contr.; noninstructional |
| Avarago |  | 2,273 |  | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 |  |
| Number of Contr | racts |  |  | 26 | 7 | 5 | 1 |  |

(Average annual adjustment over life of agreement reported Augusi 1988-August 1989 is 6.0 percont)
*Scheduled wage reopaning
Ssurce: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Wage Developmente, August 1988 through August1980. Monthe in table refer to ineves reporting the wage settioment, not the month of settement. Salaryincreases effective after the beginning of the achool year are gensrally lieted under the appropriate echool year. Deferred wage increasee negotiated under eettements reported in earlier meves of CWDare not included.


| POPULATION ANO ENPOLMENT W CTIES WTHE DOD DATA BASE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 <br> Pop. <br> Pank | 1906 <br> Popu- <br> lation | 1980-86 Change (\%) | Pupis |  | 1980 <br> Pop. <br> Rank | $\begin{aligned} & 1906 \\ & \text { Popu- } \\ & \text { tation } \end{aligned}$ | 1900-86 Change (\%) | Pupils |
| AKPON, OH | 60 | 222.00 | -. 4 | 30,300 | LOVISWUEKY | 40 | 206.000 | -4.0 | 93.198 |
| ALBUCUEPOUE, NM | 4 | 367.000 | 10.4 | 82,416 | ' Mrgock TX | 7 | 188,000 | 50 | 30,934 |
| ANAHEM. Ca | 0 | 241,000 | 0.7 | 22,000 | MADIEON, T | ${ }^{3}$ | 178.000 | 3.1 | 21,500 |
| ANCHORMEE AK | 78 | 235.000 | 34.7 | 40.642 | MEMPHIS, TN | 14 | 063.000 | 10 | 107,819 |
| ARLINGTON, TX | $\infty$ | 250,000 | 54.3 | 41.500 | MIMMI, FL | 41 | 374,000 | 7.9 | 253.323 |
| atlanta, as | 20 | 422.000 | -0.7 | ©,400 | MIL WAUKEE, WI | 17 | 005.000 | -4.0 | 01.648 |
| AURORA, 0 | $\infty$ | 218.000 | 375 | 25,009 | MINNENPOLIS. MN | 34 | 357.000 | -3.8 | 37,484 |
| AUSTIN, TX | 42 | 457.000 | 25.2 | 61.402 | moalle, AL | 71 | 203,000 | 14 | 60.557 |
| BALTMORE, MD | 10 | 755.000 | -13 | 110,160 | MONTGOMERY. AL | 78 | 194,000 | 9.2 | 34.032 |
| baton fouge, la | ${ }^{6}$ | 241,000 | 9.4 | 57.097 | nashivile-daviso | 25 | 474,000 | 4.0 | 00.903 |
| BIPMINGHAM. AL | 50 | 278.000 | -32 | 43.167 | NEW ORLENNB, LA | 21 | 564,000 | -0 | 81,503 |
| B05tor, MA | 20 | 574.000 | 19 | 50.223 | NEW YORK, NY | 1 | 7,203,000 | 27 | 030,033 |
| BUFFALO. NY | 30 | 325,000 | -0. 2 | 44,778 | NEWARK, NJ | 46 | 318,000 | -3.9 | 50,791 |
| CHARLOTTE, NC | 47 | 362.000 | 79 | 73,905 | norfolk, va | 55 | 275,000 | 2.9 | 35,203 |
| Chattanooga, tn | $\pm$ | 102,000 | - 0.3 | 22,033 | onklano. Ca | 43 | 357.000 | 5.2 | 51,000 |
| chicago, IL | 2 | 3.010,000 | 01 | 410.537 | OKLAHOMA CTTY. OK | 31 | 44.000 | 10.4 | 40,000 |
| Cincinnatio oh | 32 | 370.000 | $\rightarrow 1$ | 52.077 | OmAHA, NE | 48 | 340.000 | 1.9 | 30,360 |
| CLEVELANO. OH | 18 | 538.000 | -60 | 71.743 | PHILLOELPHIA, PA | 4 | 1,043,000 | -2.7 | 189,031 |
| COLOPNDO SPPINGS, | 85 | 273,000 | 208 | 30.800 | Phoenix, az | - | 004,000 | 131 | 30,648 |
| columbue, oa | 87 | 120.000 | 6.3 | 30,034 | PITTSEURGH, PA | 30 | 387,000 | - 0.6 | 30.629 |
| COLUMBIB, OH | 19 | 500,000 | 02 | 06,464 | PORTLANO, OR | 35 | 384.000 | -2 3 | 52.006 |
| COAPUS CHRIST, TX | $\infty$ | 204,000 | 12.8 | 30.819 | Provioence, ri | 9 | 157.000 | 03 | 10.348 |
| dallas. TX | 7 | 1,004,000 | 108 | 130.845 | RICIMONO. VA | 6 | 218.000 | -0 7 | 28,025 |
| dayton. oh | $\infty$ | 179.000 | -78 | 29.005 | RIVERSIDE, CA | 32 | 197,000 | 153 | 25,795 |
| DENVER. CO | 24 | 505.000 | 2.5 | 50,439 | ROCHESTER, NY | 57 | 236,000 | -24 | 32.000 |
| DES MOINES, IA | 73 | 192.000 | 08 | 30,341 | SACPRMENTO, CA | 52 | 324.000 | 173 | 46,370 |
| DETPOTT, M1 | - | 1,086,000 | -97 | 184,977 | salt lake citr, ut | 89 | 158.000 | -28 | 24.317 |
| EL PASO, TX | 28 | 492,000 | 15.6 | 61,800 | SAN ANTONIO. TX | 11 | 914,000 | 12.8 | 61.501 |
| FLINT.MI | 9 | 148,000 | -8.8 | 33.717 | san diego.ca | 8 | 1.015.000 | 160 | 116.557 |
| Fort lauderionle. F | 100 | 149.000 | -30 | 137,366 | SAN FRANCISCO. CA | 13 | 740,000 | 103 | 63,881 |
| FORT WAYNE, IN | 79 | 173.000 | -2.6 | 32.405 | SAN JOSE. CA | 16 | 712,000 | 131 | 29,242 |
| FORT WORTH, TX | 33 | 430,000 | 115 | 67,191 | santa ana, ca | 68 | 237.000 | 161 | 38.031 |
| GRAND PAPTDE, MI | 75 | 187.000 | 28 | 24,418 | seatrle, wa | 23 | 486.000 | -15 | 43.785 |
| GREENSBORO, NC | $\infty$ | 177,000 | 37 | 21.202 | SHREVEPORT, LA | ${ }^{6}$ | 220.000 | 05 | 51,815 |
| HONOLULU. HI | 30 | 372.000 | 12 | 108,130 | SPOKANE. WA | 81 | 173.000 | 09 | 27.000 |
| HOUSTON. TX | E | 1.729.000 | 73 | 191,708 | ST LOUIS.MO | 26 | 428,000 | -50 | 43,015 |
| huntinaton ámint. | . 4 | 104.000 | 77 | 15,655 | st paul.mn | 54 | 200,000 | -24 | 32,447 |
| INDIANAPOLIS, IN | 12 | 720,000 | 2.7 | 60,375 | st petersburg. fl | 50 | 230.000 | 03 | 8.880 |
| Jackeon, m8 | \% | 208.000 | 27 | 33.000 | SYRACUSE.N | 85 | 161,000 | -5 5 | 22,000 |
| JACKSONVILE. FL | 22 | 610.000 | 127 | 104,124 | tacoma, wa | $\infty$ | 150,000 | 03 | 27,607 |
| JERSEY CITY. NJ | 61 | 218.000 | -18 | 31,380 | TAMPA, FL | 53 | 278,000 | 22 | 118,051 |
| KANsAs CTTY, KB | 02 | 162.000 | 08 | 23.230 | TOLEDO. OH | 40 | 341,000 | -3.0 | 43,682 |
| Kansas city. Mo | 27 | 441.000 | -15 | 36,429 | TUCSON. AZ | 45 | 359.000 | 60 | 56,230 |
| KNOXMLLE, TN | 74 | 173,000 | -10 | 23,002 | tulsa, OK | 38 | 374.000 | 36 | 42.714 |
| Las vegas. nv | 4 | 182,000 | 163 | 100,039 | viroinia beach. va | 50 | 333.000 | 272 | 0,510 |
| LEXINGTON-FAYETTE | 67 | 213.000 | 43 | 31,155 | WARREN.MI | 91 | 150.000 | $-70$ | 15.798 |
| LINCOLN, NE | 50 | 183.000 | 65 | 25.925 | WASHINGTON. DC | 15 | 028.000 | -10 | 66,290 |
| LITTLE ROCK, AA | 87 | 181,000 | 18 | 22,100 | WICHITA, K8 | 51 | 280.000 | 20 | 43.500 |
| LONG BEACh, Ca | 37 | 306,000 | 30 | e6,253 | WOACHESTER, MA | ${ }^{\infty}$ | 158.000 | -25 | 20.113 |
| LOS ANGELES, Ca | 3 | 3,250.000 | 98 | 540.311 | YONKERS. NY | 72 | 160.000 | $-47$ | 18.064 |



## APFENDIX C

## Data Sources

## Table 1-1

AFT Local Union Teachers Salary Survey, 1988 and 1989 surveys.
Educational Research Service, Salaries Paid Professional Personnet in Public Schools, ERS: Reston, VA, 1988-89 edition.

Department of Defense Wage Fixing Authority, "List of School District Minimums, Maximums and Steps", DOD: Alexandria, VA, May 1989.

## Tables I-2 to I-6

Sources are same as in Table l-1.

## Tabics 1-7 and 1-8

Salary Data sources are same as in Table 1-1.
American Cha, nber of Commerce Researchers Association,"Intercity Cost of Living Index", ACCRA: Louisville, KY.

## Table 1-9

U.S. Department of Labor, "Annual Pay Levels in Metropolitan Areas, 1988", news release, September, 1989.

Other sources are the same as in Table 1-1.

Tãㄴํ i-10
Nelson, F. Howard, Survey and Analysis of Salary Trends 1989, American Federation of Teachers: Washington, DC, August 1989.

Other sources are the same as in Table 1-1.

## Tables II-1 to II-4

U.S. Department of Education, Unpublished Data Tabulations (teacher and student data).

Educational Research Service, Salaries Paid Professional Personnel in Public Schicois, ERS: Reston, VA, 1988-89 edition. "The Top 50 School Districts", City \& State, October 1987, October 1988, and August 1989.

Tables IV-1 through IV-6
U.S. Department of Labor, Current Wage Developments, various issues between August 1986 and December 1988.

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