

2023

National IT & Engineering Survey

Association Name Website Phone number



An Employer Associations of America (EAA) sponsored survey, coordinated by MRA – The Management Association in cooperation with employer associations nationwide.

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CONFIDENTIAL SURVEY REPORT

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- · Protect, completely, organizational identity



The National Network for Local Workplace Solutions

NATIONAL SURVEYS PRODUCED BY THE EAA INCLUDE:

- National Business Trends Survey
- National Executive Compensation Survey
- National IT & Engineering Compensation Survey
- National Policies & Practices
- National Benefits
- National Sales Compensation Survey
- National Wage & Salary Survey

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10
10
10
11
12 13
16
19
25
32-238
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62

Table of Con	ite	nts
--------------	-----	-----

10121	Chemist I (Associate)	63		
10122	Chemist II (Experienced)	64		
10123	Chemist III (Senior)			
Civil and Env	vironmental Engineering			
10131	Civil Engineer I (Associate)	66		
10132	Civil Engineer II (EIT)	67		
10133	Civil Engineer III (PE)	68		
10134	Civil Engineer IV (PE) (Principal)	69		
10135	Civil Engineer V (PE) (Senior Principal)	70		
10136	Civil Engineering Manager	71		
10137	Environmental Engineer	72		
10138	Environmental Technician	73		
Database Ac	lministration			
11143	Data Security Analyst	74		
11144	Data Security Manager	75		
11151	Database Administrator (multi-responsibility) 76		
11150	Database Analyst I (Entry)	77		
11152	Database Analyst II (Experienced)	78		
11153	Database Analyst III (Advanced)	79		
11154	Database Analyst IV (Principal)	80		
11155	Database Supervisor	81		
11156	Data Governance Manager	82		
11157	Data Warehousing Administrator	83		
11158	CRM Administrator	84		
11159	Senior Data Security Analyst	85		
Design Engir	neering (R&D)			
10141	Design Engineering Technician I (Entry)	86		
10142	Design Engineering Technician II (Experience	d) 87		
10143	Design Engineering Technician III (Advanced)	88		
10151	Design Engineer I (Associate)	89		
10152	Design Engineer II (Experienced)	90		
10153	Design Engineer III (Senior)	91		
10154	Design Engineer IV (Principal)	92		
10155	Design Engineer V (Senior Principal)	93		
10159	Engineering Project Manager (R&D)	94		
10161	Design Engineering Manager	95		

Document		
10171	Technical Writer I (Associate)	96
10172	Technical Writer II (Experienced)	97
10173	Technical Writer III (Senior)	98
10181	Drafting Supervisor	99
10182	Drafting and Documentation Manager	100
Electrical/Ele	ectronics Engineering	
10191	Electrical/Electronics Engineer I (Associate)	101
10192	Electrical/Electronics Engineer II (Experienced)	102
10193	Electrical/Electronics Engineer III (Senior)	103
10194	Electrical/Electronics Engineer IV (Principal)	104
10195	Electrical/Electronics Engineer V (Senior Principal)	105
Engineering I	Management	
10301	Engineering Supervisor	106
10305	Engineering Director	107
10311	Vice President of Engineering	108
Generic Engir	neering	
10201	Generic Engineer I (Associate)	109
10202	Generic Engineer II (Experienced)	110
10203	Generic Engineer III (Senior)	111
10204	Generic Engineer IV (Principal)	112
10205	Generic Engineer V (Senior Principal)	113
Human Reso	urces Information Systems	
11171	Human Resources Information Systems Analyst I	114
11172	Human Resources Information Systems Analyst II (Senior)	115
11173	Human Resources Information Systems Manager	116
IT Manageme	ent	
11101	Chief Information Officer (CIO)	117
11103	IT Director	119
11105	IT Manager (Single Location)	121
11106	IT Manager (Multiple Locations)	122
11108	IT Project Manager	123
11109	IT Infrastructure Manager	124
Maintenance		
11177	Computer Technician I (Entry)	125
11178	Computer Technician II (Experienced)	126
11179	Computer Technician III (Advanced)	127

/lanufactu	ring/Process Engineering	
1021	11 Industrial Engineer I (Associate)	128
1021	12 Industrial Engineer II (Experienced)	129
1021	13 Industrial Engineer III (Senior)	130
1021	14 Industrial Engineer IV (Principal)	131
1021	L5 Industrial Engineer V (Senior Principal)	132
1023	31 CNC Programmer I	133
1023	32 CNC Programmer II (Advanced)	134
1023	35 Methods & Process Technician I (Entry)	135
1023	Methods & Process Technician II (Experienced)	136
1023	37 Methods & Process Technician III (Advanced)	137
1024	12 Continuous Improvement/Lean Coordinator	138
1024	13 Lean Enterprise Manager	139
1025	Manufacturing/Process Engineer I (Associate)	140
1025	Manufacturing/Process Engineer II (Experienced)	141
1025	Manufacturing/Process Engineer III (Senior)	142
1025	Manufacturing/Process Engineer IV (Principal)	143
1025	Manufacturing/Process Engineer V (Senior Principal)	144
1026	Manufacturing Engineering Manager	145
1026	Packaging Engineer	146
1026	S8 PLC Programmer	147
1026	69 Controls Engineer	148
/lechanica	l Engineering	
1022	21 Mechanical Engineer I (Associate)	149
1022	22 Mechanical Engineer II (Experienced)	150
1022	23 Mechanical Engineer III (Senior)	151
1022	24 Mechanical Engineer IV (Principal)	152
1022	25 Mechanical Engineer V (Senior Principal)	153
/ledical Pr	oducts	
1026	66 Field Service Technician	154
letwork		
1118	Network Engineer I (Entry)	155
1118	Network Engineer II (Experienced)	156
1118	Network Engineer III (Advanced)	157
1118	35 Systems Administrator	158
1118	37 Systems Administrator (Senior)	160

111	88 Network Administrator	161
111	39 LAN Administrator/Manager (Single Facility)	163
Quality/Te	st Engineering	
102	71 Laboratory/Test Technician I (Entry)	164
102	72 Laboratory/Test Technician II (Experienced)	165
102	73 Laboratory/Test Technician III (Advanced)	166
102	75 Quality/Test Engineer I (Associate)	167
102	76 Quality/Test Engineer II (Experienced)	168
102	77 Quality/Test Engineer III (Senior)	169
102	78 Quality/Test Engineer IV (Principal)	170
102	79 Quality/Test Engineer V (Senior Principal)	171
Sales/App	lications Engineering	
102	31 Sales/Applications Engineer I (Associate)	172
102	32 Sales/Applications Engineer II (Experienced)	173
102	33 Sales/Applications Engineer III (Senior)	174
102	34 Sales/Applications Engineer IV (Principal)	175
102	Sales/Applications Engineer V (Senior Principal)	176
Software I	ingineering	
102	91 Software Engineer I (Associate)	177
102	92 Software Engineer II (Experienced)	178
102	93 Software Engineer III (Senior)	180
102	94 Software Engineer IV (Principal)	182
102	95 Software Engineer V (Senior Principal)	183
102	96 Software Quality Assurance Analyst	184
Systems A	nalysis/Programming	
112	21 Application Programming Analyst I (Entry)	185
112	22 Application Programming Analyst II (Experienced)	186
112	23 Application Programming Analyst III (Advanced)	187
112	24 Application Programming Analyst IV (Principal)	188
112	25 Application Programming Analyst Manager	189
112	26 Application Systems Analysis/Programming and Operating Systems Programming Manager	190
Systems O	perations	
111	Of Computer Operator II (Experienced)	191
111	97 Computer Operator III (Advanced)	192
112	O1 Computer Operations Supervisor	193
112	O2 Computer Operations Manager	194

Tal		_		0-	nte	
12	nı		OT		nto	nts
I CI	vI		VI.		1111	1163

11	1205	Systems Programmer I (Entry)	195
11	1206	Systems Programmer II (Experienced)	196
11	L207 :	Systems Programmer III (Advanced)	197
11	1208	Systems Programming Supervisor	198
11	L209	Computer Operations and Systems Programming Manager	199
Telecom	munica	ation	
11	L232 ·	Telecommunications Technician	200
11	L233 ·	Telecommunications Technician Senior	201
11	L237 ·	Telecommunications Programmer/Systems Analyst II (Experienced)	202
11	L238 -	Telecommunications Programmer/Systems Analyst III (Advanced)	203
11	L241 ·	Telecommunications, Data and Voice Communications Manager	204
User Sup	port		
11	L251	Help Desk I (Entry)	205
11	L252	Help Desk II (Experienced)	206
11	L253	Help Desk III (Advanced)	208
11	L255	Help Desk Manager	210
11	L262	PC Specialist	212
11	L263 ·	Technical Support Analyst	213
11	L265 ·	Technology Trainer	214
Web			
11	L272	Webmaster	215
11	L273	Web Content Administrator	216
11	L275	Web Graphics Designer I	217
11	L276	Web Graphics Designer II (Senior)	218
11	L281	Web Software Developer I (Entry)	219
11	L282	Web Software Developer II (Experienced)	220
11	L283	Web Software Developer III (Advanced)	221
11	L284	Web Software Developer IV (Principal)	222
11	L285 S	SharePoint Administrator	223
11	L286	User Experience (UX) Designer	224
		R COMPARISONS	
		r Comparisons Data	226
APPEND Partio		g Organizations	235
	-		

Section One: Survey Information

SURVEY INFORMATION



May 1, 2023
Data Effective



September 2023
Data Published



202Jobs Surveyed



1,055Participating Companies



14,148 Employee Rates Reported

SURVEY DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The 2023 National IT & Engineering Compensation Survey report contains salary information reported by 1,055 organizations from across the United States, representing over 14,000 employees. Participants supplied base pay and incentive pay effective May 1, 2023 for each full-time employee matched to a survey job.

All data received was thoroughly reviewed by survey and compensation professionals, using statistical data analysis to ensure quality. Participants were contacted to confirm data or resolve issues when necessary. All participant data was combined and is reported so that no data is identifiable by company. If any single organization's data represented a predetermined percentage of the responses or greater, a dominance diffusion algorithm was applied to reduce the impact of that organization's data compared to others. This is noted in italics on each page where it has been applied.

To ensure confidentiality, data is reported only if there is a minimum of five participating organizations. All data is maintained and reported in accordance with the U.S. Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission antitrust safety guidelines.

SURVEY PARAMETERS

- Participants submitted data via an online questionnaire. To facilitate job matching, the questionnaire included position descriptions of each job surveyed. The descriptions are included at the top of the corresponding compensation data page.
- Some data was collected in other local surveys and submitted in its raw form to be included in this report. In all cases, data represents individual employee rates and has been aged to the survey effective date.
- Participants were able to report on multiple locations (subsidiaries/locations/divisions) throughout the U.S. and asked to provide the ZIP code of the location of the job for each employee reported. Any employee working remotely was to be reported in the organization's main location.
- Salary quartiles reflect the distribution of individual salaries reported for each job. Total compensation

- quartiles include all individual salaries and any reported incentives (e.g., bonuses, variable pay, etc.).
- Bonus data is reported as of the most recent completed fiscal/calendar year. Bonus was annualized for employees with less than one year of service.
- This survey was conducted by MRA The Management Association in cooperation with Employer Associations nationwide (listed in the co-sponsoring association section).
- Questions should be directed to the coordinating association, MRA - The Management Association (surveys@mranet.org or 800.488.4845 ext. 3508), or your co-sponsoring association.

USING SURVEY DATA

Deciding which number to use from a survey is often influenced by an organization's compensation philosophy. A middle-market payer is likely to look at the market 50th percentile rates, while the market 75th percentile would be more useful for an organization with an aggressive pay strategy. Within a company, which statistic to use may vary by job as certain jobs may be more difficult to fill. A company may be willing to pay higher in the market for someone with a hard-to-find skill set. What about the average? The average may be helpful but can be influenced by unusually high or low rates in a data set, especially if the sample size is relatively small. If the average is significantly different from the market 50th percentile, that is an indication of extreme high or low values in the data set and generally a good reason to use the market 50th percentile in your evaluation for that job.

When reviewing market data and comparing from one year to the next, you may find a notable difference on a particular position. There are many reasons for this such as a change in the number of companies reporting data on that job, a change in the employees being reported as a match, or a change by some companies in the way merit increases or bonuses are awarded. It is good practice to double-check your matches and view another survey source, if possible, to confirm your data.

The effective date of pay rates reported in this survey is May 1, 2023. You may want to age your data to reflect rates as of the date you use for compensation planning. If you are using more than one survey and they all have different effective dates, you will need to apply a formula to the data points that you use and calculate a survey aging factor, for each survey, to bring all your data to the same point in time.

Data found in surveys should be just one of several considerations for decisions on compensation. Individual pay rates are influenced by many other factors including performance, scope of responsibilities, type of experience, and organizational philosophy. Even for broader decisions, such as merit or benefit budgets, consideration must be given to an organization's specific labor market and local competition.

Surveys may be used, in advance of actual bargaining, to determine your organization's positions and alternatives and as a reference during bargaining but should be removed from any actual bargaining sessions.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Term	Definition
# of Orgs.	Number of organizations matching the job
# of Emp.	Number of employee rates matching the job
Base Pay	Actual base compensation paid to an individual, not including any additional pay such as overtime, shift differentials, or premiums
Geographic Area	Summary by U.S. region & state
Industry	Summary of rates by industry
Metropolitan Statistical Area	Summary by metropolitan statistical area
Median	The middle point in the distribution of individual employee rates
N Value	Total number of companies providing a response
P25	(First Quartile) Value below which fall 25% of the values. Seventy-five percent of the values in the data set are greater than the 25th percentile value.
P75	(Third Quartile) Value below which fall 75% of the values. Twenty-five percent of the values in the data set are greater than the 75th percentile value.
Profit Status	Summary by profit status
Size of Organization	Summary by total employee count
Total Annual Gross Revenue	Total revenue (or gross receipts) is top-line revenue from all sources including the sale of goods or services, rents, interest, and other sources
Total Compensation	Sum of base pay and variable pay
Total Compensation, Un-wtd. Avg.	Simple average of each organization's average total compensation (base + bonus)
Total Compensation, Wtd. Avg.	Simple average of each employee's annual cash compensation (base + bonus)
Un-wtd. Avg.	Simple average based on number of companies reporting
Variable Pay	Pay, in addition to base pay, which is awarded upon the achievement of predetermined performance goals as defined in an organization's variable pay program
Variable Pay, Actual, # of Emp.	Number of employees receiving a bonus in the last annual cycle
Variable Pay, Actual, # of Orgs.	Number of organizations paying a bonus in the last annual cycle
Variable Pay, Actual, Wtd. Annual Avg.	Simple average of all employee bonuses paid (only if paid)
Variable Pay, Eligible # of Emp.	Number of employees eligible for a bonus
Variable Pay, Eligible # of Orgs.	Number of organizations indicating a job is eligible for a bonus

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Term	Definition
Variable Pay, Target	Amount of variable pay employee is eligible to receive at 100% of goal, expressed as a percent of base pay
Variable Pay, Target # of Orgs., # of Emp.	Organization and employee count for those with a bonus target
Variable Pay, Target Wtd. Avg. %	Weighted average target bonus at 100% of goal as a percent of base
Vendor Application	ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) product used by company
Wtd. Avg.	Simple average based on number of employees reported
Size of Organization	This is the local organization size where each employee resides, i.e., a branch size. (For remote employees, this is the size of the organization that they report to.) If there are more than 5 reporting organizations in a size category, the salary values are re-reported for each qualifying category.
Total Annual Gross Revenue	Total Annual Gross Revenue (or gross receipts) is the top-line revenue from all sources including the sale of goods or services, rents, interest, and other sources. If there are more than 5 reporting organizations in a revenue category, the salary values are rereported for each qualifying category.

CO-SPONSORING ASSOCIATIONS



AAIM Employers' Association St. Louis, MO (314) 754-0174 www.aaimea.org

Liz RedohlLiz.Redohl@aaimea.org



Cascade Employers Association Salem, OR (503) 585-4320 www.salarytrends.com

McKenna Arnold marnold@cascadeemployers.com



Catapult Employers Association Raleigh, NC (919) 878-9222 https://letscatapult.org

Christopher Reifsnyder christopher.reifsnyder@letscatapult.org

CO-SPONSORING ASSOCIATIONS



Employers Association Forum, Inc. Longwood, FL (407) 260-6556 www.eafinc.org

Christine Crews chris@eafinc.org



Hawaii Employers Council Honolulu, HI (808) 440-8845 www.hecouncil.org

Dawn Mitchell dmitchell@hecouncil.org



HR Source Downers Grove, IL (800) 448-4585 www.hrsource.org

Monica Sorenson surveys@hrsource.org



MidAtlantic Employers' Association King of Prussia, PA (800) 662-6238 www.meainfo.org

Shawn McGuire kdutton@meainfo.org



MRA – The Management Association Waukesha, WI (262) 696-3508 www.mranet.org

Brittany Rittershaus Surveys@mranet.org

Section Two: Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Technological advancements continue to reshape various industries and can contribute to the demand for skilled IT and engineering professionals. Attracting and retaining top talent in these fields is not just a priority; it can be essential for the success and longevity of an organization. While recruiting and retaining employees has eased in some employee groups, it remains challenging for many organizations.

To help understand the market, several questions were asked surrounding pay, recruitment, and turnover. Use this data to help find out if you are paying your employees enough in this ever-changing market.

Participants' verbatim responses are also included to help provide a range of ideas that organizations are taking to stand out, a needed action for successfully hiring and retaining IT and engineering professionals.

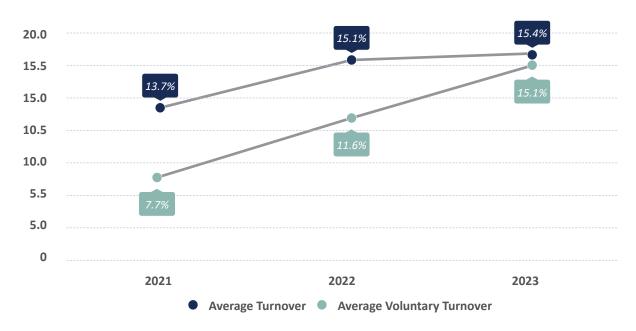
Average Turnover Rates

For IT and engineering jobs, employee turnover can be costly in more ways than one. Beyond the direct expenses associated with recruitment, onboarding, and training of new personnel, there are hidden costs in the form of knowledge loss, disrupted project timelines, and decreased team morale. Moreover, the need for more specialized technical skills in today's job market means that losing a valuable IT or engineering professional can be particularly painful. Replacing them may take longer than anticipated, causing project delays and possibly affecting the quality of your deliverables.

This year, the average percentage of voluntary turnover has increased to 15.1 percent compared 11.6 percent last year. The top three reasons for voluntary separation of technical employees were:

- Higher compensation (62 percent)
- Career advancement/better career opportunities (40 percent)
- Personal reasons (family, relocation, health, etc.) (40 percent)

Average Turnover and Average Voluntary Turnover



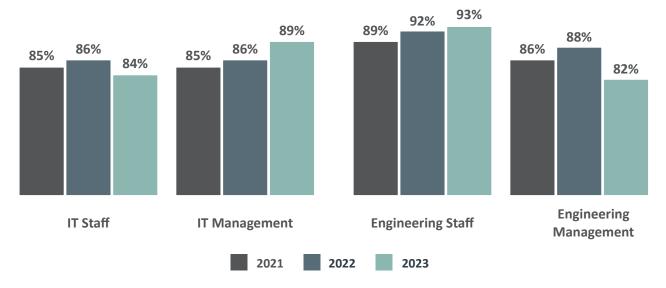
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recruiting Employees

Recruiting for IT and engineering positions can present a series of distinctive challenges. Between the scarcity of skilled candidates, the evolving skills needed in these fields, and the diverse knowledge required, ensuring that the necessary talent can be recruited can be a significant feat. There are many ways to recruit and no right or wrong way to attract talent. It is up to an organization to use tactics that fit the culture they have created, while remembering that finding and hiring top talent takes effort, time, and commitment.

Across all employee groups, 87 percent report having recruitment challenges. The engineering staff remains the most challenging to recruit, with 93 percent of organizations reporting that filling positions is difficult. This is followed by IT management (89 percent). While some employee groups see a challenge, it has eased up slightly for engineering management and IT staff over the last couple of years.

Employee Groups With Greatest Challenge to Recruit



Retaining Employees

When an employee leaves, it can leave an organization wondering how to improve employee retention. Even though over half (62 percent) of organizations cited higher compensation as the top reason their technical employees voluntarily left, other retention tactics, besides increasing compensation, are being used. Across all employee groups, providing competitive benefits (77 percent) was the top tactic used to help retain employees. Top tactics that organizations are using to retain employees are:

- Providing competitive benefits (77 percent)
- Increased compensation (74 percent)
- Supportive leadership (72 percent)

Many organizations have begun looking beyond base pay adjustments and are offering benefits, incentives, and more. Creating a competitive and robust total rewards package can help with employee satisfaction, engagement, and level of commitment to an organization.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Merit Increases

As organizations continue to experience challenges with competitive talent, elevating the employee experience and assisting with retention has become a top priority. While it is recognized that base pay can attract talent, a comprehensive total rewards package can help elevate the employee experience and assist with retention.

This year, organizations that provide increases across all employee groups reported an average increase of 4.3 percent. The increases are similar to last year's but are still higher than in the past. The highest increase is among the engineering management positions, with a 4.5 percent increase.

Keeping up with the market or finding ways to bolster employees beyond pay has been challenging for some employers. One of the most common solutions is variable or incentive pay. When looking at variable pay options organizations offer, the top three are:

- · Annual incentive plan
- Discretionary bonus
- · Profit sharing or gainsharing

Trending Average Annual Merit/General Base Salary Increases – Excluding Zeros

