Private School Data from the National Center for Education Statistics

Results from the 2021–22 Private School Survey, 2020-21 National Teacher and Principal Survey, and the 2021-22 Principal and Teacher Follow-up Surveys to the National Teacher and Principal Survey

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National Center for Education Statistics

U.S. Department of Education February 7, 2023



Overview of presentation

Background on data sources Overview of private school characteristics in School Year (SY) 2021-22 Characteristics of the principal and teacher workforce SY 2020-21 Principal and teacher working conditions SY 2020-21 Principal and teacher attrition between SY 2020-21 and SY 2021-22 Study updates

Data Sources

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)



NCES is within the U.S. Department of Education.

NCES is one of 13 principal federal statistical agencies and has been responsible for producing official federal education statistics in varying capacities since 1867.

As a principal federal statistical agency, NCES must provide the public with objective, reliable, and trustworthy information.

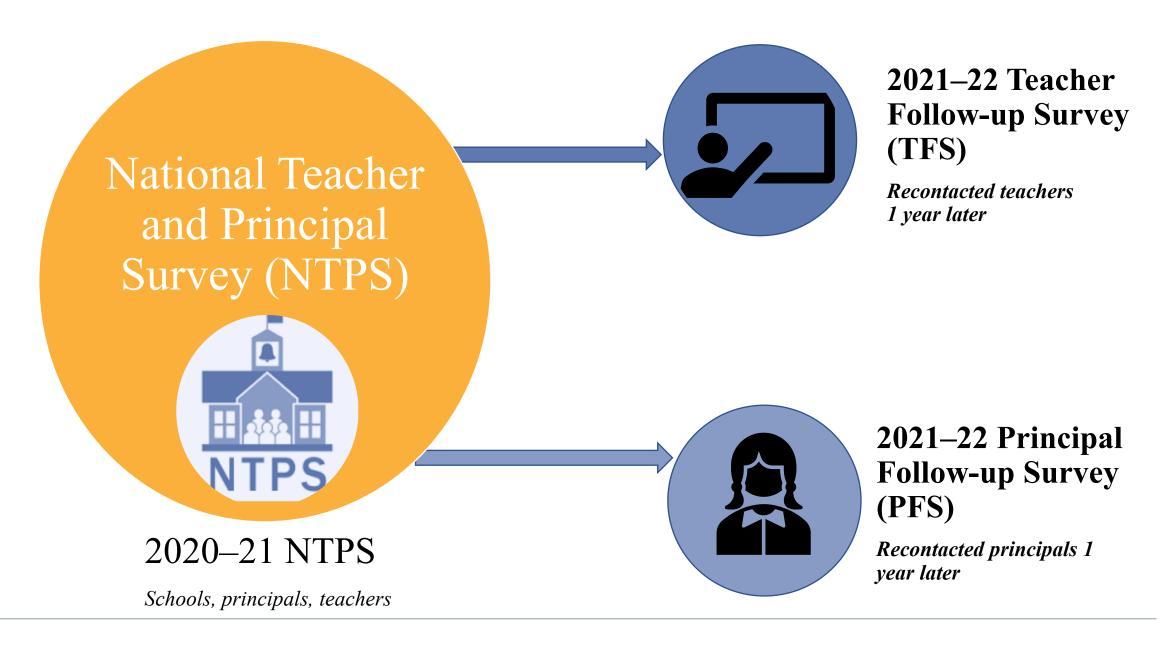
Central to these responsibilities are properly designed data collection and reporting systems that limit response burden.

Private School Universe Survey (PSS)

Biennial collection of data on the characteristics of all K-12 private schools across the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). Conducted since 1989 Provides basic directory information and school characteristics Used to generate NCES ID number Private school locator on the NCES website and a source for many other websites and services

National Teacher and Principal Survey (NTPS)

Conducted every three years with a sample of public and private schools Respondents are school staff including principals and a sample of teachers within the school Primary source of national and state data on K-12 schools from the perspectives of public and private school staff Designed for trend analyses 1987-88 to 2020-21 Backbone of many key indicators in NCES's mandated annual Condition of Education report to Congress



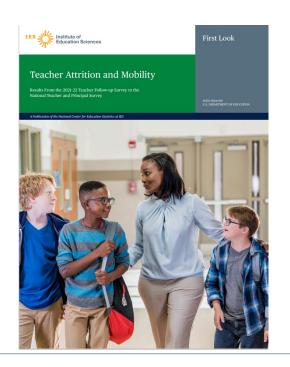
National Teacher and Principal Survey (NTPS)

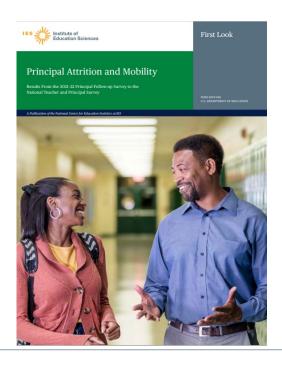
- Estimates nationally, by state (public) or affiliation (private), and for school and educator characteristics
- Utilizes rotating modules and data from other ED collections to reduce burden
- Allows for comparisons between public and private schools because the same items are asked
- During years where PSS is also being conducted, the NTPS includes PSS items

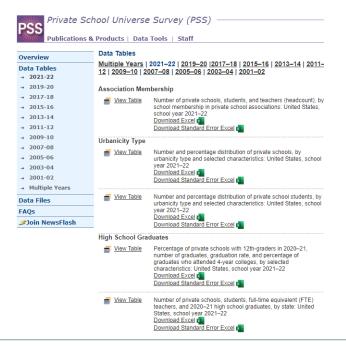
Recent Reports

Teacher Attrition and Mobility: Results From the 2021–22 Teacher Follow-up Survey to the National Teacher and Principal Survey (ed.gov)

Principal Attrition and Mobility: Results From the 2021–22 Principal Follow-up Survey to the National Teacher and Principal Survey







Findings: Characteristics of Private Schools in 2021-22

Overview of private schools in the 2021-22 school year

- In the 2021-22 school year, approximately 4.7 million K-12 students were enrolled in 29,700 private schools with 483,000 full-time-equivalent teachers across the United States.
- Sixty-six percent of private schools reported a religious orientation.
- Roughly 20,000 schools reported membership in at least one private school association.
- Sixty-eight percent of private schools emphasized regular elementary or secondary programs.

Overall, the number of private schools **decreased by 3%** between SY 2019–20 and SY 2021–22.

Elementary/Middle



The number of schools decreased by 6%.

Catholic



The number of schools decreased by 5%.



Enrollment in **Public Schools and Private Schools** by Grade Span

Public Schools

Between Fall 2019 and Fall 2021

Grades K–8



Enrollment decreased by

3% to 6%.

Enrollment in grade 8 held steady

Grades 9–12



Enrollment increased

by 1% to 3%. Enrollment in grade 10

held steady

Private Schools

Between SY 2019–20 and SY 2021–22

Grades K-4



Enrollment increased between 3% and 9%.

Grades 5–12



Enrollment held steady, except for grade 11.



Enrollment in grade 11 decreased by 3%.

Enrollment in **Private Schools** by School Level: SY 2019–20 to SY 2021–22

Combined/Other

Enrollment increased by 9%.



Elementary/Middle

Enrollment decreased by 2%.



Secondary/High

Enrollment decreased by 5%.



NOTE: Combined/other schools are schools that comprise one or more of grades K-6 and one or more of grades 9-12 or schools that are ungraded.

Number of Full-Time-Equivalent Teachers at **Private Schools**: SY 2019–20 to SY 2021–22

Elementary/middle



The number of teachers decreased by 3%.

Combined/other



The number of teachers increased by 5%.



NOTE: Combined/other schools are schools that comprise one or more of grades K-6 and one or more of grades 9-12 or schools that are ungraded.

Number of Full-Time-Equivalent Teachers at **Private Schools:** SY 2019–20 to SY 2021–22



Catholic schools



The number of teachers decreased by 4%.

Other Religious Schools



The number of teachers increased by 4%.

NOTE: Other religious schools are Conservative Christian, other affiliated, and unaffiliated religious schools.

Findings: Principal and Teacher Workforce Characteristics

Characteristics of the 2020–21 principal workforce

Public Private • 77%* non-Hisp. White • 83% non-Hisp. White • 10%* non-Hisp. Black • 6% non-Hisp. Black Race/ethnicity • 9%* Hisp. • 6% Hisp. • 1%* non-Hisp. Asian • 2% non-Hisp. Asian • 1% non-Hisp. two or more races • 1% non-Hisp. two or more races 56%* female 63% female Sex 49* years old Average age 51 years old \$105,900* Salary \$78,600

^{*} Statistically significantly different (p < .05) from private SOURCE: 2020–21 National Teacher and Principal Survey

Characteristics of the 2020–21 **teacher** workforce

Public

Private

Race/ethnicity

- 80%* non-Hisp. White
- 9%* Hisp.
- 6%* non-Hisp. Black
- 2% non-Hisp. Asian
- 2% non-Hisp. two or more races

• 83% non-Hisp. White

- 8% Hisp.
- 4% non-Hisp. Black
- 2% non-Hisp. Asian
- 2% non-Hisp. two or more races

Sex

77% female

75% female

Average age

43* years old

45 years old

Salary

\$61,600* (base, full-time)

\$46,400 (base, full-time)

^{*} Statistically significantly different (p < .05) from private SOURCE: 2020–21 National Teacher and Principal Survey

Findings: Principal and Teacher Working Conditions

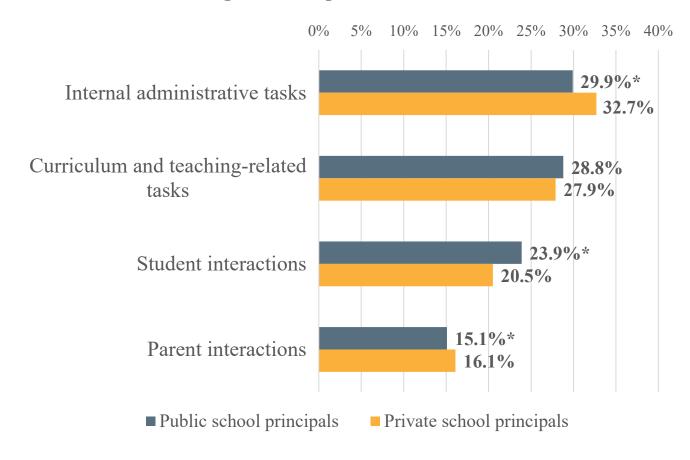
Principals' typical week



Total hours worked

54.5 (private)

Percentage of time spent on various school-related tasks



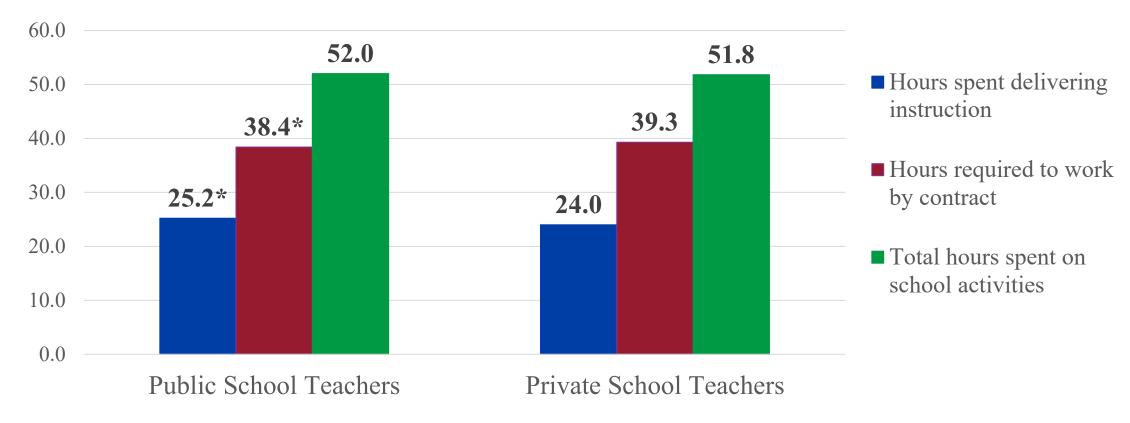
^{*} Statistically significantly different (p < .05) from private

Principals reporting having major influence over decisions about...

Public		Private
92.9%*	Evaluating teachers	83.2%
89.4%*	Hiring new full-time teachers	85.8%
63.6%*	Determining the content of in-service professional development programs	77.9%
60.2%*	Setting discipline policy	77.0%
58.7%*	Setting performance standards for students at their school	71.5%
57.6%	Deciding how the school budget will be spent	58.9%
35.0%*	Establishing curriculum	65.3%

NOTE: response options included "no influence," "minor influence," "moderate influence," "major influence," and "not applicable." Data for principals who reported "not applicable" are excluded from the estimates.

Full-time teachers spent 52 hours working during a typical week



NOTE: refers to a regular full-time teacher, whose primary position in a school is not an itinerant teacher, a long-term substitute, a short-term substitute, a student teacher, a teacher aide, an administrator, a library media specialist or librarian, another type of professional staff (e.g., counselor, curriculum coordinator, social worker) or support staff (e.g., secretary), or part-time teacher.

Teachers' income

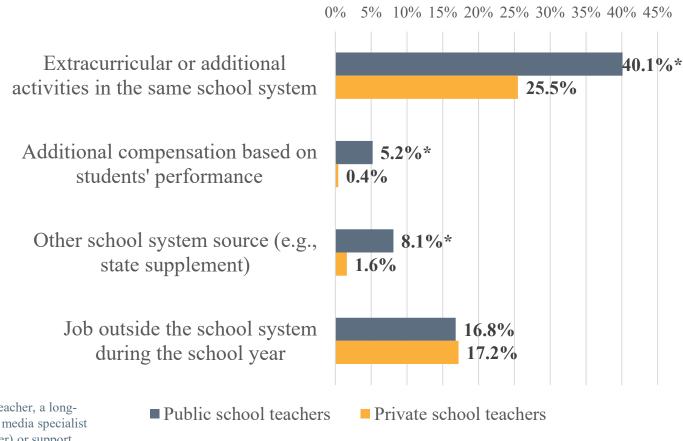
\$61,600* (public)

Base salary for regular, full-time teachers

\$46,400 (private)

NOTE: refers to a regular full-time teacher, whose primary position in a school is not an itinerant teacher, a long-term substitute, a short-term substitute, a student teacher, a teacher aide, an administrator, a library media specialist or librarian, another type of professional staff (e.g., counselor, curriculum coordinator, social worker) or support staff (e.g., secretary), or part-time teacher.

Percentage of regular, full-time teachers with various types of salary supplements



^{*} Statistically significantly different (p < .05) from private 24

Teachers reporting having any control in their classroom over...

Public		Private
98.1%*	Evaluating and grading students	99.1%
97.7%*	Selecting teaching techniques	99.4%
96.7%*	Determining the amount of homework to be assigned	98.1%
96.0%*	Disciplining students	98.3%
86.2%*	Selecting content, topics, and skills to be taught	96.5%
84.1%*	Selecting textbooks and other instructional materials	95.1%

Teachers reporting having any influence over school policies about...

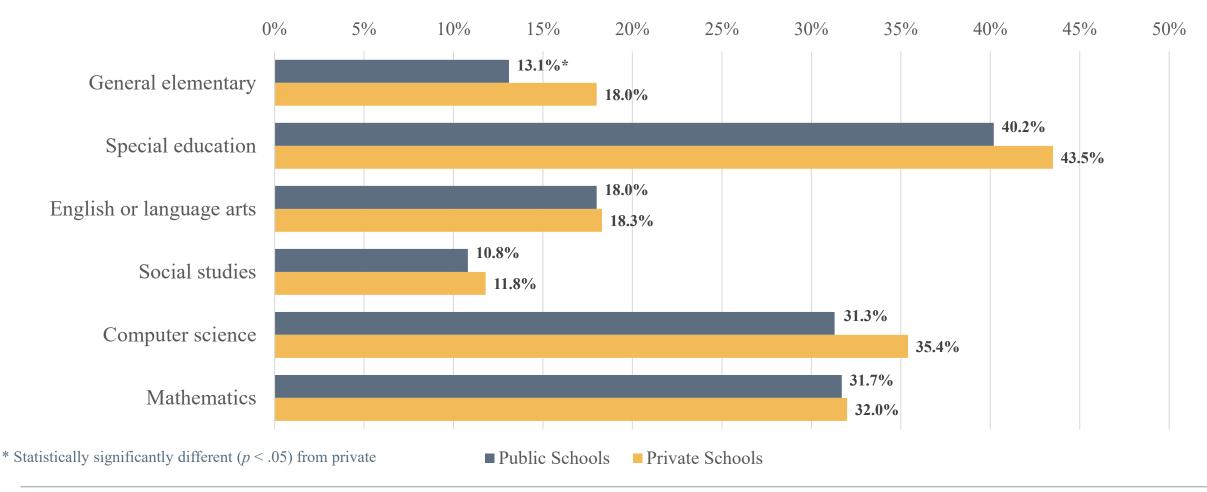
Public		Private
84.9%*	Establishing curriculum	95.6%
81.5%*	Setting performance standards for students at their school	93.1%
80.8%*	Determining the content of in-service professional development programs	84.0%
71.0%*	Setting discipline policy	82.1%
62.7%	Hiring new full-time teachers	61.8%
53.6%*	Deciding how the school budget will be spent	47.8%
50.5%*	Evaluating teachers	63.5%

NOTE: response options included "no influence," "minor influence," "moderate influence," and "a great deal of influence." Teachers who reported "minor influence," "moderate influence," or "a great deal of influence" were considered to have reported having "any influence."

^{*} Statistically significantly different (p < .05) from private SOURCE: 2020–21 National Teacher and Principal Survey

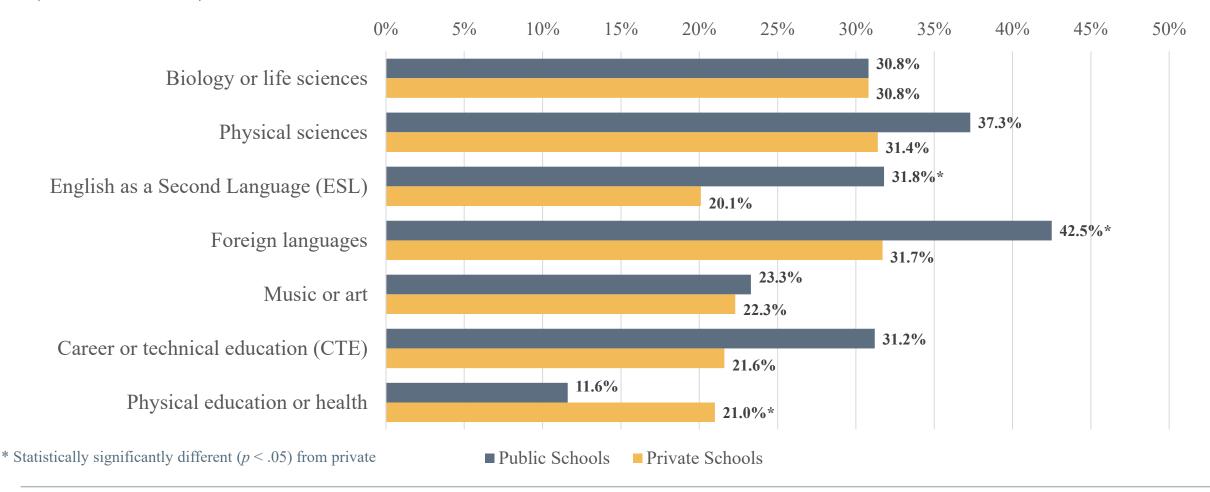
Findings: School Operations

Both public and private schools with vacancies in various subject areas some found it very difficult or were unable to fill their vacancies



NOTE: among schools with a vacancy in a given subject area, the percentage that found it very difficult or were unable to fill a vacancy.

Both public and private schools with vacancies in various subject areas some found it very difficult or were unable to fill their vacancies (continued)



NOTE: Among schools with a vacancy in a given subject area, the percentage that found it very difficult or were unable to fill a vacancy.

Findings: Principal Attrition

One year later, were K-12 public and private school principals and teachers:



Stayers

Worked as a principal/teacher in the **same** school during the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years



Movers

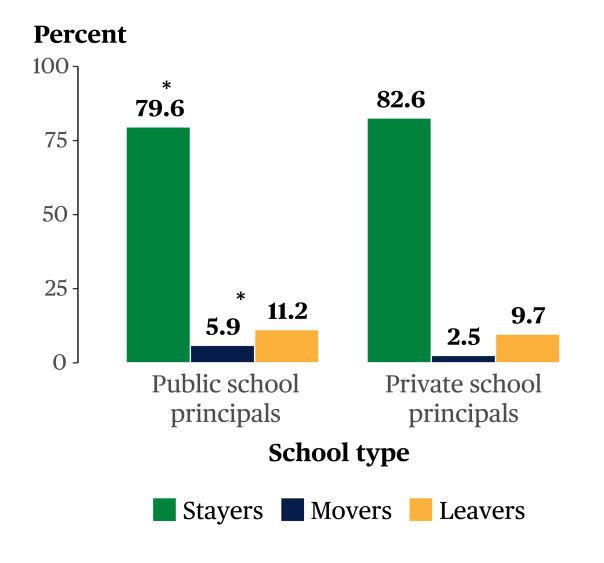
Moved to
another school
but remained a
principal/teacher
during the 2021–
22 school year



Leavers

Left the profession; no longer working as a principal/teacher during the 2021–22 school year

Between the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years...

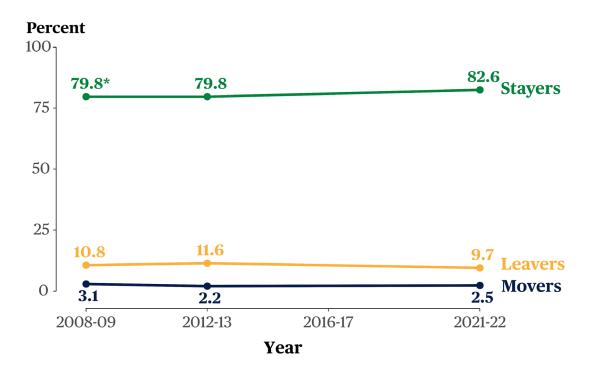


- 11.2 percent of public and9.7 percent of private schoolprincipals left the profession
- 5.9 percent of public and 2.5 percent of private school principals moved to a different school

^{*} Statistically significantly different (p < .05) from private

Trends in principal mobility and attrition

Private School Principals

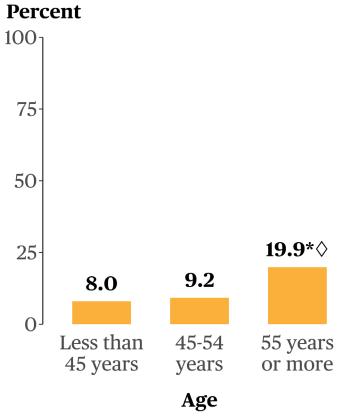


NOTE: Data for 2016-17 were not available for private school principals.

^{*} Statistically significantly different (p < .05) from 2021-22

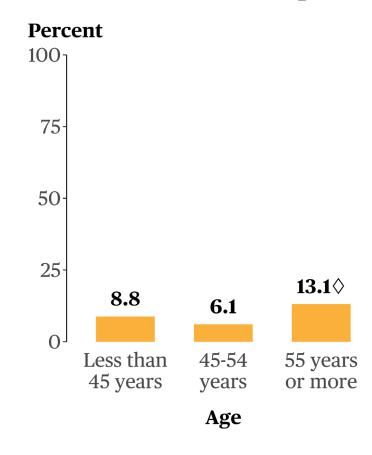
Principal leavers by age between the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years...

Public School Principals



^{*} Statistically significantly different (p < .05) from principals less than 45 years old

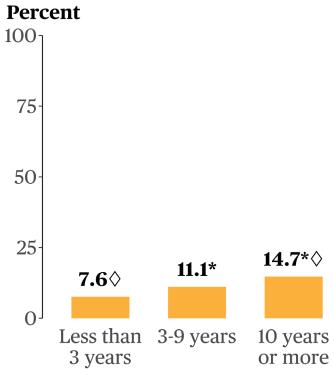
Private School Principals



 $[\]Diamond$ Statistically significantly different (p < .05) from principals 45-54 years old

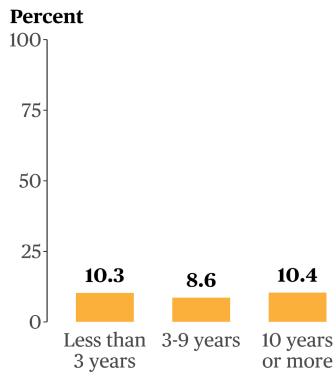
Principal leavers by years of experience between the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years...

Public School Principals



Years of experience

Private School Principals

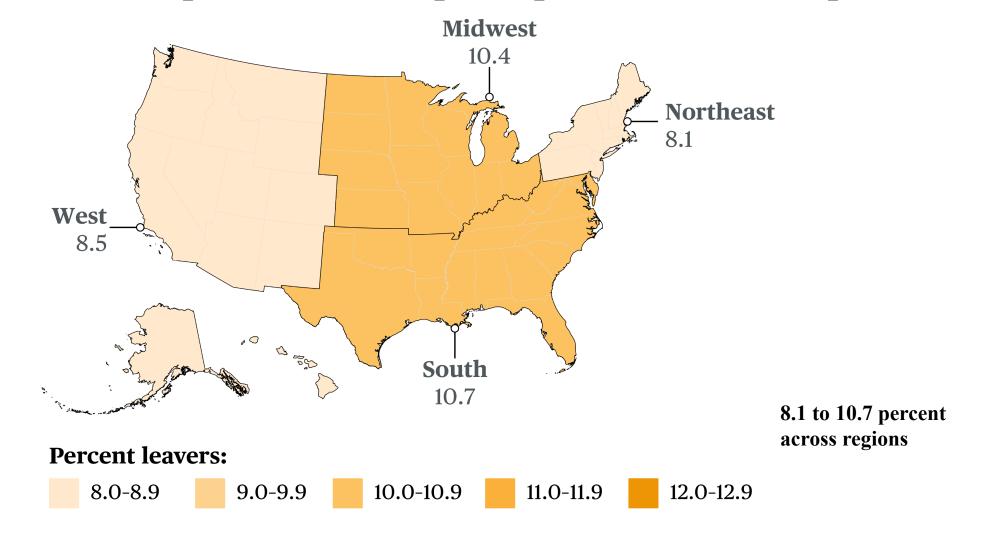


Years of experience

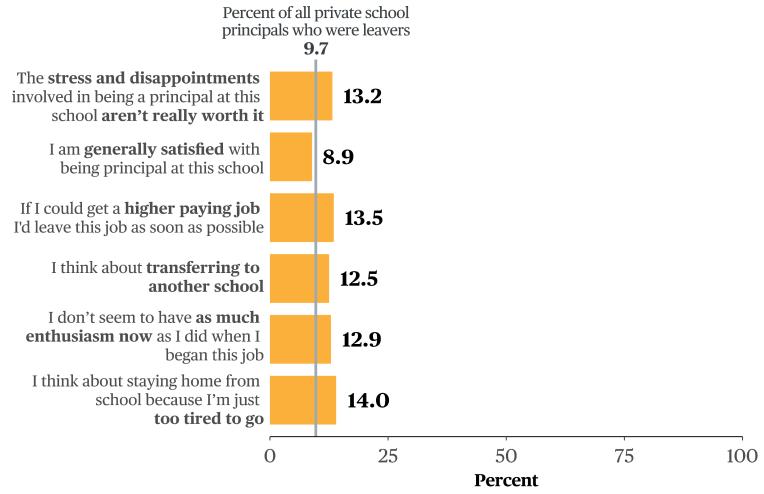
^{*} Statistically significantly different (p < .05) from principals with less than 3 years of experience

 $[\]Diamond$ Statistically significantly different (p < .05) from principals with 3-9 years of experience

Percentage of 2020-21 private school principals who left the profession

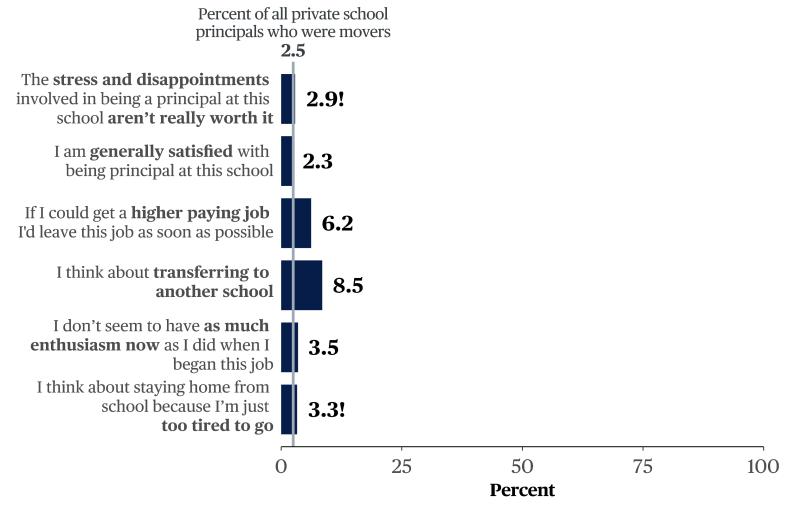


Did satisfied private school principals leave the profession?



NOTE: Figure includes private school principals who "strongly" or "somewhat" agreed with the statement. Response options included "strongly disagree," "somewhat disagree," "somewhat agree," strongly agree."

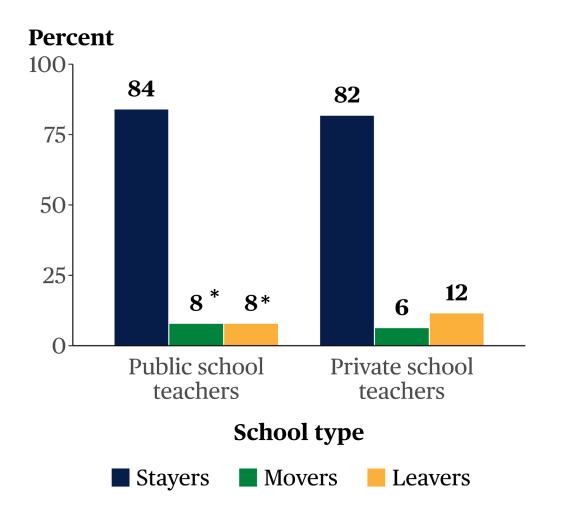
Did satisfied private school principals move to a different school?



NOTE: Figure includes private school principals who "strongly" or "somewhat" agreed with the statement. Response options included "strongly disagree," "somewhat disagree," "somewhat agree," strongly agree."

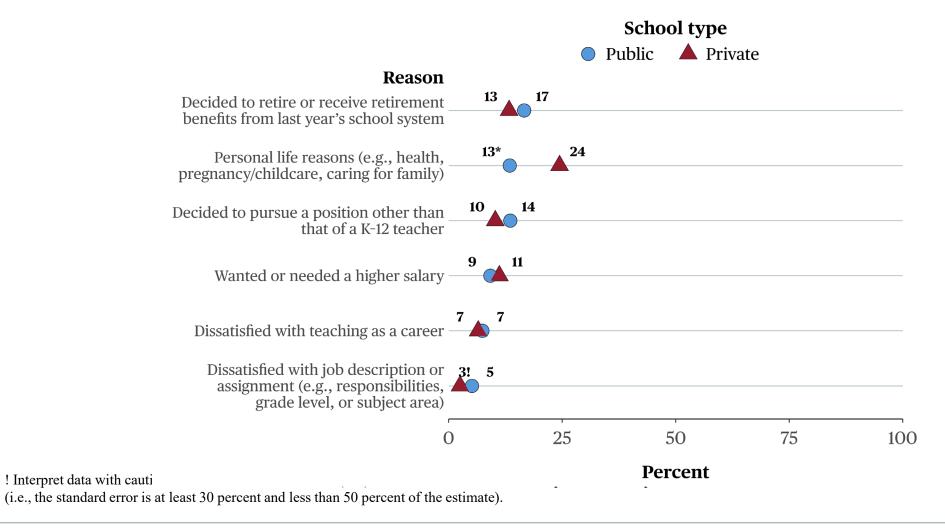
Findings: Teacher Attrition

Change in Job Status Between the 2020-21 and 2021-22 School Years



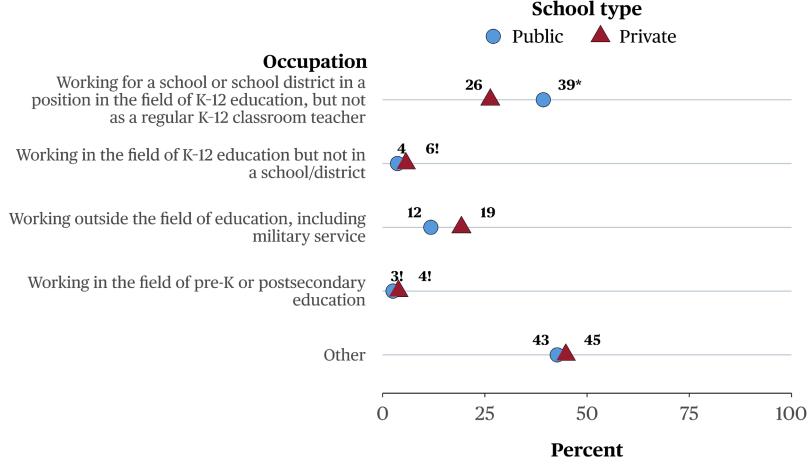
- 7.9 percent of public and 11.7 percent of private school teachers left the profession; and
- 7.9 percent of public and 6.4 percent of private school teachers moved to a different school.

Teachers' Most Important Reasons for Leaving the Profession between 2020-21 and 2021-22



^{*} Statistically significantly different (p < .05) from private school teachers

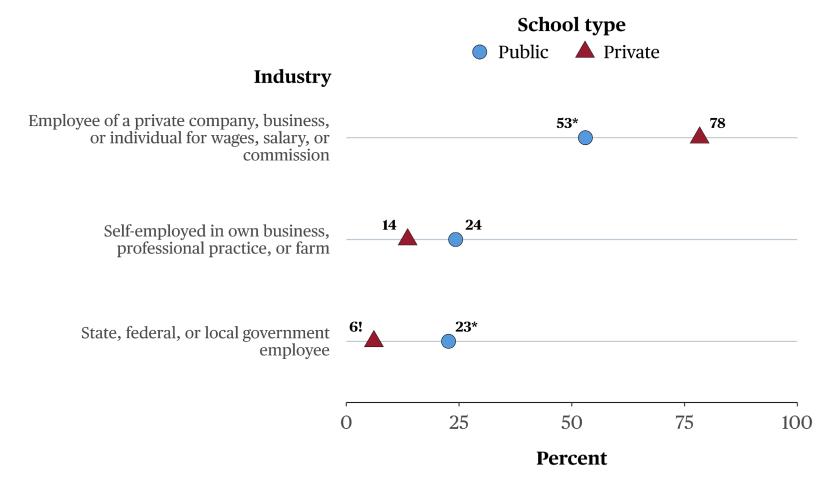
Former Teachers' Occupations in 2021-22



[!] Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 percent and 50 percent (i.e., the standard error is at least 30 percent and less than 50 percent of the estimate).

^{*} Statistically significantly different (p < .05) from private school teachers

Kinds of Industry in which Former Teachers Worked in 2021-22



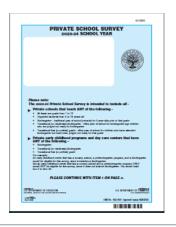
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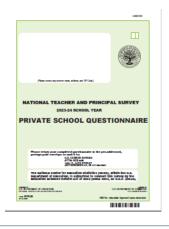
NOTE: Estimates indicate the industry status of leavers whose main occupational status was working in a position in the field of pre-K or postsecondary education, working in the field of K-12 education but not in a school/district, or working outside the field of education, including military service

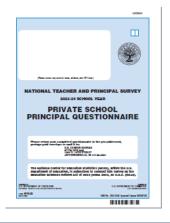
Study Updates

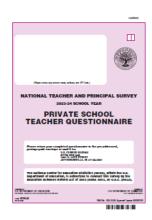
Study Updates

- Data collection began September 2023 and ends May 2024
 - Private School Survey
 - National Teacher and Principal Survey









NCES Publications

Upcoming Releases				
NCES Fast Fact: Private School Survey	February 7, 2024			
Report on the Condition of Education 2024	May 2024			
Past Releases				
<u>Teacher Attrition and Mobility. Results From the 2021-22 Teacher Follow- up Survey to the National Teacher and Principal Survey</u>	December 13, 2023			
Private School Survey: 2021-22 Public- and Restricted-Use Data and Manuals	December 6, 2023			
Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2022 U.S. Highlights Web Report	December 5, 2023			
Principal Attrition and Mobility. Results From the 2021-22 Principal Follow- up Survey to the National Teacher and Principal Survey	July 31, 2023			
 Results From the National Teacher and Principal Survey: Characteristics of 2020–21 Public and Private K–12 School Principals in the United States Characteristics of 2020–21 Public and Private K–12 School Teachers in the United States: Characteristics of 2020–21 Public and Private K–12 Schools in the United States: 	December 13, 2022			

Thank You

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NTPS:

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