## 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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## Overview of presentation



## Data Sources

## National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

## National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)



## Private School Universe Survey (PSS)



## National Teacher and Principal Survey (NTPS)




## 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: <br> 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 $\mathrm{K}-12$ 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 $\mathbf{3 \%}$ between

 SY 2019-20 and SY 2021-22.
## Elementary/Middle



The number of schools decreased by $6 \%$.

## Catholic

The number of schools decreased by $\mathbf{5 \%}$.


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

## Public Schools <br> Between Fall 2019 and Fall 2021

## Grades K-8



Enrollment decreased by 3\% to 6\%.

Enrollment in grade 8
Grades 9-12
held steady

Enrollment increased by $1 \%$ to $3 \%$.


Enrollment in grade 10 held steady

## Private Schools

Between SY 2019-20 and SY 2021-22
Grades K-4Enrollment 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 $\mathbf{2 \%}$.

## Secondary/High

## Enrollment decreased by 5\%.

[^0]National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

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

## Elementary/middle

- 

The number of teachers decreased by $\mathbf{3 \%}$.

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 $4 \%$.

[^1]
# Findings: <br> Principal and Teacher Workforce Characteristics 

## Characteristics of the 2020-21 principal workforce

## Public

## Private

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

## Characteristics of the 2020-21 teacher workforce

## Public

## Private

| Race/ethnicity | - $80 \%$ * non-Hisp. White <br> - $9 \%$ * Hisp. <br> - 6\%* non-Hisp. Black <br> - $2 \%$ non-Hisp. Asian <br> - $2 \%$ non-Hisp. two or more races | - $83 \%$ non-Hisp. White <br> - $8 \%$ Hisp. <br> - 4\% non-Hisp. Black <br> - $2 \%$ non-Hisp. Asian <br> - $2 \%$ 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) |

## Findings: <br> Principal and Teacher Working Conditions

## Principals' typical week

$58.3^{*}$
(public)

Total hours worked


* Statistically significantly different $(p<.05)$ from private

Percentage of time spent on various school-related tasks


## Principals reporting having major influence over decisions about...

| Public |  | Private |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $92.9 \% *$ | Evaluating teachers | $\mathbf{8 3 . 2 \%}$ |
| $89.4 \% *$ | Hiring new full-time teachers | $\mathbf{8 5 . 8 \%}$ |
| $63.6 \% *$ | Determining the content of in-service professional <br> development programs | $\mathbf{7 7 . 9 \%}$ |
| $60.2 \% *$ | Setting discipline policy | $\mathbf{7 7 . 0 \%}$ |
| $58.7 \% \%$ | Setting performance standards for students at their school | $\mathbf{7 1 . 5 \%}$ |
| $57.6 \%$ | Deciding how the school budget will be spent | $\mathbf{5 8 . 9 \%}$ |
| $35.0 \% *$ | Establishing curriculum | $\mathbf{6 5 . 3 \%}$ |

## 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

## Percentage of regular, full-time teachers

 with various types of salary supplements
## \$61,600* (public)

$0 \% \quad 5 \% \quad 10 \% \quad 15 \% \quad 20 \% \quad 25 \% \quad 30 \% ~ 35 \% ~ 40 \% ~ 45 \%$

## 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 longterm 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.

* Statistically significantly different $(p<.05)$ from private


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

| Public |  | Private |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| $98.1 \% *$ | Evaluating and grading students | $\mathbf{9 9 . 1 \%}$ |
| $97.7 \% *$ | Selecting teaching techniques | $\mathbf{9 9 . 4 \%}$ |
| $96.7 \% *$ | Determining the amount of homework to be assigned | $\mathbf{9 8 . 1 \%}$ |
| $96.0 \% *$ | Disciplining students | $\mathbf{9 8 . 3 \%}$ |
| $86.2 \% *$ | Selecting content, topics, and skills to be taught | $\mathbf{9 6 . 5 \%}$ |
| $84.1 \% *$ | Selecting textbooks and other instructional materials | $\mathbf{9 5 . 1 \%}$ |

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

| Public | Establishing curriculum | Private |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $84.9 \% \%$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 6 \%}$ |  |
| $81.5 \% \%$ | Setting performance standards for students at their <br> school | $\mathbf{9 3 . 1 \%}$ |
| $80.8 \% \%$ | Determining the content of in-service professional <br> development programs | $\mathbf{8 4 . 0 \%}$ |
| $71.0 \% \%$ | Setting discipline policy | $\mathbf{8 2 . 1 \%}$ |
| $62.7 \%$ | Hiring new full-time teachers | $\mathbf{6 1 . 8 \%}$ |
| $53.6 \% \%$ | Deciding how the school budget will be spent | $\mathbf{4 7 . 8 \%}$ |
| $50.5 \% \%$ | Evaluating teachers | $\mathbf{6 3 . 5 \%}$ |

[^2]influence," "moderate influence," or "a great deal of influence" were considered to have reported having "any influence."

# Findings: <br> 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



[^3]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)



[^4]
## Findings: <br> Principal Attrition

One year later, were K-12 public and private school principals and teachers:
Worked as a
principal/teacher
in the same
school during the
2020-21 and
2021-22 school
years
Moved to
another school
but remained a
principal/teacher
during the 2021-
22 school year

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


School type
Stayers $\square$ Movers $\square$ Leavers
11.2 percent of public and
9.7 percent of private school principals left the profession
5.9 percent of public and 2.5 percent of private school principals moved to a different school

[^5]
## 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 $\diamond$ Statistically significantly different ( $p<.05$ ) from principals $45-54$ years old


## Private School Principals



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




* 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?



[^6]Response options included "strongly disagree," "somewhat disagree," "somewhat agree," strongly agree."

## Did satisfied private school principals move to a different school?



[^7]Response options included "strongly disagree," "somewhat disagree," "somewhat agree," strongly agree."

# Findings: <br> Teacher Attrition 

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


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



[^8]
## 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).

[^9]
## Kinds of Industry in which Former Teachers Worked in 2021-22

Industry
! 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).
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 $\mathrm{K}-12$ education but not in a school/district, or working outside the field of education, including military service

[^10]
## 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 |  |
| Teacher Attrition and Mobility. Results From the 2021-22 Teacher Follow- up Survey to the National Teacher and Principal Survey | 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: <br> Characteristics of 2020-21 Public and Private K-12 School Principals in the United States <br> Characteristics of 2020-21 Public and Private K-12 School Teachers in the United States: <br> Characteristics of 2020-21 Public and Private K-12 Schools in the United States: | December 13, 2022 |

## Thank You

PSS:
NCES.ED.GOV/SURVEYS/PSS
NTPS:
NCES.ED.GOV/SURVEYS/NTPS


[^0]:    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.

[^1]:    NOTE: Other religious schools are Conservative Christian, other affiliated, and unaffiliated religious schools.

[^2]:    NOTE: response options included "no influence," "minor influence," "moderate influence," and "a great deal of influence." Teachers who reported "minor

[^3]:    NOTE: among schools with a vacancy in a given subject area, the percentage that found it very difficult or were unable to fill a

[^4]:    NOTE: Among schools with a vacancy in a given subject area, the percentage that found it very difficult or were unable to fill a

[^5]:    * Statistically significantly different $(p<.05)$ from private

[^6]:    NOTE: Figure includes private school principals who "strongly" or "somewhat" agreed with the statement

[^7]:    NOTE: Figure includes private school principals who "strongly" or "somewhat" agreed with the statement

[^8]:    * Statistically significantly different $(p<.05)$ from private school teachers

[^9]:    * Statistically significantly different ( $p<.05$ ) from private school teachers

[^10]:    * Significantly different ( $p<.05$ ) from private school teachers

