# Recruitment, Retention and Teacher Salaries

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## Thanks

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# Questions

- 1. How are recruitment and retention related to salary and other factors?
- 2. How would salary increases affect recruitment/retention?

#### **Research Methods**

- Many Factors Affect Recruitment and Retention
- These Factors are Confounded
- Findings Based on Regression Analyses
- Present: One Factor at Time

Assessing the Effect of Salary on Recruitment and Retention

- Compare Experience of MT over Time
- Compare Experience of MT with Other States
- Compare Districts within MT

# Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS)

- National Survey 1987-99
- Waves in 1987, 1990, 1993, 1999
- 1078 Teachers in MT in 1999
- 168 Schools
- 124 Districts

#### Recruitment and Retention Indicators in SASS

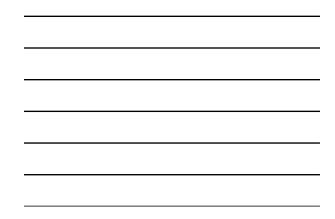
- Turnover Rate = New Hires/Positions
- Size of Pool
  - % New BAs who leave MT for another state% New BAs from other states who come
- % Schools report "Very difficult"
- % Teachers w/o Major/Minor in Field
- % Teachers Uncertified in Field

				Retenti ontana	
	MT Salary/ US Avg.	5 Yr Student Growth	% New Hires	% New BA leave	% Report Difficult
'87	.85	-9.3%		37	
'90	.88	-2.3%	10		41
'93	.79	7.8%	7	26	42
ʻ99	.76	-4.8%	12	44	42

#### Findings: MT 1987-1999

- Turnover in 1999 Highest
- High Salary and Student Population Growth Decrease % of new BAs Who Leave Montana
- Difficulty Hiring Unrelated to Salary

Cros	s Stat	e Comp	oarisoi	ns in 1	999
	Salary/ US Avg	10 yr Stud Growth	% New Hires	% New BA leave	% New BA come
ND, SD	.71	<b>-9</b> .8%	10	58	27
MT	.76	-6.3%	12	44	15
ID, WY	.83	-2.3%	11	33	35
AZ, CO, NV, WA	.92	34.8%	14	22	37



Cros	s Stat	e Com (conti	pariso nued)	ons in	1999
	Salary/ US Avg	10 yr Student	% Difficult	% No Major or	% Not Certified
ND, SD	.71	Growth	42	Minor 14	3
MT	.76	-6.3%	42	17	5
ID, WY	.83	-2.3%	34	19	4
AZ, CO, NV, WA	.92	34.8%	48	23	8



# Findings: Cross State Comparisons

**Higher Salaries Decrease** 

- •Difficulty Hiring (Controlling for Student Growth)
- •Fraction of New BAs Who Leave

Higher Salaries Appear Unrelated to

- •Teacher Turnover
- •% No Major/Minor in Field
- •% Uncertified in Field

#### Analysis of Montana Districts

- FY 2003/2004/2005
- 3-Year Total of 1,311 District-Years with Data for Most Variables
- Missing Data
  - Recruitment Report (47%)
  - Salary (23%)

#### Statewide Turnover Rates

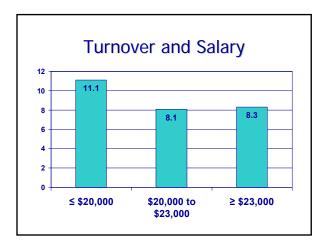
- Turnover=Teacher Openings/Teacher Staff (FTE)
- If Nonreporting Districts are Similar to Reporting Districts: Turnover = 12.3%
- If Districts Report Only if They Have Openings: Turnover = 8.7%

## **Recruitment/Retention Indicators**

- Turnover
- Difficulty Hiring
  - 1: Easy (Several Qualified Apps.)
  - 2: Possible (Some Qualified Apps.)
  - 3: Difficult (Shortage of Apps.)
  - 4: Very Hard (No Apps., Not Filled, Emergency Measures)
- Misassigned Teacher

	ary Classe	
Salary	% of Districts	% of FTE
≤ \$20,000	19	8
\$20,000 to \$23,000	38	35
≥ \$23,000	19	51
No Data	23	5
<b>6</b>	•	

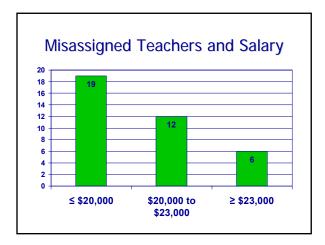


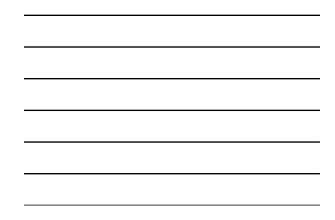












Montana Findings

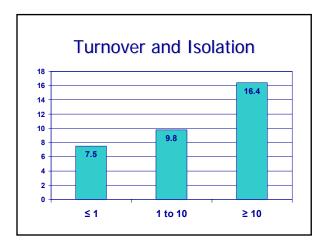
- Low Salary Districts:
  - -Have Higher Teacher Turnover
  - -More Difficulty Attracting Qualified Applicants
  - -Are More Likely to Have Misassigned Teachers

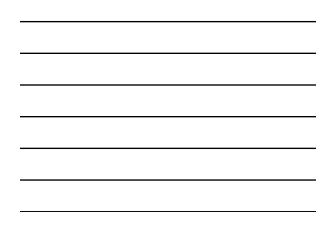
# Montana Findings – 2

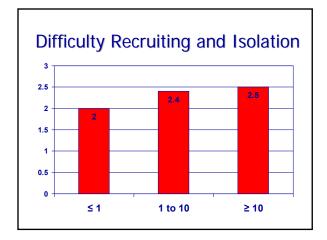
- These Findings Continue to Hold When Controlling for:
  - -District Size (FTE)
  - -District Type (Elem., HS, K-12)
  - -Region
  - -Student Characteristics (Nonwhite, Reduced Price/Free Lunch)
  - -Isolation

"Isolation" isured?	be
% of Districts	% of FTE
22	62
51	33
27	5
	sured? % of Districts 22 51

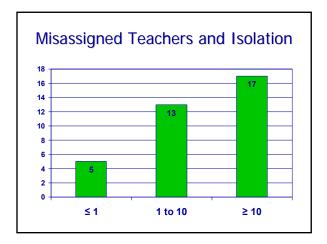






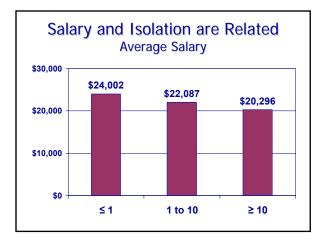








Montana Findings - 3 • More Isolated Districts: –Have Higher Teacher Turnover –More Difficulty Attracting Qualified Applicants –Are More Likely to Have Schools with Misassigned Teachers





# **Other Findings**

- Smaller Districts have Higher Turnover and More Difficulty
- Districts with More Generous Insurance Plans Have Lower Turnover and Less Difficulty
- Districts with Higher Salary Growth Have Lower Turnover
- High School Districts Report More Misassigned Teachers

If Starting Salaries in the Lowest Paying Districts Are Raised to \$21,400, the Estimated Impact Would be to Reduce...

- Turnover by Approximately 2%
- Teacher Difficulty by .2
- Misassignment by 6%

If Starting Salaries are Raised in the Most Isolated Districts ...

- A District with 20 Square Miles per Student has 2% Higher Turnover than an Urban District
- Raising Starting Salaries in Low Paying Districts by \$2,000 Would Approximately Offset that Difference in Isolation

# Suggestion to Improve Future Work

- Better Data Collection
  - Teacher Openings
  - Compensation

# Written Report By September 30

- Details of the Findings
- Openings and Difficulty Hiring for Non-teaching Personnel
- Salary Comparisons Between Schools and Other Employers for Non-teaching Occupations