

Education Employment Landscape Data and Educational Statistics and Reporting

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

<https://www.bls.gov/careeroutlook/2016/article/education-jobs-teaching-for-a-living.htm>

Table 1: Employment, projected outlook, and wages for preschool and K-12 teachers (except special education)

Occupation	Employment, 2014	Employment growth, projected 2014–24 (percent)	Job openings, projected 2014–24	Median annual wage, May 2015
Elementary school teachers	1,358,000	6	378,700	\$54,890
Secondary school teachers	961,600	6	284,000	57,200
Middle school teachers	627,500	6	175,500	55,860
Preschool teachers	441,000	7	158,700	28,570
Kindergarten teachers	159,400	6	56,100	51,640
Career/technical education teachers, secondary school	79,600	0	19,200	56,130
Career/technical education teachers, middle school	13,700	6	3,900	55,190

Note: Job openings are from growth and the need to replace workers who leave the occupation.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Projections program and Occupational Employment Statistics survey (wages).

Table 2: Employment, projected outlook, and wages for selected postsecondary teachers

Occupation	Employment, 2014	Employment growth, projected 2014–24 (percent)	Job openings, projected 2014–24	Median annual wage, May 2015
All postsecondary teachers	1,869,400	12	550,600	\$64,450
Health specialties teachers	210,400	19	77,200	90,840

Table 2: Employment, projected outlook, and wages for selected postsecondary teachers

Occupation	Employment, 2014	Employment growth, projected 2014–24 (percent)	Job openings, projected 2014–24	Median annual wage, May 2015
Vocational education teachers	138,500	7	33,600	49,470
Art, drama, and music teachers	120,700	11	34,400	65,340
Business teachers	106,800	9	28,300	75,370
English language and literature teachers	90,800	10	25,500	61,990
Education teachers	75,700	9	20,300	61,560
Nursing instructors and teachers	68,600	19	25,400	67,480
Biological science teachers	64,300	16	21,800	75,320
Mathematical science teachers	63,500	16	21,700	67,170
Psychology teachers	47,300	16	15,800	70,260

Note: Job openings are from growth and the need to replace workers who leave the occupation.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Projections program and Occupational Employment Statistics survey (wages).

Education Projections to 2027

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfills a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education

agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in foreign countries. NCES activities are designed to address high-priority education data needs; provide consistent, reliable, complete, and accurate indicators of education status and trends; and report timely, useful, and high-quality data to the U.S. Department of Education, the Congress, the states, other education policymakers, practitioners, data users, and the general public. Unless specifically noted, all information contained herein is in the public domain.

A complete report can be found at:

<https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2019/2019001.pdf>

The National Education Association 2017-18 Report

<http://www.nea.org/home/73145.htm>

The National Education Association reports:

- The total number of instructional staff is expected to increase by 0.5 percent from 3,762,226 in 2017–18 to 3,780,467 in 2018–19.
- The number of public school classroom teachers is predicted to grow by 0.3 percent from 3,158,960 in 2017–18 to 3,168,115 in 2018–19.
- Based on trends, the NEA estimates that the average salary of instructional staff will increase in 2017–18 to \$64,143 in 2018–19, a gain of 2.2 percent.
- The average classroom teacher salary for 2018–19 will increase by 2.1 percent over 2017–18, from \$60,477 to \$61,730.

2017-18 Rankings & Estimates Highlights

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

In fall 2016, U.S. public school enrollment was 49,753,306, down 0.1 percent over fall 2015. The largest percentage enrollment changes from fall 2015 to fall 2016 were in:

- the District of Columbia (2%)
- Virginia (2%)
- Utah (1.9%).

Nineteen states experienced declines in student enrollment from 2015 to 2016. The greatest declines were in:

- New York (-5.3%)
- Indiana (-2.3%)
- New Jersey (-2.1%).

Public school enrollment is expected to increase by 0.3 percent from 2016–17 (49,753,306) to 2017–18 (49,878,713). Public school enrollment anticipated during the 2017–18 school year represents the 33rd consecutive increase since 1985–86.

Public school enrollment has registered a 1.9 percent increase since 2008–09 (48,954,071). Enrollment in elementary schools has increased by 2.4 percent, whereas enrollment in secondary schools has increased by 1.0 percent during the 10-year period.

The number of students in average daily attendance (ADA) increased by 0.1 percent nationwide, from 46,457,525 in 2015–16 to 46,524,270 in 2016–17.

The number of students in average daily attendance is also projected to grow by 0.3 percent from 46,524,270 in 2016–17 to 46,666,517 in 2017–18. It has increased by 1.8 percent over the past decade from 45,863,233 in 2008–09.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

A total of 3,240,592 students graduated from high school in 2016–17, up 0.1 percent from 3,238,440 in 2015–16.

A total of 3,263,223 students are expected to graduate from high school in 2017–18, up 0.7 percent from 3,240,592 in 2016–17, representing an increase of 7.7 percent from 3,029,312 graduates in 2008–09.

CLASSROOM TEACHERS

There were 3,116,588 teachers in 2016–17. Texas (352,809), California (277,585), and New York (210,791) represented the largest numbers of teachers, while the District of Columbia (4,958) and Wyoming (7,461) accounted for the smallest numbers.

The average number of students enrolled per teacher decreased slightly (-0.4%) from 16.03 in 2015–16 to 15.96 in 2016–17. States with the highest number of students enrolled per teacher in fall 2016 were:

- Nevada (25.86)
- Arizona (23.51)
- Utah (22.50).

States with the lowest student-teacher ratios in fall 2016 were:

- Vermont (9.49)
- New Jersey (11.79)
- Missouri (11.83).

The number of public school classroom teachers is predicted to grow by 0.3 percent from 3,116,588 in 2016–17 to 3,126,790 in 2017–18, which would be a decrease of 2.2 percent compared to 3,196,987 in 2008–09. The number of elementary school classroom teaching staff has increased 2.3 percent since 2008–09, while the number of secondary school teachers has decreased 8.6 percent.

TEACHER SALARY

The U.S. average public school teacher salary for 2016–17 was \$59,660. State average teacher salaries ranged from those in New York (\$81,902), California (\$79,128), and Massachusetts (\$78,100) at the high end, to Mississippi (\$42,925), Oklahoma (\$45,292) and West Virginia (\$45,555) at the low end.

The U.S. average one-year change in public school teacher salaries from 2015–16 to 2016–17 was 2.0 percent. The largest one-year decrease was in West Virginia (-0.1%), and the largest one-year increase was in South Dakota (11.8%).

The average classroom teacher salary for 2017–18 is estimated to increase by 1.4 percent over 2016–17, from \$59,660 to \$60,483.

The estimated average teacher salary of \$60,483 for 2017–18 represents an increase of 11.2 percent over \$54,368 in 2008–09.

But, when the effects of inflation are taken into account, the average classroom teacher salary has actually decreased by 4.0 percent from 2008–09 to 2017–18.

SCHOOL REVENUES

School funding continues to be state and local oriented. In 2015–16, 45.9 percent of public school revenue came from state funds, whereas 45.6 percent came from state funds in 2016–17. Local funds contributed similar percentages in both 2015–16 (45.6%) and 2016–17 (46.1%). In those two years, federal funds constituted 8.5 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively, of K–12 education revenue.

State governments are estimated to provide 45.8 percent of public school financial support for 2017–18, up 0.2 percent from 2016–17. For 2017–18, the federal government’s contribution to public elementary and secondary school revenues is expected to be 7.8 percent, versus 8.3 percent in 2016–17.

From 2008–09 to 2017–18, school revenue receipts have increased 13.4 percent. Adjusting for inflation, public school revenues have decreased 2.1 percent over the decade.

During this 10-year period, the percentage of state funding has ranged between 44.1 and 47.3 percent of total revenue receipts. Local governments have contributed similar shares of school revenue receipts.

State education resources have increased by 9.8 percent from 2009 to 2018, but have decreased 5.2 percent when adjusted for inflation.

EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT

The U.S. average per-student expenditure in 2016–17 based on fall enrollment was \$11,642. The following states had the highest per-student expenditures:

- The District of Columbia (\$25,025)
- New York (\$23,265)
- Alaska (21,261).

Idaho (\$6,761), Utah (\$6,906), and Indiana (\$7,267) had the lowest per-student expenditures.

Expenditures per student in fall enrollment are estimated to increase by 2.5 percent to \$11,934 in 2017–18, up from \$11,642 in 2016–17. This compares with an estimated 2.8 percent increase in total current expenditures.

Over the last decade, the average per-student expenditure has risen by 13.1 percent from \$10,548 to \$11,934. After inflation adjustment, the expenditure per student in enrollment has decreased by 2.3 percent.

A full report of Rankings of the States 2018 and Estimates of School Statistics 2019 (PDF, 2.3MB, 84 pgs.) (released: April 2019) can be found at:

<http://www.nea.org/assets/docs/2019%20Rankings%20and%20Estimates%20Report.pdf>

The National Education Association 2016-17 Report

<http://www.nea.org/home/73145.htm>

2016-17 Rankings & Estimates Highlights

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

In fall 2015, U.S. public school enrollment was 49,831,699, up 0.3 percent over fall 2014.

The largest percentage enrollment changes from fall 2014 to fall 2015 were in:

- The District of Columbia (6.6%)
- Hawaii (2.4%)
- Utah (2.1%)

Nineteen states experienced declines in student enrollment in fall 2015. The greatest declines were in:

- Vermont (-4.9%)
- Connecticut (-1.2%)
- New Hampshire (-1.2%)

A total of 3,347,221 students graduated from high school in 2015–16, up 1.1 percent from 3,309,762 in 2014–15.

Public school enrollment is expected to increase by 0.2 percent from 2015–16 to 2016–17, representing the 32nd consecutive increase since 1985–86.

Public school enrollment registered a 2.2 percent increase for the years 2006–07 (48,854,085) through 2016–17 (49,906,826). Enrollment in elementary schools gained by 4.3 percent, and enrollment in secondary schools decreased by 1.1 percent during the 10 year period.

CLASSROOM TEACHERS

There were 3,131,326 teachers in 2015–16. These states represented the largest numbers of teachers:

- Texas (347,351), California (276,322)
- New York (208,682)

States that accounted for the smallest numbers:

- District of Columbia (4,661)
- Vermont (6,211)

The average number of students enrolled per teacher was roughly the same at 15.9 for 2014–15 and 2015–16. The highest number of students enrolled per teacher in fall 2015: Nevada (25.7), Arizona (23.8), Utah (22.9). States with the lowest student–teacher ratios were Vermont (11.7), New Jersey (11.9), and Maine (12.1).

The number of public school classroom teachers should grow by 0.2 percent from 3,131,326 in 2015–16 to 3,136,388 in 2016–17.

TEACHER SALARY

The average public school teacher salary for 2015–16 was \$58,353. State average teacher salaries ranged from those in at the high end to:

- New York (\$79,152)
- California (\$77,179)
- Massachusetts (\$76,981)

The lower end:

- South Dakota (\$42,025)
- Mississippi (\$42,744)

The average one-year change in public school teacher salaries from 2014–15 to 2015–16 was 1.3%. The largest one-year decrease was in Arizona (-0.5%), and the largest one-year increase was in California (4.2%).

The average classroom teacher salary will increase by 1.0 percent from \$58,353 in 2015-16 to \$58,950 in 2016-17.

Over the decade, the average classroom teacher salary has increased 15.2 percent. But after inflation adjustment, the average salary actually has decreased by \$1,823 or 3.0 percent

SCHOOL REVENUE

School funding continues to be state oriented. In both 2014-15 and 2015–16, 45.8 percent of public school revenue came from state funds, closely followed by local receipts (45.1% then 45.3%). Federal funds constituted 9.0 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively, of K-12 education revenue.

From 2006–07 to 2016–17, school revenue receipts increased 16.3 percent. Adjusting for inflation in 2006–07 dollars, public school revenues have decreased 2.1 percent over the decade.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES ON EDUCATION

Current expenditures for public schools are expected to increase from \$475.8 billion in 2006–07 to \$598.1 billion in 2016–17, a 25.7 percent increase. Current expenditures grew by 5.8 percent during the 10 years in inflation-adjusted dollars.

EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

The average per student expenditure in 2015–16 fall enrollment was \$11,787. States with the highest per student expenditures:

- Vermont (\$23,557)
- New York (\$21,606)
- The District of Columbia (\$21,297)

The lowest per student expenditures:

- Idaho (\$6,538)
- Utah (\$6,843)
- Indiana (\$7,538)
- Arizona (\$7,566)

Expenditures per student in fall enrollment should increase by 1.7 percent to \$11,984 in 2016–17.

Over the last decade, the average per student expenditure has risen by \$2,244, or 23 percent from \$9,740 to \$11,984. After inflation adjustment, the expenditure per student in enrollment has increased by \$414, or 3.6 percent.

A full report of rankings & estimates: Rankings of the States 2016 and Estimates of School Statistics 2017 (PDF, 6.3MB, 147 pgs.) (released: May 2017) can be found at:
http://www.nea.org/assets/docs/2017_Rankings_and_Estimates_Report-FINAL-SECURED.pdf

New York State Statistics and data for educational employment can be found at:
https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_ny.htm#25-0000

Rochester Institute of Technology Career and Employment Trends can be found at:
<https://www.rit.edu/emcs/oc/joboutlook/2017#grad-outcomes>