

1470 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS

on the shortage, the reasons why so many teachers have left the disadvantaged areas.

I think this study is pertinent in this record. If there is no objection I will ask that the study be inserted in the record.
(The document referred to follows:)

[Excerpts from NEA Research Report 1966-R16, October 1966]

II. THE DEMAND FOR NEW TEACHERS

This section contains estimates of the demand for new teachers and the demand for beginning teachers. The separate estimate of the demand for beginning teachers is given to allow comparison with the supply of beginning teachers reviewed in Section I of this report. Following a review of the difference between the estimated demand for new and beginning teachers are descriptions of three estimates of the demand for new teachers. Finally this section reviews the characteristics of the demand for new teachers as shown in the assignments given to these persons during the 1965-66 session in 29 states reporting this information.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEMAND FOR NEW AND DEMAND FOR BEGINNING TEACHERS

The difference between the estimated demand for new teachers and the estimated demand for beginning teachers is based on an estimate of differences in the types of vacancies created by teacher turnover. The estimated demand for new teachers is directed to filling all of the positions vacated by the departure of approximately 8 percent of the teachers each year.

The estimated demand for beginning teachers is based on an assumption that re-entering former teachers normally will fill between one-fourth and one-half of the positions created by teacher turnover.

The U.S. Office of Education reported that the number of teachers who were re-entering active service following a leave of absence or other interruption in their teaching careers was almost half (48.0 percent) of the number of positions vacated by teacher turnover.¹ The number of positions created by the 8.1 percent teacher turnover which were not filled by the number of persons re-entering teaching amounted to 4.2 percent of the number of teachers employed in the fall of 1959. Summarized in Table 9 are the withdrawal and re-entry rates reported in the U.S. Office of Education Study.

TABLE 9.—Estimated demand for beginning teachers, based on teacher turnover rates in public schools, 1959-60

Group	Percent of the fall 1959 staff								
	Elementary			Secondary			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Teachers separating and not transferring to new position.....	5.9	8.4	8.1	6.5	9.9	8.1	6.3	8.8	8.1
Teachers re-entering.....	3.7	4.1	4.1	2.7	4.7	3.6	3.0	4.2	3.9
Difference (positions to be filled by beginning teachers).....	2.2	4.3	4.0	3.8	5.2	4.5	3.3	4.6	4.2

Source: Based on: Lindenfeld, Frank. *Teacher Turnover in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1959-60*. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education, Circular No. 678; Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1963; p. 9.

¹ Lindenfeld, Frank. *Teacher Turnover in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1959-60*. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 678. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1963. 28 p.