

Where Are They Now

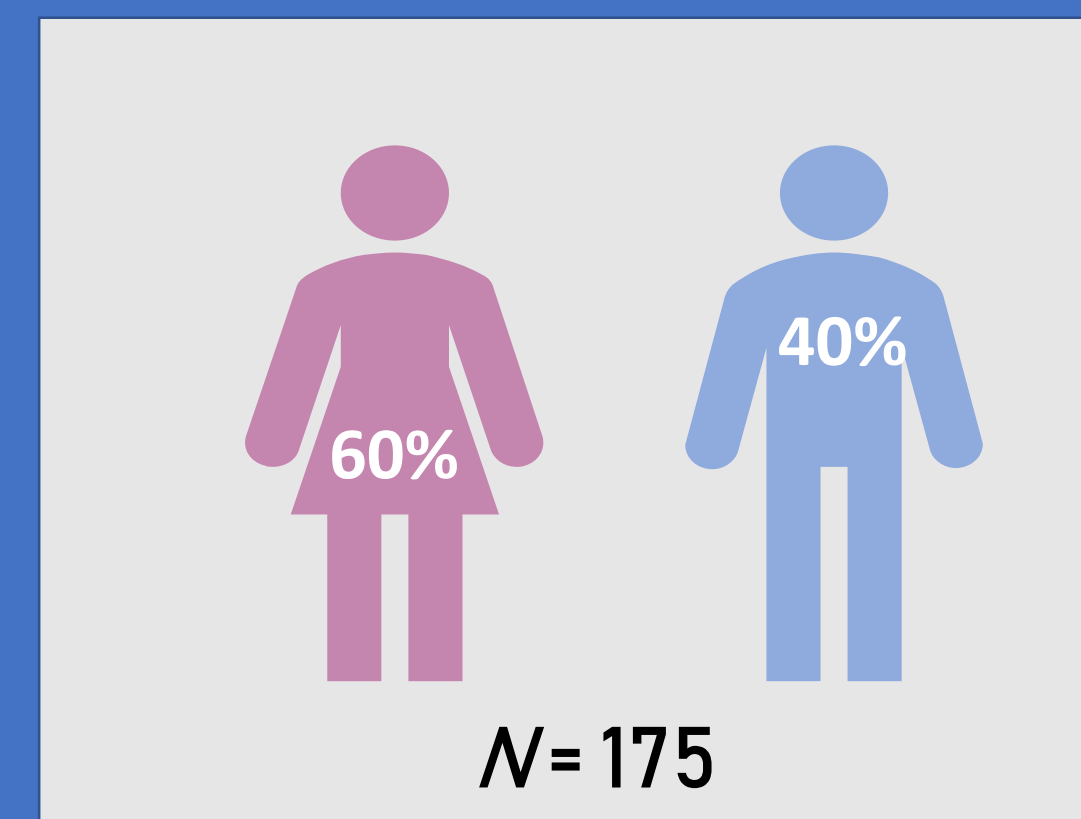
A Longitudinal Analysis of SBAE Teachers in Utah

Introduction

- When pre-service agriculture teachers graduate, do we know where they go?
- Since 2000, the average number of graduates accepting SBAE positions is 58.5% (Lawver, Foster, & Smith, 2018).
- 2014 – 2016, 72.2% of eligible agricultural education graduates accepted teaching positions (Lawver et al., 2018).
- Kelsey (2006) found that 57% of women enrolled in an agricultural education program over a four-year period dropped out prior to student teaching and of those women who completed the program, 52% of them never taught.
- It is estimated 40-50% of new teachers will have left teaching by the five-year mark (Ingersoll, 2003).
- It is estimated teacher replacement costs are in excess of \$2 billion/year (Alliance, 2005).

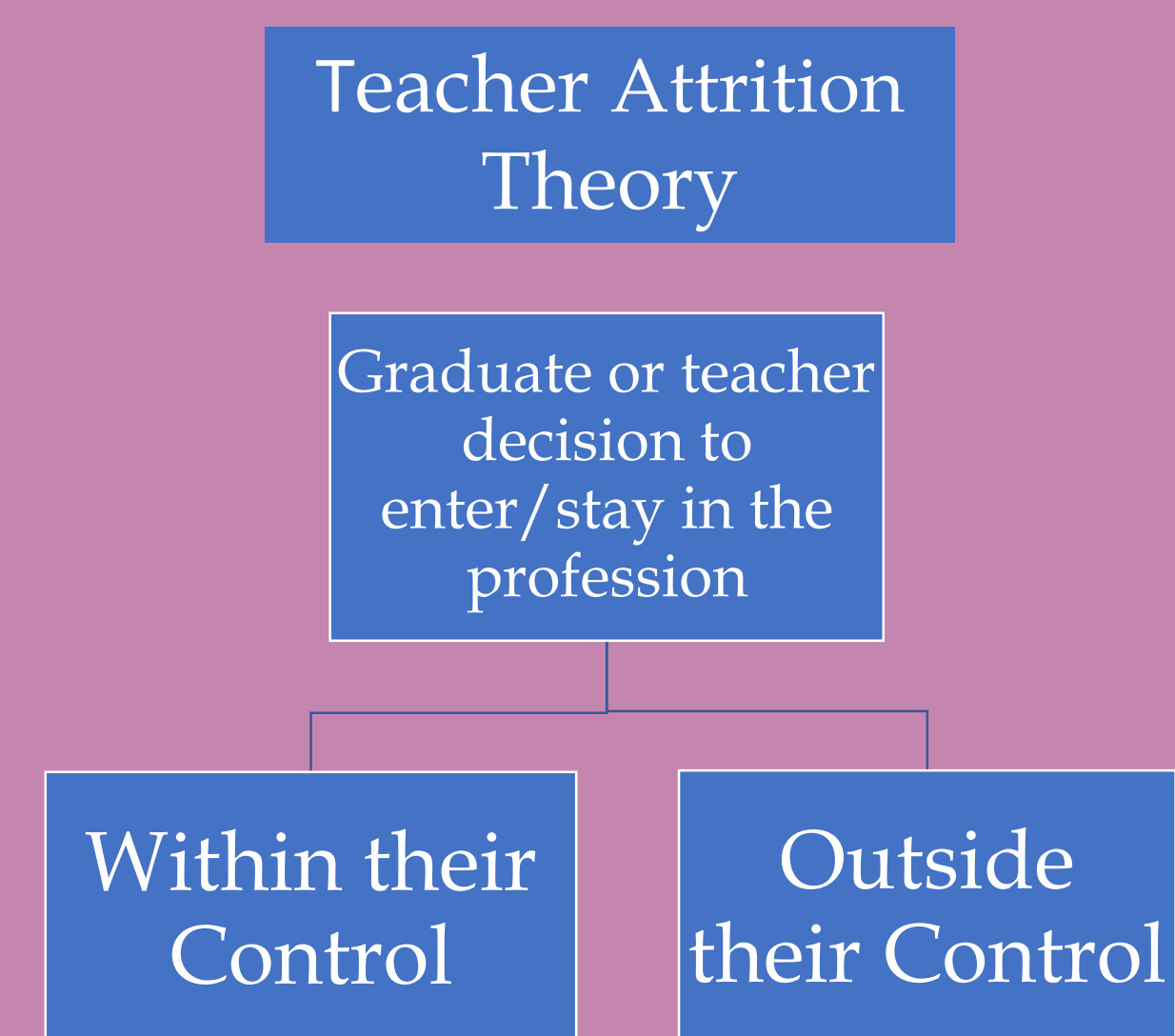
Objectives

- Describe the rate of SBAE teacher retention in Utah longitudinally.
- Describe SBAE teacher employment characteristics for Utah over the past 15 years.



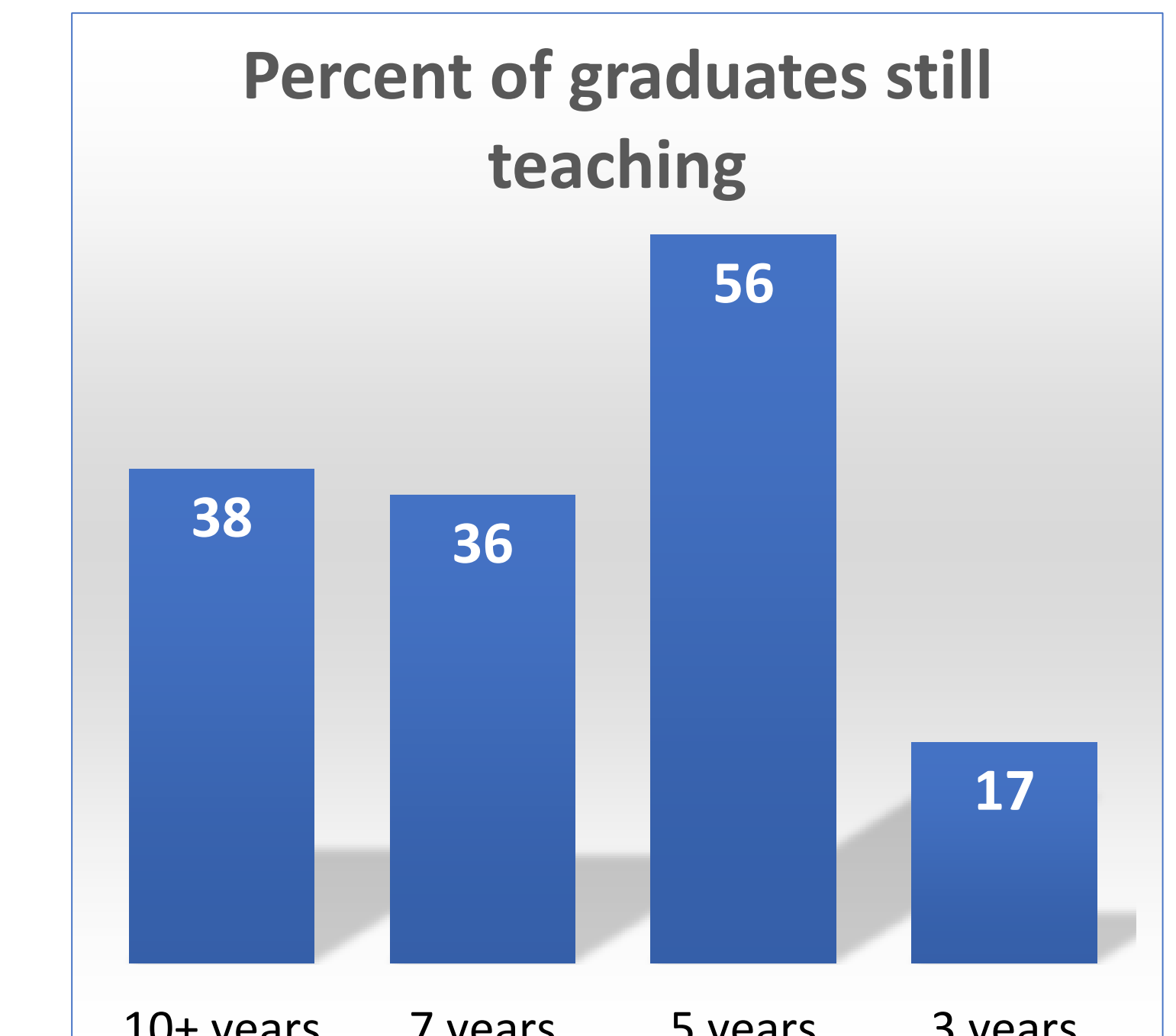
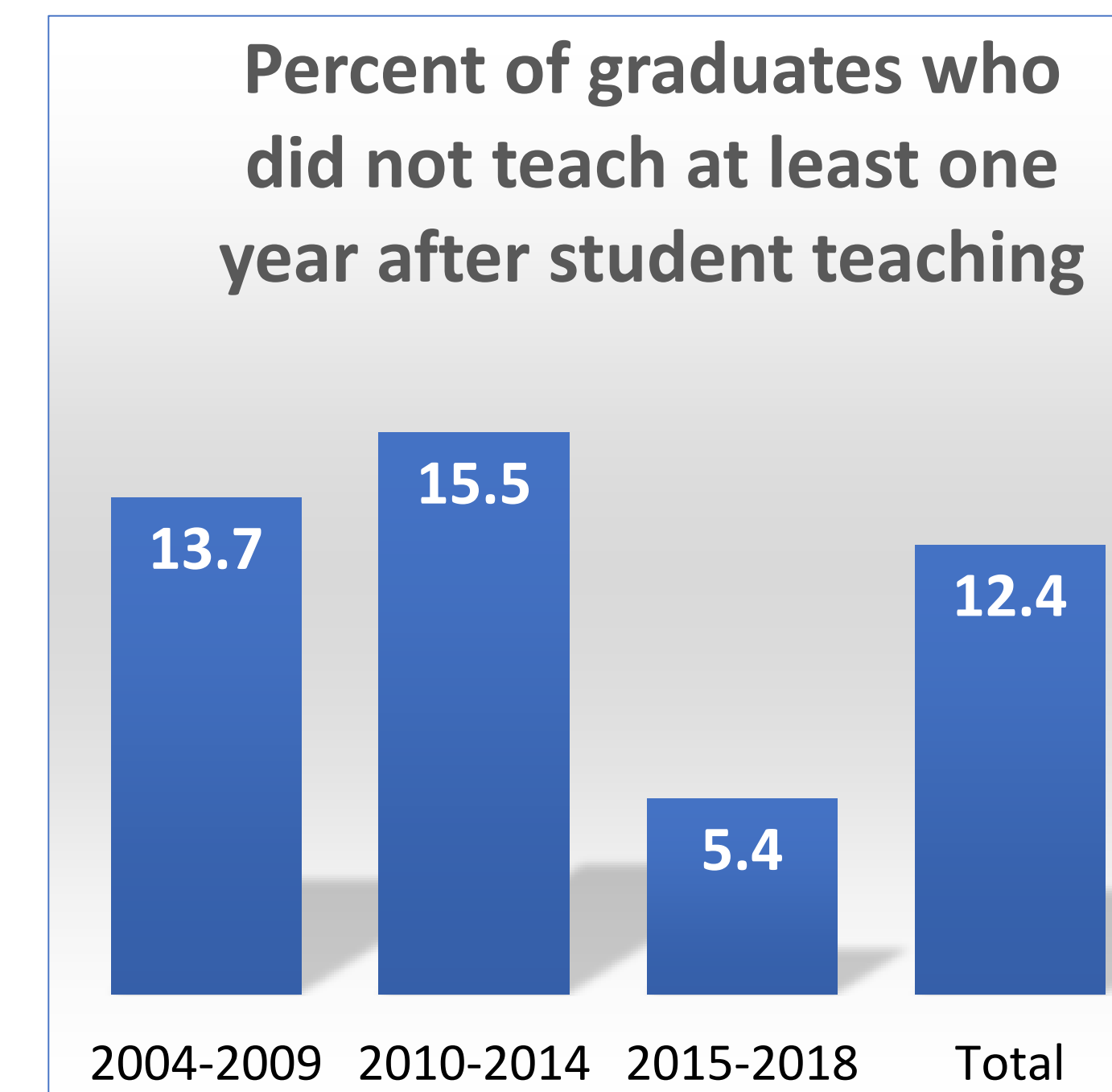
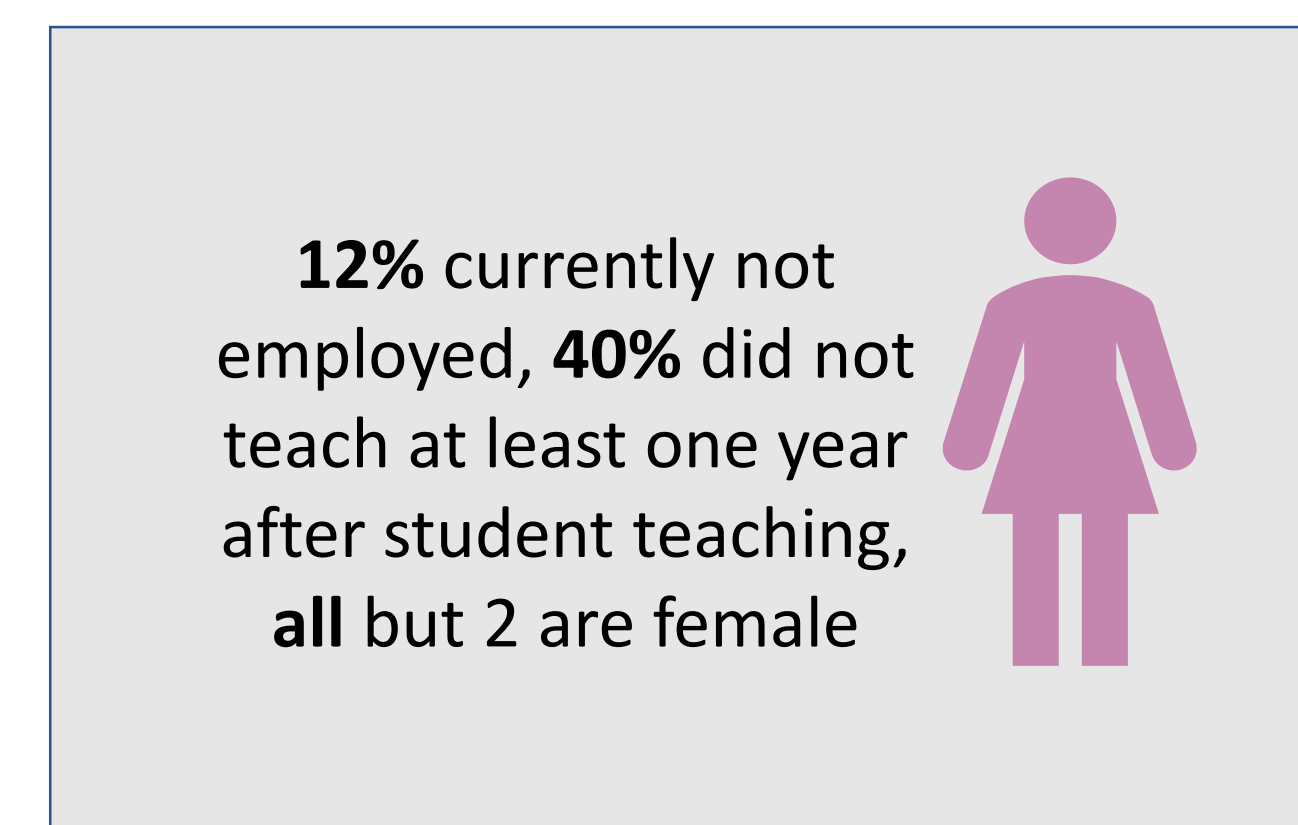
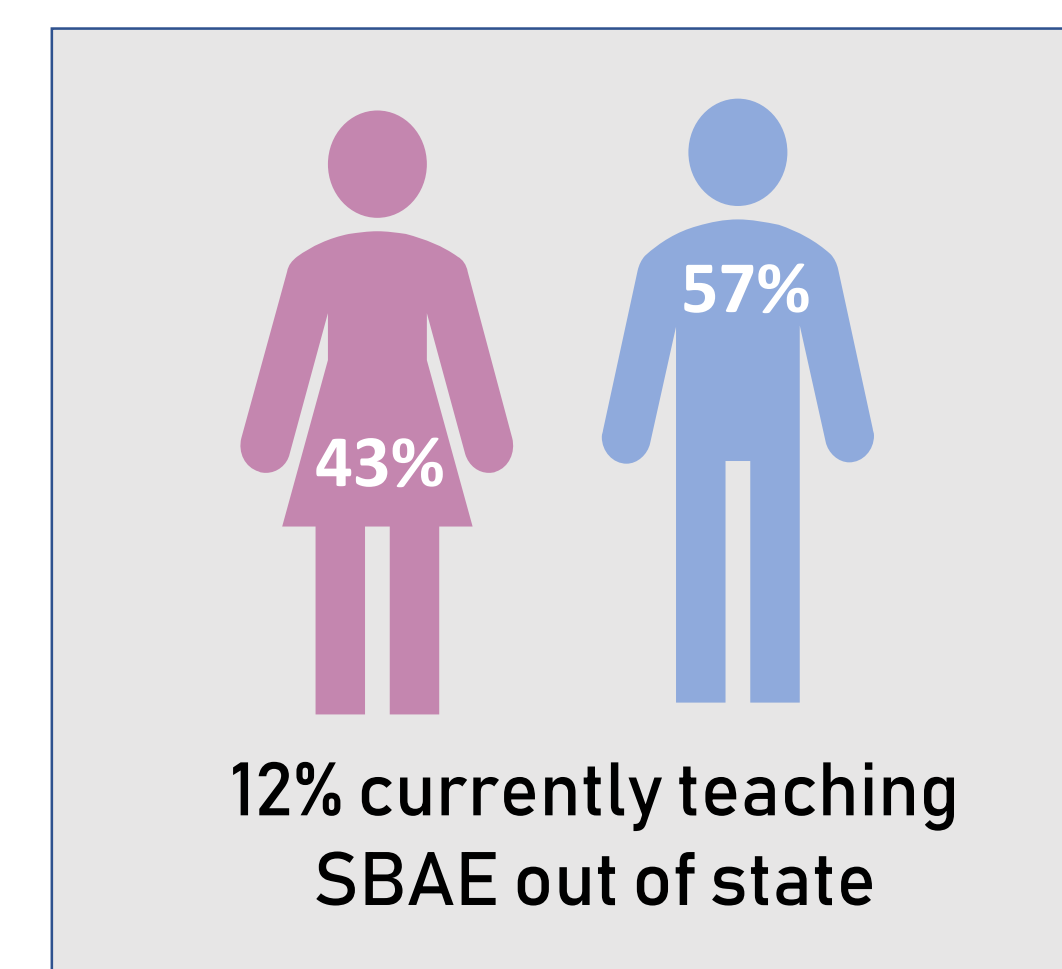
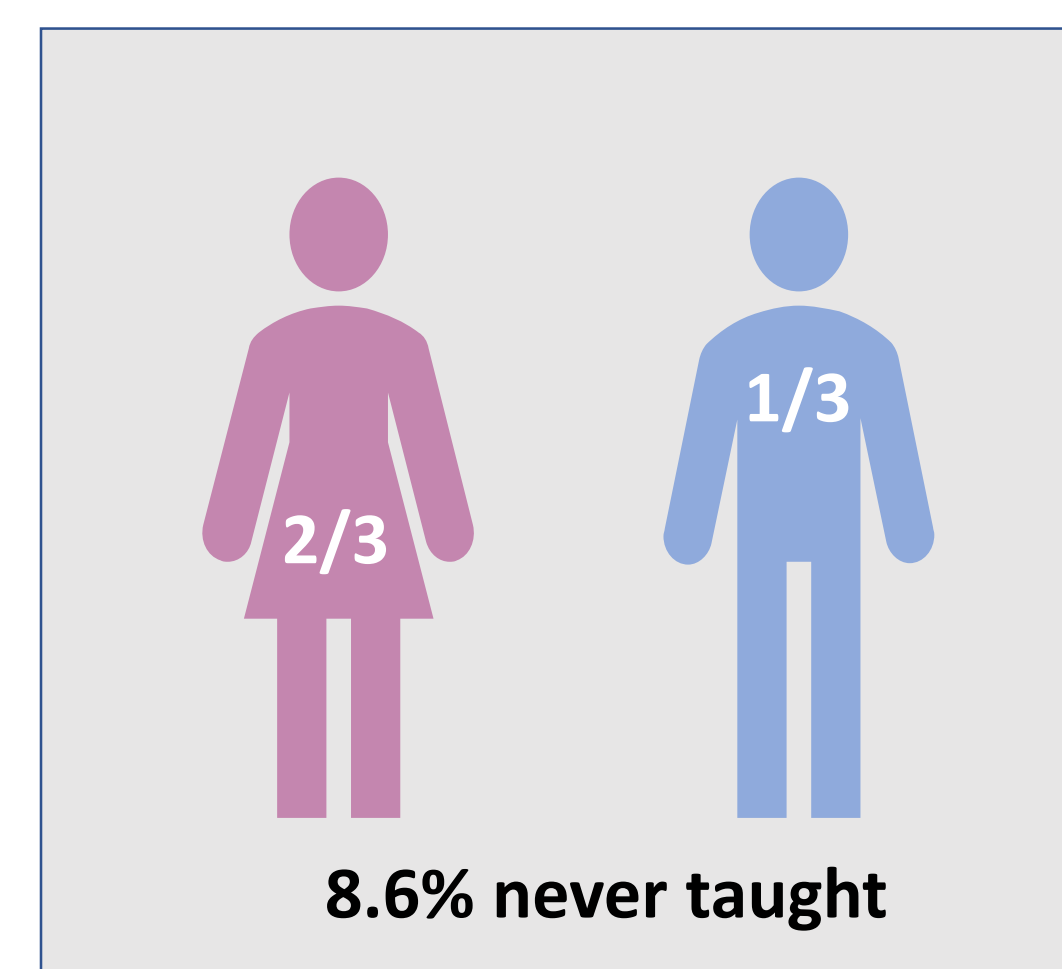
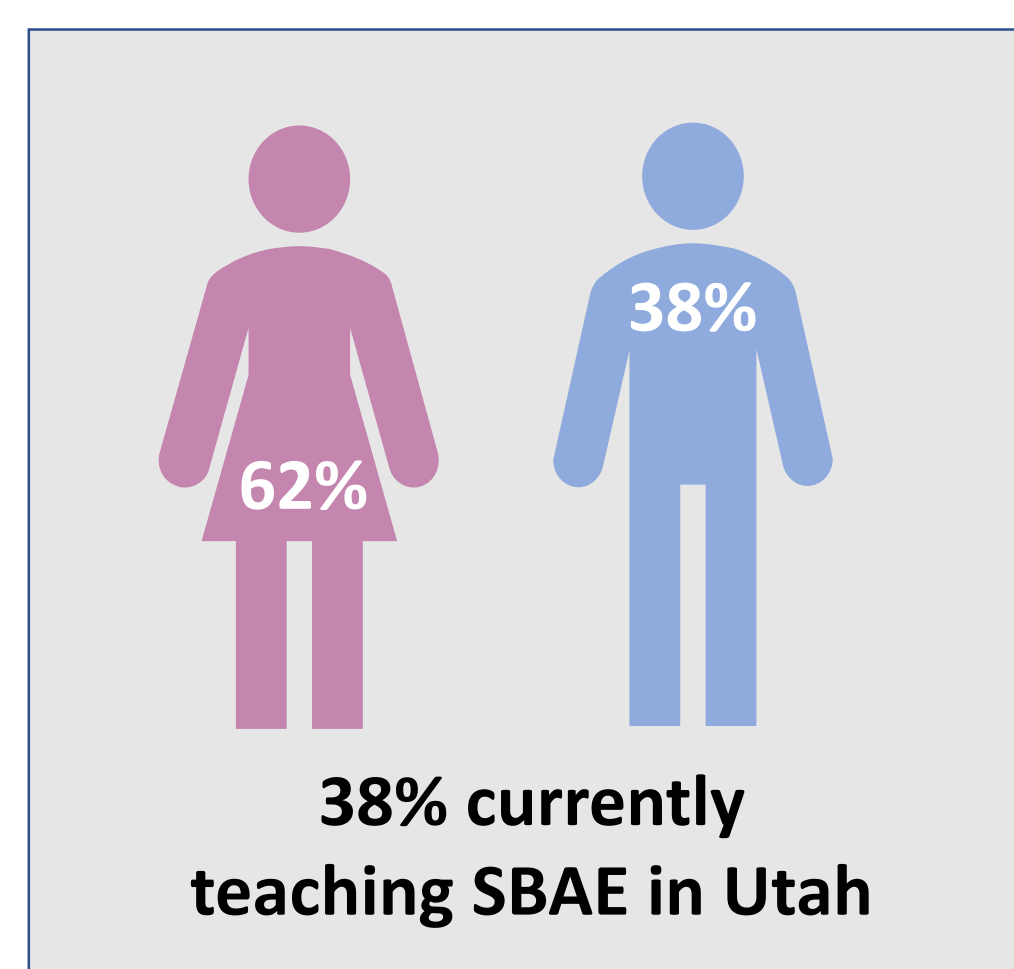
Methods

- Use of Pre-existing data
- Collected by agriculture teacher educators
- Emails and phone calls
- Cross-referenced with state board of education

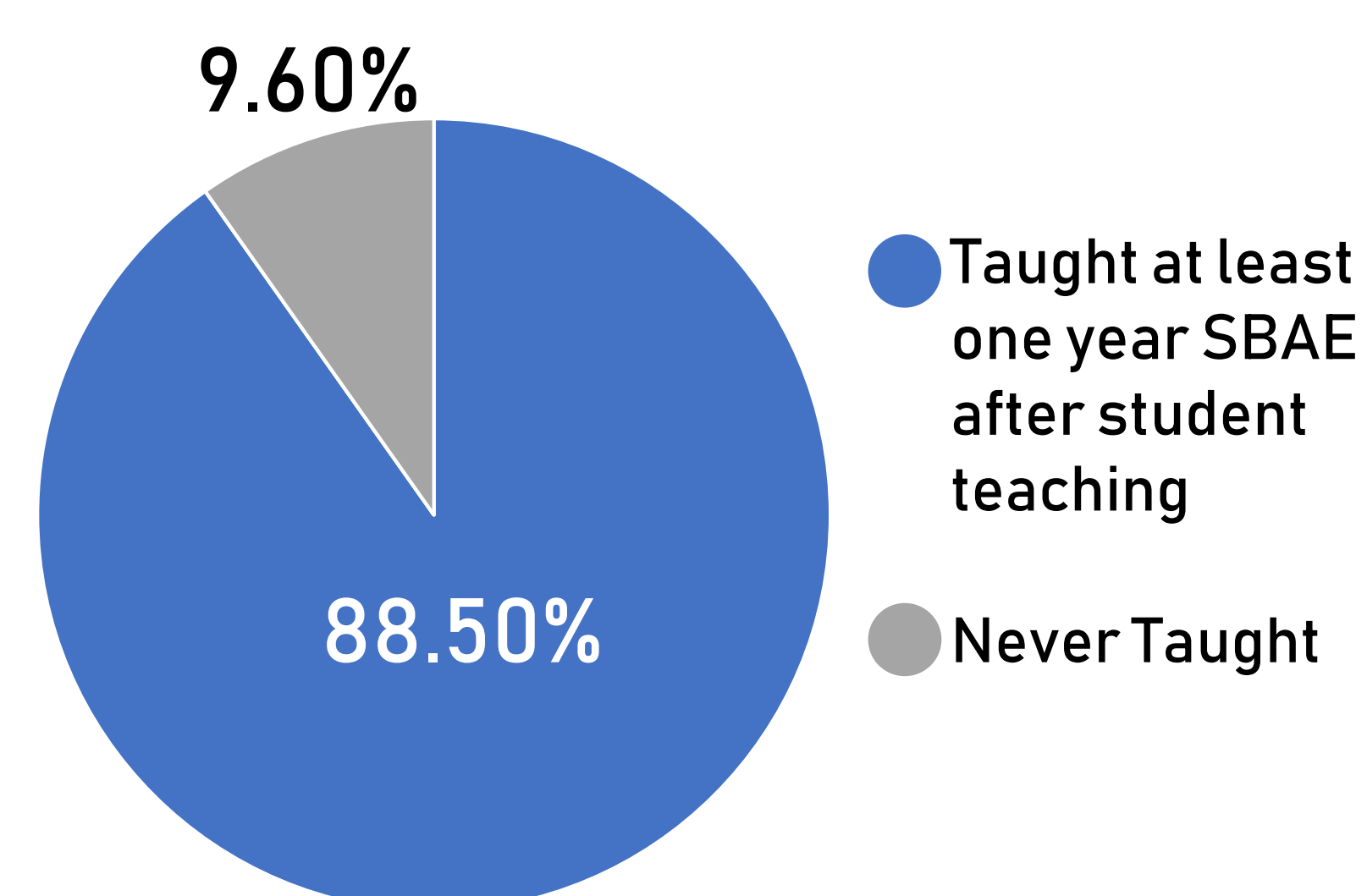


Conclusions and recommendations

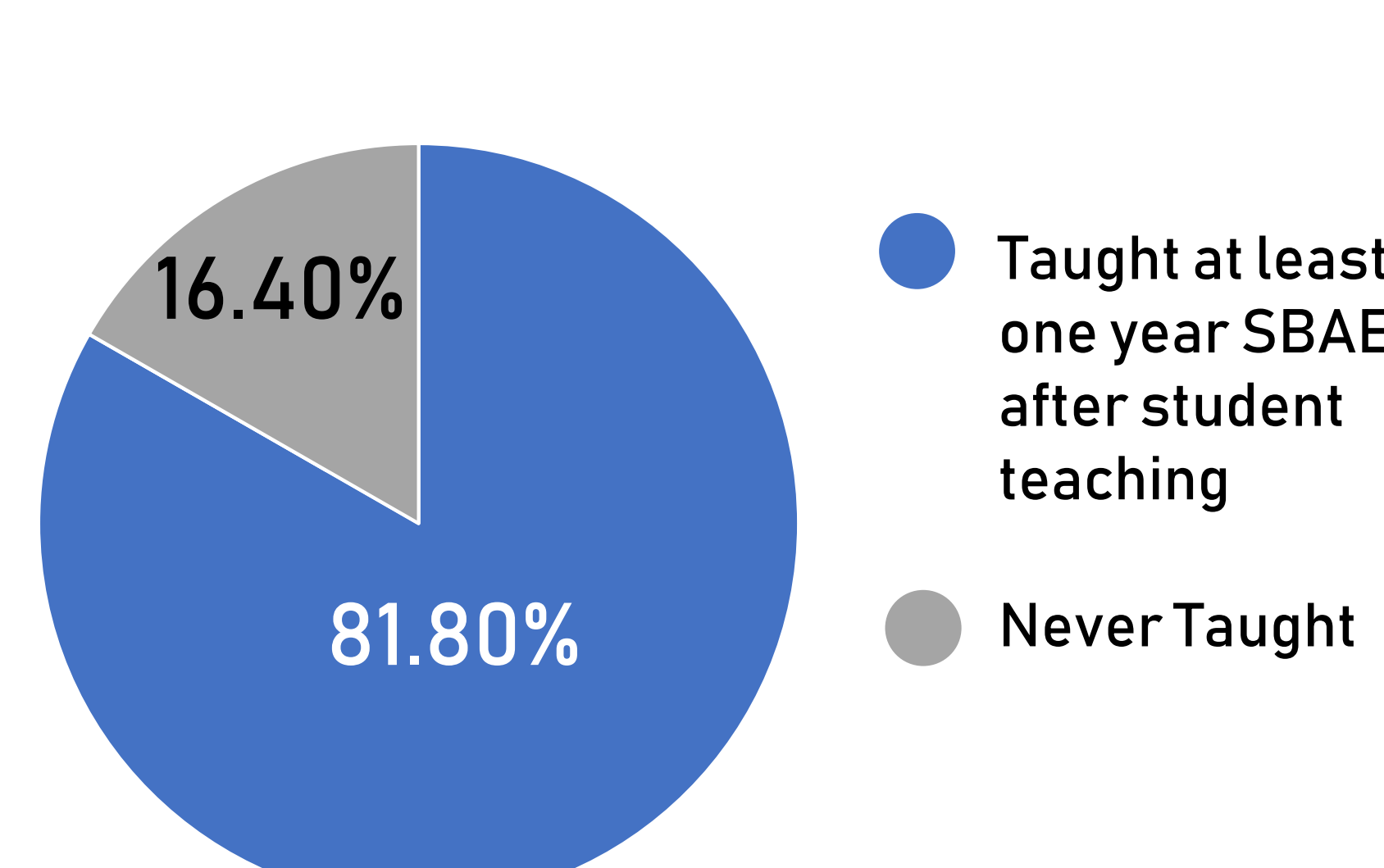
- Although just more than half currently teach, a majority stayed in state
- Majority of graduates were female but most of those who went out of state were male
- With 78% teaching at least one year after student teaching, why are only 38% still teaching?
- Future research to track graduates – where they go, why they may leave



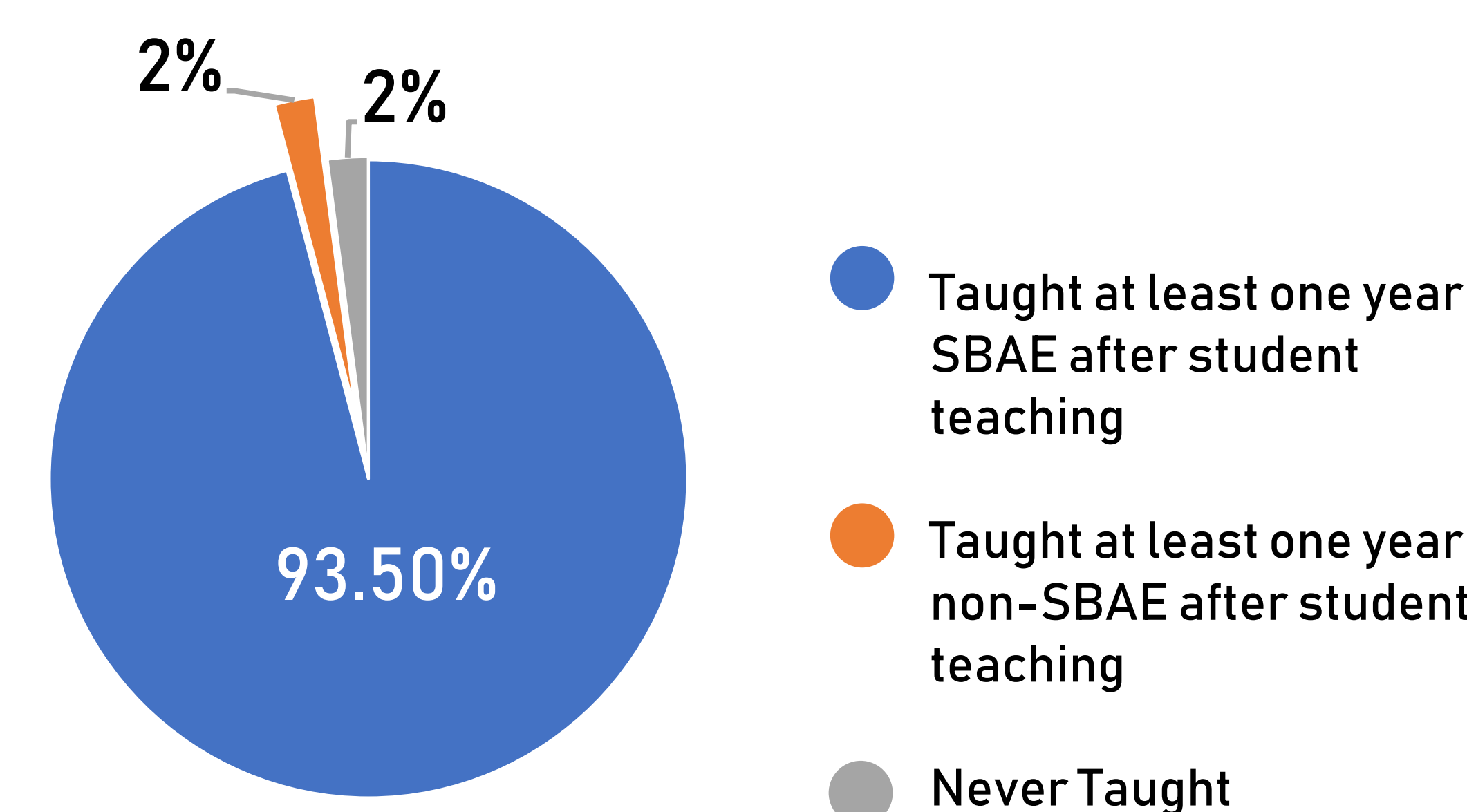
Teaching status of graduates 2004-2008



Teaching status of graduates 2009-2013



Teaching status of graduates 2014-2018



Teaching status of graduates 2004-2018

