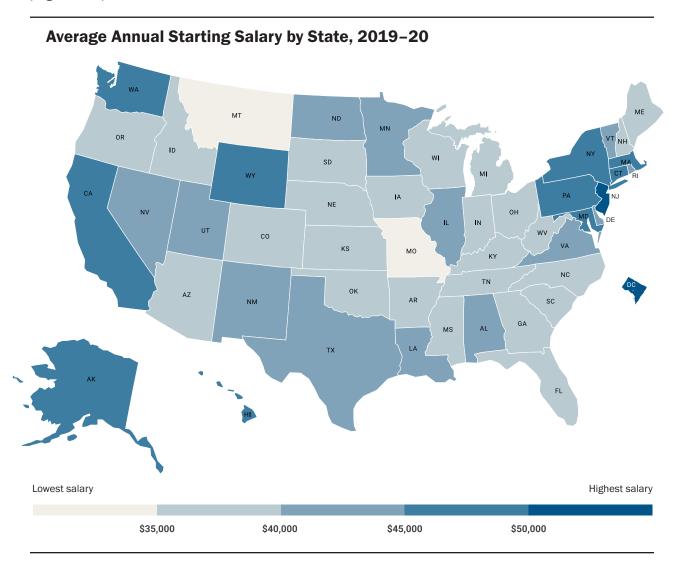
Understanding Teacher Compensation: A State-by-State Analysis

Desiree Carver-Thomas and Susan Patrick

Offering competitive teacher compensation is an important part of the solution to recruit and retain a strong and diverse teacher workforce. The maps and associated tables that follow show three teacher wage indicators for the nation and each state: (1) average annual starting salary for public school teachers, (2) average annual starting salary for public school teachers adjusted for cost-of-living differences across states, and (3) average weekly wage competitiveness—how much teachers earn relative to other college-educated workers in that state. Together, these indicators signal the overall wage conditions underlying efforts to attract and retain well-prepared teachers across a state. The final table in the series shows all three indicators for each state. Teacher starting salaries and cost of living vary by district, so within states (with the exception of Hawaii and Washington, DC, which each comprise a single school district), there are districts that will be higher or lower than their state average on these indicators.

A State-by-State Analysis of Annual Starting Salary

The map below highlights a key factor that influences teacher supply and attrition—starting salary. It shows the average annual starting salary for public school teachers in each state during the 2019–20 school year. Each state is color coded based on five salary bands from the lowest (below \$35,000, the lightest color) to the highest (\$50,000 or above, the darkest color). A table on the next page lists specific values for each state and the nation.



Average Annual Starting Salary by State, 2019-20

State	Average Annual Starting Teacher Salary		
District of Columbia	\$56,313		
New Jersey	\$53,177		
California	\$49,303		
Washington	\$49,113		
Alaska	\$48,469		
Hawaii	\$48,428		
Maryland	\$47,959		
Massachusetts	\$47,396		
New York	\$47,181		
Connecticut	\$46,905		
Wyoming	\$46,558		
Pennsylvania	\$46,232		
Texas	\$44,582		
Rhode Island	\$43,569		
Delaware	\$43,092		
Utah	\$43,026		
Virginia	\$42,069		
Louisiana	\$41,747		
New Mexico	\$41,214		
U.S. Average	\$41,163		
Alabama	\$41,028		
Nevada	\$40,732		
Illinois	\$40,484		
Minnesota	\$40,310		
Vermont	\$40,241		
North Dakota	\$40,106		

State	Average Annual Starting Teacher Salary				
South Dakota	\$39,636				
Arizona	\$39,057				
New Hampshire	\$38,990				
Tennessee	\$38,809				
Florida	\$38,724				
Wisconsin	\$38,678				
Georgia	\$38,509				
Kansas	\$38,314				
Oregon	\$38,280				
Idaho	\$38,015				
Oklahoma	\$37,992				
West Virginia	\$37,978				
Iowa	\$37,908				
Indiana	\$37,573				
Ohio	\$37,569				
South Carolina	\$37,550				
Michigan	\$37,549				
Kentucky	\$37,238				
North Carolina	\$37,049				
Mississippi	\$36,543				
Maine	\$36,380				
Nebraska	\$35,820				
Colorado	\$35,292				
Arkansas	\$35,201				
Missouri	\$32,970				
Montana	\$32,871				

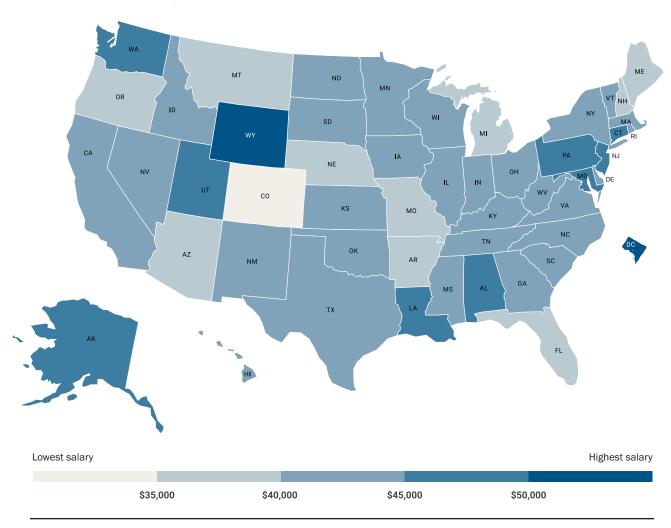
Note: Annual starting salary is defined as the salary paid to a teacher with a bachelor's degree and no prior experience. Annual starting salaries were collected by the National Education Association from district teacher salary schedules or district compensation plans. The national average is calculated as the average across districts. Annual starting salaries vary by district, so within states there are locales that offer starting salaries higher and lower than the state average.

Source: NEA 2019-2020 Teacher Salary Benchmark Report.

A State-by-State Analysis of Annual Starting Salary Adjusted for Differences in States' Cost of Living

The purchasing power of a dollar is not equivalent across states. As a result, the value of the same wage differs based on the local cost of living. The map below shows the average annual starting salary for public school teachers in 2019–20 after being adjusted for cost of living in the state, making comparisons across states more meaningful. Each state is color coded based on five salary bands from the lowest (below \$35,000, the lightest color) to the highest (\$50,000 or above, the darkest color). A table on the next page lists specific values for each state and the nation.

Cost-of-Living Adjusted Annual Starting Salary by State, 2019-20



Cost-of-Living Adjusted Annual Starting Salary by State, 2019-20

State	Cost-of-Living Adjusted Annual Starting Salary			
District of Columbia	\$50,505			
Wyoming	\$50,442			
New Jersey	\$47,821			
Pennsylvania	\$47,369			
Alaska	\$46,966			
Alabama	\$45,944			
Washington	\$45,729			
Connecticut	\$45,363			
Utah	\$45,148			
Louisiana	\$45,035			
Maryland	\$45,032			
New Mexico	\$44,993			
Texas	\$44,806			
California	\$44,659			
Massachusetts	\$44,130			
Delaware	\$44,016			
North Dakota	\$43,593			
South Dakota	\$43,318			
Hawaii	\$43,239			
West Virginia	\$43,157			
New York	\$42,814			
Rhode Island	\$42,799			
Tennessee	\$42,092			
Nevada	\$41,949			
Idaho	\$41,683			
Iowa	\$41,657			

State	Cost-of-Living Adjusted Annual Starting Salary				
Virginia	\$41,652				
Mississippi	\$41,621				
Oklahoma	\$41,612				
Wisconsin	\$41,500				
Kentucky	\$41,468				
Kansas	\$41,465				
U.S. Average	\$41,163				
South Carolina	\$40,993				
Ohio	\$40,969				
Minnesota	\$40,882				
Georgia	\$40,750				
Indiana	\$40,619				
Vermont	\$40,525				
North Carolina	\$40,358				
Illinois	\$40,283				
Michigan	\$39,946				
Arkansas	\$39,463				
Arizona	\$39,412				
Nebraska	\$38,558				
Florida	\$38,455				
New Hampshire	\$37,599				
Maine	\$37,583				
Oregon	\$37,310				
Missouri	\$35,643				
Montana	\$35,575				
Colorado	\$34,297				

Note: Annual starting salary is defined as the salary paid to a teacher with a bachelor's degree and no prior experience. Annual starting salaries were collected by the National Education Association from district teacher salary schedules or district compensation plans.

State cost-of-living adjustments are calculated using Regional Price Parities from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Regional Price Parities are generated using average price quotes for a wide array of items from the Consumer Price Index such as apparel, education, food, housing, medical, recreation, transportation, and other goods and services. Regional Price Parities are expressed as a percentage of the overall national level. The national average starting wage for teachers does not get adjusted.

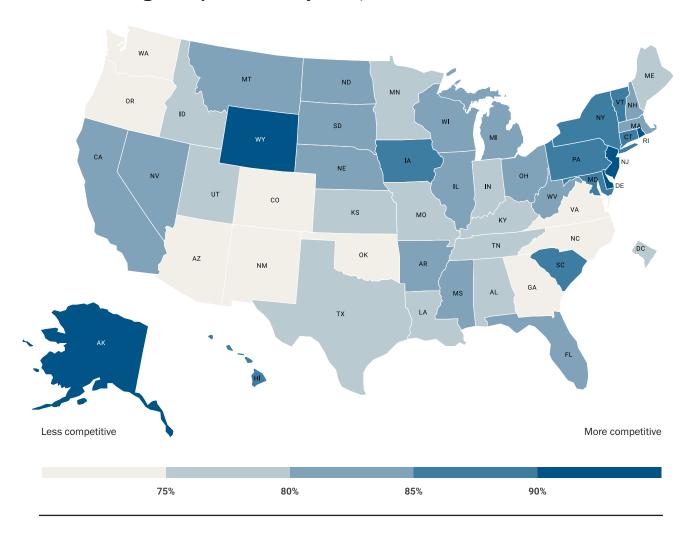
Annual starting salaries and cost of living also vary by district, so within states there are locales that offer adjusted starting salaries that are higher and lower than the state average.

Sources: NEA 2019-2020 Teacher Salary Benchmark Report; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Price Parity Indices 2020.

A State-by-State Analysis of Teacher Wage Competitiveness

The map below highlights a key factor that influences teacher supply and attrition—wage competitiveness. The map below shows how much teachers earn relative to other college-educated workers in that state. The comparison is based on weekly wages, which adjusts for any differences in the work year across occupations. Each state is color coded based on five wage competitiveness bands ranging from less competitive (below 75%, the lightest color) to more competitive (90% or above, the darkest color). A table on the next page lists specific values for each state and the nation.

Teacher Wage Competitiveness by State, 2014–19



Teacher Wage Competitiveness by State

State	Wage Competitiveness Index			
Wyoming	98.0%			
Rhode Island	97.9%			
New Jersey	96.9%			
Alaska	90.3%			
Delaware	90.2%			
Hawaii	89.1%			
Maryland	88.6%			
New York	88.0%			
Vermont	87.3%			
Pennsylvania	87.0%			
South Carolina	86.6%			
Connecticut	86.5%			
Iowa	85.3%			
Mississippi	84.8%			
Ohio	84.8%			
California	84.5%			
Michigan	84.1%			
North Dakota	83.6%			
Nevada	83.4%			
Arkansas	82.3%			
Nebraska	82.3%			
Massachusetts	82.0%			
South Dakota	82.0%			
New Hampshire	81.8%			
West Virginia	81.8%			
Illinois	81.3%			

State	Wage Competitiveness Index				
U.S. Average	80.8%				
Florida	80.7%				
Montana	80.6%				
Wisconsin	80.1%				
Idaho	79.1%				
District of Columbia	78.7%				
Indiana	78.7%				
Tennessee	78.6%				
Kansas	78.2%				
Texas	78.1%				
Kentucky	77.8%				
Minnesota	77.5%				
Maine	76.9%				
Louisiana	76.7%				
Utah	76.7%				
Missouri	75.9%				
Alabama	75.4%				
Georgia	74.9%				
North Carolina	74.7%				
Oregon	72.7%				
Washington	71.9%				
Colorado	71.2%				
Oklahoma	71.0%				
New Mexico	70.5%				
Arizona	68.2%				
Virginia	67.3%				

Note: The wage competitiveness index represents the average public school teacher weekly wage as a percentage of the estimated weekly wage for other college-educated workers within each state. Weekly wages provide a comparison that adjusts for any differences in the work year across occupations. The data presented are the Economic Policy Institute's weekly wage penalty data transformed to a 0–100% scale. The wage competitiveness estimates are based on Population Survey data and control for factors that typically influence wages. State estimates are based on data from 2014 through 2019, and the national estimate is based on 2019 data.

Source: Allegretto, S., & Mishel, L. (2020). Teacher Pay Penalty Dips but Persists in 2019: Public School Teachers Earn About 20% Less in Weekly Wages Than Nonteacher College Graduates. Economic Policy Institute.

A State-by-State Analysis of Teacher Compensation Indicators

This table shows each state's data and ranking across three compensation indicators: (1) average annual starting salary for public school teachers, (2) average annual starting salary for public school teachers adjusted for cost-of-living differences across states, and (3) average wage competitiveness—how much teachers earn relative to other college-educated workers in that state based on weekly wages that account for differences in the work year across occupations. For the rankings, 1 indicates the highest among the states and 51 indicates the lowest. State rankings should be interpreted with caution because the difference in value between ranks is often quite small.

Teacher Compensation Indicators by State

State	Starting Salary (2019–20)ª	Starting Salary Rank (2019–20)ª	Cost-of-Living Adjusted Starting Salary (2019–20) ^b	Cost-of-Living Adjusted Starting Salary Rank (2019–20) ^b	Wage Competitiveness Index °	Wage Competitiveness Rank ^c
Alabama	\$41,028	20	\$45,944	6	75.4%	42
Alaska	\$48,469	5	\$46,966	5	90.3%	4
Arizona	\$39,057	27	\$39,412	43	68.2%	50
Arkansas	\$35,201	49	\$39,463	42	82.3%	20
California	\$49,303	3	\$44,659	14	84.5%	16
Colorado	\$35,292	48	\$34,297	51	71.2%	47
Connecticut	\$46,905	10	\$45,363	8	86.5%	12
Delaware	\$43,092	15	\$44,016	16	90.2%	5
District of Columbia	\$56,313	1	\$50,505	1	78.7%	31
Florida	\$38,724	30	\$38,455	45	80.7%	27
Georgia	\$38,509	32	\$40,750	36	74.9%	43
Hawaii	\$48,428	6	\$43,239	19	89.1%	6
Idaho	\$38,015	35	\$41,683	25	79.1%	30
Illinois	\$40,484	22	\$40,283	40	81.3%	26
Indiana	\$37,573	39	\$40,619	37	78.7%	31
Iowa	\$37,908	38	\$41,657	26	85.3%	13
Kansas	\$38,314	33	\$41,465	32	78.2%	34
Kentucky	\$37,238	43	\$41,468	31	77.8%	36
Louisiana	\$41,747	18	\$45,035	10	76.7%	39
Maine	\$36,380	46	\$37,583	47	76.9%	38
Maryland	\$47,959	7	\$45,032	11	88.6%	7
Massachusetts	\$47,396	8	\$44,130	15	82.0%	22
Michigan	\$37,549	42	\$39,946	41	84.1%	17
Minnesota	\$40,310	23	\$40,882	35	77.5%	37
Mississippi	\$36,543	45	\$41,621	28	84.8%	14

State	Starting Salary (2019–20)ª	Starting Salary Rank (2019–20)ª	Cost-of-Living Adjusted Starting Salary (2019–20) ^b	Cost-of-Living Adjusted Starting Salary Rank (2019–20) ^b	Wage Competitiveness Index°	Wage Competitiveness Rank ^c
Missouri	\$32,970	50	\$35,643	49	75.9%	41
Montana	\$32,871	51	\$35,575	50	80.6%	28
Nebraska	\$35,820	47	\$38,558	44	82.3%	20
Nevada	\$40,732	21	\$41,949	24	83.4%	19
New Hampshire	\$38,990	28	\$37,599	46	81.8%	24
New Jersey	\$53,177	2	\$47,821	3	96.9%	3
New Mexico	\$41,214	19	\$44,993	12	70.5%	49
New York	\$47,181	9	\$42,814	21	88.0%	8
North Carolina	\$37,049	44	\$40,358	39	74.7%	44
North Dakota	\$40,106	25	\$43,593	17	83.6%	18
Ohio	\$37,569	40	\$40,969	34	84.8%	14
Oklahoma	\$37,992	36	\$41,612	29	71.0%	48
Oregon	\$38,280	34	\$37,310	48	72.7%	45
Pennsylvania	\$46,232	12	\$47,369	4	87.0%	10
Rhode Island	\$43,569	14	\$42,799	22	97.9%	2
South Carolina	\$37,550	41	\$40,993	33	86.6%	11
South Dakota	\$39,636	26	\$43,318	18	82.0%	22
Tennessee	\$38,809	29	\$42,092	23	78.6%	33
Texas	\$44,582	13	\$44,806	13	78.1%	35
Utah	\$43,026	16	\$45,148	9	76.7%	39
Vermont	\$40,241	24	\$40,525	38	87.3%	9
Virginia	\$42,069	17	\$41,652	27	67.3%	51
Washington	\$49,113	4	\$45,729	7	71.9%	46
West Virginia	\$37,978	37	\$43,157	20	81.8%	24
Wisconsin	\$38,678	31	\$41,500	30	80.1%	29
Wyoming	\$46,558	11	\$50,442	2	98.0%	1

Notes and sources:

- ^a Annual starting salary is defined as the salary paid to a teacher with a bachelor's degree and no prior experience. Annual starting salaries were collected by the National Education Association from district teacher salary schedules or district compensation plans. Source: NEA 2019-2020 Teacher Salary Benchmark Report.
- b Cost-of-living adjustments are calculated using Regional Price Parities from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Regional Price Parities are generated using average price quotes for a wide array of items from the Consumer Price Index such as apparel, education, food, housing, medical, recreation, transportation, and other goods and services. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Price Parity Indices 2020.
- ^c The wage competitiveness index represents the average public school teacher weekly wage as a percentage of the estimated weekly wage for other college-educated workers within each state. Weekly wages provide a comparison that adjusts for any differences in the work year across occupations. The data presented are the Economic Policy Institute's weekly wage penalty data transformed to a 0–100% scale. The wage competitiveness estimates are based on Population Survey data and control for factors that typically influence wages. State estimates are based on data from 2014 through 2019, and the national estimate is based on 2019 data. Source: Allegretto, S., & Mishel, L. (2020). Teacher Pay Penalty Dips but Persists in 2019: Public School Teachers Earn About 20% Less in Weekly Wages Than Nonteacher College Graduates. Economic Policy Institute.

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