

University of Kansas  
School of Education

REPORT ON SCHOOL SALARIES IN KANSAS FOR THE YEAR 1943-1944

In a letter dated October 20, 1943, to city and county superintendents of schools, this School asked for copies of printed or mimeographed directories of school employees, showing the monthly or yearly salary paid to each. The purpose of this request, as in preceding years, was to provide analyses of the school salary situation as a basis for this report prepared for the use of all school officials who may be interested. Evidence of prevailing practice is necessary for intelligent planning of subsequent policy.

School directories have been received from a total of sixty-four Kansas counties, which is a fifty per cent larger number than were received last year. The county superintendent usually reports the facts for rural schools, cities of the third class, and rural high schools. Nine of these directories either failed to indicate the salaries paid or were received too late to be used in this study. Directories were also received from fifty-five cities of the second class and from seven cities of the first class in the State, but three of the former and two of the latter did not contain the needed information on salaries.

This report presents an analysis of the salaries of teachers in elementary schools, separately with reference to one-teacher schools; two-or-more teacher schools (usually villaged and cities of third class); and city elementary schools (Kansas cities of first and second class). The salaries of high school teachers are analyzed and presented for both cities of first and second class and cities of third class and rural high schools. A differentiation was made according to subjects taught, so far as the information was available. If a teacher was listed as teaching more than one subject, the first named was assumed to be the significant one.

To what extent school salaries are affected this year by the unusual number of emergency appointments to the teaching staff is not known. While it is evident that holders of emergency certificates in rural schools do not receive markedly lower salaries, there is some evidence that in other schools such appointees are paid somewhat lower than typical salaries.

What is regarded by many competent persons as a crisis in public education relative to both number and quality of teachers employed continues to disturb those responsible for the administration of schools. In a release<sup>1</sup> from the National Education Association, dated December 1, 1943, it is asserted that the American people are

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<sup>1</sup>The Continuing Crisis in Education, N.E.A., December 1, 1943