

# Employee Survey

Douglas County School District, 2017



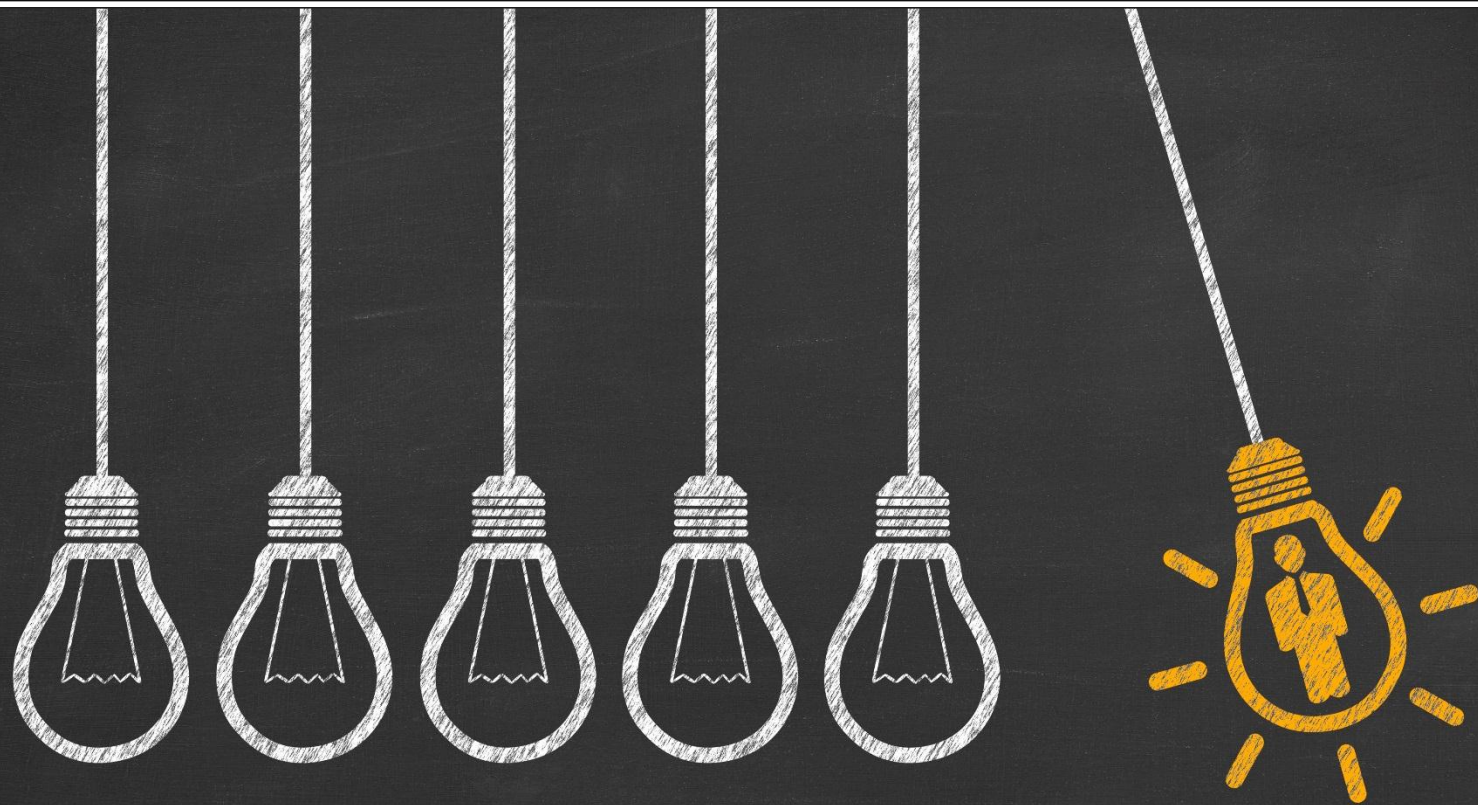
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# Overview and Context

This report summarizes a survey of 3,204 DCSD employees that was conducted in late 2016. It is part of a larger community research project that includes the following reports:

- ➔ High School Student Survey Report
- ➔ High School Student Interview Report
- ➔ High School Student Data Breakouts and Open-End Summary
- ➔ **Employee Survey Report**
- ➔ Employee Interview Report
- ➔ Employee Data Breakouts and Open-End Summary
- ➔ Parent and Community Survey Report
- ➔ Parent Interview Report
- ➔ Parent Data Breakouts and Open-End Summary
- ➔ Community Data Summary and Open-End Summary
- ➔ Higher education and Employer Interview Report
- ➔ Summary of Top-Level Findings



## Executive Summary

Top-level summary of the research and findings: (Verbatim employee quotes highlighted in color.)

# Employees generally like their jobs

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- ➔ More than 80 percent believe that...
  - > They know what is expected of them
  - > They belong at their job
  - > They are part of a cooperative team
  - > They have the opportunity to do what they do best
  - > They work with people who listen to their ideas
  - > They work with someone who encourages their professional development
  - > They are proud to work at their school
  
- ➔ Classified staff generally have slightly more positive feelings, compared to licensed staff, in every area above other than working with someone who encourages their professional development.

# Many employees have negative opinions of the District

- ➔ A majority of employees disagree that the District has a good reputation, listens to employees' concerns, provides a positive work environment, and communicates in a way to promote employee achievement.
  - > Classified staff have notably less negative feelings than licensed staff, but still skew negative in these aspects.
  - > Opinions decline with length of employment in the District.
- ➔ Over 40 percent feel that there's more competition in the District than collaboration (49 percent of licensed, 27 percent of classified). Only 20 percent believe there's more collaboration than competition.
- ➔ Nonetheless...
  - > 60 percent are proud to work at the District.
  - > A strong majority (79 percent) are satisfied or at least neutral with their career progress over the past year.

# Trust declines as the chain of command gets higher

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- > 10 percent of employees don't trust District staff at all
- > 26 percent of employees don't trust the cabinet at all
- > 36 percent of employees don't trust the Board of Education at all
- > Classified staff have higher levels of trust than licensed employees, but still not high overall.

# What would increase trust?

- Suggestions centered primarily around culture and school board philosophies. In both areas, employees suggested increasing...
  - > Transparency

“More face to face interactions and meetings between the community and District leadership and staff. It humanizes leadership and staff and allows the community to get an honest feel for them. There should be more transparency without yelling "we're being transparent." It's become an ugly buzz word that sets off some community members. Just make it part of the day to day practice.”
  - > Honesty

“Be open and clear, be honest, do what you say you are going to do, do what is best for students.”
  - > Communications

“Communication and listening for feedback before implementing change.”
  - > Respect

“Actions that show that the Board majority believe in public education and not in ignoring those who work hard for the district. Hire cabinet members that have experience in education. Follow Roberts Rules of Order during meetings. Stop trying to be the first district to innovate and try the newest ideologies and spend time doing what is best for ALL students in this district. Listen and act upon what is being told to them in this survey by teachers and community members.”



# What would increase trust?

- A common culture-specific suggestion included “putting the children first”

“The district is currently in the middle of change. Putting kids first and doing what you say you're going to do will increase my trust.”

- Common suggestions regarding board philosophies included working together and removing politics from the process.

“Unity among the board members in decision making would help to increase the trust. Knowing that they have the students best interest in mind when making decision rather than the political piece would help.”

# What would increase trust?

## ➔ Show that you value and appreciate employees

“The current temporary Superintendent had the right idea when she visited all schools and spoke with principals about their challenges and successes. It was even more helpful when she shared what she learned with the entire district. That engendered trust for me. I think members of the school board should take the same action.”

“Visiting employees in the workplace helps. Giving this survey is also helping and if the district personnel responds to this survey, that will be helpful too.”

“There should be more visits by board members to terminals, schools and the people that 'make it happen' on a daily basis.”

# Most employees believe evaluation is burdensome and not capturing the right aspects of their job

- ➔ 42 percent of employees say that evaluation requirements make their job “much harder”, and 23 percent say it makes their job “a little harder”.
  - > Licensed employees cited this much more frequently than classified employees (58 percent “much harder” versus 25 percent).
- ➔ Of nine job elements tested, licensed employees in every case were more likely than classified employees to say that the elements made their job more difficult.
  - > These included both elements outside of District control (e.g., Colorado state law, students’ ability to perform at grade level) and elements within District control (e.g., evaluation requirements for job, expectations of District administration).

# Employees are unhappy with pay and pay systems

- ➔ 70 percent or more of employees disagree that the current pay system is fair or that it helps retain employees, attract employees, or motivate employees to increase work quality.
- ➔ Licensed employees were consistently more likely than classified employees to be dissatisfied with pay and compensation systems.
- ➔ Employees most commonly stated that the best use of any additional funds that might become available would be an increase in employee pay.
  - > Other suggestions were notably less common and included professional development, building upgrades, new buildings, and technology as larger themes.

# What would make the pay system fair?

- ➔ Employees offered many types of suggestions, but the most common types were:
  - > Reward longevity/experience

“Do not allow the situation that exists where teachers new to the district with equal or even less experience make more than teachers who have been at DCSD through thick and thin. Loyalty used to be valued (longevity pay).”
  - > Education

“Go back to the standard teacher pay scale where experience and education are valued.”
  - > Remove pay bands

“Pay bands are confusing and unfair. Why is one position valued over another? Aren't we all working toward the same end? If a child does not get a good foundation in Elementary School how can a High School math teacher be successful? I prefer the method we had previously where experience as well as continuing education were rewarded.”

# Employees believe that a variety of factors should affect compensation

- ➔ Employees were given a list of 13 factors that could be used in determining compensation. For every factor, a majority stated that it should be at least a minor factor in determining compensation, but there were three main categories of support.
  - > 40+ percent believe it should be a major factor, and less than 5 percent oppose its use:
    - Years in profession, education, supervisor's assessment of performance.
  - > 30+ percent believe it should be a major factor, and less than 10 percent oppose its use:
    - Years in the District, use of innovation in position, special training
  - > Majority believe it should be at least a minor factor, but with 12 to 24 percent opposing its use:
    - Difficulty of hiring new people into position, coworkers' assessment of performance, willingness to lead special initiatives, student progress, parent reviews, student achievement, student reviews.

# Morale concerns are being amplified

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- ➡ 60 percent report that they have high morale.
- ➡ Only 29 percent believe that their coworkers have high morale.

# District concepts are generally seen as reasonable, but implementation has been problematic

- ➔ Support for the concept of 4C's outweighs opposition by 80 percent to 5 percent. However, only 38 percent support both the concept and the implementation.
- ➔ Support for the concept of 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills outweighs opposition by 71 percent to 8 percent. However, only 29 percent support both the concept and the implementation.
- ➔ Support for the concept of World Class Outcomes outweighs opposition by 52 percent to 23 percent. However, only 19 percent support both the concept and the implementation.
- ➔ Support for the concept of Guaranteed and Viable Curriculum outweighs opposition by 49 percent to 16 percent. However, only 17 percent support both the concept and the implementation.



# Fast change has been a key driver of dissatisfaction

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- ➞ 49 percent of employees say that the pace of policy and procedure change has been too quick, and most of those believe it has been much too quick.
  - > Only 19 percent believe that the pace of change has been appropriate or too slow.
  - > Licensed employees are much more likely than classified employees to believe the pace has been too quick.

## Classified staff feel ignored

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- ➔ Classified staff often believe that professional development and evaluations give more weight to licensed staff.



## Detailed Findings

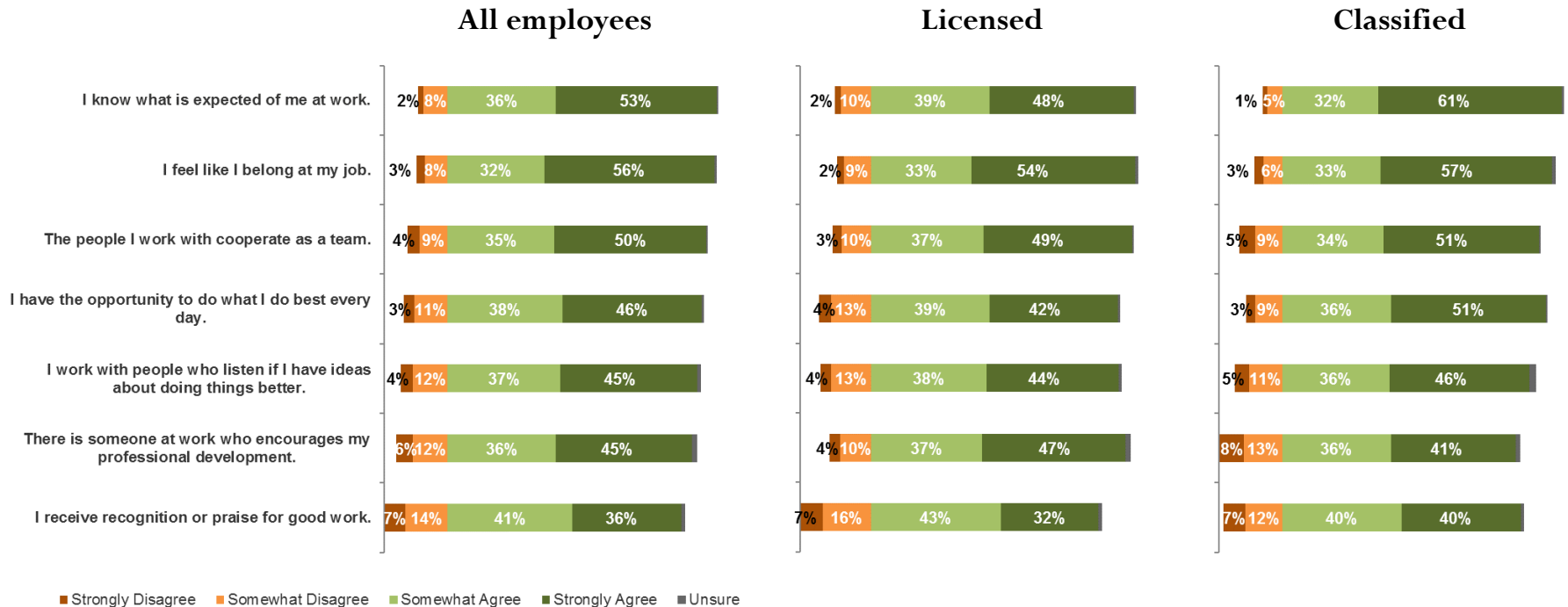
# Reporting notes

- ➔ The following pages present a detailed analysis of the survey questions.
- ➔ Graphs may not add up to 100% due to a small number of no replies on each question. The no replies are a larger percent of later survey questions, and thus are presented on the later graphs.
- ➔ Statistically significant differences are noted for each question.
- ➔ Graphs typically show overall findings. Additional segment findings are referenced but not always shown (please see accompanying Excel file for all segmentation results).
- ➔ The overall margin of error is  $\pm 1.8\%$ .
  - > The margins of error for the following subgroups are:
    - Licensed:  $\pm 2.6\%$ .
    - Classified:  $\pm 3.0\%$ .
    - Pro/Tech/Admin:  $\pm 4.4\%$ .
    - Charter/Other:  $\pm 4.1\%$ .
    - Traditional Public:  $\pm 1.6\%$ .
  - > All margins of error are with a 95% confidence interval and adjusted for weighting.

# Satisfaction with School and District

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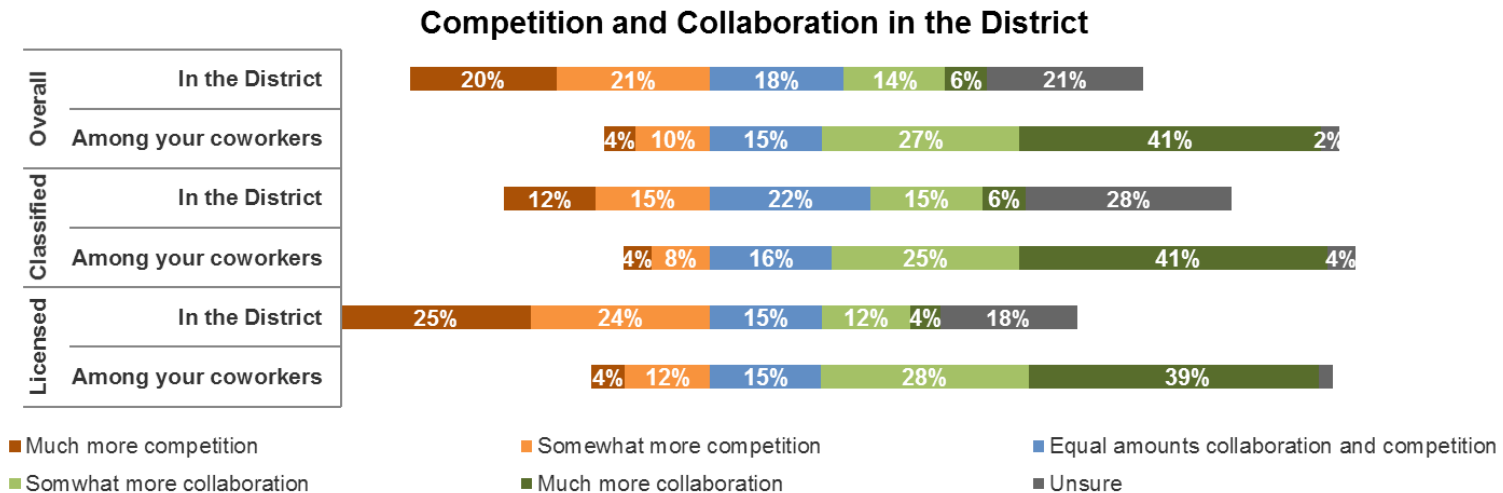
# Overall, employees are generally positive about their job



# Employees tend to like the people they work with, although some would like more recognition

- ➔ Employees feel like they belong at work.
  - > Almost 90 percent of employees feel like they belong at their job. Pro/Admin/Tech employees and those working at charter schools feel more strongly that they belong.
  - > More than 80 percent of employees feel like they have the opportunity to do what they do best everyday. Classified employees and those who work at charter schools feel this more strongly.
  - > Almost 90 percent of employees know what is expected of them at work. Employees who have been in the District longest (20+ years) believe this less strongly. Classified employees and those who work at charter schools feel this more strongly.
  - > More than 80 percent of employees believe that the people they work with cooperate as a team. Charter school employees were more likely to believe this.
- ➔ Employees also tend to feel respected and supported by the people that they worked with.
  - > More than 80 percent of employees said that they work with people who listen if they have ideas about doing things better. The longer employees have worked in the District, the less they believe this. Charter school employees are more likely to believe this.
  - > More than 80 percent of employees believe that someone at work encourages their professional development. The longer employees have worked in the District, the less they believe this. Classified employees feel less support for their professional development at work. Charter school employees are more likely to believe this.
  - > More than three quarters of employees said they receive recognition or praise for good work. The longer employees have worked in the District, the less they believe this. Licensed employees are less likely to believe this. Charter school employees are more likely to believe this.

# Employees believe more cooperation exists among their coworkers than across the District



- The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less cooperation they feel among their coworkers. Charter school employees reported more cooperation among their coworkers.
- The longer that employees have worked in the District, the more competition they feel in the District. Licensed employees reported less collaboration and more competition across the District.



# Employees have a positive opinion of their immediate position than about their relationship to the District



# There is a big contrast between how employees feel about their school and about the District

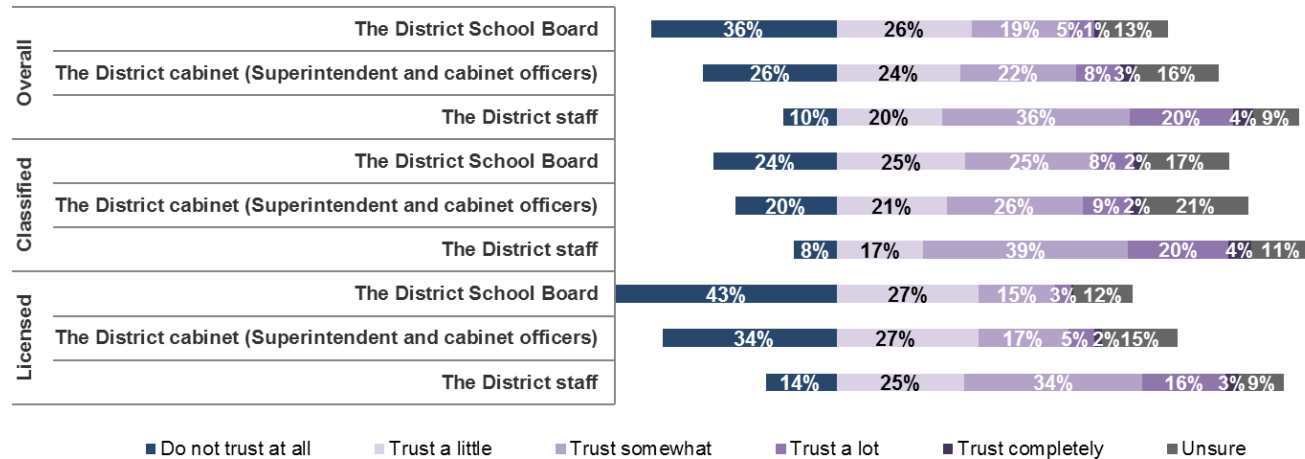
- ➔ Employees have a positive opinion about working at their school.
  - > More than 90 percent of employees who work at a school are proud to do so. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less pride they feel. Charter school employees are more likely to be proud.
  - > About 80 percent of employees who work at a school believe that their school has a good public image. Charter school employees are more likely to believe this.
  - > Almost 80 percent of employees who work at a school believe that the climate and culture of their school make for a positive work environment. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less likely they are to believe this. Charter school employees are more likely to believe this.
- ➔ Employees have a less positive opinion about working with the District.
  - > Almost 60 percent of employees are proud to work for the District. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less pride they feel. Licensed employees are less proud to work in the District.
  - > Roughly a quarter of employees believe that the District has a good public image. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less likely they are to believe this. Classified employees and Charter school employees are more likely to believe this.
  - > About a third of employees believe that the climate and culture of the District make for a positive work environment. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less likely they are to believe this. Classified employees are more likely to believe this.
- ➔ Almost 60 percent of employees feel valued as an employee. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less likely they are to feel valued. Licensed employees are less likely to feel valued. Charter school employees are more likely to feel valued.

# Perceptions of morale and of communication with the District are somewhat negative

- Perceptions of morale among coworkers are different than what coworkers are actually experiencing.
  - > Less than 30 percent of employees believe that the morale among their coworkers is high. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less likely they are to believe this. Licensed employees also are less likely to believe this.
  - > However, more than 60 percent of employees reported that their morale is high. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less likely they are to have high morale. Licensed employees are less likely to have high morale. Charter school employees are more likely to have high morale.
- Employees feel that communication with the District is not very strong and that it is not supporting student or employee achievements.
  - > Half of employees believe that the District keeps employees informed of changes. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less likely they are to believe this. Licensed employees are less likely to believe this.
  - > Only a quarter of employees feel like the District listens to employees' concerns. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less likely they are to feel this. Licensed employees are less likely to feel this.
  - > Less than 40 percent of employees believe that the communication between the District and schools supports student achievement. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less likely they are to believe this. Licensed employees are less likely to believe this.
  - > About a third of employees believe that the communication between the District and employees supports employee achievements. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less likely they are to believe this. Licensed employees are less likely to believe this.

# A third of employees do not trust the District School Board at all

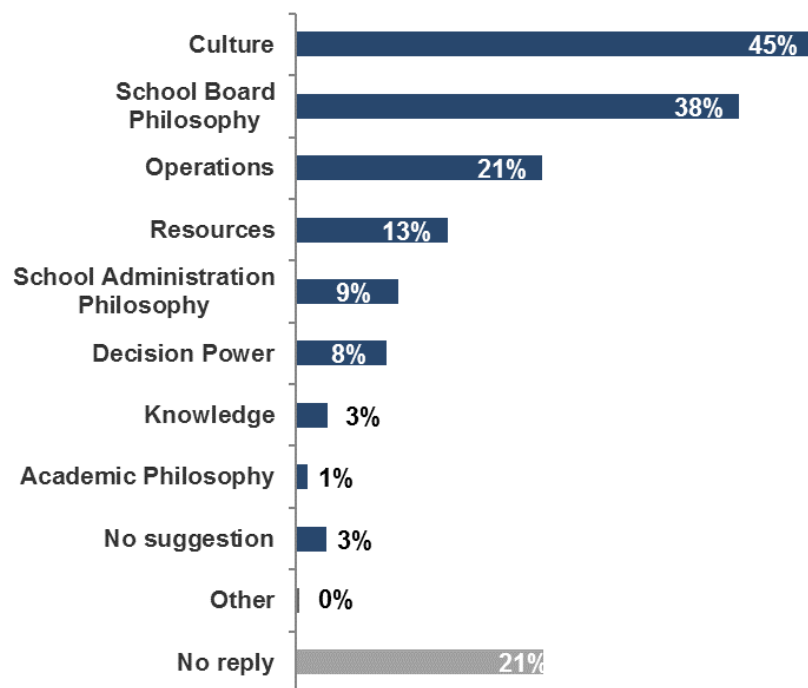
Trust of District Administration and Staff



- There is more trust for the District cabinet and the District staff. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the less trust they have in any of the District administration and staff. Similarly, licensed employees also have less trust for any of the District administration and staff. Charter school employees are more trusting.

# Most suggestions for increasing trust described changes to culture and School Board philosophy

Ways to Increase Trust

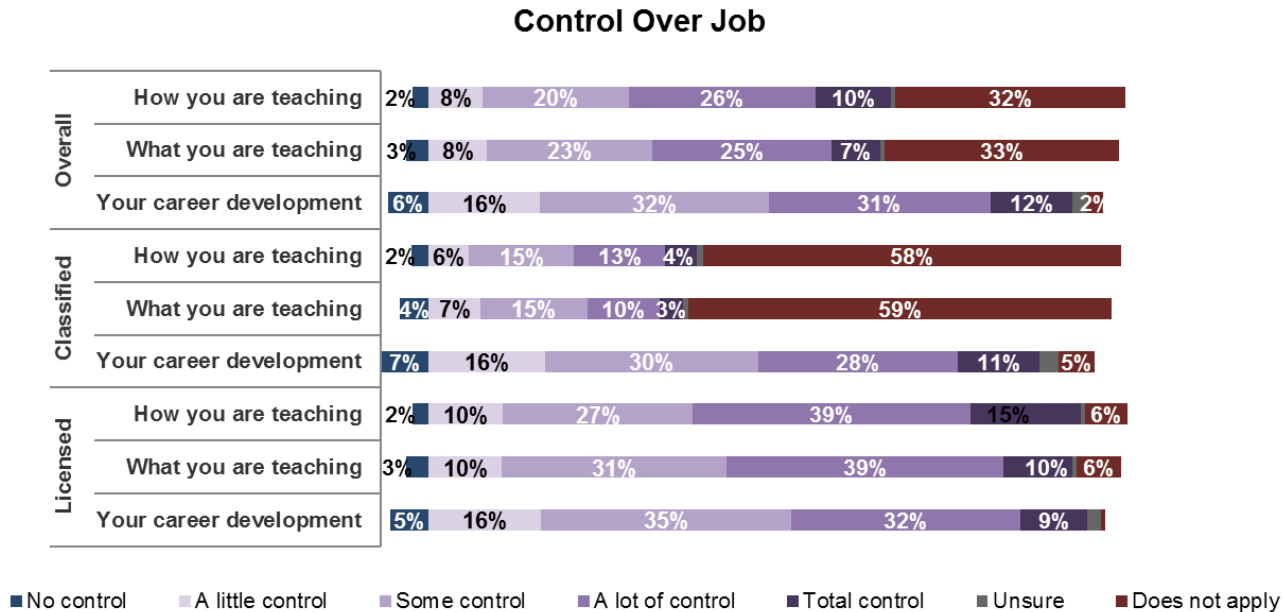


- Suggestions related to culture generally mentioned valuing and respecting employees, communicating better, placing children first, being honest/keeping promises, and being transparent.
- Suggestions about school board philosophy encourage the board to work together, to remove politics from the process, to be transparent, to be honest, and to respect and trust others.
- Comments about resources almost all focus on pay, either amount or market/performance-based pay.
- Comments that focus on school administration philosophy suggest sharing the big picture and listening.
- Comments about decision power tend to mention giving teachers more of a say in decisions.
- *See the accompanying data file for verbatim responses.*

# District Policies

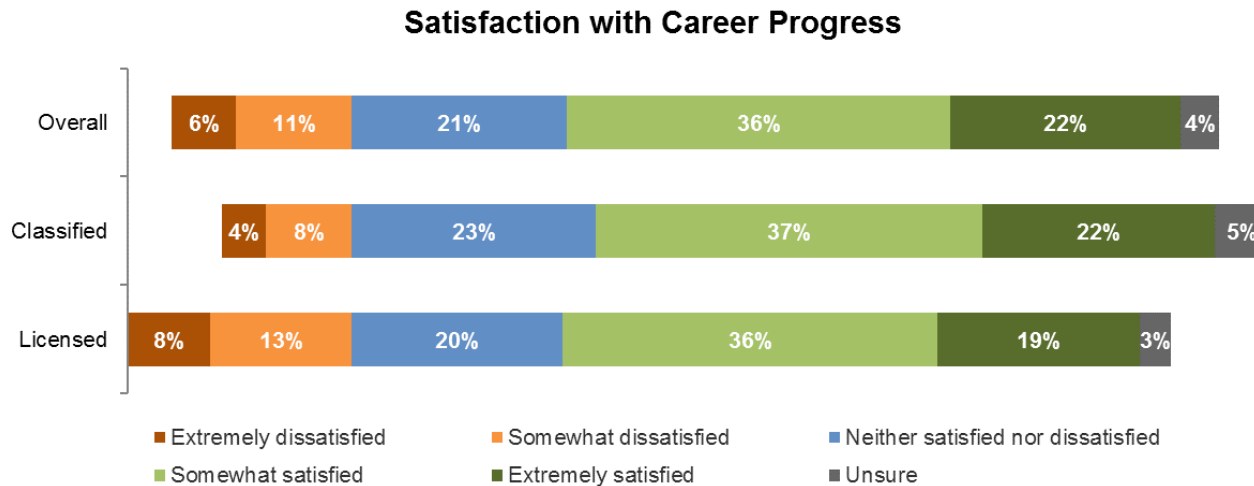
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# Most employees feel some degree of control over their career



- The vast majority of employees for whom it is applicable feel like they have at least some control over both what they are teaching and how they are teaching.
- More than 90 percent of employees feel like they have at least some control over their career development. Employees who have worked in the District longer reported slightly less control. Also, licensed employees reported slightly less control. Pro/Admin/Tech employees and charter school employees reported more control over their career development.

# About half of employees are satisfied with their career progress over the past 12 months

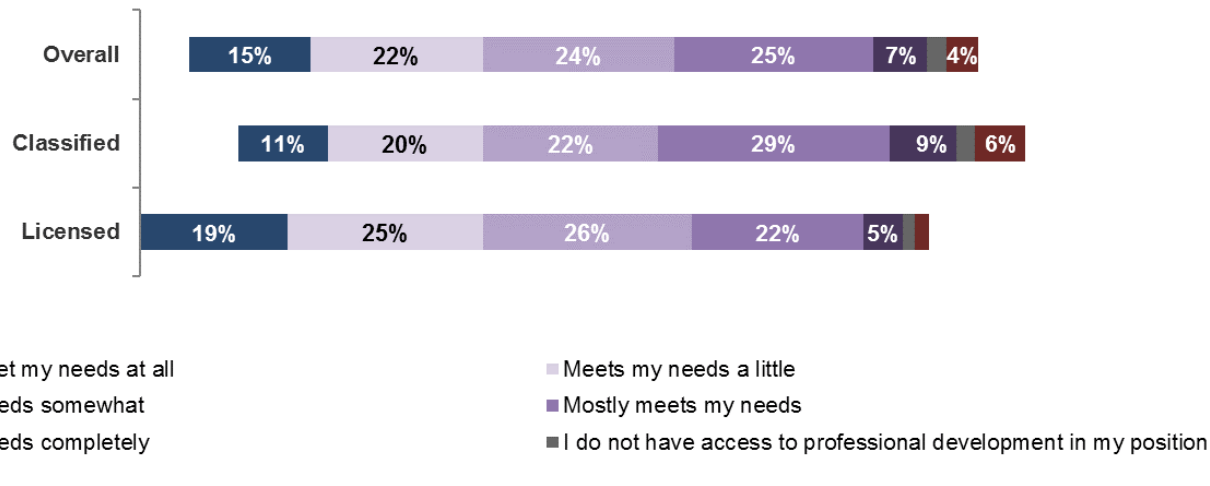


- ➔ Less than a fifth of employees reported being dissatisfied with their progress. Employees who have worked in the District longer are more dissatisfied with their progress. Similarly, licensed employees are also less satisfied with their progress. Charter school employees are more satisfied.



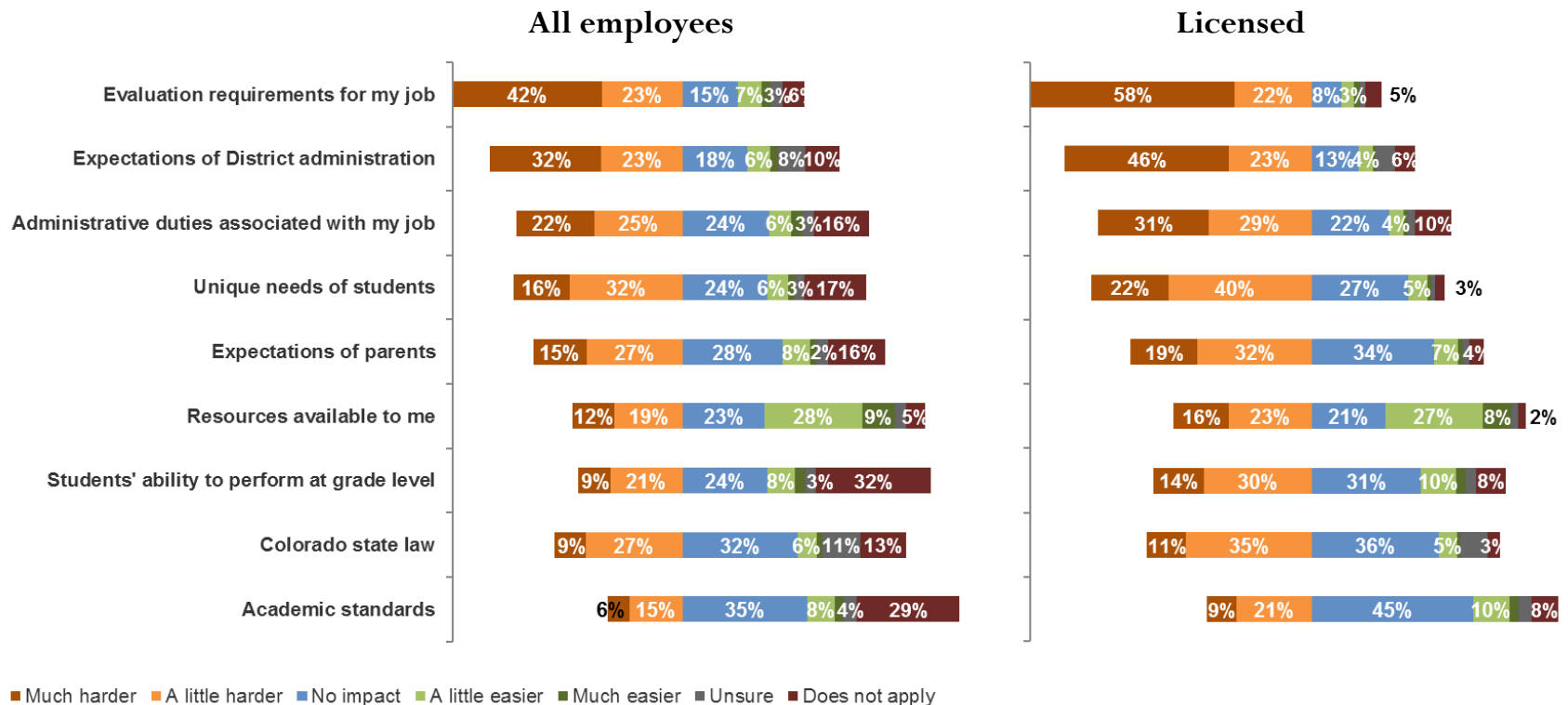
# The needs of most employees are met at least a little by current professional development offerings

Ability of Professional Development to Meet Needs

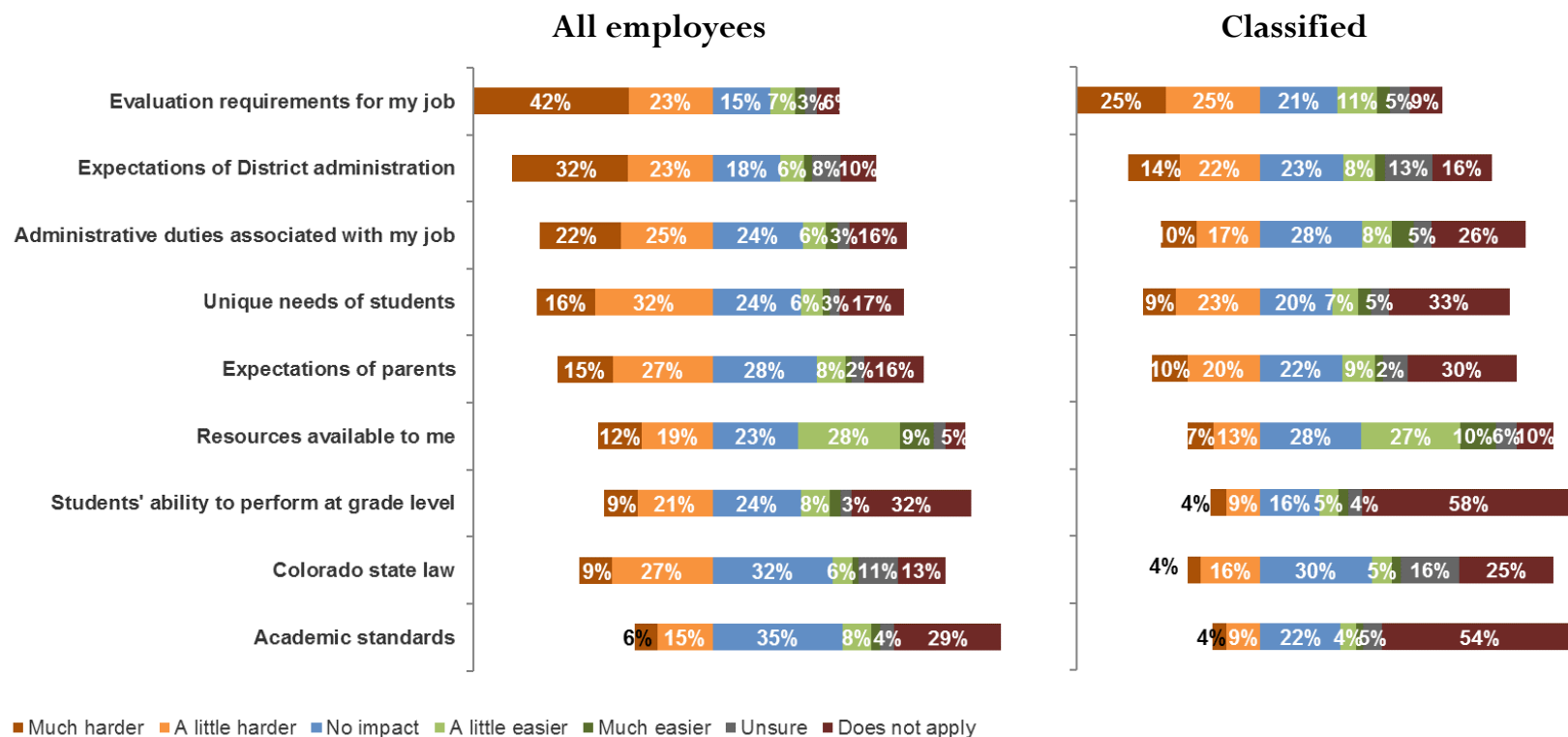


- Employees who have worked in the District longer are more likely to report that the available professional development does not meet their needs. Similarly, licensed employees are also more likely to report that the available professional development does not meet their needs.

# There are several factors that make employees' jobs harder



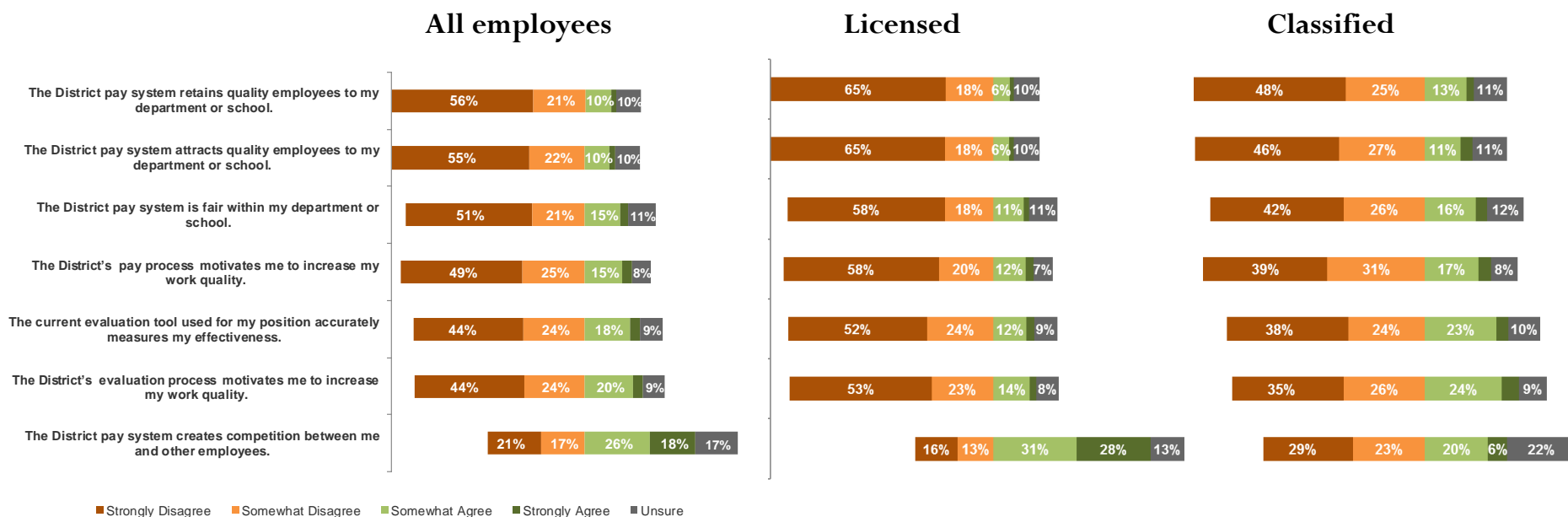
# There are several factors that make employees' jobs harder



# There are several factors that make employees' jobs harder

- Employees feel that several factors outside of District control have made their jobs harder.
  - > More than 40 percent of those for whom it is applicable said that students' ability to perform at grade level made their job harder.
  - > More than half of employees for whom it is applicable believe that the unique needs of students made their job harder.
  - > Half of those for whom it is applicable said that parents' expectations made their job harder. Employees who have worked for the District longer are more likely to believe this made their job harder.
  - > Roughly a third of employees for whom it is applicable believe that Colorado state law made their job harder, and a third believe it had no impact on their job. For licensed employees, slightly more believe that it made their job harder compared to the percent who think it had no impact. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the more strongly they believe that it made their job harder.
- Employees often feel that several factors potentially under District control made their jobs harder.
  - > More than half of employees reported that administrative duties associated with their job made it harder. The longer employees have worked for the District, the larger negative impact they believe these duties have on their job. Licensed employees are much more likely to report that administrative tasks made their job much harder.
  - > More than half of employees believe that expectations of the District administration made their job harder. Employees who have worked for the District longer and licensed employees are more likely to believe this made their job harder.
  - > Roughly a third of employees reported that the resources available to them made their job easier, and a third said it made their job harder. Licensed employees are more likely than classified employees to say that it made their job harder. Charter school employees are more likely to say that the resources made their job easier.
  - > Most employees for whom it is applicable reported that academic standards had no impact on their job. About a third of licensed employees reported that academic standards made their job harder.
  - > Two thirds of employees believe that the evaluation requirements of their job made their job harder. The longer that employees have worked in the District, the more strongly they believe this. Licensed employees and Pro/Tech/Admin employees are more likely to believe that it made their job harder, compared to classified employees.

# Many employees are somewhat negative about the evaluation tool and the pay process

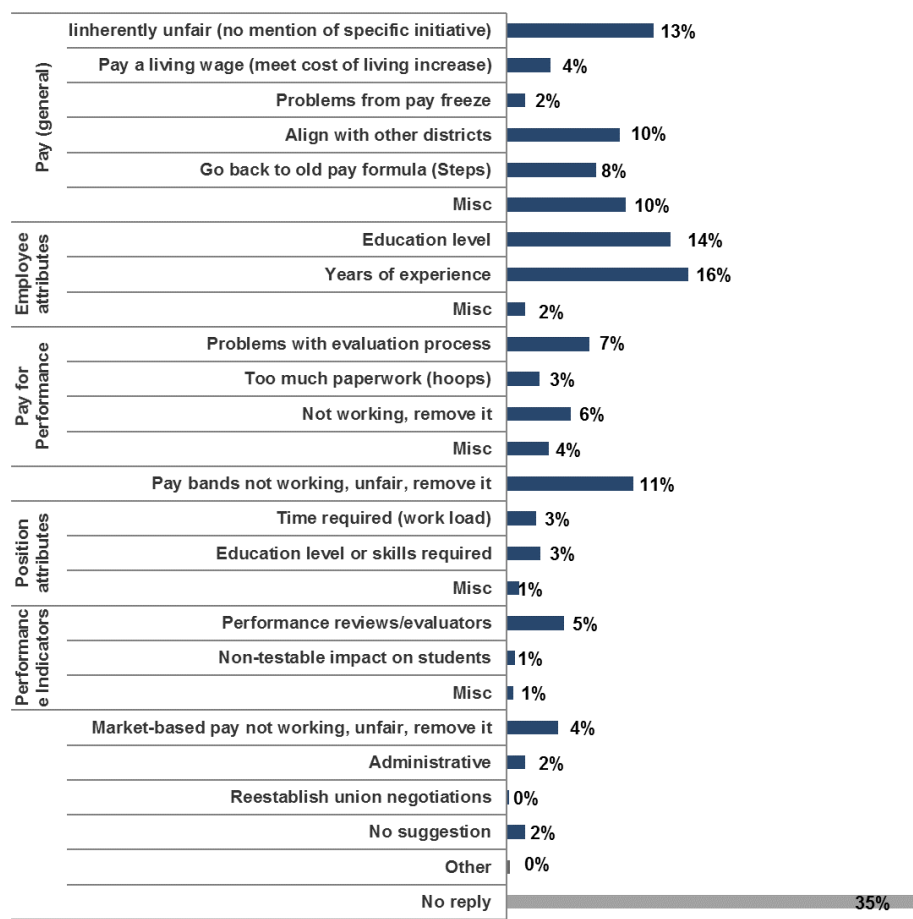


# Employees do not think that the evaluation tool or the pay system have a good impact on employees

- Employees do not think that the evaluation tool is motivating or accurate.
  - > About two thirds of employees do not agree that the current evaluation tool used for their position accurately measures their effectiveness. Employees who have worked in the District 5 years or more are more likely to strongly disagree. Licensed employees are more likely to strongly disagree compared to classified employees, and classified employees are more likely to strongly disagree compared to Pro/Tech/Admin employees.
  - > About two thirds of employees do not agree that the District's evaluation process motivates them to increase their work quality. The longer employees have worked in the District, the more likely they are to strongly disagree. Licensed employees are most likely to disagree.
- Similarly, employees do not think that the pay system is having many positive impacts.
  - > More than 40 percent of employees believe that the District pay system creates competition between them and other employees. Employees who have worked in the District for less than 5 years are more likely to be unsure of whether this creates competition. Those who have worked in the District for five years or more are more likely to believe that it creates competition. Licensed employees are the most likely to believe that it creates competition, while classified employees are more likely than other employees to be unsure.
  - > Three quarters of employees do not believe that the District pay system attracts quality employees to their department or school. The longer employees have worked in the District the less likely they are to believe that it attracts quality employees, while employees who have worked there for less than 5 years are more unsure. Licensed employees are less likely to believe this than other employees.
  - > Similarly, more than three quarters of employees do not believe that the District pay system retains quality employees in their department or school. The longer employees have worked in the District the less likely they are to believe that it retains quality employees, while employees who have worked there for less than 5 years are more unsure. Licensed employees are less likely to believe this than other employees.
  - > Less than a fifth of employees believe that the District pay system is fair within their department or school. The longer employees have worked in the District the less likely they are to believe that it is fair, while employees who have worked there for less than 5 years are more unsure. Licensed employees are less likely to believe this than other employees.
  - > A fifth of employees believe that the District's pay process motivates them to increase their work quality. The longer employees have worked in the District the less likely they are to believe that it motivates them, while employees who have worked there for less than 5 years are more unsure. Licensed employees are less likely to believe this than other employees.

# To make pay fair, employees suggested focusing on employee attributes and removing pay bands

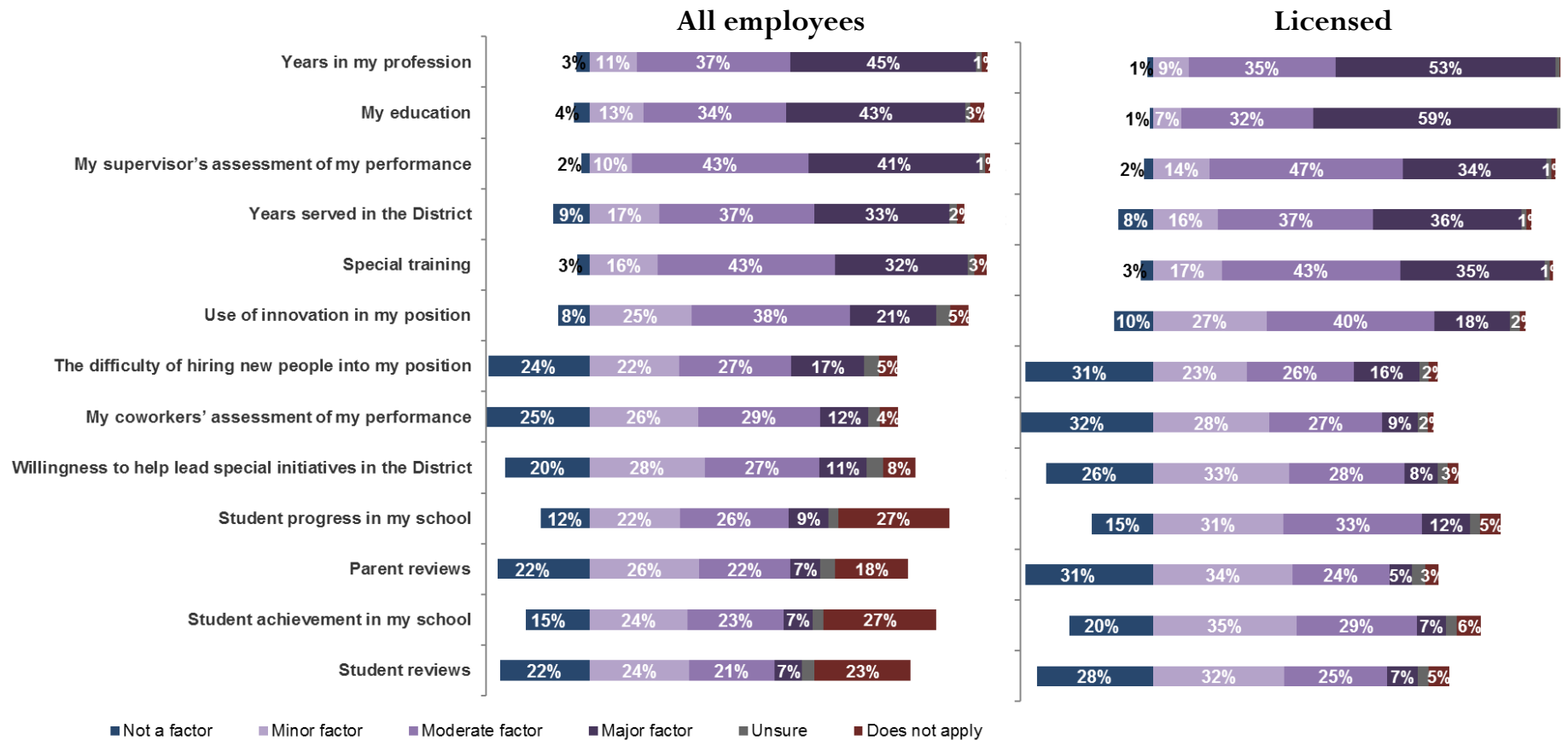
Recommendations for Making Pay System Fair



- Several employees suggested focusing more on employee attributes, such as education and tenure.
- Several employees feel that the pay bands are not working.
- Other common suggestions for making the pay system fair include aligning with other districts or going back to old formula. Some employees feel like any pay system is inherently unfair.
- *See the accompanying data file for verbatim responses.*

# More licensed employees rule out factors as a basis for compensation

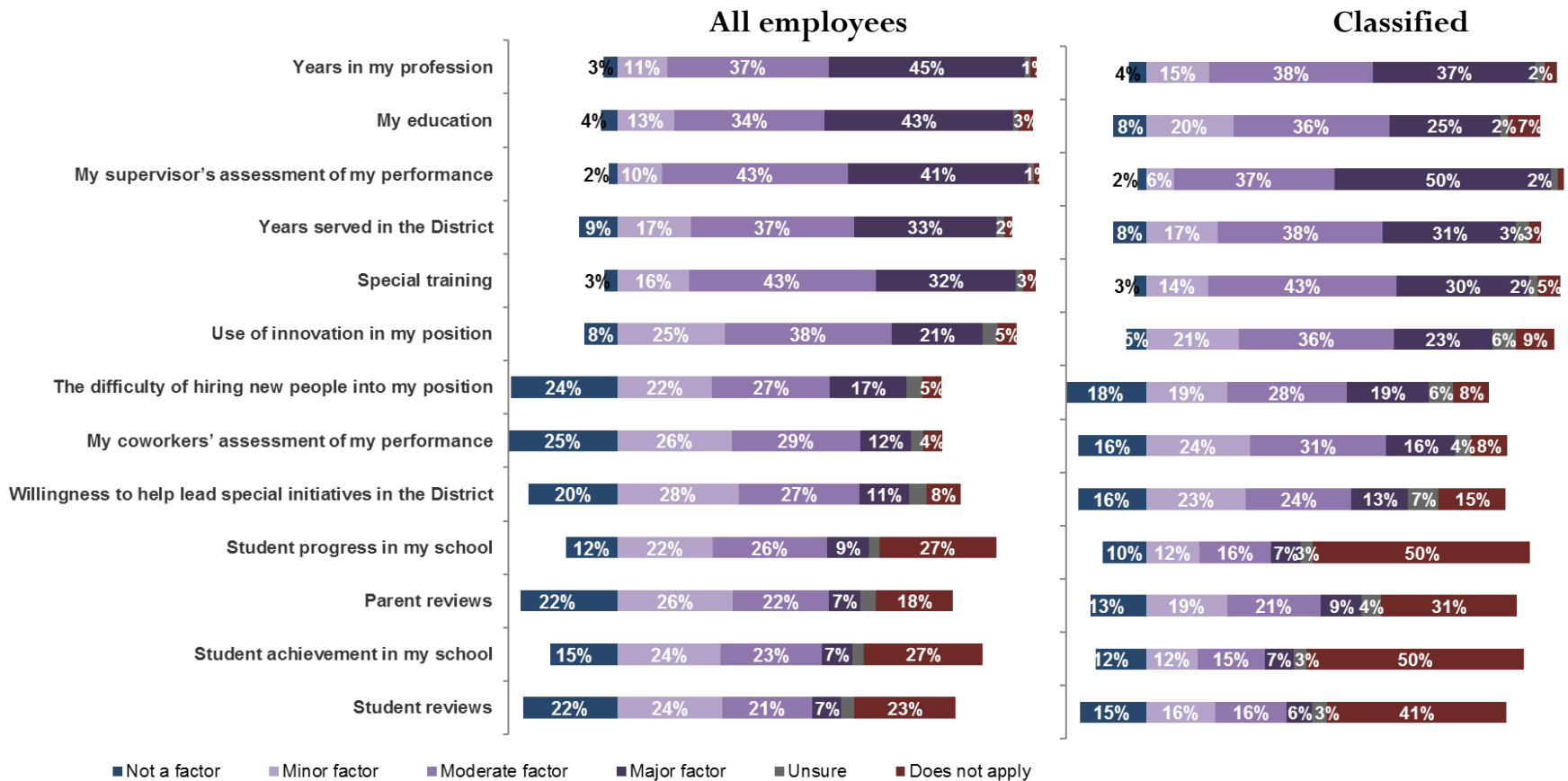
## Factors to Base Compensation On





# Most employees, though, agree on the relative importance of different factors for compensation

## Factors to Base Compensation On

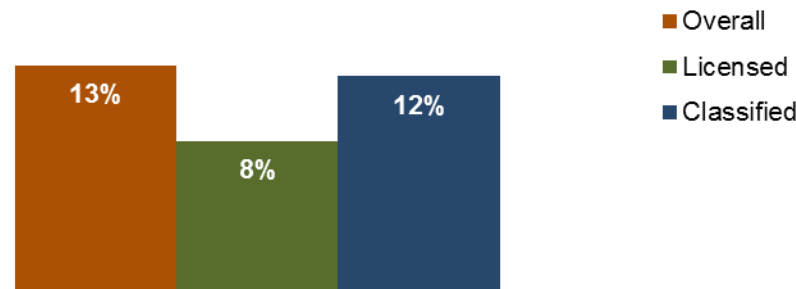


# Employees generally think their experience and education are more important for compensation

- ➔ Tenure and education are considered key factors on which to base compensation.
  - > Overall employees believe that tenure, both overall and in the District, their training and education, and their supervisor's assessment of their performance are the most important factors when determining compensation.
  - > The longer that employees have worked in the District, the more important they think years served in the District should be in determining compensation. Pro/Admin/Tech employees believe this is less important.
  - > The longer that employees have worked in the District, the more important they think years served in their profession should be in determining compensation. Licensed employees are more likely to believe that this is important.
  - > Licensed employees think that their education is more important than Pro/Tech/Admin, who think it is more important than classified employees. Licensed employees also are more likely to believe that special training is important.
- ➔ A quarter of employees do not think that the difficulty of hiring people into their position should factor into compensation. Licensed employees are less likely to believe that this should be a factor. The longer licensed and Pro/Tech/Admin employees have worked in the District, the less likely they are to believe that this should be a factor. For classified employees, they are more likely to believe that this should be a factor if they have worked in the District for a few years. Charter school employees are more likely to believe that this should be a factor.
- ➔ Classified employees think that their supervisor's assessment is more important than Pro/Tech/Admin, who think it is more important than licensed employees. They also are more likely to believe that their coworkers assessment is important.
- ➔ Licensed employees are less likely to think that willingness to help lead District special initiatives is important.
- ➔ Charter school employees are more likely to think that student progress and achievement at their school should be a factor.

# More than 80 percent of employees do not know how to negotiate for their pay if they wanted to

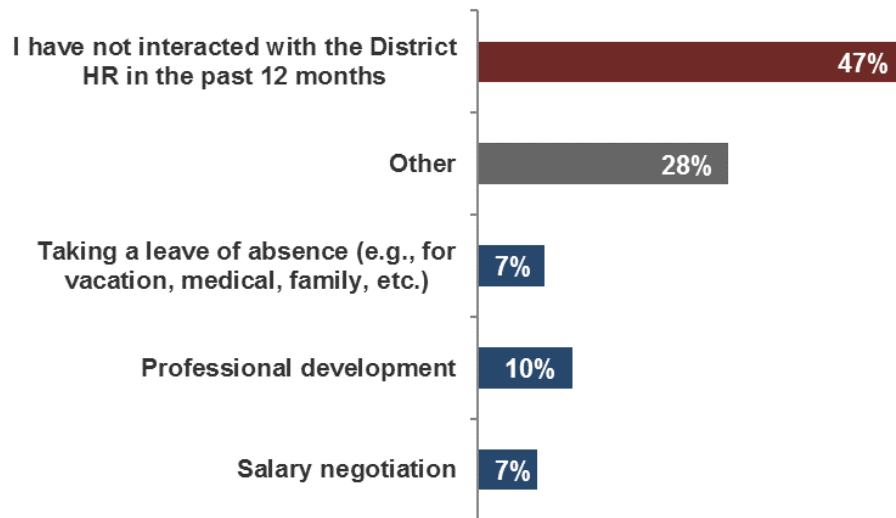
## Know How to Negotiate Pay



- Pro/Tech/Admin employees are more likely to know how to, followed by classified employees. Licensed employees are the least likely to know.

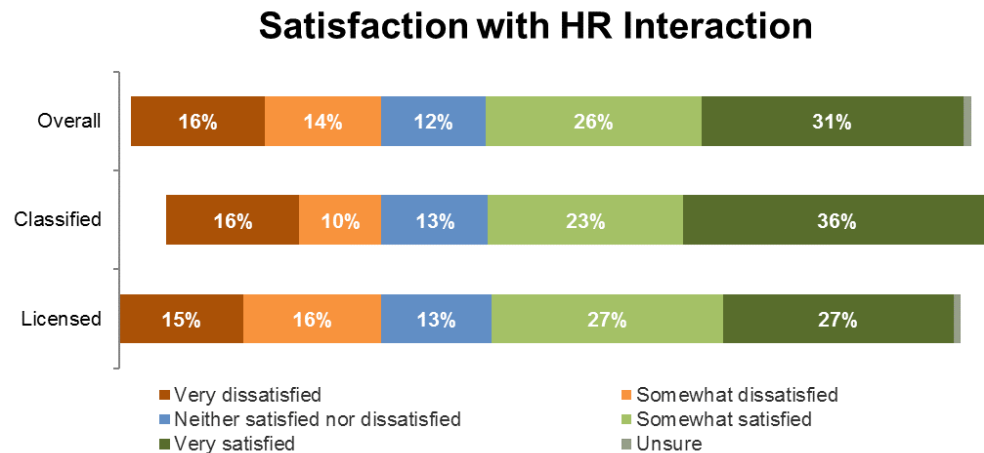
# Almost half of employees have not interacted with District HR in the past 12 months

## Reason for Contacting HR



- Pro/Tech/Admin employees are more likely than other employees to have interacted with them.
- Other reasons for contacting HR in the past 12 months include the hiring process, questions about benefits, and questions about pay.

# Slightly more than half of those who have interacted with HR are satisfied with the interaction



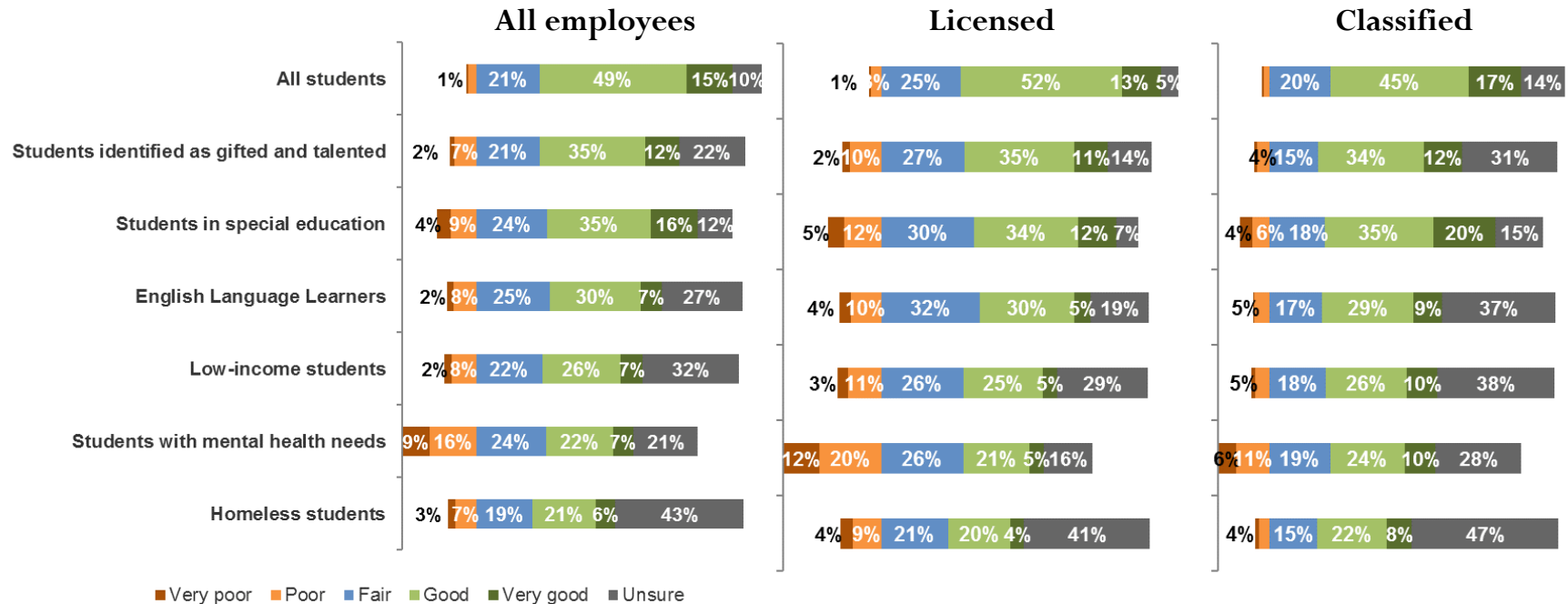
- ➔ Classified employees are more satisfied with their most recent interaction than licensed or Pro/Tech/Admin employees.

# Students and District Initiatives

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# Two thirds of employees believe the District is serving all students well

How Well the District Serves Students



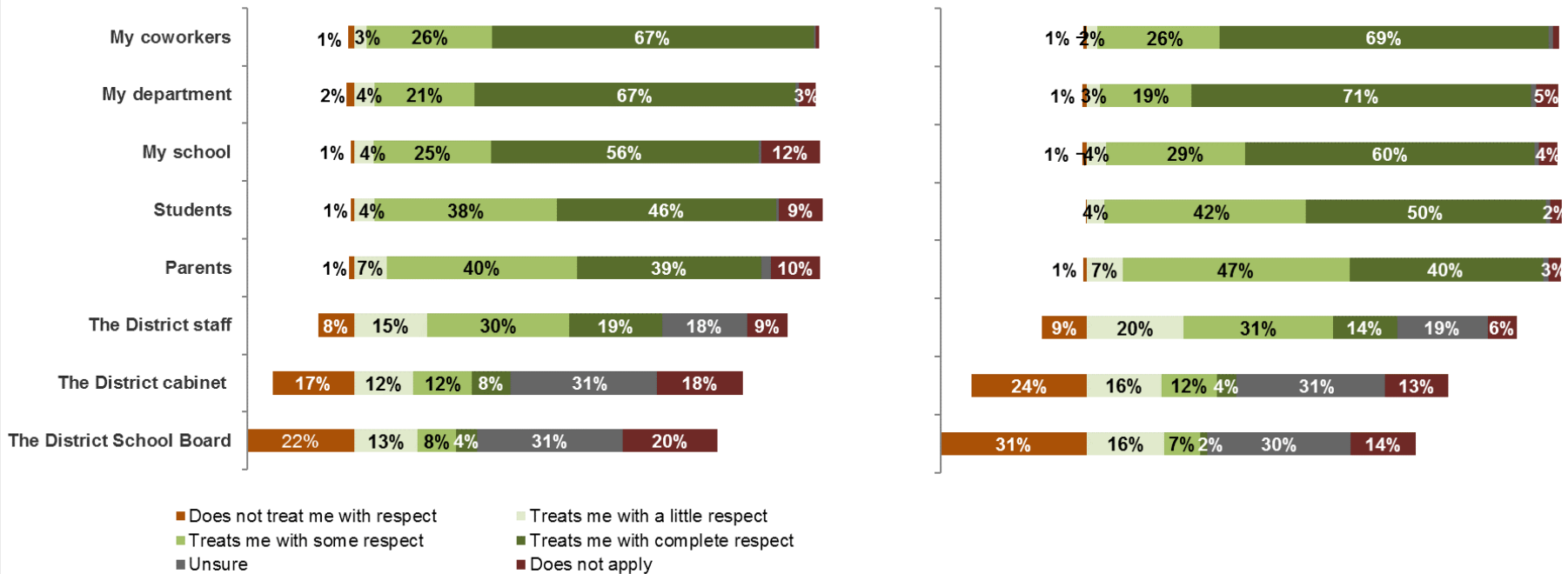
- ➔ Newer employees, classified and Pro/Tech/Admin employees, and charter school employees are less sure of how well the District is serving students overall and specific groups of students.
- ➔ Employees are most unsure of how well the District is serving homeless and low-income students.

# Employees generally feel respected by their coworkers

## Treated With Respect By...

### All Employee

### Licensed



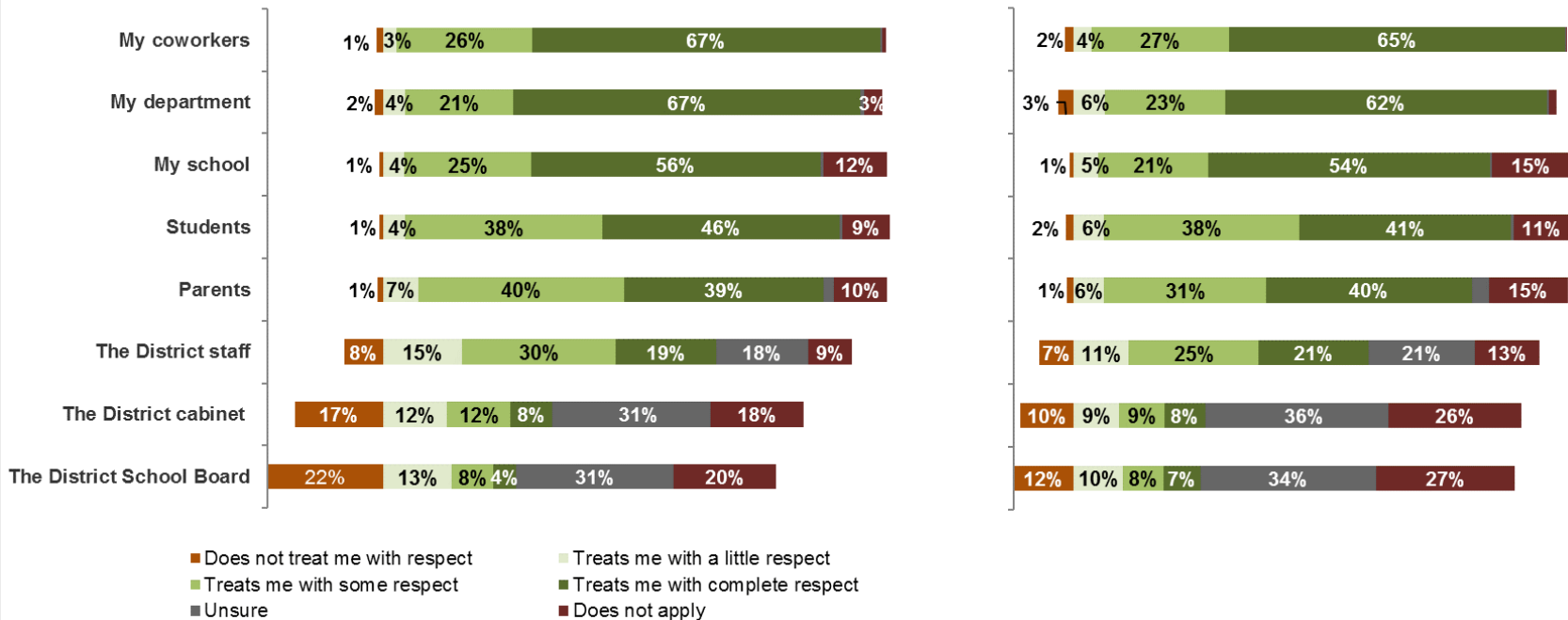


# Employees feel uncertain whether they are respected by District administration

## Treated With Respect By...

### All Employee

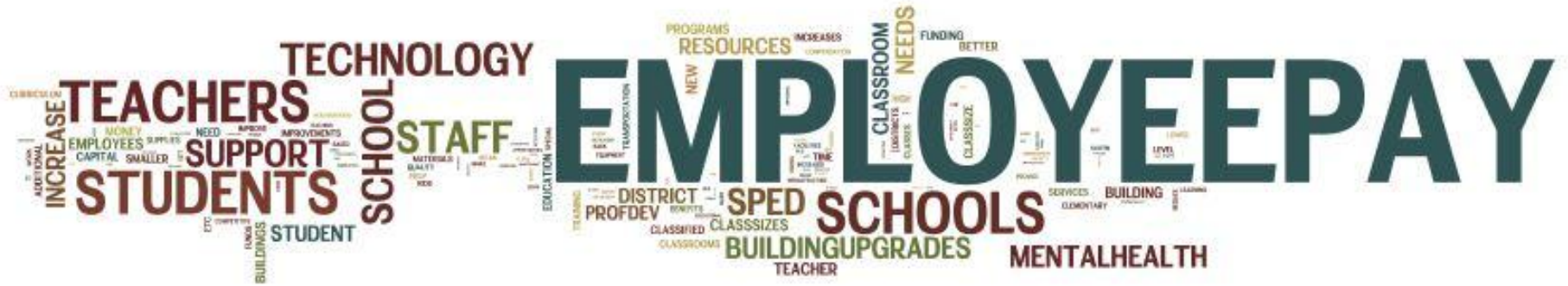
### Classified



# Employees generally feel respected by people they work with or serve in their job

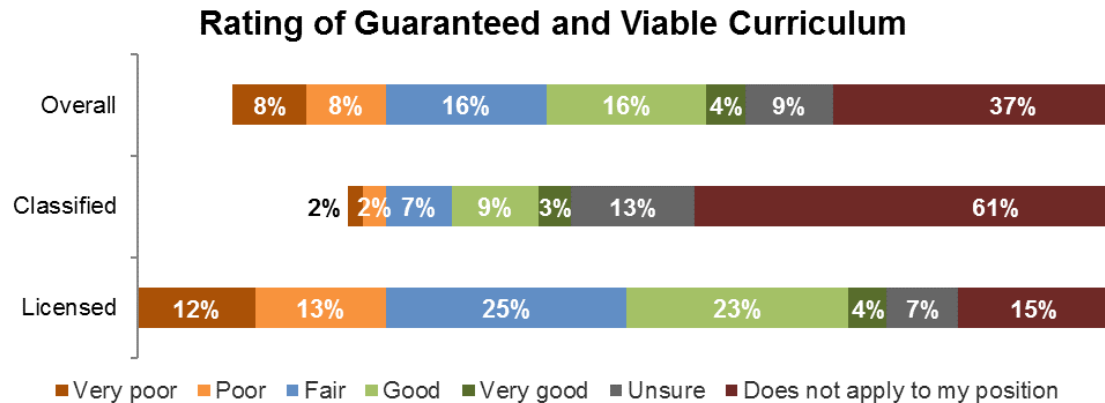
- However, employees are the least likely to feel respected or to know whether they are respected by the District School Board and the District cabinet.
- Charter school employees feel more respected by their schools.
- Employees who have worked in the District for shorter amounts of time are less sure of whether the District School Board, cabinet, and staff treats them with respect. The longer that employees have worked for the District, however, the less unsure they are and the more they feel that the Board, cabinet, and staff do not respect them.

Increasing salaries is a typical suggestion for how to use any additional funds



- Increasing employee pay is a common suggestion. Several employees also suggested funding for professional development.
- Building upgrades and maintenance, along with funding for new buildings are common suggestions.
- Several employees suggested spending extra funding on technology and other classroom resources.
- Many employees suggested focusing extra funding on students. Many noted a need for more mental health resources, special education resources, and hiring more staff in order to reduce class size.

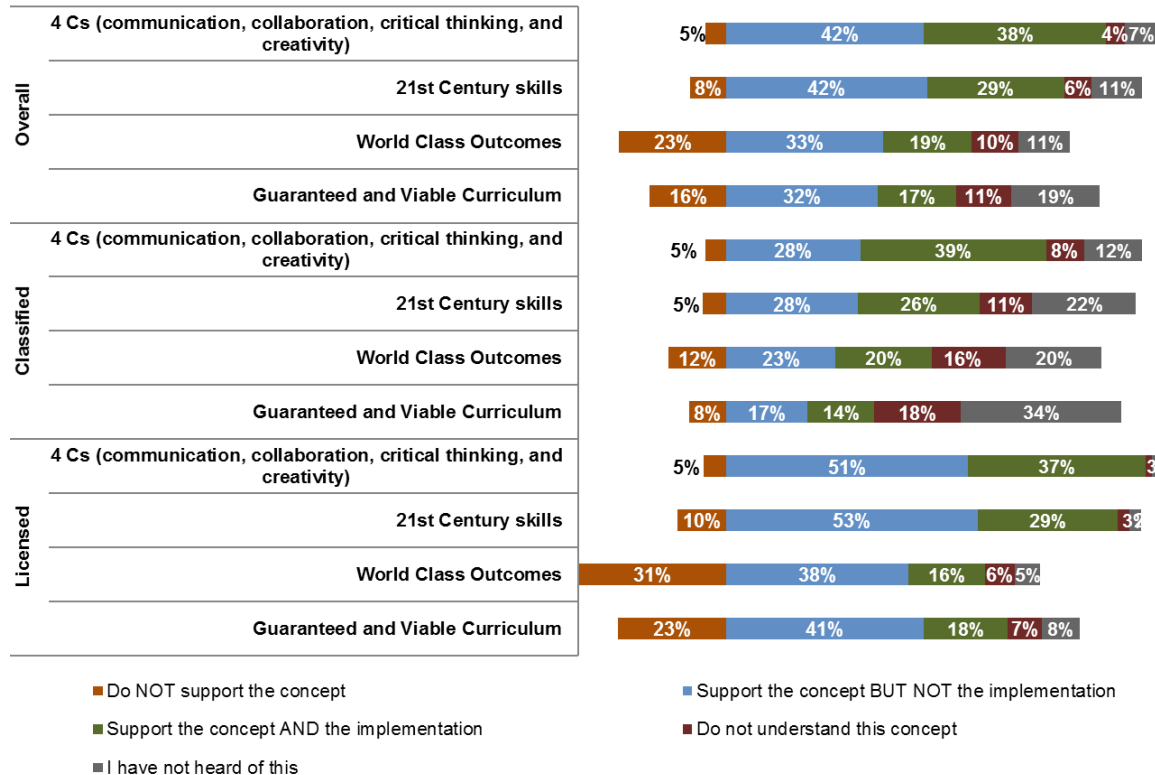
# A third of employees for whom it is applicable rated the curriculum as good or very good



- A quarter of employees for whom it is applicable rated the Guaranteed and Viable Curriculum as poor or very poor.

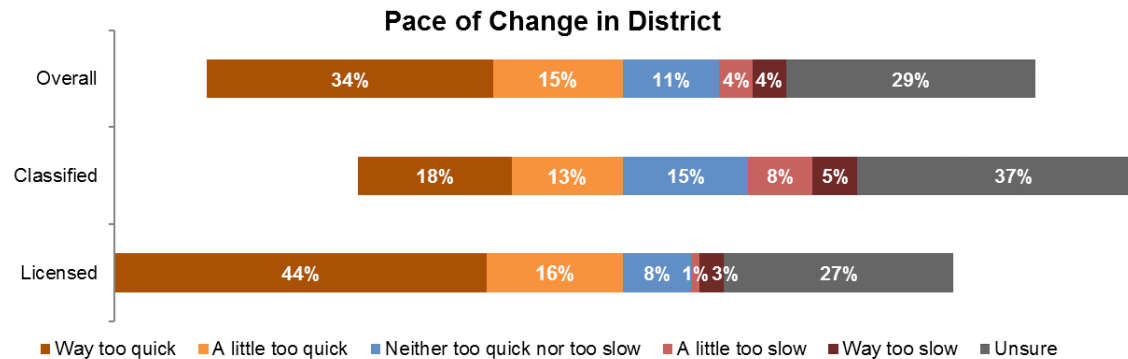
# There is generally support for District initiatives, although support of the implementation is weaker

Support for District Initiative



- ➔ There is the most support for the 4C's and 21<sup>st</sup> century skills.
- ➔ Classified employees, newer employees, and charter school employees are less likely to have heard of any of these initiatives.
- ➔ Among licensed employees, those who have worked in the District for 5 years or longer are less likely to support the concept for the Guaranteed and Viable Curriculum, 21<sup>st</sup> century skills, and World Class Outcomes. They are more likely to support the concept but not the implementation of all four initiatives.

# Employees who have worked in the District longer are more likely to feel that changes have been too quick



- ➔ Employees who have worked for the District for a shorter amount of time are more unsure about the pace of change.
- ➔ Licensed and Pro/Tech/Admin employees are more likely to feel that the pace of change has been too quick. Classified employees are more unsure, followed by licensed employees.
- ➔ Charter school employees are more likely to be unsure about the pace of change.



# Demographics

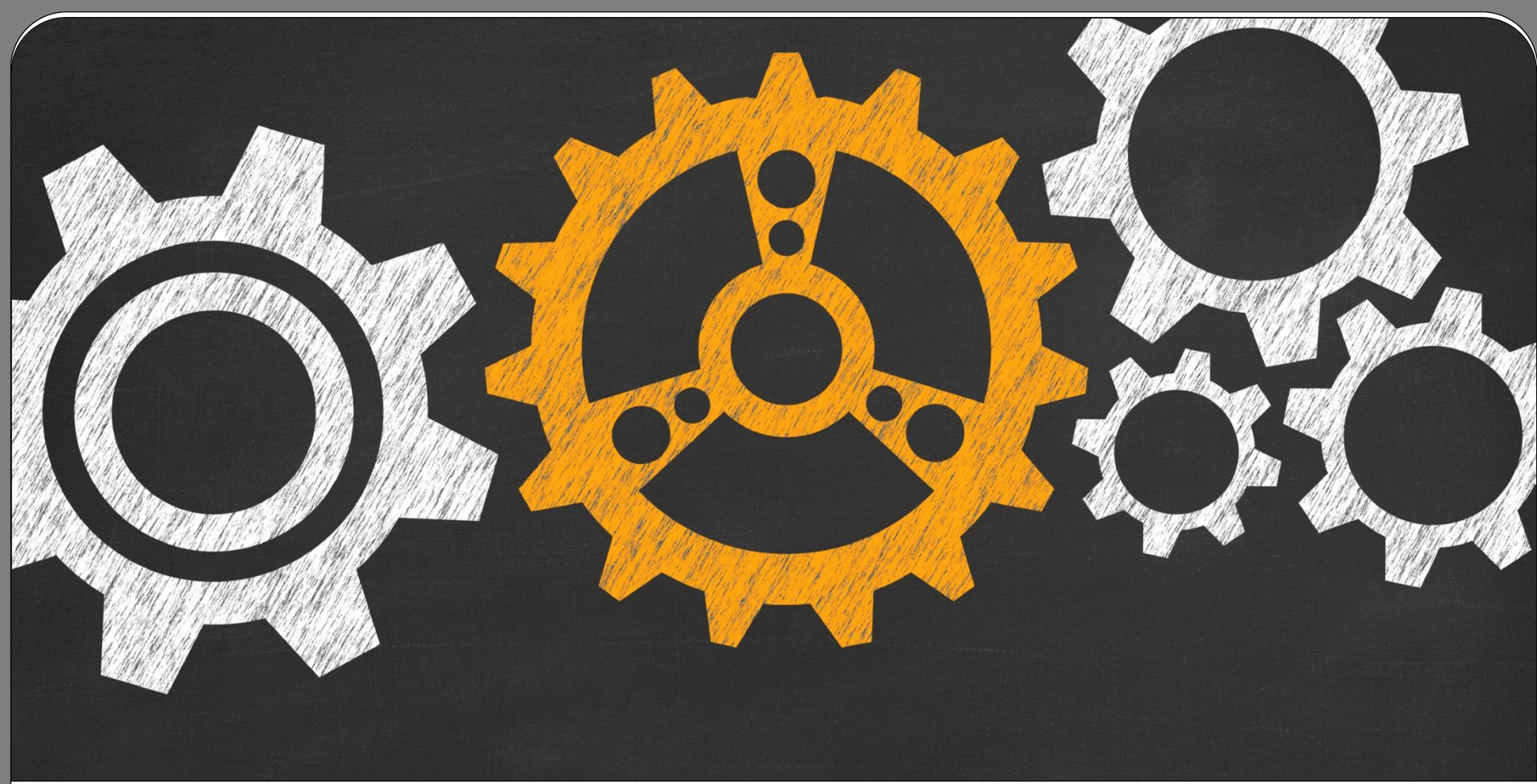
Unweighted Raw Data

# Demographics

These data represent raw responses. See the next section for a discussion of statistical weightings.

	<i>Total</i>	Job Type		
		Licensed	Classified	Pro/Tech/Admin
<i>Base</i>	<i>3204</i>	<i>1770</i>	<i>1112</i>	<i>319</i>
Job Type				
Licensed	55%	100%	-	-
Classified	35%	-	100%	-
Administrative	5%	-	-	53%
Professional	4%	-	-	42%
Technical	1%	-	-	5%
Location				
No reply	0%	-	-	-
Charter	3%	3%	2%	4%
Traditional Public	76%	88%	67%	43%
Other	21%	10%	31%	53%
Tenure				
Less than a year	9%	7%	13%	7%
1 to 4 years	28%	26%	30%	30%
5 to 9 years	18%	17%	21%	18%
10 to 14 years	21%	22%	19%	23%
15 to 19 years	14%	16%	12%	14%
20+ years	10%	13%	6%	9%





# Appendix

Research Methodology • Additional Reference

# Methodology

- Research mode & sampling
  - > Online survey via list provided by Douglas County School District.
- Survey instrument
  - > The survey was designed by Corona Insights.
  - > The survey was approximately 15 minutes in length.
- Execution
  - > Surveys were completed between November 22<sup>nd</sup> and December 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016.
  - > Corona Insights sent an email invitation and two reminder emails (the reminder only went to customers who had not yet completed the survey). Access to the survey was controlled via unique login information to prevent more than one survey from employee.
  - > 3,204 total surveys are included in this analysis after data cleaning, including 66 partial responses that were reviewed and considered sufficient to include in the final dataset. After removing bounced emails, this represents a 31.4% response rate (AAPOR RR3).
  - > Because certain populations may be more likely to respond to a survey, we needed to weight the data in order to make the survey sample representative of the overall population of employees. The survey sample differed somewhat from the population in tenure of employee, type of employee, and location of employee. Thus, data were weighted by tenure of employee (0-4 years, 5-14 years, 15+ years), type of employee (licensed vs. classified/pro/tech/admin), and location of employee (charter school, traditional public school, other type of location). Weights ranged from 0.52 to 6.0.

# Cognitive Testing

- ➔ After the initial design of the survey, Corona conducted a series of cognitive testing interviews to pre-test the survey with 10 employees. Employees were asked to take a draft of the survey and then discuss the survey with a Corona interviewer. The goals of the interviews were as follows:
  - > Ensure questions were asked in a clear, answerable manner
  - > Ensure questions were asked in a neutral, unbiased manner
  - > Ensure that the survey was not missing expected questions
- ➔ As a result of the cognitive testing interviews, the final survey included edits to wording, response options, question structure, and addition/deletion of questions.
- ➔ All interviews were conducted in-person in October and November 2016.
- ➔ Cognitive testing participants were recruited via a random list of all DCSD employees.
- ➔ General characteristics of the participants from the interviews are summarized in the chart below.

Gender	Employee Type	Length of Time Working in DCSD
Male: 2 Female: 8	Licensed: 5 Classified: 5	0-5 years: 4 6-10 years: 1 11+ years: 5

# Segments

- ➔ The data were segmented with the following variables:
  - > Tenure: less than a year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-19 years, 20+ years
  - > Job type: Licensed, classified, Pro/Tech/Admin
  - > Location: Charter school, Traditional Public school, Other (Alternative school or non school location)
  
- ➔ Full results of the survey broken out by each of these variables are included in an accompanying data file.

# About Corona Insights

Our founder named the company Corona because the word means “light.” It’s the knowledge that surrounds and illuminates an issue; exactly what we provide. Our firm’s mission is to provide accurate and unbiased information and counsel to decision makers. We provide market research, evaluation, and strategic consulting for organizations both small and large.

*Learn more at [www.CoronaInsights.com](http://www.CoronaInsights.com)*

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