LEARNING ABOUT NEW FORMS OF TEACHER COMPENSATION

A DAY FOR SUPERINTENDENTS, SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS, AND TEACHER ORGANIZATION LEADERS

> Susanna Loeb Stanford University & PACE

TODAY

Many systems

- Denver
- Minneapolis
- New York City
- Texas Teacher Advancement Program
- Austin
- San Francisco

Many alternatives – both in goals and approaches

- Skill development
- Difficult-to-staff schools
- Difficult-to-staff subjects
- Student test performance
- Teacher-level, School-level

BEHIND ALL THIS STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

- Can't say for sure what the best approach is
 - Little research
 - Context determines goals and opportunities (TNTP examples)
 - No single element is key
- Aim to be strategic so as to improve instruction
 - Articulating goals
 - Making use of opportunities
 - Making use of information

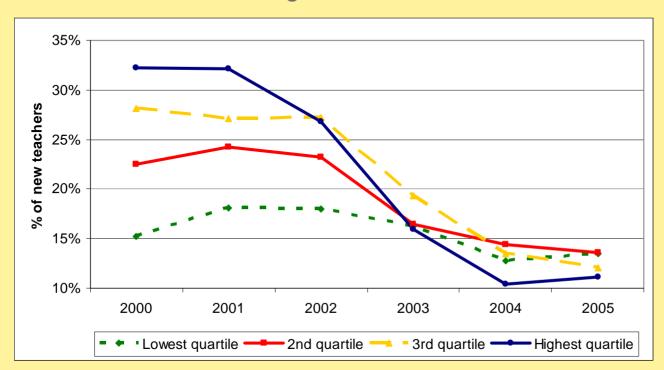
CLEAR THAT TEACHERS MATTER

- Teachers and peers <u>are</u> schooling for students
- Teachers differ in the learning of their students as measured by standardized tests
- We can observe good teaching

ALSO CLEAR THAT HUMAN RESOURCE POLICY MATTERS

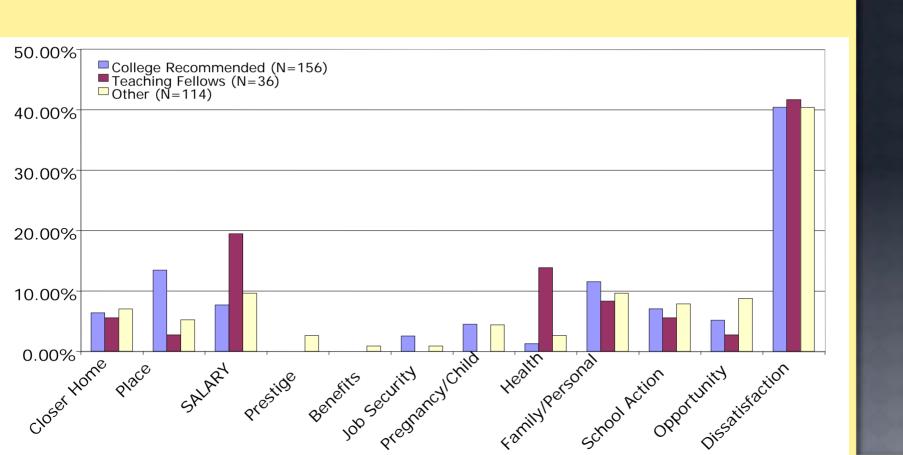
Example: NYC 2000-2003

- 2000 NYS Regents created alternative certification routes
- 2000 NYC DOE created its first cohort of Teaching Fellows
- 2001 NCLB Required teachers to be fully State-certified,
- 2003 NYS Regents eliminated temporary licenses
- NYC increased starting salaries from \$33,186 to \$39,000

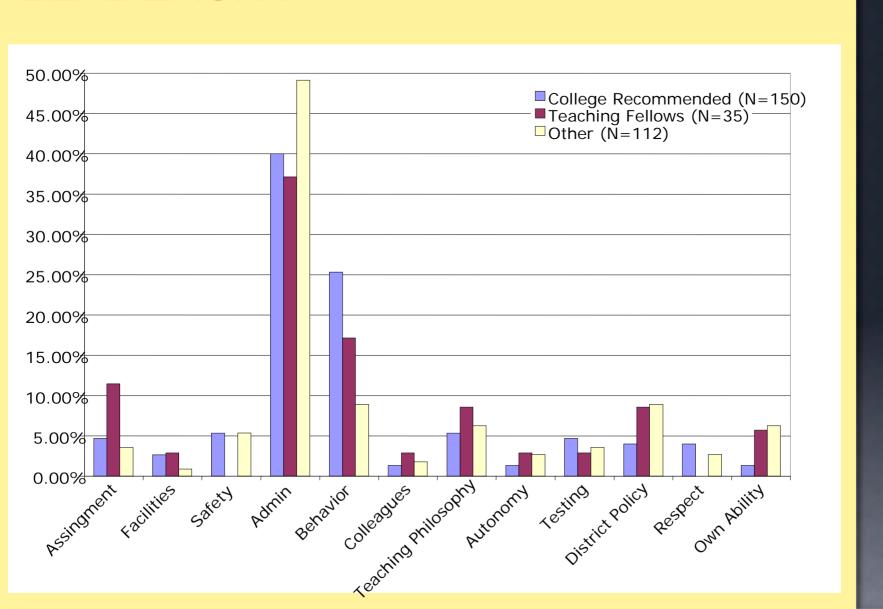


MONEY ISN'T EVERYTHING

 For example, money is not the main reason teachers leave

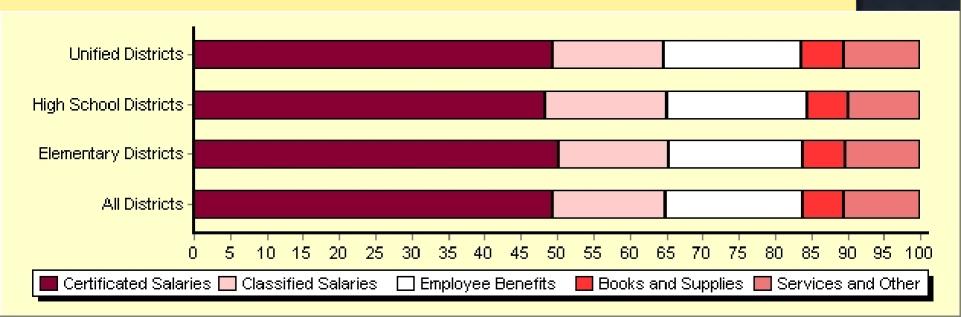


WHEN WE LOOK WITHIN SCHOOLS... LEADERSHIP



BUT MONEY MATTERS

- Teachers respond to monetary incentives
 - More individuals seek teaching positions when salaries are higher
- Labor is by far the largest expense
 - here general fund expenditures in California



MONEY IS ALSO A RELATIVELY SIMPLE POLICY LEVER TO SUPPLEMENT MORE NUANCED APPROACHES

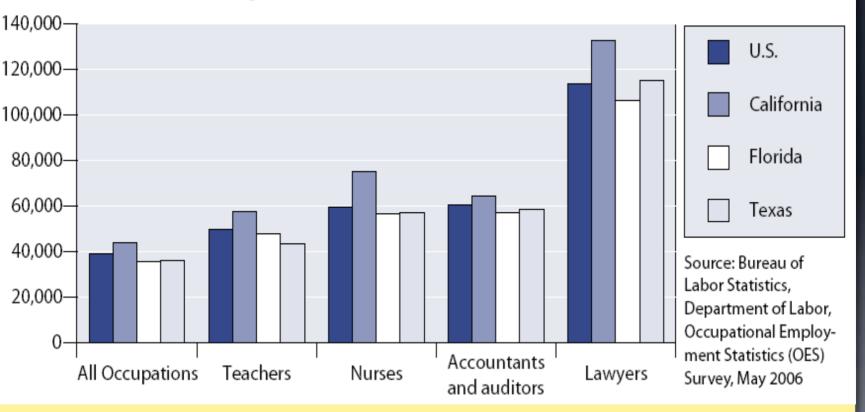
- Recruitment
- Selection
- Effective assignment
 - individuals
 - work groups
 - student teachers
- Monitoring
- Promotion

Essential but tricky

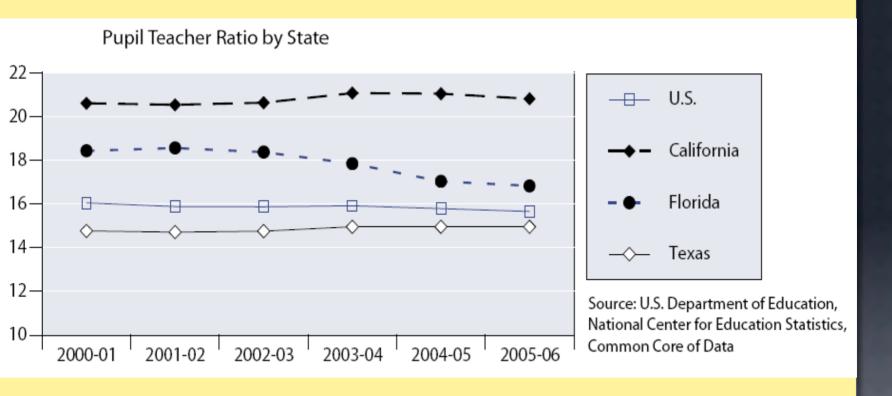
- Design choices
- Implementation
- Quality

CALIFORNIA – STRATEGIC USE OF DOLLARS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT DUE TO HIGH COST OF LABOR

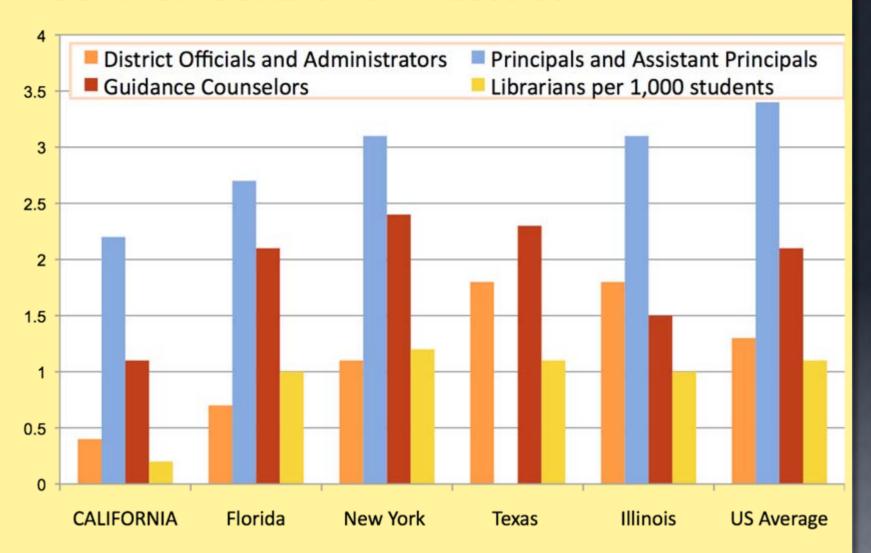
Mean Annual Wages



WHICH LEADS TO: FEWER TEACHERS PER STUDENT THAN OTHER STATES



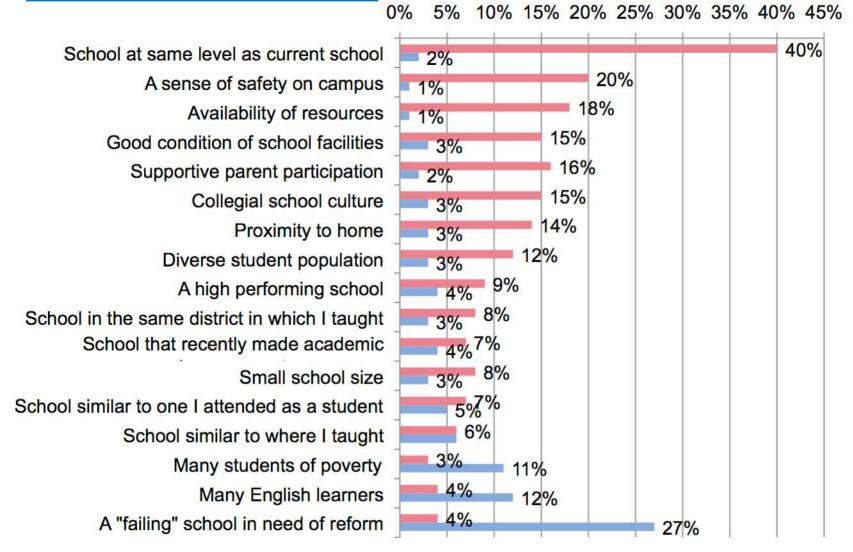
BUT NOT ONLY TEACHERS COMMON CORE OF DATA 2005-06



TEACHERS & ADMIN ARE ALREADY RESPONDING TO INCENTIVES

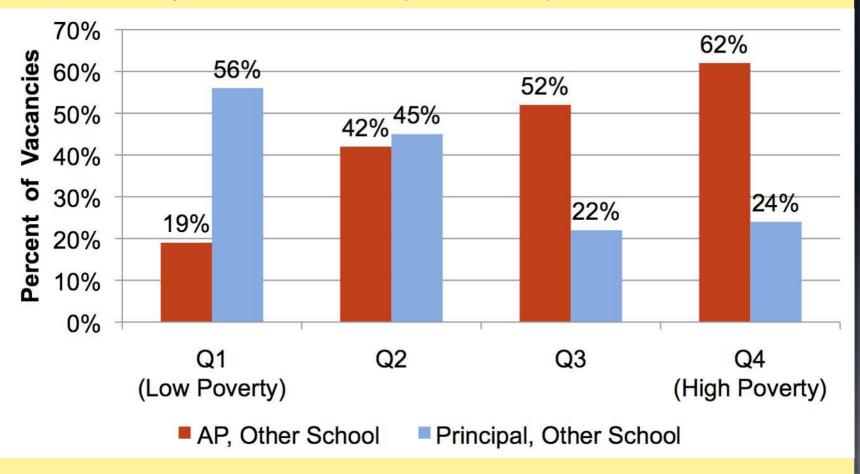
PRINCIPAL PREFERENCES

Percent of Respondents



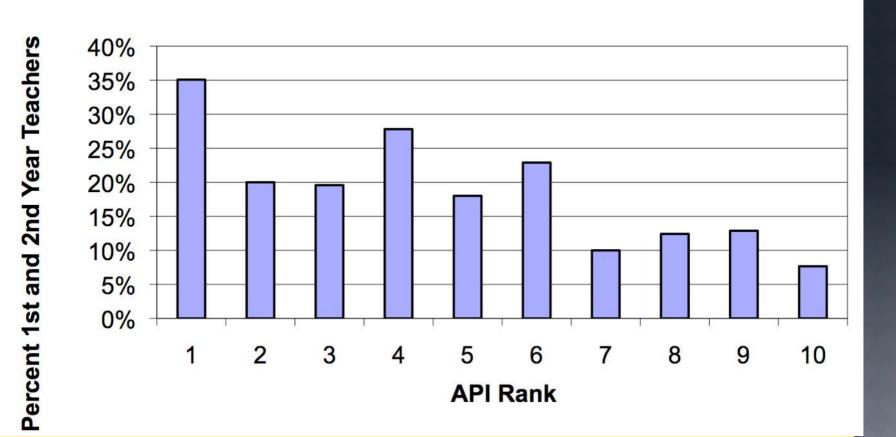
THESE INCENTIVES ARE LEADING TO SUB-OPTIMAL OUTCOMES

 For example: Prior Position of Those Filling Principal Vacancies (M-DCPS)

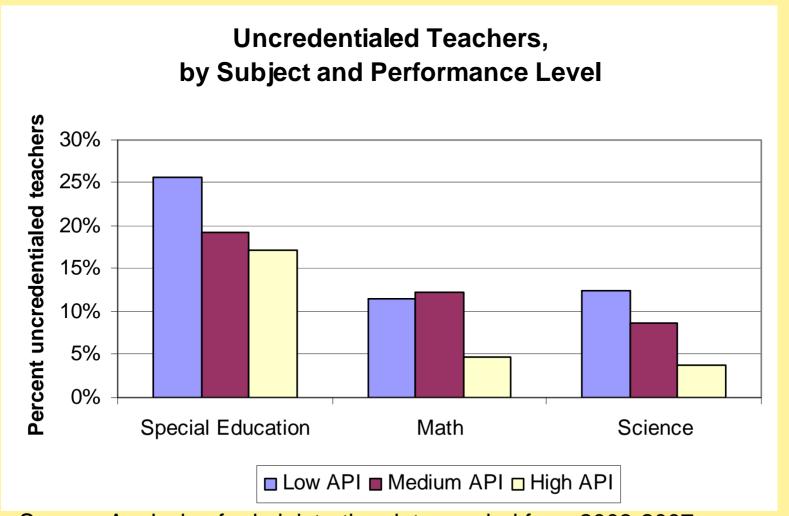


INEQUITIES IN THE TEACHER WORKFORCE WELL DOCUMENTED

Percent First and Second Year Teachers, by School Performance Level - SFUSD



LOW PERFORMING SCHOOLS HAVE MORE UN-CREDENTIALED TEACHERS IN HARD-TO-FILL SUBJECTS EVEN UNDER NCLB



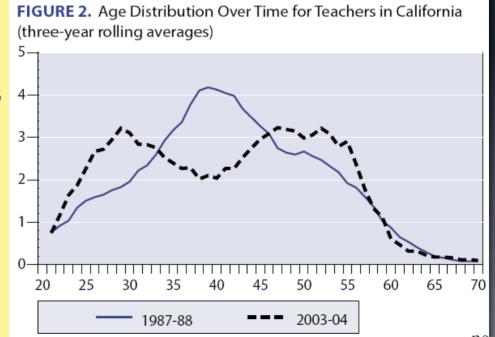
Source: Analysis of administrative data, pooled from 2003-2007.

ALTERNATIVE COMPENSATION

Realign incentives toward shared goals

Unusual Opportunities

- Examples to draw on
 - Show promises and difficulties
- Federal Incentives
- Economy
- Many new teachers



TODAY'S GOALS

- Highlight examples of strategic compensation
 - Aims
 - Processes of reforms
 - Reasons for choices reflected in reforms
 - Areas of difficulty
 - Areas of success
- Provide opportunity for California's education leaders to think about and discuss
 - Needs
 - Possible approaches
 - Potential for alternative compensation reforms
 - Next steps
- Our hope for the conference
 - facilitates the initiation / progression of strategic human resource policies
 - leads to productive <u>local</u> conversations

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