#### LEARNING ABOUT NEW FORMS OF TEACHER COMPENSATION A DAY FOR SUPERINTENDENTS, SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS, AND TEACHER ORGANIZATION LEADERS

Susanna Loeb Stanford University & PACE



#### 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

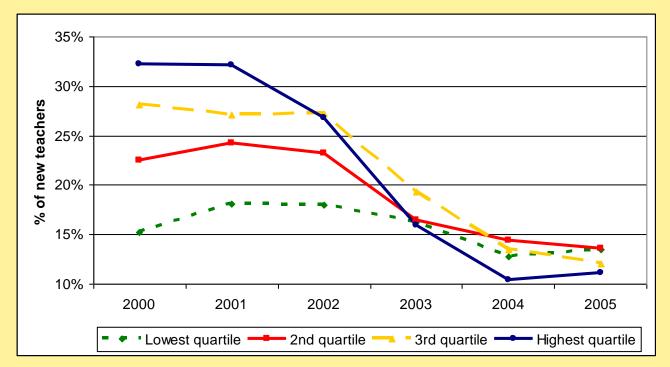
 Teachers differ in the learning of their students as measured by standardized tests

We can observe good teaching

### ALSO CLEAR THAT HUMAN RESOURCE POLICY MATTERS

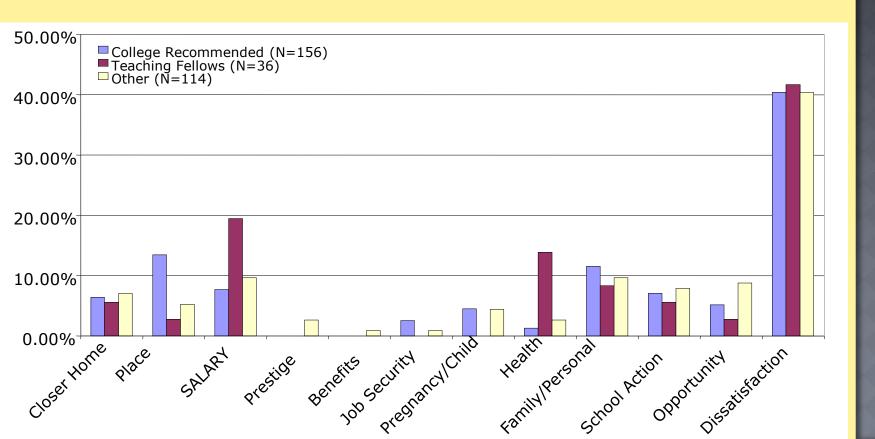
#### • Example: NYC 2000-2003

- 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

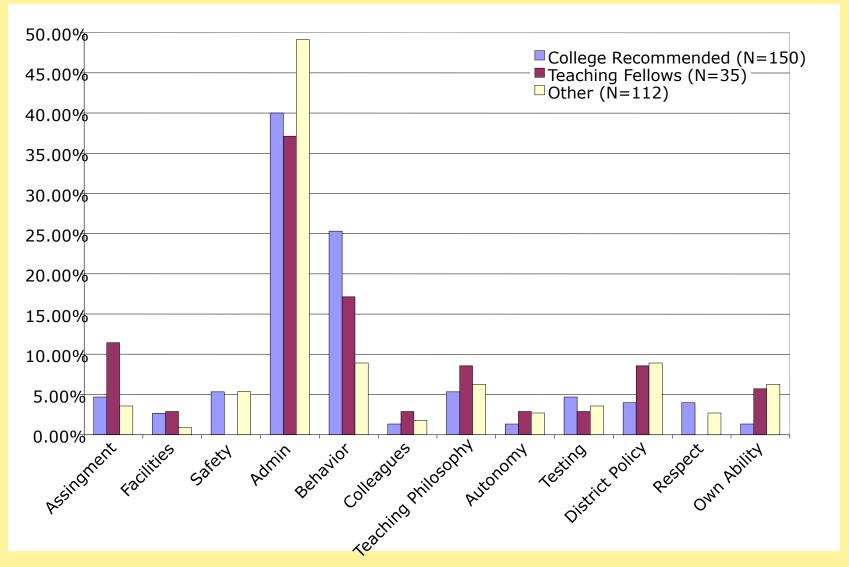


# MONEY ISN'T EVERYTHING

# For example, money is not the main reason teachers leave



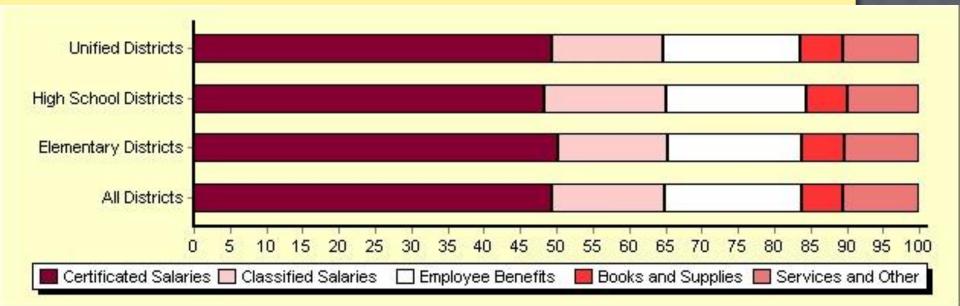
### WHEN WE LOOK WITHIN SCHOOLS... LEADERSHIP



## 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

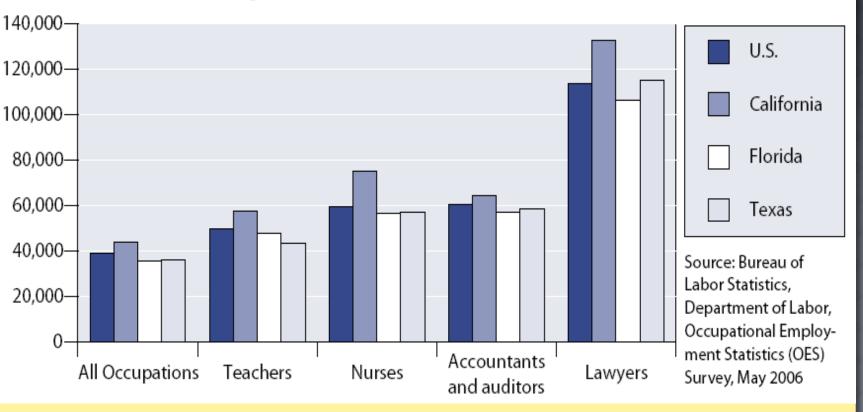
- Recruitment
- Selection
- Effective assignment
  - individuals
  - work groups
  - student teachers
- Monitoring
- Promotion

#### **Essential but tricky**

- Design choices
- Implementation
- Quality

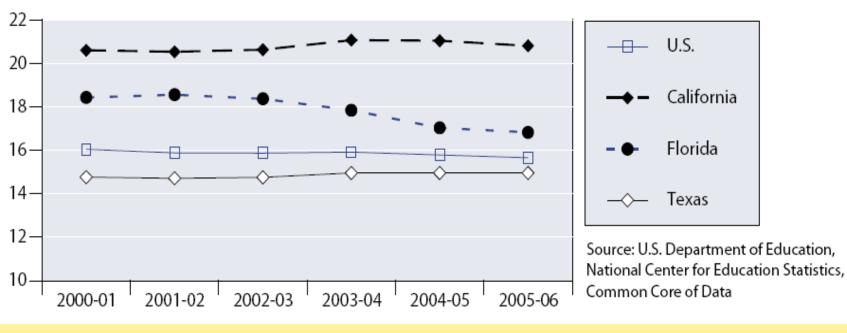
# CALIFORNIA – STRATEGIC USE OF DOLLARS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT DUE TO HIGH COST OF LABOR

Mean Annual Wages

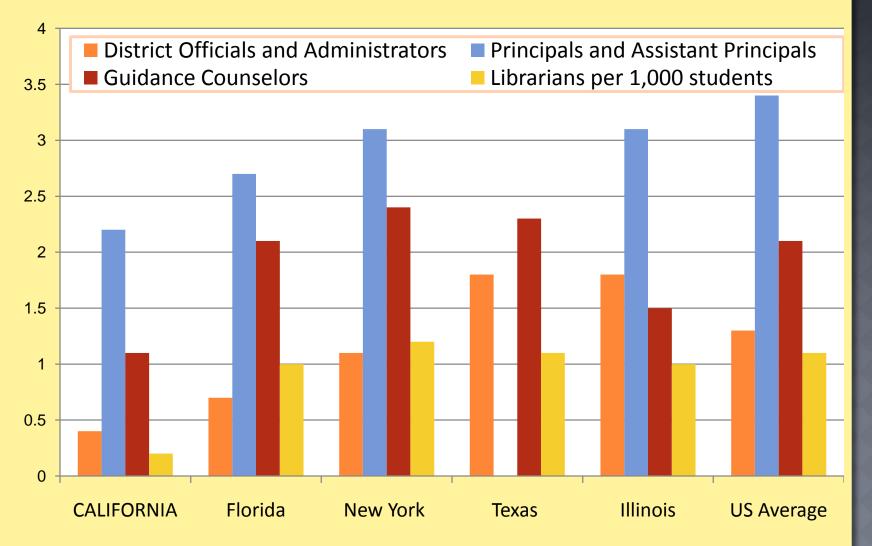


# WHICH LEADS TO: FEWER TEACHERS PER STUDENT THAN OTHER STATES

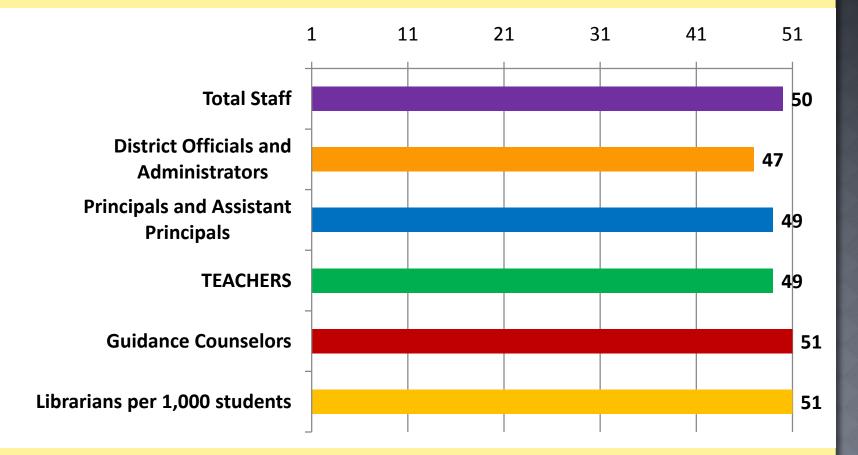
Pupil Teacher Ratio by State



#### BUT NOT ONLY TEACHERS COMMON CORE OF DATA 2005-06



# RANK OF ADULTS PER CHILD OUT OF 50 STATES & D.C.



## TEACHERS & ADMIN ARE ALREADY RESPONDING TO INCENTIVES

#### PRINCIPAL PREFERENCES

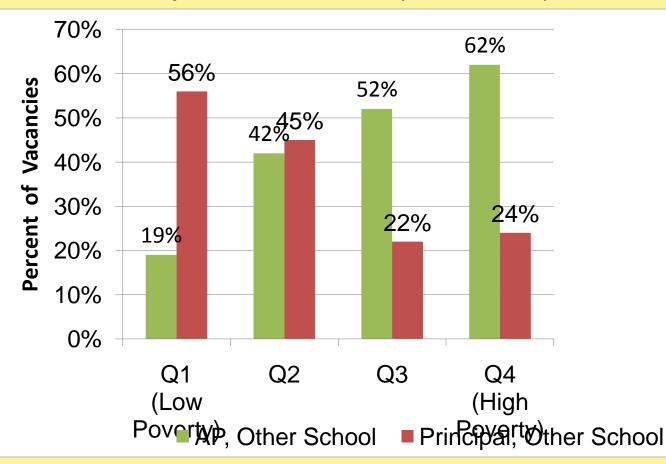
0% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45% 5% 40% 2% 20% 1% 18% 1% 15% 3% 16% 2% 15% 3% 14% 3% 12% 3% 9% 4% 3% 8% 4%<sup>7%</sup> 3% 8% 5%% 6% 3% 11% 4% 12% 4% 27%

**Percent of Respondents** 

School at same level as current school A sense of safety on campus Availability of resources Good condition of school facilities Supportive parent participation Collegial school culture Proximity to home Diverse student population A high performing school School in the same district in which I taught School that recently made academic... Small school size School similar to one I attended as a student School similar to where I taught Many students of poverty Many English learners A "failing" school in need of reform

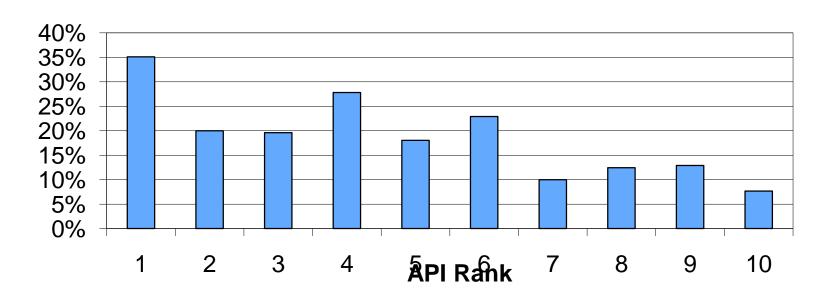
### THESE INCENTIVES ARE LEADING TO SUB-OPTIMAL OUTCOMES

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



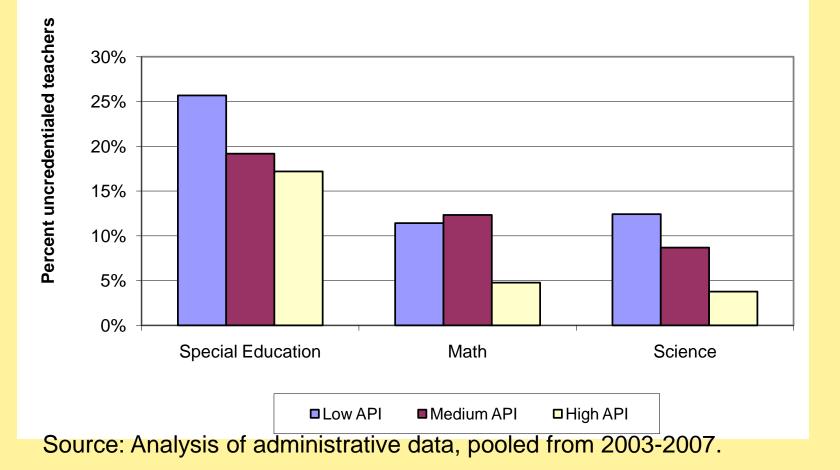
## INEQUITIES IN THE TEACHER WORKFORCE WELL DOCUMENTED

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

> Uncredentialed Teachers, by Subject and Performance Level

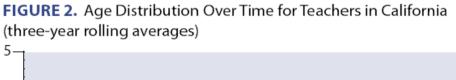


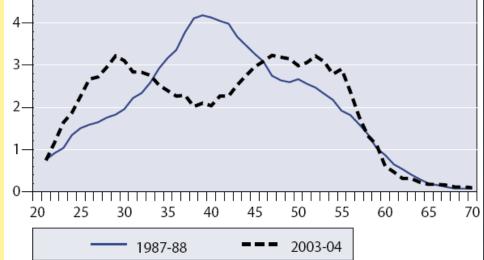
#### ALTERNATIVE COMPENSATION

#### 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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