

Systemic Budget Gaps cost structure rises regardless of revenue

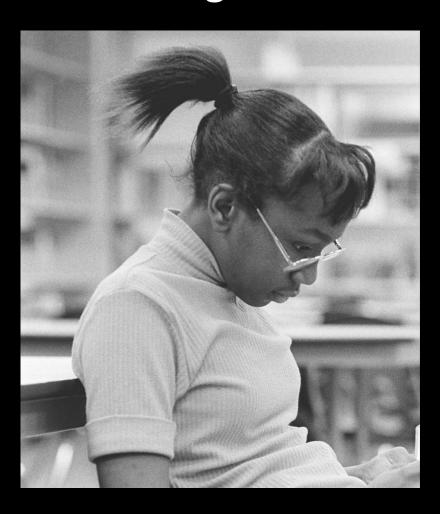


- Longevity based teaching salaries grow at ~2-4% annually
- Benefits growing at ~10+% annually
- SPED spending continues to grow
- Pre-set COLA increases

- Tax revenue falling
- Enrollment declining
- Drop in Federal Funds



What do industrial-age structures mean for a 6th grade student like Tamika?



- Tamika has always loved school
- Proficient in reading but behind in math
- One of 100 students her math teacher is responsible for
- 2 out 4 of her teachers are novices
- Her teachers don't know she's behind
- Her teachers don't know what makes her smile

...and for her teacher, Ms. Jones?

- 100 students and two different courses
- no past information about Tamika
- no assessment tools or support for Tamika
- Has one duty-free period, but no time with other math teachers
- She sees her mentor who doesn't teach math, but only for coffee
- Ms. Jones feels powerless and alone.



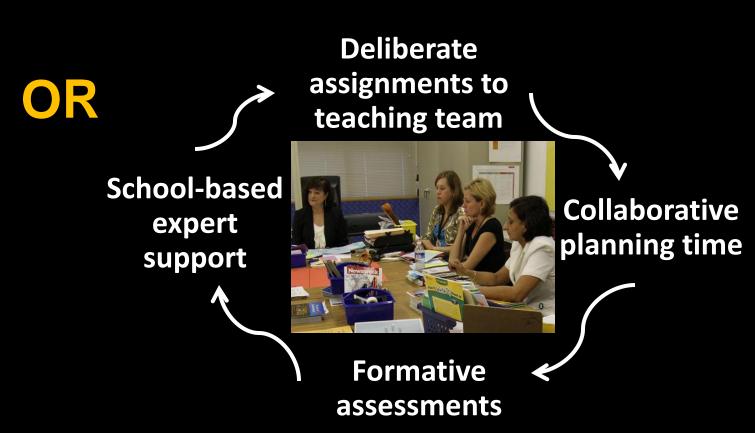
Four highest priorities for transformation:

- 1. Restructure job and compensation structure to attract needed expertise, promote teamwork, and link to contribution
- 2. Rethink standardized class size model to target individual attention by strategically raising class sizes and rethinking one-size-fits-all class size models for providing individual attention
- 3. Shift special education spending toward early intervention and targeted individual attention in general education settings where possible
- 4. Optimize existing time to meet student and teacher needs and extend where needed

High Performing Schools are about team, not just individual performance

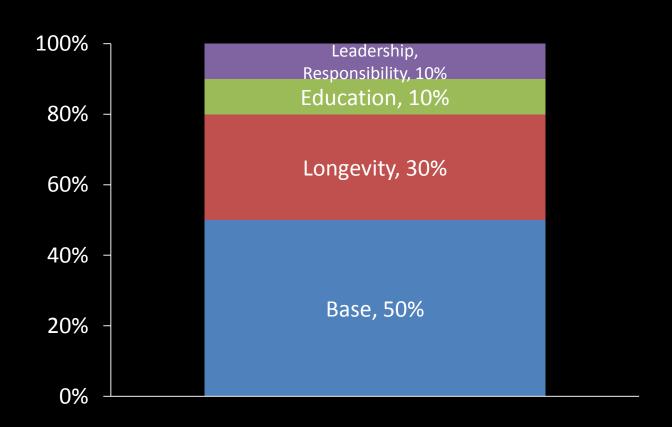


Isolated with little support

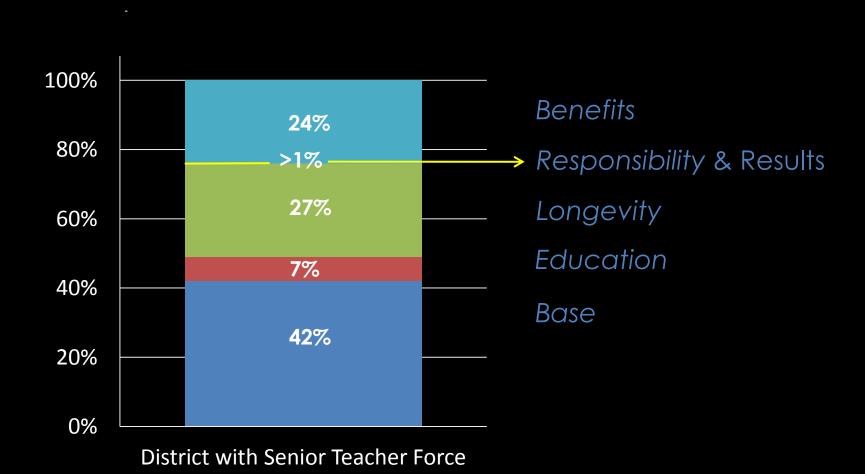


Teacher Salary Components

Typical District Maximum Teacher Salary =\$75,000



Most districts devote less than 5% of all teacher compensation spending to reward increased teacher contribution or performance



Source: ERS Analysis

Industrial Age Compensation Structures don't match needs of information age work-force

Attract



Early career teacher salaries not competitive with comparable professional opportunities

Retain



All teachers paid the same regardless of contribution or role. Slow rise in salary & pension structure encourages low performers to stay

Leverage Expertise



Limited opportunity or incentive to take on greater challenges or leadership roles

To transform the teaching job, in the short term ...

To Reverse Misalignments

Cut

- Reduce benefits spending
- **spending by** Shrink or end automatic step increases
 - Tighten approval process for moving lanes

Increase

- Pay more for high-needs and leadership jobs
- spending to Support expert-led teacher teaming
 - Restructure time for teaming and planning

To Support Sustainable Transformation

Invest transition resources to

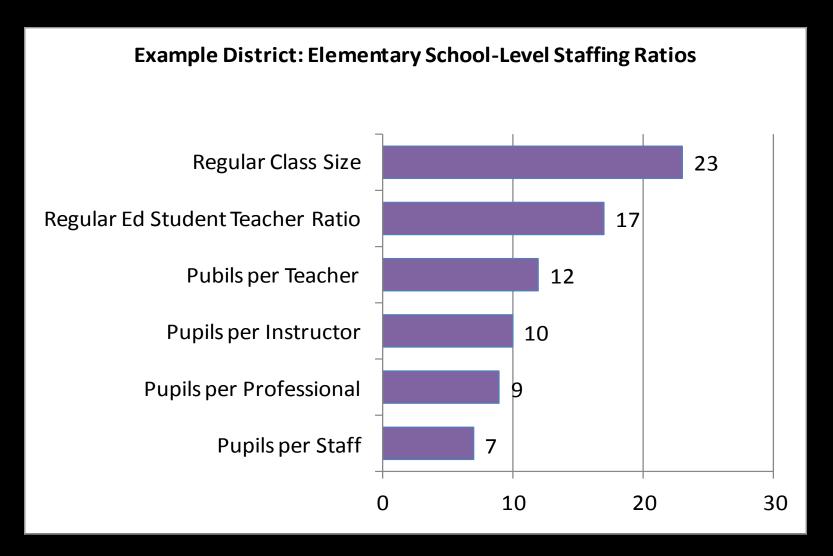
- Build effective evaluation and data systems
- Create new school designs that make teaching job more doable
- Design new compensation structures

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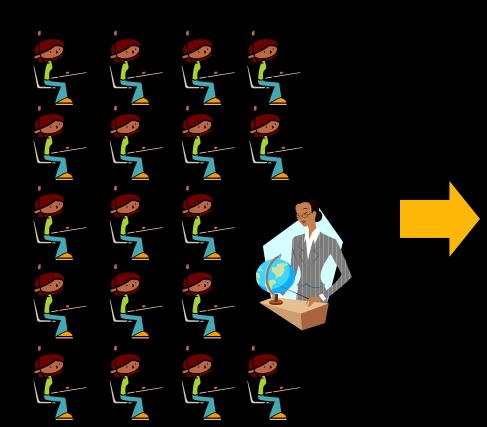
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Most schools have significant numbers of adults

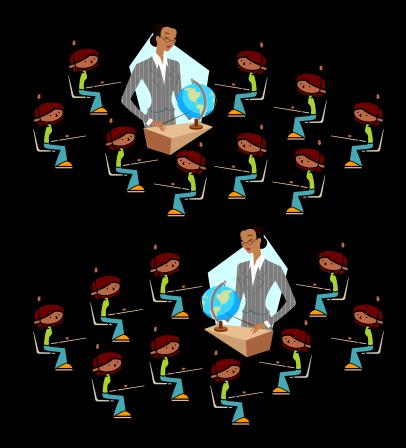


"Push in" models that utilize expert resource teachers can increase individual attention and build teaching capacity and community

Student: Teacher ratio—18:1

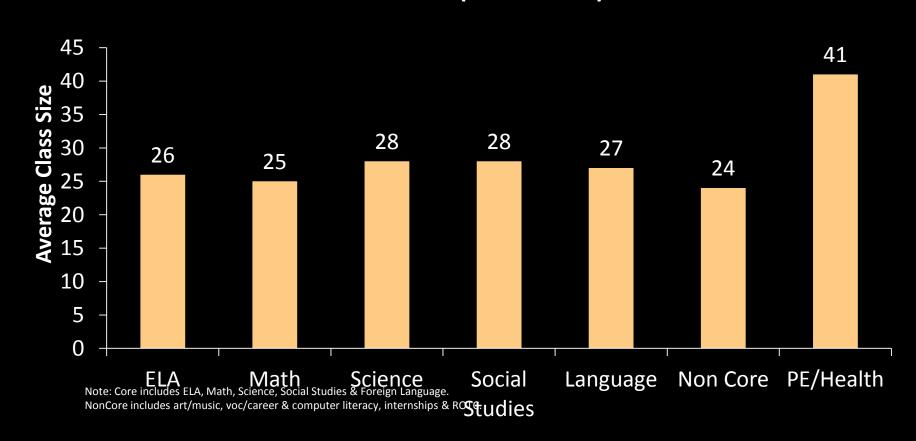


Student: Teacher ratio—9:1

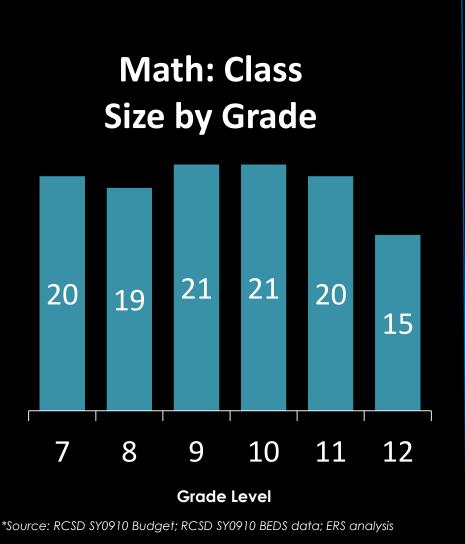


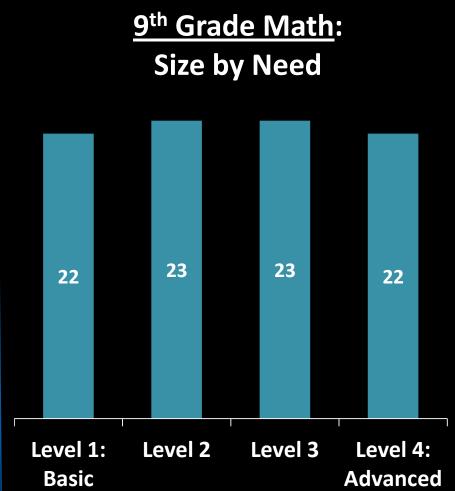
Typically secondary schools don't vary class size by subjects

Class Size (General Ed)

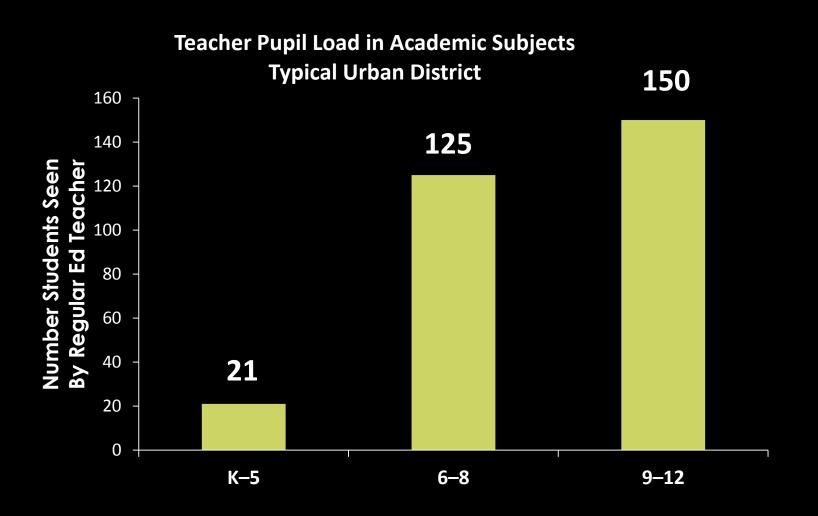


Even within core classes, class sizes are not necessarily being differentiated strategically by grade or student need

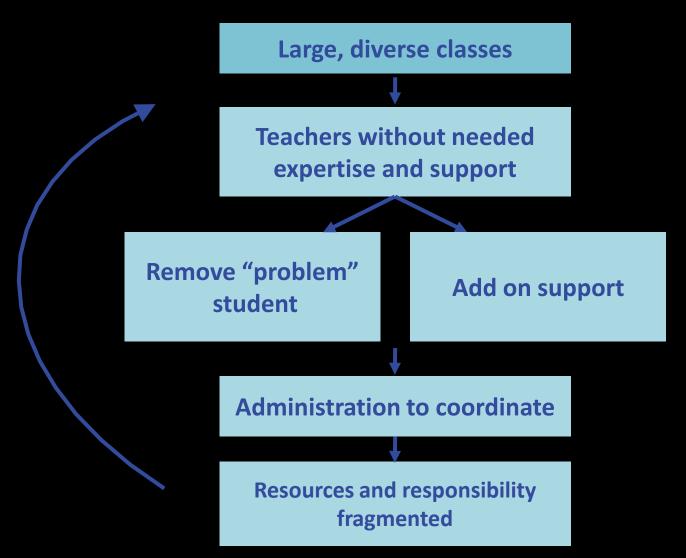




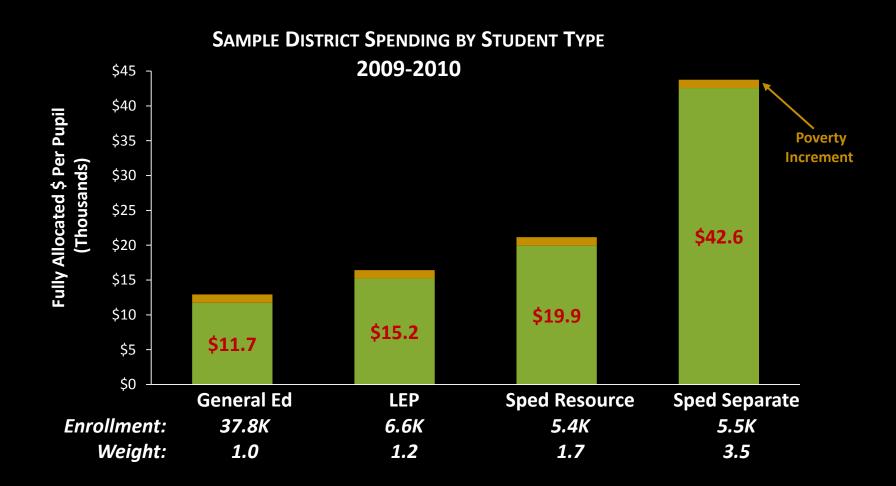
Legacy practices mean students face sudden loss of personal attention from teachers in middle school



Cycle of Isolation and Specialization



More spending on separate classrooms means less on early intervention



Note: Excluded are all district Alternative/Adult schools.

Sources: SY10 October enrollment, district budget as of 10/09. Excludes students who did not report; ELL includes those currently in programs, excludes students who opted-out

To target individual attention to students, in the short term ...

To Reverse Misalignments

Reduce spending by...

- Increase general class size targets
- spending by...
 Increase class size for low need students, grades and subjects

Increase spending to ...

- Reduce group size for high need students, skills, grade levels and subjects
- Pay teachers more for dual certification (ELL and Sped)

To Support Sustainable Transformation

Invest transition resources in

- Expert support and PD to increase teacher capacity to use individual attention strategies
- Formative assessments and tools to enable targeted instruction and grouping
- Technology to leverage teacher time and customize instruction

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Question Slide



You Have Choices Trade-offs for Transformation

For the same cost a typical 25,000 student urban district can:

Reduce class sizes grades 4-12 by 2

OR

Pay the top contributing 15% of teachers \$10K more

Trade-offs for Transformation

For the same cost a typical 25,000 student urban district can:

Allow benefits spending to increase by 10%

OR

Add 60
minutes to the school day in the 25% lowest performing schools

Trade-offs for Transformation

For the same cost a typical 25,000 student urban district can:

Give all teachers annual step increase

OR

Provide halfday PreK for 50% of incoming Kindergarten students

Transform Now

Play

Assess

Analyze

Make Trade-Offs

school budget Hold'em

ResourceCheck

ERStrategies. org

DREAM
Budgeting tools for Tough Times.

Learn more about budget trade-offs during tough times.

Explore the seven strategies and begin to quantify where your district stands.

Find the tools you need to connect your resource decisions to improving performance.

Go deeper and explore strategy-specific self-assessments.