Teacher Pay Losing Ground

An update of Allegretto, Corcoran & Mishel

SERSA Conference

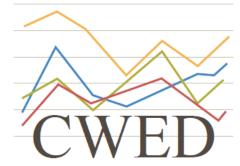
December 8, 2016 Denver, Colorado



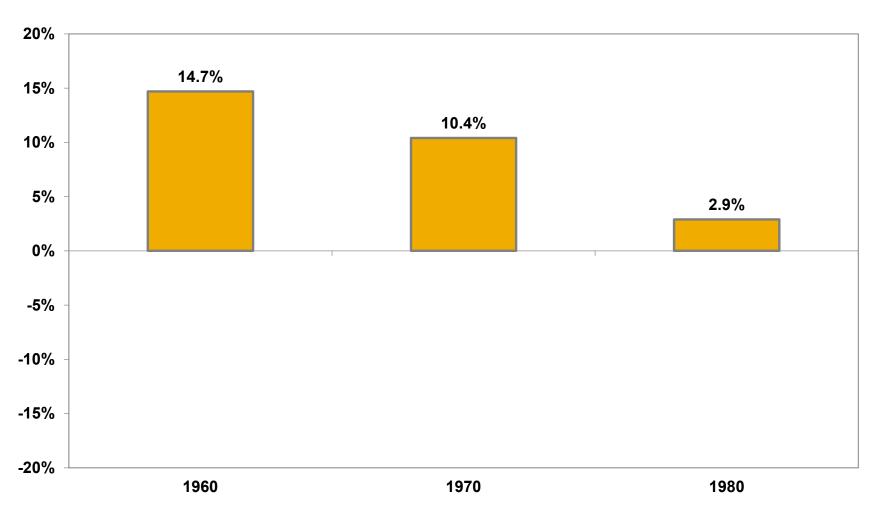
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Historical context of the female teacher pay premium



Source: Allegretto, Corcoran & Mishel 2008. U.S. decennial Census data.

Data and methods

Current Population Survey

- Teachers: elementary, middle & secondary
- Non-imputed data only
 - Imputed wages: too high for teachers, too low for other college graduates
- 1994 redesign

Methodology

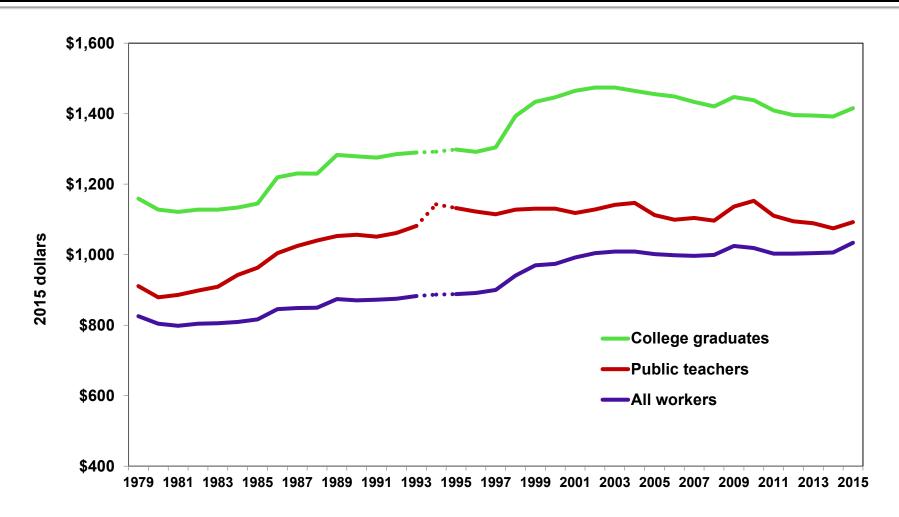
- Mincer wage equation for regression adjusted analysis
 - Controls: education, race, ethnicity, age, region, marital status

Ongoing challenges and issues

- Use of weekly wages
- Teacher hours & weeks worked
 - Summers off issue: positive or negative?
 - Many teacher work or want to work
 - Weekly hours for teachers & comparable workers are about the same
- Teachers may have less freedom on the job
 - Compared to other professionals
 - Very little free time during the work day
 - Almost no vacation/time off during school year
- Benefits
 - Teacher and other professional benefits differ

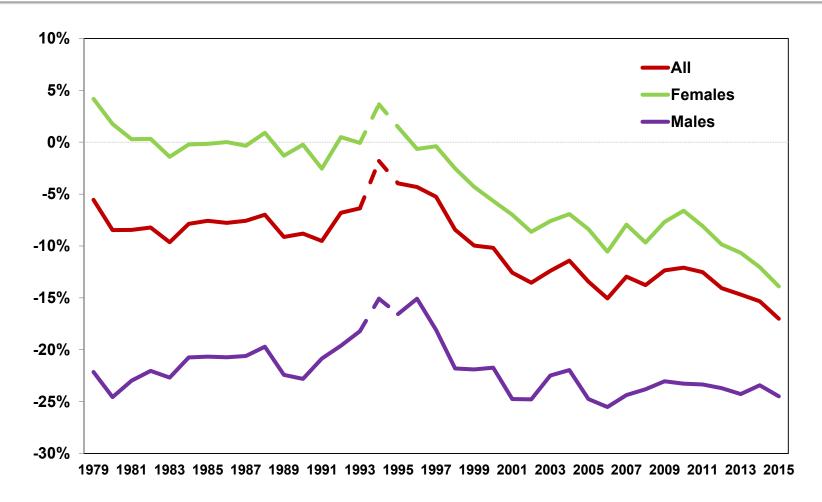
Regardless of issues—the trends matter!

Trends in average weekly wages



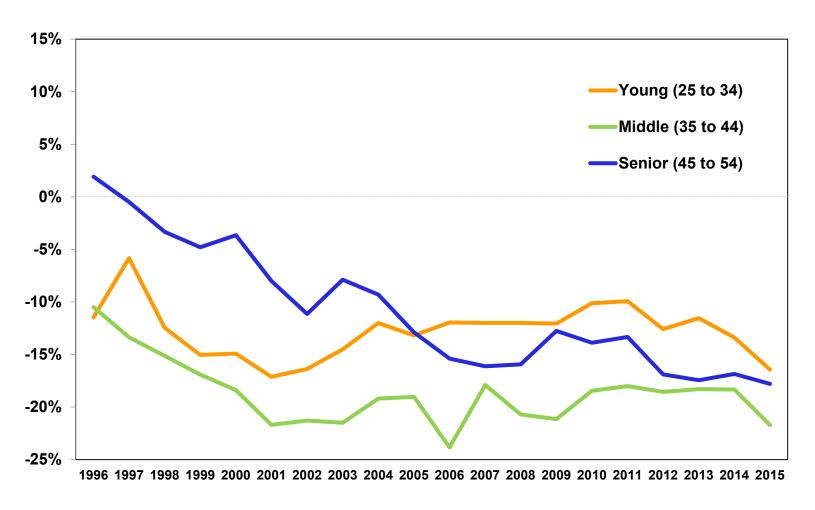
Source: Allegretto & Mishel's analysis of CPS-ORG data on full-time (working at least 35 hours per week) workers with positive wages (excluding self-employed workers and imputed data) ages 18-64.

Public school teacher pay gap, 1979-2015



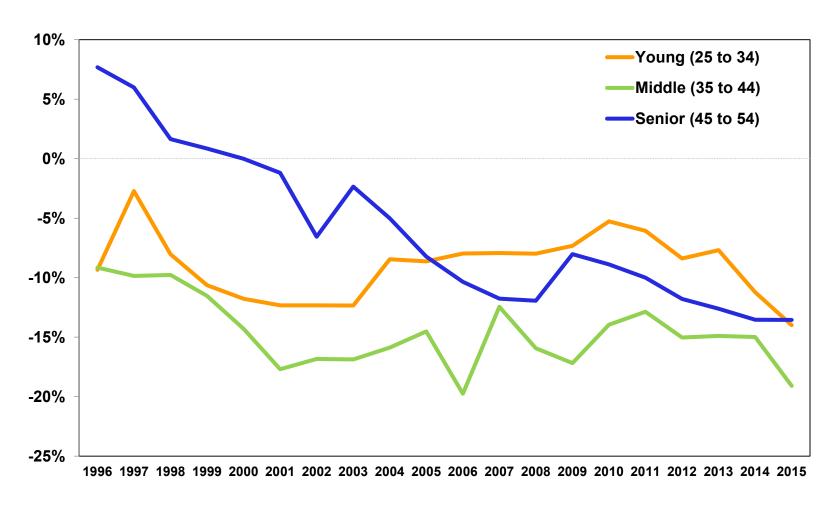
Source: Allegretto & Mishel's regression analysis of CPS-ORG data on workers with positive wages (excluding self-employed workers) ages 18-64. Regressions control for age, education, race/ethnicity, region, and marital status.

Pay gap for all teachers by age range



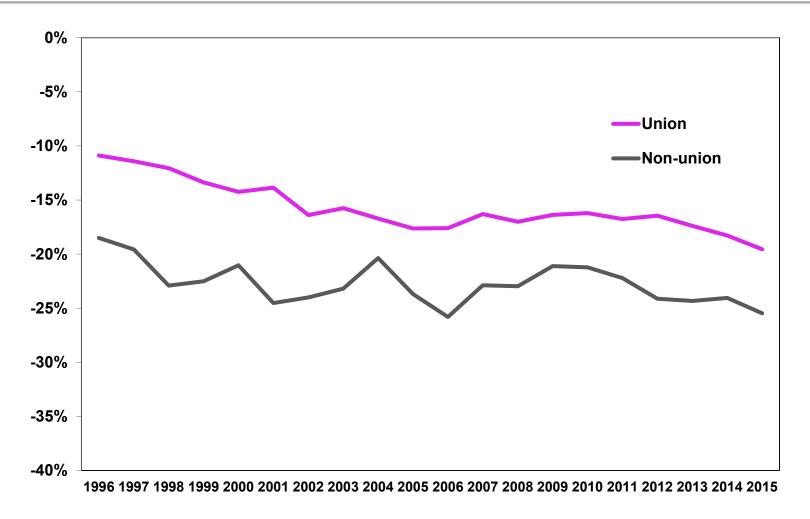
Source: Allegretto & Mishel's analysis of CPS-ORG data on workers with positive wages (excluding self-employed workers) ages 18-64.

Female teacher pay gap by age range



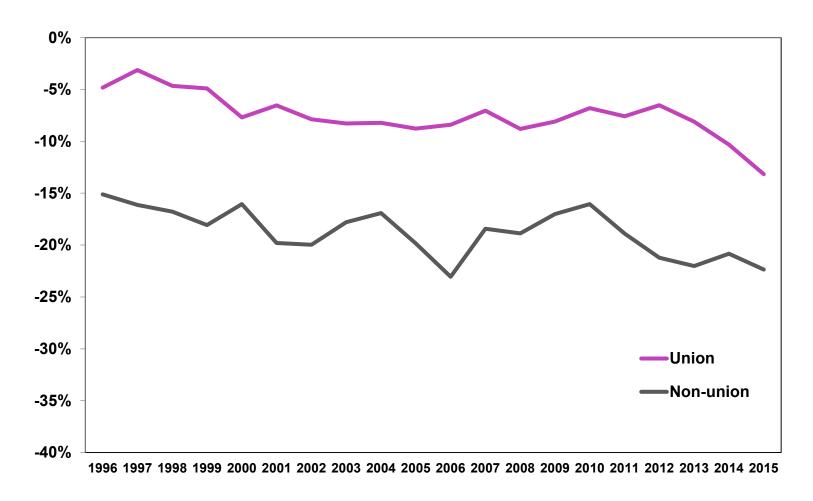
Source: Allegretto & Mishel's analysis of CPS-ORG data on workers with positive wages (excluding self-employed workers) ages 18-64.

Teacher pay gap by union status



Source: Allegretto & Mishel's regression analysis of CPS-ORG data on workers with positive wages (excluding self-employed workers) ages 18-64.

Female teacher pay gap by union status



Source: Allegretto & Mishel's analysis of CPS-ORG data on workers with positive wages (excluding self-employed workers) ages 18-64.

Wages and benefits

Wages and benefits of public school teachers versus other professionals, 2015

Share of compensation (%)

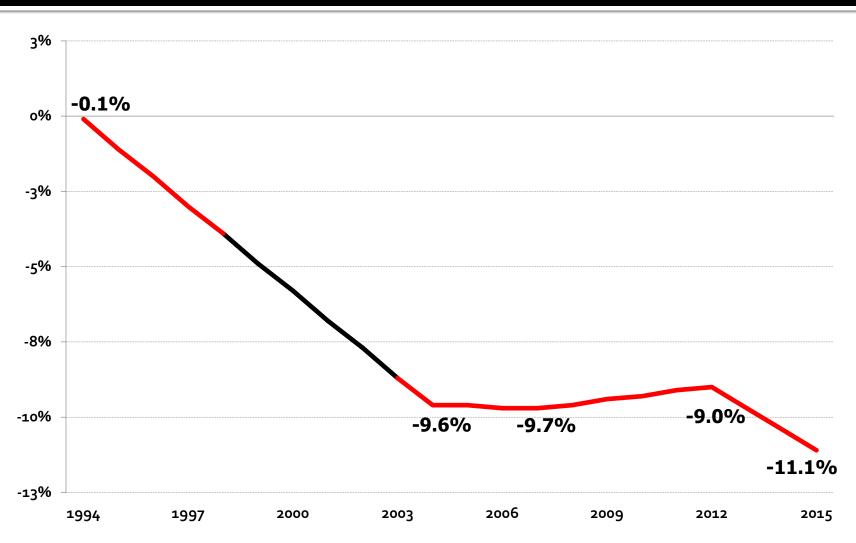
_	Professionals	Teachers
Wages		
Direct wages	69	68.8
Paid leave	7.4	4.4
Supplemental pay	2	0.3
Total W-2 wages	78.4	73.4
Benefits		
Insurance	8.7	11.2
Pension	6.4	10.5
Payroll taxes	6.4	5
Total non-wage benefits*	21.6	26.6
Total compensation	100	100
Memo: Pension and payroll taxes	12.8	15.5

^{*} Includes some "other" benefits.

Source: Authors' analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics Employer Costs for Employee Compensation data

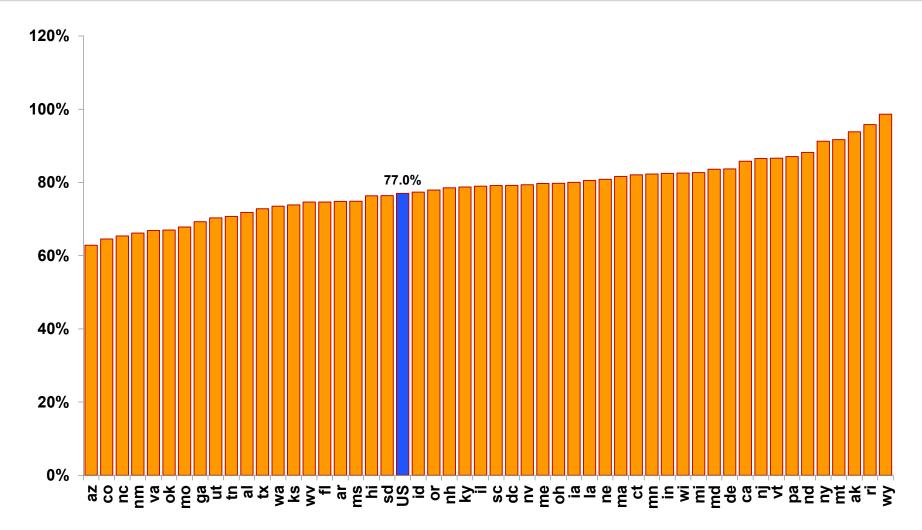
Economic Policy Institute

Teacher compensation penalty grows to 11 percent

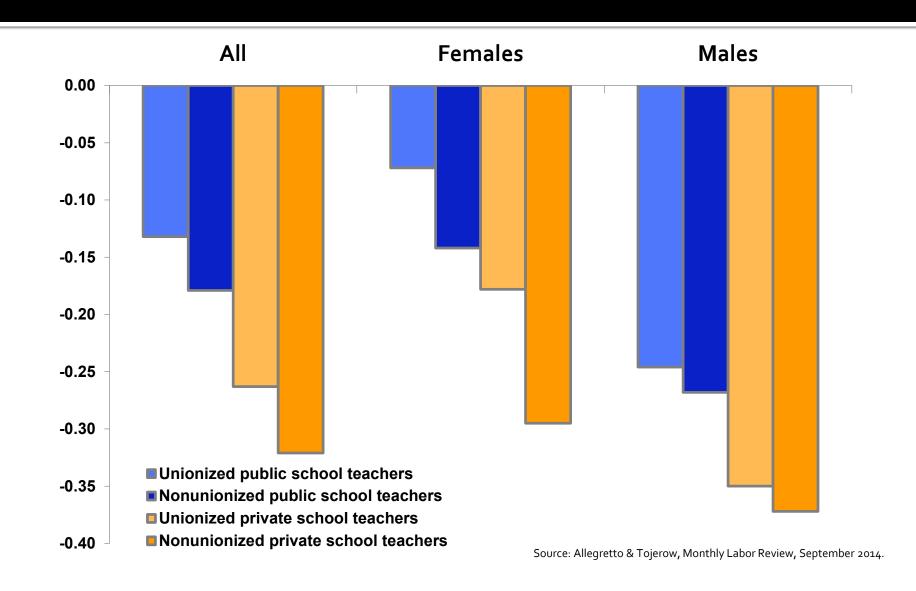


Source: Allegretto and Mishel, 2016

State pay ratios: teachers-to-other college graduates



Teacher gaps by sector and union status



In sum

- The pay gap for teachers is growing
 - It is growing & the worst it has ever been
 - It has implications for recruitment as the opportunity cost grows
 - Retention is becoming a bigger problem
 - Gender make up of teachers hasn't changed much for decades and it won't with such large disparities for males
- The smartest countries tend to be those that have acted to make teaching more prestigious and selective

Thank You!

"Teacher Pay Losing Ground"
Center on Wage & Employment Dynamics
Economic Policy Institute
August, 2016
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