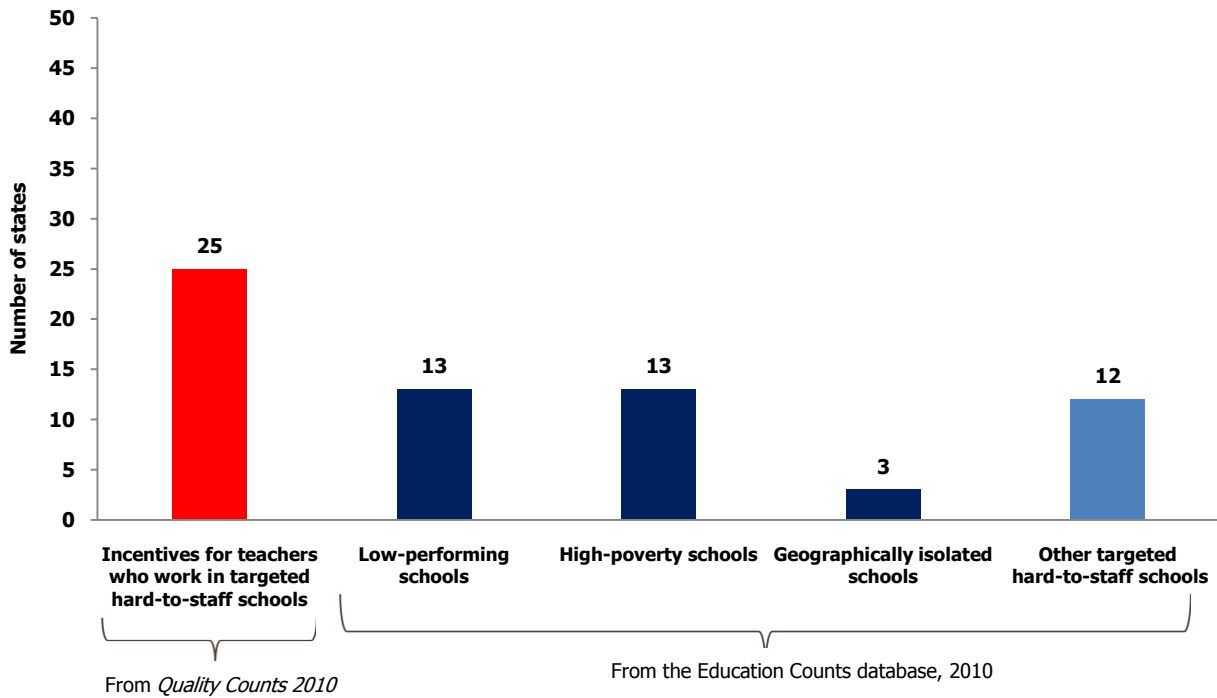


Attracting teachers to hard-to-staff schools, such as those with lower academic performance or those serving large proportions of students in poverty, can be a challenge for school administrators and policymakers. Retaining them can be equally difficult. As reported in *Quality Counts 2010*, 25 states provide incentives designed to attract teachers to schools that often face barriers in recruitment and retention.

That statistic is only a summary indicator of a broader range of more detailed data stored in the EPE Research Center’s Education Counts database. For example, through Education Counts, users may learn that only three states offer incentives to teachers who are willing to work in geographically isolated locations. Users may also find that while 13 states provide incentives for teachers to work in high-poverty schools and 13 states provide incentives for teachers to work in low-performing schools, only five states do both.

The table on the next page contains state-by-state data on incentives for teachers to work in various types of hard-to-staff schools. Find similar breakdowns of indicators reported in *Quality Counts 2010* using the Education Counts database at [www.edcounts.org](http://www.edcounts.org). Topics from the Teaching Profession section of the report include frequency of teacher evaluations for tenured and non-tenured teachers, pay-for-performance programs and pilots, and differences between alternative-route and traditional-route preparation programs for teachers.



SOURCE: EPE Research Center, 2010

# Incentives for Teachers to Work in Targeted Hard-to-Staff Schools

	From <i>Quality Counts 2010</i>	From the Education Counts database			
	State provides incentives to teachers who work in targeted hard-to-staff assignments	State provides incentives to teachers who work in targeted hard-to-staff schools			
	Targeted Schools	Low-performing	High-poverty	Geographically isolated	Other targeted hard-to-staff schools
Alabama	No	No	No	No	No
Alaska	No	No	No	No	No
Arizona	No	No	No	No	No
Arkansas	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
California	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Colorado	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Connecticut	No	No	No	No	No
Delaware	No	No	No	No	No
District of Columbia	No	No	No	No	No
Florida	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Idaho	No	No	No	No	No
Illinois	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Indiana	No	No	No	No	No
Iowa	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Kansas	No	No	No	No	No
Kentucky	No	No	No	No	No
Louisiana	No	No	No	No	No
Maine	No	No	No	No	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Michigan	No	No	No	No	No
Minnesota	No	No	No	No	No
Mississippi	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Missouri	No	No	No	No	No
Montana	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
New Hampshire	No	No	No	No	No
New Jersey	No	No	No	No	No
New Mexico	No	No	No	No	No
New York	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
North Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
North Dakota	No	No	No	No	No
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No	No
Oregon	No	No	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Rhode Island	No	No	No	No	No
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Tennessee	No	No	No	No	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Vermont	No	No	No	No	No
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Washington	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
West Virginia	No	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Wyoming	No	No	No	No	No
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>

SOURCE: EPE Research Center, 2010