







Exposing Racial & Gender Gaps in K-12 Education Leadership



















Today's Conversation

- 1. Welcome & Introductions
- 2. The Power Gaps by the Numbers, Presentation of the Findings
- 3. Panel Discussion
- 4. Panel Q & A
- 5. Closing

About the Rennie Center

Research and public reporting, such as the Barriers to the Superintendency, are among the many ways that the Rennie Center delivers on its mission to build a more coherent vision of a public education that can guide shared efforts and put every child in Massachusetts on a path to college, career, and life success.



About the Women's Power Gap Initiative



Goal: To dramatically increase the number of women from diverse backgrounds in top leadership positions across all sectors of our economy

Approach:



C-suite or equivalent glass ceiling



Path to the President's (higher ed), CEO's office (corporations)



Disaggregated analysis (gender/race/ethnicity) at the organization level



Use comparative analysis and rankings wherever possible



Andrea Silbert

President, Eos Foundation

Opening & Closing

Remarks



Elle Jansen
Senior Associate, The Rennie Center
for Education Research & Policy
Presentation of the Findings



Marta Rosa
Consultant, Eos Foundation
Panel Moderator

Today's Speakers

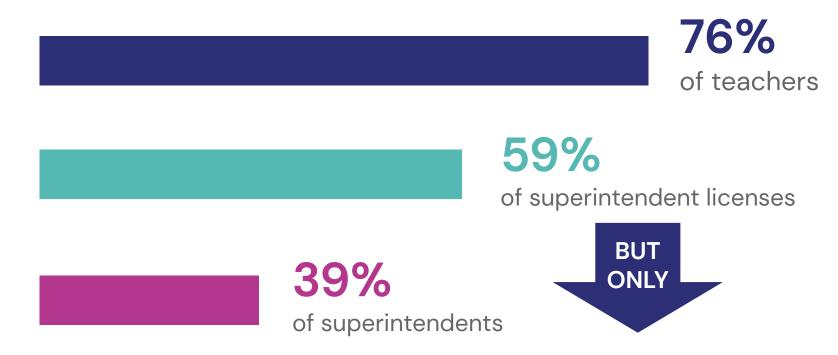


The Power Gaps by the Numbers

Presentation of the Findings

The power gaps refers to the inequitable representation of women and people of color within the superintendency and along the path to it.

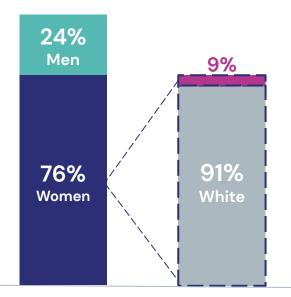
In Massachusetts, women are



Women of color are underrepresented in the K-12 education workforce.

Percent of Teachers

By Gender & Race - 2020



In MA, 76% of the teacher workforce are women. Of that 76%, only 9% are women of color.



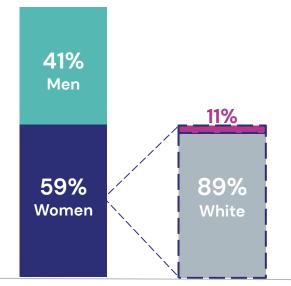
Only eight superintendents are

women of color.*

*data reflects 2020 numbers; four 2021 hires are women of color

Percent of Superintendent Licenses

By Gender & Race - 2020



In MA, 59% of the superintendent licenses are held by women. Of that 59%, only 11% are women of color.

In Massachusetts there exists both a gender power gap and a racial power gap within educational leadership.

Out of 180 districts with 1,500+ students

17% of districts reported <u>never</u> having had a permanent woman superintendent

80% of districts reported <u>never</u> having had a permanent superintendent of color



Barriers to the Superintendency

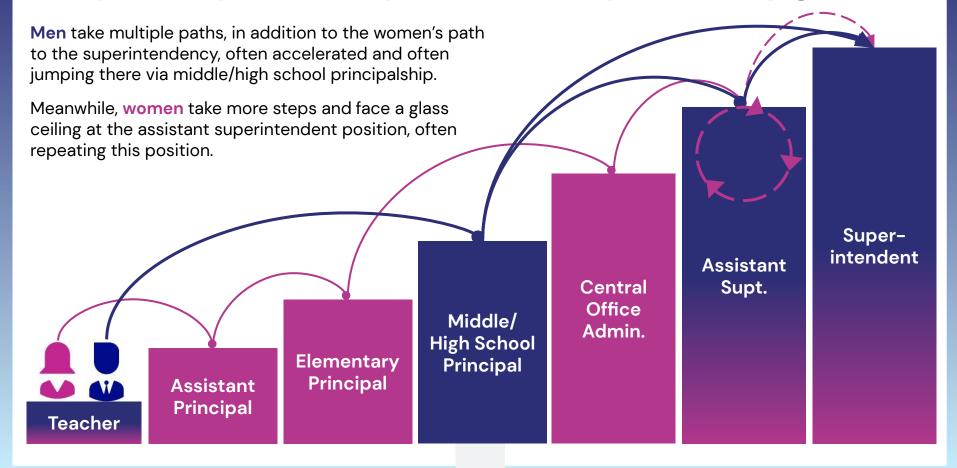
What factors influence the attainment of the superintendent position?

Women and people of color face numerous barriers to the superintendency.

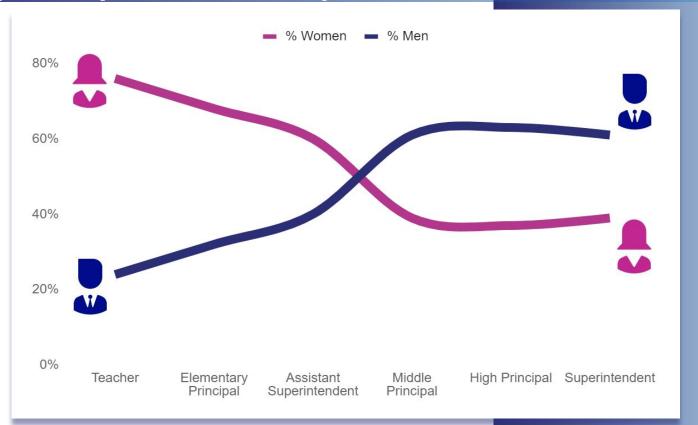
- 1 Inequitable Pathways to the Superintendency
- Persistent Glass Ceiling for Women and People of Color
- Gender and Racial Bias in Superintendent Selections
- Consequences of External Bias
- 5 Underdeveloped Pipeline for People of Color

"I have never in my life felt like my job was secure"

The pathway to the superintendency differs by gender.



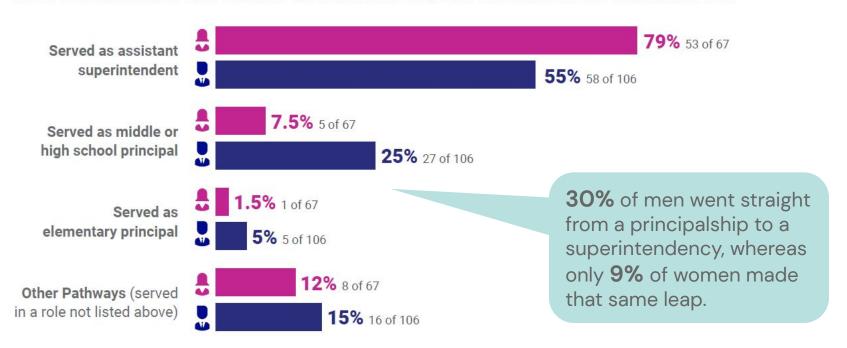
Women are a majority of the state's teaching staff yet a minority of superintendent positions.



Elementary school principals are an undervalued pool of talent.

FIGURE 3

ROLE SUPERINTENDENT SERVED IN DIRECTLY BEFORE BECOMING SUPERINTENDENT



Women outqualify men in terms of education, credentialing, and experience, but they are less likely to become superintendents.

In Massachusetts, women hold...

62% of principal licenses



38% of middle & high school principalships

59% of superintendent licenses



39% of superintendencies

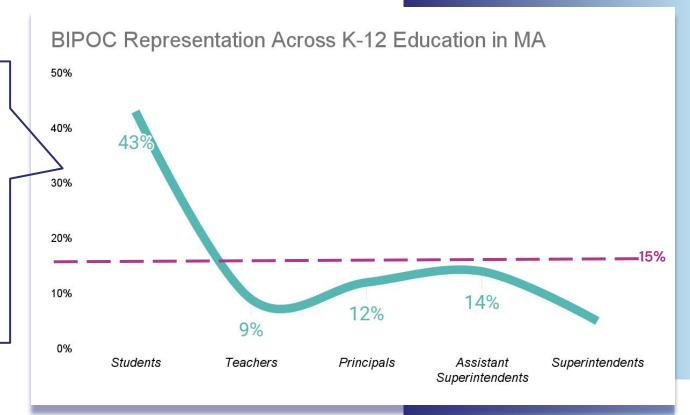
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It just didn't happen for me. It was a boys club. Male PE teachers became assistant principals and principals.

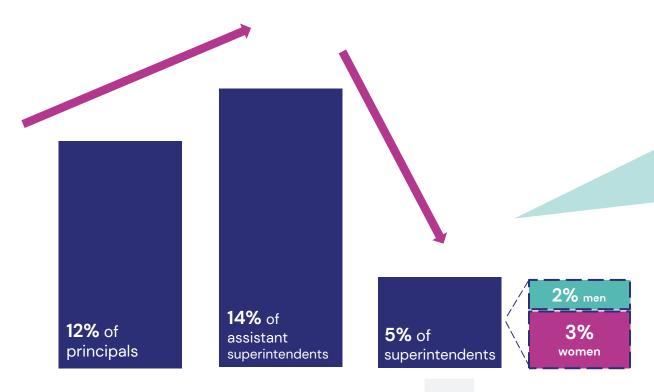
Not women.

People of color face compounded barriers to leadership positions across the state.

People of color represent less than 15% of staff in every K-12 position in a state where 43% of students are students of color.



People of color face both a pipeline barrier and a glass ceiling to the superintendency.



Even if we fix the pipeline to leadership, people of color still face a massive cliff at the step before the superintendency.

[Many] people of color would rather have a safe job as a union teacher in a district rather than take on a [superintendent] job where if you make one public mistake you will be fired



Recommendations

How can we address the Power Gap?

3 Key Recommendations

Invest in diversity, equity and inclusion training for school committees, focusing on equitable hiring practices

Tie superintendent performance evaluation and pay to setting and meeting diversity goals

Elevate the elementary school principal role as a viable path to the superintendency

More specific recommendations for the field can be found in the report, *The Power Gap in Massachusetts K-12 Education*

What Can YOU do?

- Share this report with the school committee and district leaders in your community
- Ask your school committee representatives how they plan to facilitate equitable superintendent searches and hiring processes

Find and follow the report at:

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Panel Discussion

With Q & A







Today's Panelists

Karla Baehr

Co-facilitator, New Superintendent Induction Program

Cheryl
Watson-Harris
Superintendent,
DeKalb County Georgia

Cynthia Paris

Superintendent, Lawrence Public Schools

Thank you!





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