* **California’s Emerging Teacher Shortage: Time for Collective Action**
	+ CSU Education Deans’ White Paper, January 2016: The CSU prepares nearly 8% of the nation’s teachers; this is central to the CSU Mission. “We must leverage our efforts system-wide to address the teacher shortage in a timely and efficient manner” (p. 4).
		- In 2014-15, 8,837 teachers prepared in CSU, compared with 28,656 in 2001-02;
			* In 2013-14, CSULB had 414 credential completers (second only to CSUF with 480)
		- “The state now faces a major teacher shortage. This year, school districts project the need to hire 21,500 teachers in California. All credential programs prepared 13,300 candidates the previous year, leaving a *shortfall of over 8,000 newly trained teachers* to take available positions” (p. 2).
		- Solutions include removing barriers into, through, and out of the educator preparation pipeline; developing programmatic changes to increase overall production of educators; and dedicating appropriate resources to programs.
	+ [Addressing California’s Emerging Teacher Shortage](http://learningpolicyinstitute.org/our-work/addressing-ca-teacher-shortage/) (*Learning Policy Institute, 2016):* There is a concern that districts will have to fill vacancies with substitutes and underprepared teachers. A comprehensive set of strategies is needed, including:
		- Reinstating teacher recruitment and retention programs that were phased out when budgets got tight, like CalTeach recruitment and APLE loan forgiveness programs;
		- Establishing high school career pathway programs to get students interested in teaching;
		- Reduce attrition by giving access to support, providing incentives, improving conditions in schools.
		- [Interactive Map](http://learningpolicyinstitute.org/ca-teach-short-ind/#/): investigate teacher shortage indicators in your county.
* [***The Long Beach Miracle: How the Working Class California City Saved its Schools***](http://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2016/02/the-long-beach-miracle/459315/?single_page=true&print=&utm_source=Feb.+3+daily+digest+--+Sue&utm_campaign=Daily+email&utm_medium=email) (The Atlantic, February 2, 2016). This is a good article about the Long Beach College Promise and its results over the last 20 years.
	+ In Long Beach, “student test scores, AP-class enrollment, high-school graduation rates, and college-attendance rates have all risen, even as the city’s challenging demographics remain unaltered.”
	+ “Leaders say their success since [the mid 90’s] is due to the unusual level of cooperation between the three systems, a collaboration that expanded in 2014 when the City of Long Beach joined the group.
	+ Jane Close Conoley: We’ve been in it for a long time and we’re in it for the long run.
* [**Governor’s 2016-17 State Budget Proposal Summary**](http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2016-17/pdf/BudgetSummary/HigherEducation.pdf) **and CSULB’s Emphasis on 4-year Graduation:**
	+ State Policies are Focused on Containing Student Costs (p. 37): no tuition increase for the fifth year; fee waivers for low-income residents; fully integrating technology to reduce student costs;
	+ The CSU is focusing on outcomes, but 4-year graduation rates lag.
		- CSULB has a 67% 6-year freshman grad rate, but only a 15% 4-year freshman grad rate (for comparison, CSUDH is 5%; SLO is 47%).
	+ At CSULB, improving degree completion time with particular emphasis on improving four-year graduation rates will be an area of renewed focus for the campus. As part of this effort, the Divisions of Academic Affairs and Student Affairs are collaborating to revisit our first-year experience offerings as part of a national project for which we were selected, “Reimagining the First Year of College,” sponsored by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.