Mississippi Educator Workforce Shortages and Strategies

Paula Vanderford, Ph.D.

Chief Accountability Officer

Courtney Van Cleve, Ed.L.D. State Director

mdek12.org





VISION

To create a world-class educational system that gives students the knowledge and skills to be successful in college and the workforce, and to flourish as parents and citizens

MISSION

To provide leadership through the development of policy and accountability systems so that all students are prepared to compete in the global community





State Board of Education STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS



ALL Students Proficient and Showing Growth in All **Assessed Areas**

EVERY School Has Effective Teachers and Leaders





EVERY Student Graduates from High School and is Ready for College and Career

EVERY Community Effectively Uses a World-Class Data System to Improve Student Outcomes





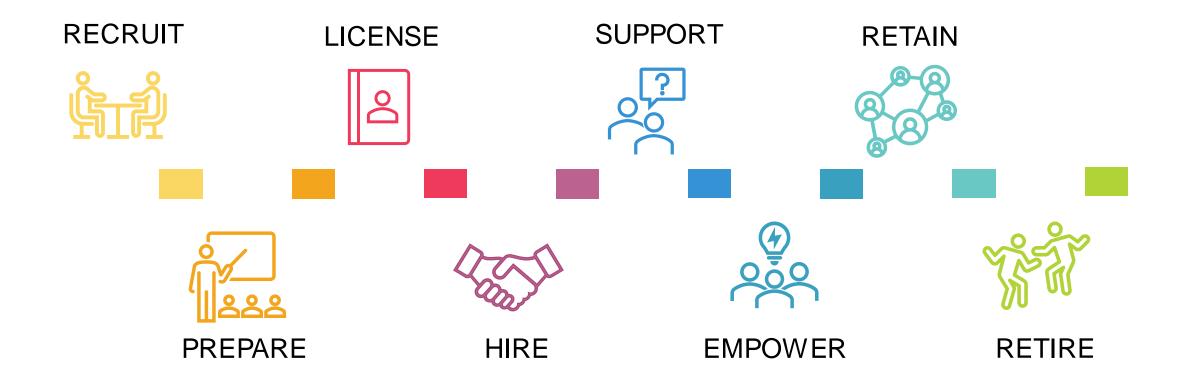
EVERY Child Has Access to a High-Quality Early **Childhood Program**

EVERY School and District is Rated "C" or Higher











Educator Workforce Shortages



The Office of Teaching and Leading launched the Educator Shortage Survey on August 18, 2022.

The Educator Shortage Survey closed on November 14, 2022.

100% of Mississippi's traditional public school districts completed the survey.

The survey collected teacher, administrator, and school support staff vacancies along with district-generated shortage strategies.



Educator Shortage Classifications

Teacher Vacancies	K-12 Licensed Educator Vacancies	Administrator Vacancies	K-12 Support Staff Vacancies
Elementary School Teachers: 822	Library/Media: 45	Principal: 48	Teacher Assistant: 564
Middle School Teachers: 376	Counselor: 77	Assistant Principal: 34	Nurse: 50
High School Teachers: 811	Speech/Language: 80	82 (-35 since 21-22)	Custodian: 267
K-12 Teachers (i.e., Music): 584	202 (-30 since 21-22)		Bus Driver: 653
2,593 (-443 since 21-22)			Food Service Staff: 430
			Administrative Assistant: 147
			2,111 (-7 since 21-22)





Grade Level/Subject	2021-2022 Vacancies	2022-2023 Vacancies	Difference
Pre- Kindergarten	52	66	+14
Lower Elementary K-3	466	388	-78
Upper Elementary 4-6	440	368	-72





Grade Level/Subject	2021-2022 Vacancies	2022-2023 Vacancies	Difference
Science	135	106	-29
Social Studies	82	41	-41
Math	174	123	-51
English	152	106	-46



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Grade Level/Subject	2021-2022 Vacancies	2022-2023 Vacancies	Difference
Science	90	105	+15
Biology	65	48	-17
Chemistry	48	50	+2
Physics	47	58	+11
English	143	99	-44
Math	138.5	146	+7.5



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Grade Level/Subject	2021-2022 Vacancies	2022-2023 Vacancies	Difference
Algebra	85	68	-17
Geometry	42.5	50	+7.5
Social Studies	71.5	46	-25.5
CTE	101	102	+1
Computer Science	50	39	-11

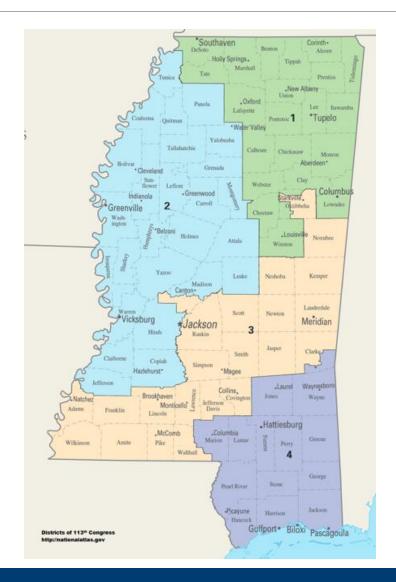


Role	2021-2022 Vacancies	2022-2023 Vacancies	Difference
Special Education	394	335	-59
Art Education	52	50	-2
Health/Physical Education	51	55	+4
Music Education	57	45	-12
Gifted	43.5	50	+6.5
World Languages	56	49	-7





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Role	2021-2022 Vacancies	2022-2023 Vacancies	Difference
Library/Media	55	45	-10
Counselor	82	77	-5
Speech/Language	95	80	-15





Role	2021-2022 Vacancies	2022-2023 Vacancies	Difference
Assistant Principal	71	48	-23
Principal	46	34	-12





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Role	2021-2022 Vacancies	2022-2023 Vacancies	Difference
Teacher Assistant	532	564	+32
Nurse	58	50	-8
Custodian	268	267	-1
Bus Driver	595	653	+58
Food Service Staff	522	430	-92
Administrative Assistant	143	147	+4



Educator Workforce Strategies



Educator Workforce Challenges and Aligned Strategies

Challenge: New Teacher and PD Supports

Strategy: Provide the Mentoring and Induction Toolkit and Professional Growth System-aligned Professional Development Catalog.

Challenge:

Elementary and Special Ed Shortages

Strategy: Offer strong elementary and special education pathways through programs like the Mississippi Teacher Residency.

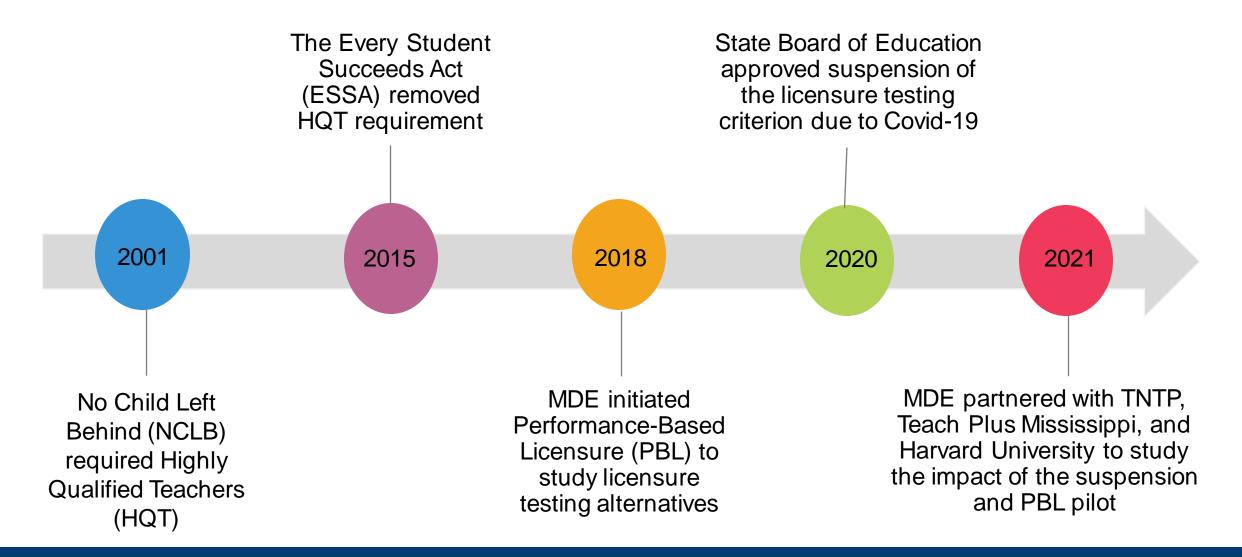
Challenge:

Licensure Efficiency **Strategy:** Replace ELMS with the Mississippi Educator Career Continuum Archive (MECCA) to provide a user-friendly educator information system.

Challenge:

Licensure Tests **Strategy:** Study the impact of the licensure testing criterion suspension and Performance-Based Licensure pilot.







Licensure Testing Criterion Research Questions

 The New Teacher Project (TNTP)-Teach Plus Mississippi Study: How did the licensure testing criterion suspension impact Mississippi educator licensure?

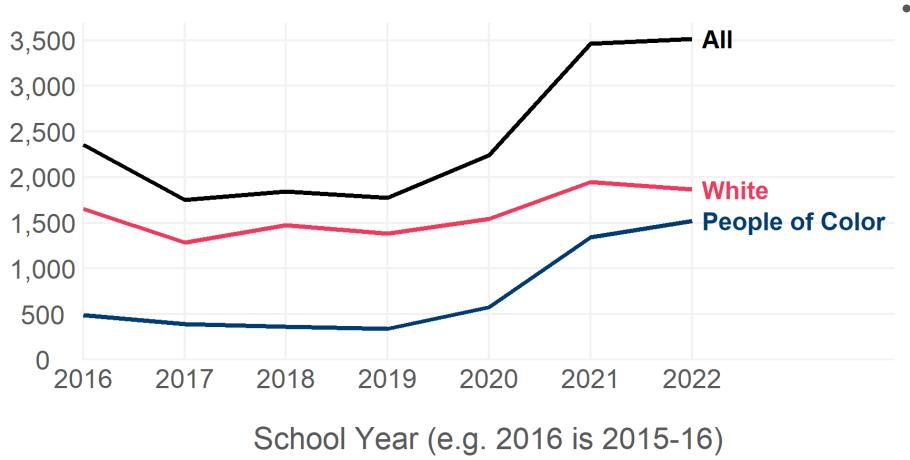
 Harvard University Study: How do students of PBL candidates perform as compared to students of comparable teachers?



Licensure Testing Criterion Suspension Study Findings



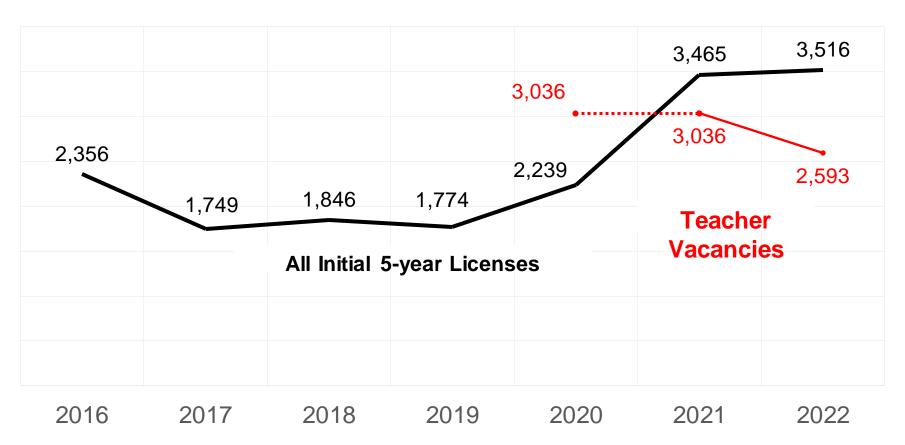
Test Suspension Impact on Licensure



 The number of people granted initial, 5-year teaching licenses rose sharply during the licensure testing criterion suspension, from **1,774** in 2019 to **3,516** in 2022.



Test Suspension Impact on Vacancies



 Using 2021 reported vacancies, there could have been **fewer** newly licensed teachers compared to vacancies in 2020. In 2022, there are now 923 more newly licensed teachers compared to reported vacancies.



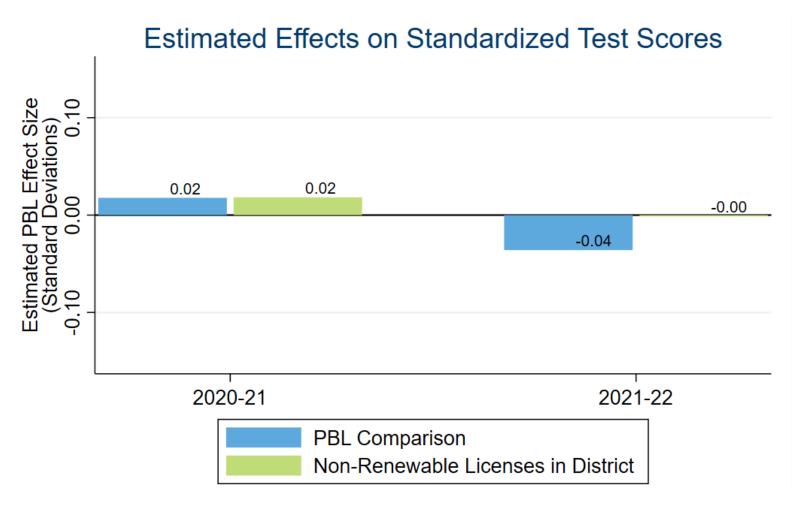
Performance-Based Licensure (PBL) Pilot Study Findings



PBL Pilot Study Context

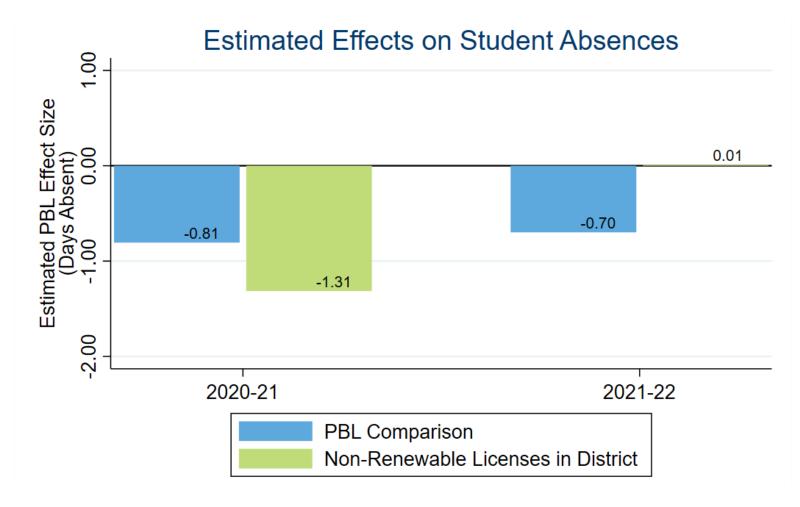
- PBL candidate selection criteria:
 - Bachelor's degree
 - 3 years lead teaching experience (e.g., long-term substitute) or 5 years classroom experience (e.g., teacher assistant)
 - Evidence of impact on student learning
 - 3-year service commitment via district-requested, non-renewable license
- Two outcomes across two comparison groups:
 - Student achievement on state tests (2020-21 and 2021-22)
 - Student attendance (2020-21 and 2021-22)





 Students assigned to PBL teachers perform about the same as students assigned to comparable teachers, across all years and comparison groups.





 Several marginally significant negative effects suggest students of PBL teachers have somewhat fewer absences than students of comparable teachers.



Research Summary and Recommendation

• Findings:

- Educator licensure increased during the licensure testing criterion suspension.
- Student attendance increased with PBL candidates.
- Benefits of the licensure testing criterion may be offset by reductions in educator workforce candidates and student attendance.

Opportunity:

 Continue policy and/or programmatic efforts to expand access to PBL candidates via local district request.



Questions?

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