

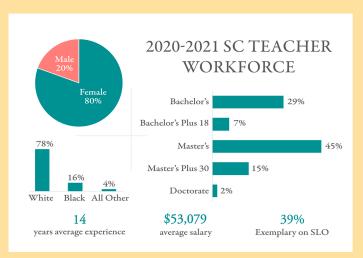
PROFILE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA TEACHER WORKFORCE FOR 2020-2021

Angela Starrett, Ph.D., Steve Barth, and Jungsun Go in partnership with the Yvonne & Schuyler Moore Child Development Research Center

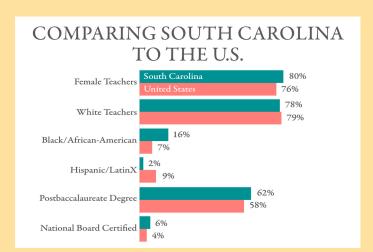


This report utilizes statewide educational data from the 2020-2021 academic year to draw contextual comparisons within South Carolina's teacher workforce. Insights include how teacher demographics vary in relationship to school location (city, suburb, town, rural) and the percentage of students in poverty at the school. The report also examines differences found in the teacher workforce of high-poverty schools across locations. The results provide a more thorough understanding of dissimilarities within the South Carolina teacher workforce, especially in high-poverty schools and non-suburban communities. To learn more, access the report **here**.

Teachers in SC are primarily female, and 62% have a master's degree or higher.



SC has a higher percentage of teachers with post-baccalaureate degrees and National Board Certification than the national workforce.



Key Finding #1

In low-poverty schools, the proportion of teachers scoring Exemplary on student learning objectives (SLOs) was twice that found in high-poverty schools.

Exemplary on SLOs

Low Poverty 46%

High Poverty

23%

^{*}Student learning objectives (SLOs) are assessment tools in which teachers develop specific goals for student achievement.



Key Finding #2

Rural schools employed the greatest percentage of teachers with alternative certification. All high-poverty schools, regardless of location, use alternatively certified teachers at a slightly higher rate than the state as a whole.

Key Finding #3

High-poverty schools employ a significantly higher percentage of international teachers compared to lowpoverty schools.

International Teachers Low Poverty 0.6%

High Poverty
6.0%

ABOUT SC-TEACHER

Serving as a statewide resource center, the SC-TEACHER team examines the landscape of teacher recruitment, preparation, and retention practices in South Carolina and maintains a state-centric, longitudinal database to better understand issues and best practices that inform key questions of interest to policymakers and practitioners.