2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

Improving Teacher Preparation in Alabama



Acknowledgments

STATES

State education agencies remain our most important partners in this effort, and their continued cooperation has helped to ensure the factual accuracy of the final product. Although this year's edition did not require the extensive review that the comprehensive editions require, we still wanted to make sure that we captured all relevant policy changes and that states' perspectives were represented. Every state formally received a draft of the policy updates we identified in July 2012 for comment and correction; states also received a final draft of their reports a month prior to release. All but one state responded to our inquiries. We thank the states for their ongoing willingness to engage in dialogue with us.

FUNDERS

The primary funders for the 2012 Yearbook were:

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

■ The Joyce Foundation

Carnegie Corporation of New York

■ The Walton Family Foundation

The National Council on Teacher Quality does not accept any direct funding from the federal government.

STAFF

Sandi Jacobs, *Project Director*Sarah Brody, *Project Assistant*Kathryn M. Doherty, *Special Contributor*Kelli Lakis, *Lead Researcher*Stephanie T. Maltz, *Researcher*

Thank you to the team at CPS Gumpert for their design of the 2012 *Yearbook*. Thanks also to Colleen Hale and Jeff Hale at EFA Solutions for the original *Yearbook* design and ongoing technical support.



Improving Teacher Preparation in Alabama

The 2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook puts a spotlight on the critical issue of teacher preparation. The 2011 edition of the Yearbook provided a comprehensive review of all aspects of states' teacher policies, and although considerable progress was noted in areas related to teacher effectiveness, the same could not be said for teacher preparation. While many states have made advancements in teacher evaluation and tenure requirements, teacher preparation has yet to capture states' attention.

Good preparation does not guarantee that teachers will ultimately be effective, but there is much more that can be done to help ensure that new teachers are "classroom ready." This edition of the Yearbook offers states a roadmap of their teacher preparation policies, identifying priorities that need critical attention and also identifying low-hanging fruit, policy changes that states can implement in relatively short order.



Current Status of Alabama's Teacher Preparation Policy

Last year's State Teacher Policy Yearbook provided an in-depth analysis of each of the topics identified below. The 2012 score includes any policy changes identified in the last year. The n symbol indicates a score increase from 2011.

Yearbook Goal	Торіс	2012 Score
1-A	Admission into Preparation Programs	•
1-B	Elementary Teacher Preparation	•
1-C	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	
1-D	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	○ ○
1-E	Middle School Teacher Preparation	
1-F	Secondary Teacher Preparation	
1-G	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science	
1-H	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Social Studies	
1-I	Special Education Teacher Preparation	
1-J	Assessing Professional Knowledge	• •
1-K	Student Teaching	
1-L	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	



2012 Policy Update for Alabama

Based on a review of state legislation, rules and regulations, NCTQ has identified the following recent policy changes in Alabama:

Elementary Teacher Preparation

Effective September 1, 2012, Alabama requires that all elementary teachers, as a condition of licensure, pass the Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects test, which reports subscores in each subject area. http://www.alsde.edu/Home/Executive/BoardResolutions.aspx?view=1911

Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics

The state's newly adopted Praxis II Multiple Subjects test also contains a separately scored math subsection. http://www.alsde.edu/Home/Executive/BoardResolutions.aspx?view=1911

Admission into Preparation Programs

Alabama now requires aspiring teachers to pass a three-part basic skills test as a criterion for admission into teacher preparation programs. http://www.alsde.edu/Home/Executive/BoardResolutions.aspx?view=1911

Assessing Professional Knowledge

Alabama now requires all teachers to pass a Praxis II pedagogy test as a condition of licensure. http://www.alsde.edu/Home/Executive/BoardResolutions.aspx?view=1911

Alabama Response to Policy Update

States were asked to review NCTQ's identified updates and also to comment on policy changes related to teacher preparation that have occurred in the last year, pending changes or teacher preparation in the state more generally. States were also asked to review NCTQ's analysis of teacher preparation authority (See Figure 20).

Alabama was helpful in providing NCTQ with additional information about policy changes related to teacher preparation. The state also noted that as of September 1, 2012, all applicants for initial certification in early childhood and/or elementary education must attain a passing score on the Praxis II "Teaching Reading" assessment, which addresses the five components of the science of reading. Further, all preparation programs are required to address these components. (These requirements were outlined in the 2011 Yearbook.)

Alabama added that it continues to require that all teachers, including secondary teachers, pass a content test when adding subject-area endorsements to an existing license. The state also recently adopted three new Praxis Il tests for special education teachers in addition to the requirement that they also pass the subject-matter tests required of general elementary education teachers as well as the reading test.

Alabama was also helpful in providing NCTQ with additional information about state authority for teacher preparation and licensing.

Figure 1		
Delivering well- prepared teachers	2012 Grade	2011 Grade
•		
ALABAMA	B-	C
Alaska	F	F
Arizona	D-	D-
Arkansas	С	С
California	D	D
Colorado	D	D-
Connecticut	C+	C-
Delaware	D-	D-
District of Columbia	D	D
Florida	B-	B-
Georgia	С	С
Hawaii	D	D
Idaho	D	D
Illinois	D	D
Indiana	B-	C+
lowa	D	D
Kansas	D+	D+
Kentucky	C+	C-
Louisiana	С	С
Maine	D+	D
Maryland	D+	D+
Massachusetts	C+	C+
Michigan	D+	D+
Minnesota	C+	С
Mississippi	С	С
Missouri	D+	D+
Montana	F	F
Nebraska	D-	D-
Nevada	D-	D-
New Hampshire	C-	D D+
New Jersey	C-	
New Mexico New York	D+ C-	D+ D+
North Carolina	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D
Ohio	C-	D+
Oklahoma	C	С
	D-	D-
Oregon Pennsylvania	C	C
Rhode Island	С	D+
South Carolina	C-	C-
South Dakota	D	D
Tennessee	B-	B-
Texas	C+	C+
Utah	D	D
Vermont	C-	D+
Virginia	C-	C-
Washington	D+	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-
Wisconsin	D+	D
Wyoming	F	F
Average State Grade	D+	D
State Glade		

COMING SOON

NCTQ Teacher Prep Review

Preparing teachers to be effective and successful in the classroom requires both the strong state policy framework described in the *Year-book* and quality implementation by states' teacher preparation programs.

How are **Alabama's** programs doing? NCTQ will soon answer that question with our forthcoming review of the nation's higher education-based teacher preparation programs that produce 99 percent of traditionally-prepared teachers. The *Review* will find the programs that are doing the best job preparing tomorrow's educators, those that need to improve and those that need to be radically restructured.

The *Review* will be released in Spring 2013. Find out more at www.nctq.org/p/edschools.

For a sneak peek, see page 6.

Teacher Preparation Policy Checklist for States

1.	Raise admission standards.	 Require teacher candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, writing and mathematics skills as a criterion for admission into teacher preparation programs. Require preparation programs to use a common test normed to the general college-bound population.
2.	Align teacher preparation with Common Core State Standards.	 Ensure that coursework and subject-matter testing for elementary teacher candidates are well aligned with standards. Ensure that teacher preparation programs prepare elementary teaching candidates in the science of reading instruction and require a rigorous assessment of reading instruction. Require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers.
3.	Improve clinical preparation.	 Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning. Require summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers that includes at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching.
4.	Raise licensing standards.	 ✓ Eliminate K-8 generalist licenses. ✓ Require subject-matter testing for middle school teacher candidates. ✓ Require subject-matter testing for secondary teacher candidates. ✓ Require middle school and secondary science and social studies teachers to pass a test of content knowledge that ensures sufficient knowledge of the subjects taught.
5.	Don't lower the bar for special education teachers.	 ✓ Do away with K-12 special education teacher licenses. ✓ Require special education teachers to pass a subject-matter test for licensure that is no less rigorous than what is required of general education candidates.
6.	Hold teacher preparation programs accountable.	 Collect data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs. Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance. Establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data. Produce and publish an annual report card for each teacher preparation program.

Critical Issues for State Teacher Preparation Policy

Critical Attention: Admission into Teacher Preparation Programs



Alabama does not ensure that teacher preparation programs admit candidates with strong academic records.

The demands of K-12 classrooms today require teachers with strong academic backgrounds who can positively affect student learning. To ensure that such strong candidates enter classrooms, it is important to set rigorous standards for entry into the teacher pipeline. This begins with teacher preparation program admissions.

Looking to international examples, such top-performing countries as Finland and South Korea admit prospective teacher candidates from the top 10 percent of the college-going population. While a bar that high is a long way from average standards in the United States, it seems reasonable and appropriate that states should limit access to teacher preparation programs to those who are in the top half of the college-going population in terms of academic achievement.

Most states limit their academic screening to basic skills tests, which generally assess only middle school-level skills and which are generally only normed to the prospective teacher population.

Alabama now requires prospective teachers to pass each section of the AECTP basic skills tests (Reading for Information, Applied Mathematics and Writing) as a criterion

for admission to teacher preparation programs. Although the state sets the minimum score for this test, it is normed just to the prospective teacher population. In addition, the state's current 2.5 GPA requirement is too low to be considered a rigorous bar for program admission.

Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming Illinois Texas

ALABAMA, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas,

California, Colorado, Connecticut,

NEXT STEPS FOR ALABAMA:

Require that programs use a common admissions test normed to the general college-bound population.

Alabama should require programs to use an assessment that demonstrates that candidates are academically competitive with all peers, regardless of their intended profession. Requiring a common test normed to the general college population would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class while also facilitating program comparison.

■ Increase the GPA requirement.

Requiring only a 2.5 GPA sets a very low bar for the academic performance of the state's prospective teachers. Alabama should consider using a higher GPA requirement for program admission in combination with a test of academic proficiency. A sliding scale of GPA and test scores would allow flexibility for candidates in demonstrating academic ability. When using such multiple measures, a sliding scale that still ensures minimum standards would allow students to earn program admission through a higher GPA and a lower test score, or vice-versa.

Consider requiring that candidates pass subject-matter tests as a condition of admissions into teacher programs.

In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Alabama might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion. Teacher candidates are likely to have completed coursework that covers related subject-matter content in the prerequisite classes required for program admission. Thus, it would be sensible to have candidates take content tests while this knowledge is fresh rather than wait two years to fulfill the requirement, and candidates lacking sufficient expertise would be able to remedy deficits prior to entering formal preparation.

SNEAK PEEK: Teacher Prep Review

Are Alabama's undergraduate teacher preparation programs in the *Review* sufficiently selective?

64% are not sufficiently selective.

The *Review* will be released in Spring 2013. Find out more at www.nctq.org/p/edschools.

1. New Hampshire is in the process of adopting a requirement that will make the test a condition of admission.

PESTNORMED TO COLLEGE.
ADMISSION TO PREP PROPERTO Test normed only to teacher to prep postion admission Figure 2 Do states appropriately test teacher candidates' academic proficiency? ALABAMA Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware П District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire П New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 1 23 18 9

Critical Attention: Elementary Teacher Preparation



Alabama could do more to ensure that new elementary teachers are ready to teach to the Common Core Standards.

To be effective, elementary teacher candidates need liberal arts coursework relevant to the K-6 classroom, and they should also be required to pass a rigorous content test that ensures appropriate subject-matter knowledge.

The Common Core State Standards, adopted by nearly all states including Alabama, represent an effort to significantly raise expectations for the knowledge and skills American students will need for college readiness and global competitiveness. And Alabama, like all states, must ensure that its teachers are prepared to teach to these high standards.

Although a "standards-based" approach grants greater flexibility to teacher preparation programs regarding program design, it is difficult to monitor or enforce absent a rigorous test. Further, alignment of preparation program instruction with student learning standards should be augmented with a broader and deeper content perspective than what will actually be taught in the elementary classroom.

Commendably, Alabama now requires elementary teachers to pass the Praxis II "Multiple Subjects" assessment, which reports subscores for all four core content

areas, including math. In addition, the state also requires the newly developed Praxis II "Teaching Reading" test. However, the state's coursework requirements lack the specificity to guarantee relevancy to the elementary classroom.

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

ALABAMA, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire

Massachusetts

NEXT STEPS FOR ALABAMA:

■ Ensure that the new content test sufficiently measures knowledge in all subjects.

Alabama is on the right track by requiring a content test for elementary teacher candidates that reports subscores for all four core content areas. However, the state should monitor this new assessment to guarantee that it is appropriately aligned with the Common Core Standards. Alabama should also set the passing score for each subtest so that it is meaningful and reflects a high level of performance.

Ensure that teacher preparation programs deliver a comprehensive program of study in broad liberal arts coursework.

Alabama should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish comprehensive coursework requirements for elementary teacher candidates that align with the Common Core Standards to ensure that candidates will complete coursework relevant to the common topics in elementary grades. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 36 credit hours in the core subject areas of English, science, social studies and fine arts. Although elementary teacher candidates in Alabama must complete 12 credit hours each in English, science and social science, the state's coursework requirements lack the specificity necessary to guarantee relevancy to the elementary classroom. The state's teacher standards lack mention of important subject areas.

Require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers.

Although Alabama's teaching standards require some knowledge in key areas of mathematics, the state should require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers. This includes specific coursework in foundations, algebra and geometry, with some statistics.

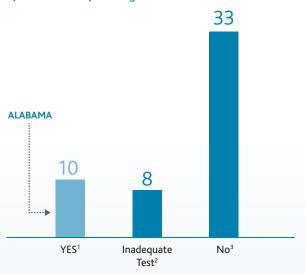
■ Monitor new reading assessment to ensure adequacy and rigor.

Although it is commendable that Alabama now requires elementary teacher candidates to demonstrate knowledge of reading instruction, the test selected by the state is actually intended for reading specialists and accordingly spans the entire K-12 spectrum. The state should monitor this assessment to make sure it really is rigorous and an appropriate measure of teachers' knowledge of and skill in scientifically based early reading instruction. The track record of Praxis assessments in this regard is mixed at best, and the K-12 span might make it possible for candidates to achieve the passing score without sufficient knowledge and skills for the elementary classroom.

Require elementary teacher candidates to complete a content specialization in an academic subject area.

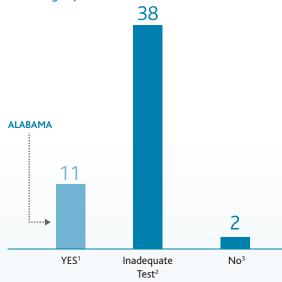
In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement would ensure that prospective teachers in Alabama take higher-level academic coursework. This requirement also provides an important safeguard in the event that candidates are unable to successfully complete clinical practice requirements. With an academic concentration (or better still a major or minor), candidates who are not ready for the classroom and do not pass student teaching can still be on track to complete a degree.

Figure 3 Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota⁵, New Hampshire, New Mexico⁶, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas
- 3. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina⁷, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 4. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.
- 5. Based on the limited information available about the test on Minnesota's website.
- 6. Test is under development and not yet available for review.
- 7. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Foundations of Reading test. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.

Figure 4 Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?

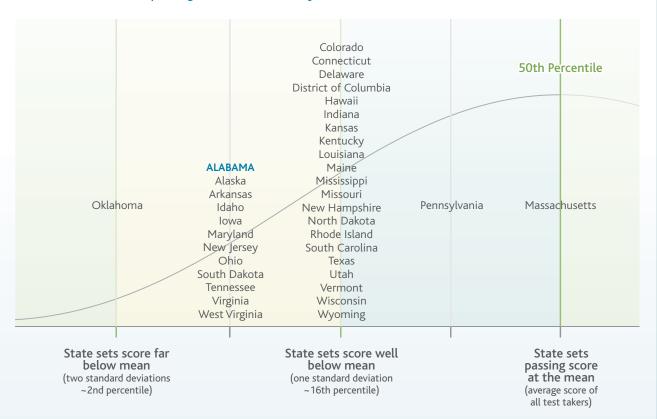


- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont
- 2. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York⁴, North Carolina⁵, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Montana, Nebraska
- 4. New York is in the process of developing a stand-alone math test.
- 5. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Massachusetts Test of General Curriculum, including the math subtest. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.
 - 1. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
 - 2. The required test is a questionable assessment of content knowledge, instead emphasizing methods and instructional strategies.
 - 3. Massachusetts requires a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math (see Figure 4).
 - 4. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Massachusetts Test of General Curriculum. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.
 - 5. Oregon allows "alternative assessment" for candidates who fail twice.

Figure 5	EEMINTAN CONTENT SCORE FOR SPACE	Separate passing	Elementary content to	/ Nith	
Do states ensure that	\$	24.55 / 7.55 / test	6 6		
Do states ensure triat	W _{TE}	te / 68/2	\$60r		
elementary teachers	7 6	£/5!			
know core content?	4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			No test required	
	T WE	eme,	nen Posit	test /	
	Z 25 Z	Som Sep	Ele,	/ %	
ALABAMA					
Alaska				1	
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland			2		
Massachusetts			3		
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada			2		
New Hampshire					
New Jersey New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina				4	
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon		5			
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina			2		
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	9	9	29	4	

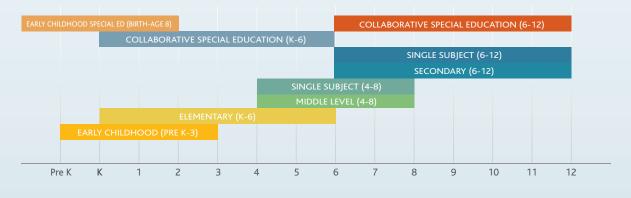
Figure 6				GLISH		/			NCE				OCIA					/	FINE ARTS
Do states expect elementary teachers		World/p.	Writing/Co.	Children's Liter	, fure			Earth Co.	Biology/Life Scian	g /	American	/#/	World LL:	World H:	World His		///	/ ,	/ /
to have in-depth		iteral	tite.	itori		/	/ /	'sical	ره کرنه		histor.	fisto _r	,0Ver	120	1/2/	10 P		. /	
knowledge of		7 / a)		ositio en's L	/ / .t	ş / ş	, / ;	1 / 2 / 5	Sclen Wife	/) []]	isi / i	1511. 14 His	West /		\$ /	
core content?	4mer	Vorld	Kith		Chemic	Physic.	iene,	Earth Co.		¹ mer	American !	177 P	York	1010	\Z\\ \Z\\ \Z\\ \Z\\ \Z\\ \Z\\ \Z\\ \Z\	Geograci	Art History	Music	/
ALABAMA	\ \ \ \		<i>/</i>	/		/ Q	<i>,</i> 0	<i>1</i> 4	/ 40 /	▼ ,	/ V ,	/ 4	/ _	/ _ /		<u> </u>	7 4 .	/ < /	
Alaska																			
Arizona			*				*	*	*	*	*	*				*		*	
Arkansas																			
California			*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*	
Colorado																			
Connecticut										*	*								
Delaware																			
District of Columbia	Ш	Ц				Ш					Ш			Ш					
Florida					*		*	*				X				*			
Georgia																			
Hawaii																			
Idaho Illinois							-	-	<u></u>			-				*			
Indiana			<u> </u>				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>					_				*	
lowa																			
Kansas			—	<u></u>			-	-	<u> </u>			-				<u> </u>			
Kentucky																			
Louisiana	$\overline{}$																		
Maine																			
Maryland		П				П					\Box			П				П	
Massachusetts																			
Michigan			*	*			*	*	*			*				*			
Minnesota			*	*			*	*	*			*							
Mississippi																			
Missouri																			
Montana																			
Nebraska			*																
Nevada																			
New Hampshire																			
New Jersey																			
New Mexico			*															*	
New York	Ц										Ц								
North Carolina																			
North Dakota Ohio																			
Oklahoma			*				*	•	★			<u> </u>				<u></u>			
Oregon			*				-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	•	*		*	
Pennsylvania																			
Rhode Island																			
South Carolina	ň			$\overline{\Box}$		П					$\overline{\Box}$								
South Dakota																			
Tennessee			*				*	*	*			*				*			
Texas			*				*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	
Utah																			
Vermont																			
Virginia			*		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Washington			*				*	*	*			*				*		*	
West Virginia																			
Wisconsin																			
Wyoming																			

Figure 7
Where do states set the passing score on elementary content licensure tests¹?



¹ Based on the most recent technical data that could be obtained; data not available for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon and Washington. Montana and Nebraska do not require a content test. Colorado score is for Praxis II, not PLACE. Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah and Vermont now require the Multiple Subjects test and Maryland, Nevada and South Carolina now require the Instructional Practice and Applications test. Both are new Praxis tests for which technical data are not yet available; analysis is based on previously required test.

Figure 8 Teacher licensing structure in Alabama



Critical Attention: Middle School Teacher Preparation



Alabama is on track to ensure that new middle school teachers will be prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

The middle school years are critical to students' education, yet the preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers often do not ensure that they are sufficiently prepared to teach grade-level content.

Too many states fail to distinguish the knowledge and skills needed by middle school teachers from those needed by an elementary teacher. Whether teaching a single subject in a departmentalized setting or teaching multiple subjects in a self-contained classroom, middle school teachers must be able to teach significantly more advanced content than what elementary teachers are expected to teach.

Commendably, Alabama does not offer a K-8 generalist license, and all new middle school teachers are required to pass a Praxis II single-subject content test to attain licensure.

Alaska, Arizona, California,
Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine,
Michigan, Minnesota, Montana,
Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire,
New Mexico, North Carolina,
North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon,
South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah,
Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Maryland, Massachusetts, New York

ALABAMA, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

Do states distinguish r	middle down on?	K-8 license offered for	\$1000 d	
rade preparation fro	m	/ fere	fere Lass	
lementary preparati	on?	se o	ે / જે _ર	
31 1	3)//	lice,	lice,	
	2.5	L-8	K.8 license of eyed	
ALABAMA		′		
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California		1		
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii Idaho				
Illinois	2			
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio Oklahoma			3	
Oregon			4	
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				1. California offers a K-12 generalist license
Tennessee				for self-contained classrooms.
Texas				2. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license and is in
Utah				the process of revising middle school certifi- cation requirements.
Vermont				3. With the exception of mathematics.
Virginia				4. Oregon offers 3-8 license.
Washington				
West Virginia				5. Wisconsin offers 1-8 license.
Wisconsin			5	
Wyoming				
	32	5	14	

Figure 10		/	/	/ "	
Do middle school teach	ors	/	No. K.8 license require	No testing of all subjects	
		No, test does not all core s. J. Scores t		est /	
nave to pass an appropr		No, test does no all core en subscorec	zt \ zs. \ z) le 50	
content test in every cor		25 de 35 de	ugje Vice Vent	ting lifed	
ubject they are licensed		orts	, \	tes, tes,	
o teach?	YES		\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \	/ % z	
ALABAMA					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California				1	
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					•
Idaho			2		
Illinois			3		
Indiana					
lowa				4	
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine	5				
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					.
Mississippi					·
Missouri					
Montana					'
Nebraska					
Nevada					·
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York	6				Candidates teaching multiple subjects only
North Carolina					to pass the elementary test.
North Dakota					2. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires a single
Ohio					subject test.
Oklahoma					3. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license. The sta
Oregon					is in the process of revising its middle scho certification requirements.
Pennsylvania					4. It is unclear how new legislation will affect
Rhode Island					testing requirements for middle school
South Carolina					candidates.
South Dakota					 Maryland allows elementary teachers to te in departmentalized middle schools if not
Tennessee					than 50 percent of the teaching assignmen
Texas					within the elementary education grades.
Utah					For nondepartmentalized classrooms, gene in middle childhood education candidates
Vermont					pass new assessment with three subtests.
Virginia					7. Candidates opting for middle-level endorse
Washington					may either complete a major or pass a cor test. Oregon allows "alternative assessmer
West Virginia					candidates who fail twice.
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					

Critical Attention: Secondary Teacher Preparation



Alabama could do more to ensure that new secondary teachers will be prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

Secondary teachers must be experts in the subject matter they teach, and only a rigorous test ensures that teacher candidates are sufficiently and appropriately knowledgeable in their content area. Coursework is generally only indicative of background in a subject area; even a major offers no certainty of what content has been covered.

Yet not all states ensure that secondary teachers have sufficient content knowledge in the subjects they are licensed to teach. And nearly all states—even those that do generally require content testing for secondary teachers—allow some science and/or social studies teachers to teach with broad licenses that have significant loopholes.

Most high school science courses are specialized, and the teachers of these subjects are not interchangeable. Nonetheless, most states allow teachers to obtain general science or combination licenses across multiple science disciplines, and, in most cases, these teachers need only pass a general knowledge science exam that does not ensure subject-specific content knowledge. This means that a teacher with a background in biology could be fully certified to teach advanced chemistry or phys-

ics having passed only a general science test—and perhaps answering most of the chemistry or physics questions incorrectly.

Just as with broad field science, most states offer a general social studies license at the secondary level. For this certification, teachers can have a background in a wide variety of fields, ranging from history and political science to anthropology and psychology. Under such a license a teacher who majored in psychology could teach history to high school students having passed only a general knowledge test and answering most—and perhaps all—history questions incorrectly.

Commendably, Alabama requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a Praxis II content test to teach any core secondary subjects. However, the state offers both a comprehensive teaching license with a specialization in general science and a general social studies license. Teachers with these licenses are not required to pass individual content tests for each discipline they are permitted to teach.

NEXT STEPS FOR ALABAMA:

Require secondary science teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.

By allowing a general science certification—and only requiring a general knowledge science exam—Alabama is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required assessment combines all subject areas (e.g., biology, chemistry, physics) and does not report separate scores for each subject area.

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming

ALABAMA, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina. South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin

Indiana, Minnesota, Tennessee

Require secondary social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.

By allowing a general social studies certification—and only requiring a general knowledge social studies exam—Alabama is not ensuring that its secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required assessment combines all subject areas (e.g., history, geography, economics) and does not report separate scores for each subject area.

It is unclear at this point how new legislation will affect content test requirements for secondary teachers.

			1	1 .	,
Figure 11		Loophole	/	No Social studies	/
Do all secondary tea	chers	5 /	/رو	nts/	′
have to pass a conte	nt		cie.	Cia/	
test in every subject		. / .	s / .	S. /	
area they are license	А	/%	/ %	5 /	
to teach?		/ 8	/ %	/_	
to teach?	75	07	07	/ >	
ALABAMA					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia			_		
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa ¹					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana	Ц				
Maine		_			
Maryland	Ш				
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma		-			
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia	Ш				
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	3	28	34	12	
	-		٠.		

Critical Attention: Special Education Teacher Preparation



Alabama could do more to ensure that new special education teachers will know the subject matter that they will be required to teach.

Across the country, states are raising performance expectations to ensure that students who graduate from high school are college and career ready. These more rigorous standards apply to special education students just as they do to other students.

The challenge of ensuring that teachers are prepared to teach to the new Common Core State Standards is even more pronounced for special education teachers, who typically have had to meet an even lower bar for content preparation than general educators. And certification rules for special education teachers that do not differentiate between teaching at the elementary and secondary levels only exacerbate the problem.

Allowing a generic K-12 special education certification makes it virtually impossible and certainly impractical for states to ensure that these teachers know all the subject matter they are expected to teach; this issue is just as valid in terms of pedagogical knowledge.

While a K-12 special education license may be appropriate for low-incidence special education students, such as those with severe cognitive disabilities, it is deeply problematic for the overwhelming majority of high-incidence special education students who are expected to learn gradelevel content.

Commendably, Alabama does not offer a K-12 special education certification. Alabama also holds its elementary special education teachers to the same subject-matter testing requirements as general elementary teachers. However, as noted in the elementary section, these standards are insufficient to ensure that teachers will be prepared to teach to the Common Core State Standards. Further, Alabama does not require secondary special education teachers to pass content tests as a condition of licensure, although the state does articulate some coursework requirements for special education teachers.

NEXT STEPS FOR ALABAMA:

Provide a broad liberal arts program of study to elementary special education candidates.

Alabama should ensure that special education teacher candidates who will teach elementary grades possess not only knowledge of effective learning strategies but also relevant knowledge of the subject matter at hand by requiring core-subject coursework relevant to the elementary classroom. Failure to ensure that teachers possess requisite content knowledge deprives special education students of the opportunity to reach their academic potential.

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina. South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming

ALABAMA, Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin

NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2012: 17

Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Secondary special education teachers are frequently generalists who teach many core subject areas. While it may be unreasonable to expect secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements for each subject they teach as other teachers who teach only one subject, Alabama's current policy of requiring no subject-matter testing is unacceptable and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, Alabama should consider a customized HOUSSE route for new secondary special education teachers and look to the flexibility offered by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which allows for a combination of testing and coursework to demonstrate requisite content knowledge in the classroom.

 Although the state does issue a K-12 certificate, candidates must meet discrete elementary and/or secondary requirements.

Figure 12	DOESNOT OFFERA K-12 CERTIFICATION	Offers K-12 and Brade specific	/
Do states distinguish	~4×	/ j	/
between elementary	FFE 471C	/ 18 /	K-7;
and secondary special	2 E	12 ay 17(s)	2/2
education teachers?	S. S	rs K.	rs or catio
codeditorrecaeriers.	700	Office Coffice	Offers only a K- 12
	/	· /	0
ALABAMA			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire	1		
New Jersey New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	1		
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
,	16	10	25
	10	10	25

Figure 13 Which states require subject-matter testing for special education teachers?

Elementary Subject-Matter	Test
Required for an elementary special education license	ALABAMA, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Oregon ¹ , Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia ³ , Wisconsin
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho
Secondary Subject-Matter T	est(s)
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	None
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York⁴, Oregon¹, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³
Required for a K-12 special education license	None

- 1. Although Oregon requires testing, the state allows an "alternative assessment" option for candidates who fail twice.
- 2. In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary or secondary special education and as a reading specialist does not have to take a content test.
- West Virginia also allows elementary special education candidates to earn dual certification in early childhood, which would not require a content test. Secondary special education candidates earning dual certification as a reading specialist are similarly exempted from the content test.
- 4. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.

Critical Attention: Student Teaching



Alabama does not ensure that teacher preparation programs will provide teacher candidates with a high-quality summative clinical experience.

The importance of clinical practice in teacher preparation has become a major area of focus. Student teaching is the final clinical experience of teacher preparation, and teacher candidates have only one chance to experience the best possible placement. Student teaching will shape candidates' own performance as teachers and help determine the type of school in which they will choose to teach. A mediocre student teaching experience, let alone a disastrous one, can never be undone.

Central to the quality of the student teaching experience is the classroom teacher who serves as the teacher candidate's mentor, or cooperating teacher. Only strong teachers with evidence of their effectiveness, as assessed by objective measures of student learning and the teachers' principals, should be able to serve as cooperating teachers. Yet placement is much more likely to be the luck of the draw. NCTQ's study *Student Teaching in the United States* found that three out of four teacher preparation programs fail to require that cooperating teachers must be effective instructors.

Alabama commendably requires that candidates be full-time student teachers for a full semester in the teaching field for which certification is sought. However, although the state articulates some important requirements for cooperating teachers, it does not address the most essential: cooperating teachers' classroom effectiveness.

NEXT STEPS FOR ALABAMA:

■ Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.

In addition to the ability to mentor an adult, cooperating teachers in Alabama should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement. Research indicates that the only aspect of a student teaching arrangement that has been shown to have an impact on student achievement is the positive effect of selection of the cooperating teacher by the preparation program, rather than by the student teacher or school district staff.

ALABAMA, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Florida, Indiana, Tennessee

North Ohio Oklaho Oregor Pennsy Rhode South Tennes Texas Utah Vermo Virginia	n ylvania Island Carolina Dakota ssee ont a ngton /irginia		
South Tennes Texas Utah Vermo Virginia	n ylvania Island Carolina Dakota ssee		
North Ohio Oklaho Oregon Pennsy Rhode South South Tennes Texas Utah Vermo Virginia	n ylvania Island Carolina Dakota ssee		
North Ohio Oklaho Oregor Pennsy Rhode South Tennes Texas Utah Vermo	n ylvania Island Carolina Dakota ssee		
North Ohio Oklaho Oregor Pennsy Rhode South South Tennes Texas Utah	n ylvania Island Carolina Dakota ssee		
North Ohio Oklaho Oregor Pennsy Rhode South South Tennes Texas	n ylvania Island Carolina Dakota		
North Ohio Oklaho Oregor Pennsy Rhode South South Tennes	n ylvania Island Carolina Dakota		
North Ohio Oklaho Oregor Pennsy Rhode South South	n ylvania Island Carolina Dakota		
North Ohio Oklaho Oregor Pennsy Rhode South	n ylvania Island Carolina		
North Ohio Oklaho Oregon Pennsy Rhode	n ylvania Island		
North Ohio Oklaho Oregon Pennsy	n ylvania		
North Ohio Oklaho Oregon	n		
North Ohio Oklaho			
North Ohio	ama.		
North			
	Dakota		
North			
New Yo			
New M			
New Je			
	Hampshire		
Nevada			
Nebras			
Monta			
Missou			
Mississ			
Minnes			
Michig			
	chusetts		
Maryla			_
Maine			
Louisia			_
Kentuc			
Kansas	5		
lowa			
Indiana			
Illinois			
Idaho			_
Hawaii			
Georgi			
Florida			
	t of Columbia		
Delawa			
Connec			
Colora			
Califor			
Arizona Arkans			
Alaska			
ALABA	MA		
ALADA	MA	74 /	74
2000IIII	.g oxperience:	COOPERATING TEACHER FFECTIVE BASED ON	FUL TIME STUDENT TEACHING LASTS AT LEAST TO WEEKS AT
	ng experience?	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	uality student	471V 845g 1ESS	75.77 75.77 75.77
	ments of a	20 20 20	1352
Do stat	tes require	2 >	/ 5 _
Figure 1	14	£	/
	14		/

Critical Attention: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability



Alabama could do more to hold its teacher preparation programs accountable for the effectiveness of the teachers they produce.

Teacher preparation programs operate by virtue of state approval. As such, it is up to states to connect that approval to accountability measures that ensure that all approved programs meet minimum performance standards. Such an accountability system informs the public—including prospective teachers seeking a program as well as districts hiring graduates—by shining a light on high performers as well as identifying those programs performing poorly.

Further, as more states begin to raise expectations for teachers by way of evaluations focused on effectiveness, there is an even greater need to hold teacher preparation programs accountable for the effectiveness of the teachers they produce. Although the quality of both the subject-matter preparation and professional sequence is crucial, there are also additional measures that can provide the state and the public with meaningful, readily understandable indicators of how well programs are doing when it comes to preparing teachers to be successful in the classroom.

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

ALABAMA, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas

Florida, Louisiana

Although it does not connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs, Alabama does collect some program-specific, objective data that reflect program performance, such as satisfaction ratings from schools and evaluation results for program graduates. The state has also established minimum standards for its traditional teacher preparation program performance for each category of data collected and reports these data on the state's website. Some of the data are reported at the program level. But Alabama does not collect data that connects student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs, nor does it set minimum standards for performance for its alternate route programs.

NEXT STEPS FOR ALABAMA:

■ Collect data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, Alabama should consider the academic achievement gains of students taught by programs' graduates, averaged over the first three years of teaching. Data that are aggregated to the institution (e.g., combining elementary and secondary programs) rather than disaggregated to the specific preparation program are not useful for accountability purposes. Such aggregation can mask significant differences in performance among programs. Alabama currently reports some data at the program level and should do so for all collected data for accountability purposes.

Establish minimum standards of performance for accountability purposes for all licensure pathways.

Alabama currently appears to apply some measurable criteria for conferring program approval to its traditional programs. The state should also set such standards for performance for its alternate route programs for each category of data collected.

Ensure that criteria for program approval result in greater accountability.

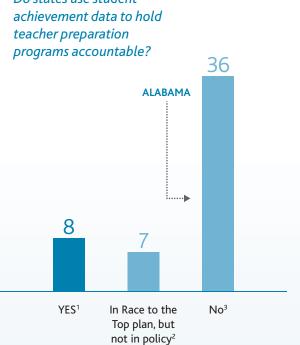
Alabama has taken more steps than many states to develop an accountability system for teacher preparation programs. The state should ensure that its system is sufficient to differentiate program performance, including among alternate route programs, and that follow-up actions are taken as warranted for poorly performing programs.

Maintain full authority over teacher preparation program approval.

There appears to be considerable overlap between the public process of state program approval and the private process of national accreditation in Alabama. While it is not unreasonable that the state may wish to coordinate these processes for institutions also seeking national accreditation, Alabama should ensure that it is the state that considers the evidence of program performance and makes the decision about whether programs should continue to be authorized to prepare teachers.

Figure 15

Do states use student



- 1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas
- 2. Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Figure 16				
Do states hold teaci	hor	MINIMINA ANDARDS FOR		
	ner `	1 PE /	DATA PUBLICIY AVALLABLE ON WEBSITE	
preparation progra	ms 🕺		* 7 / 73 × 8	
accountable?	0	S. \ \ \ \ \ S.	1 NO	
		7 N S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	PUB ABLE	
		N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z	
ALABAMA	ري ا	MINIMUM STANDANDA PERCORA, DOS FOR	7 7	
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado ³				
Connecticut				
Delaware	4			
District of Columbia				
Florida			2	
Georgia			2	
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana ⁵	-			
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky			2	
Louisiana	-			
Maine ¹				
Maryland	4			
Massachusetts				
Michigan	-	1		
Minnesota	_			
Mississippi	1			
Missouri				
Montana	1			
Nebraska				
Nevada ¹				
New Hampshire ⁶				
New Jersey ¹				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina			1	
North Dakota			_	
Ohio ¹				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania ¹				
Rhode Island ¹				
South Carolina ¹				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia ¹				
Washington	4			
West Virginia ¹				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
J		_		
	33	5	15	

TEACHER PRODUCTION IN ALABAMA

States have long established requirements for teacher preparation and licensure and have lately turned their attention toward accountability systems for preparation programs. But one topic that has received little attention from states is the issue of teacher production. From the number of teachers who graduate from preparation programs each year, only a subset are certified and only some of those certified are actually hired in the state; the relationship between these numbers has important implications for related policymaking.

States are rightly focused on areas of chronic teacher shortages, such as secondary mathematics and science, but little consideration is given to areas of consistent oversupply, particularly the overproduction in most states of elementary teachers. While it is certainly desirable to produce a big enough pool to give districts choice in hiring, the substantial oversupply in some teaching areas is not good for the profession. Limited resources are squandered on individuals who will not go on to teach, most critically the scarce supply of student teaching placements with effective cooperating teachers. Admissions criteria, licensure requirements and program accountability standards may be unnecessarily depressed if the dots are not connected from graduation to certification to actual employment in a district.

Maryland's "Teacher Staffing Report" provides a model for other states. Published biennially, the report has been tracking staffing trends in the state for almost three decades. While its primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, it also identifies areas of surplus. By collecting hiring data from districts, Maryland has a rich set of data that can inform policy decisions.

The latest edition of the "Teacher Staffing Report" can be found at: http://www.marylandpublicschools.org/MSDE/divisions/certification/progapproval/mtsr.

Alabama teacher production data: NCTQ was unable to find any published data on teacher production in Alabama that connects program completion, certification and hiring statistics. Alabama does report the total number of graduates recommended for their first teaching certificate within each institution's report card. However, only the aggregate number is presented, rather than the totals for individual endorsements, and no connection is made to district-level hiring. Further, Alabama has only posted report cards through 2009.

- 1. Traditional preparation only.
- 2. Reported institutional data do not distinguish between candidates in the traditional and alternate route programs.
- 3. Required, but not yet available.
- 4. Alternate routes only.
- 5. Based on new REPA II regulations.
- 6. New Hampshire is in the process of adopting new reporting requirements.

Figure 17		/	National acceptation is	Te .
	APPROVAL TS OUA	Overlap of accediation	§ / .9	, po
What is the relationship	\$, /	T. Ge
between state program	301			8
approval and national	14S/1			
accreditation?	47.70° 00°	Verla 1 stat	tion _e	
	15 g	/ ° § /	% ⁵ ⁄ ₂	
ALABAMA				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California		1		
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana Maine				
Maryland		'		
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi		1		
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada	П			
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia		1		
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	8	31	12	



There are some areas where a small adjustment would result in significantly stronger policy. Here are some issues that represent low-hanging fruit, policies that can be addressed in relatively short order.

- To ensure adequate subject-area knowledge, Alabama should require secondary teachers who obtain certification in general science or general social studies to pass individual content tests (or a composite test that reports individual subscores), for each discipline they will be licensed to teach, as noted in the secondary critical attention section.
- As a first step toward using an assessment for admission to a teacher preparation program that compares candidates to the general college-going population, Alabama should allow teacher candidates to submit ACT/ SAT/GRE scores that demonstrate academic proficiency.



^{1.} National accreditation can be substituted for state approval.

Alternate Routes to Certification

The policies discussed in the "Critical Attention" section of this report primarily focus on traditional teacher preparation programs because such programs presently train the vast majority of new teachers. Of course, there are some teachers that attain licensure outside of these traditional programs. Alternate routes to certification were developed based on the idea that there should be pathways into the teaching profession for nontraditional candidates who are able to demonstrate strong subject-area knowledge and an above-average academic background.

Unfortunately, most states have considerable work to do to make their alternate routes viable pathways into the teaching profession. Considerable variation remains in both the quality of states' routes and how much of an alternative to traditional preparation such routes actually provide.

A high-quality, genuinely alternative licensure pathway should be rigorous yet flexible in admissions, focused and deliberate in preparation, and open to broad usage across subjects and grades.

State policy for alternate routes to teacher licensure should ensure that:

- Strong academic performance and subject-matter-knowledge testing are prerequisites for program admission.
- Subject-area majors are not required or candidates have the option to test out of any subject-area coursework requirements.
- Coursework is streamlined and not overly burdensome, and it meets the immediate needs of new teachers.
- Program length is reasonable (no more than two years).Practice teaching and/or intensive mentoring is required.
- Limits are not placed on the subjects and/or grades an alternate route teacher can teach, and alternate route providers are not restricted to colleges and universities; districts and nonprofits should be permitted to offer programs as well.

Alabama offers three alternate routes: the Alternative Baccalaureate-Level Certificate (ABC) Approach, the Preliminary Certificate Approach and the the Alternative Class A Master's Degree-Level program. Alabama requires candidates for all routes to demonstrate subject-matter knowledge and provides flexibility with test-out options for nontraditional candidates, but only the ABC route provides for streamlined and relevant coursework. Alabama's alternate routes would be significantly improved if they provided an adequate practice teaching opportunity or intensive mentoring and encouraged a diversity of providers (see Figure 19).

NEXT STEPS FOR ALABAMA:

■ Set rigorous admissions requirements for *all* alternate routes.

Alabama currently requires candidates in the Preliminary Certificate route to have a minimum 3.0 GPA for admission into the program, but the state requires only a 2.5 GPA for admission into its ABC and Alternative Class A routes. Setting a GPA requirement is a worthwhile first step toward ensuring that candidates are of good academic standing. As such, Alabama should consider increasing the GPA requirement for both its ABC and Alternative Class A routes to ensure that all candidates in all programs meet a more rigorous bar. As is the case for Preliminary Certificate candidates, the standard should be higher

than what is required of traditional teacher candidates. Alternatively, the state could require one of the standardized tests of academic proficiency commonly used in higher education for graduate admissions, such as the GRE. Alabama also should eliminate its basic skills test. Such minimum competency tests are impractical and ineffective for candidates already holding a college degree.

■ Ensure that preparation coursework and support target the immediate needs of new teachers.

States should ensure that alternate route participants are required to meet only standards or complete coursework that is practical and immediately helpful to a new teacher. While Alabama is commended for specifying the nature and amount of coursework to be completed by ABC candidates, the state should also articulate such guidelines for its other alternate routes. Alabama should also ensure that all alternate route programs are of a reasonable length, that is, they are able to be completed in no more than two years.

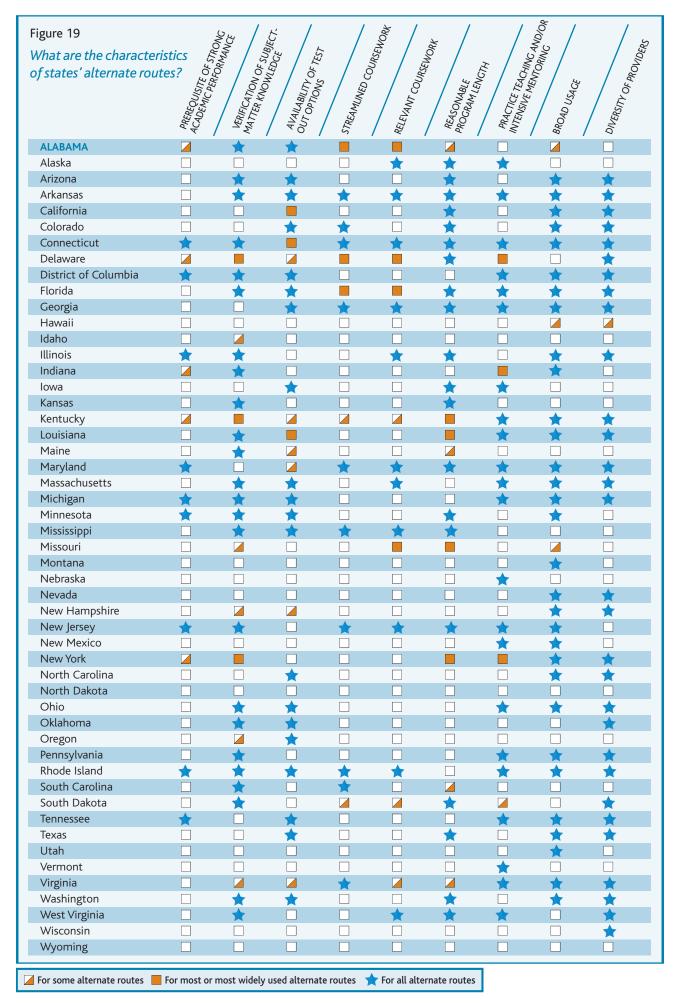
In addition, Alabama should strengthen its induction experience for new alternate route teachers. Although the state requires all new teachers to work with a mentor, there are insufficient guidelines ensuring that the mentoring is structured for new teacher success. Effective strategies include practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom, intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school, a reduced teaching load and release time to allow new teachers to observe experienced teachers during the school day.

■ Eliminate restrictions on alternate route usage and providers.

While Alabama's Preliminary Certificate and Alternative Class A routes are authorized to provide teachers for all grades and subjects, Alabama currently has restrictions on its ABC route. Alabama should reconsider these limits, as alternate routes can help expand the teacher pipeline throughout the state, and such subject and grade-level restrictions are counterproductive to this goal.

Further, Alabama should specifically authorize alternate route programs run by local school districts and nonprofits, as well as institutions of higher education. A good diversity of providers helps all programs, both university- and non-university-based, to improve.

ALABAMA Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania	Attender Pour FROUTE	
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
lowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania	Ī	
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania	Ī	
Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania		
Oregon Pennsylvania	-	
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		



Alternate Route Policy Checklist for States

	nate Route Foliey Check	
1.	Set high standards and provide flexibility for meeting them.	 Screen candidates based on academic ability. Set a higher standard for entry than is set for traditional teacher preparation. Require candidates to pass the state's subject-matter licensing test. Don't require a major in the intended subject area; instead, allow candidates to demonstrate subject-matter knowledge on a rigorous test.
2.	Provide streamlined preparation.	 Limit coursework (ideally to no more than 12 credits a year). Require that the alternate route is an accelerated course of study. Ensure that all coursework requirements target the immediate needs of the new teacher Offer candidates an opportunity to practice teach in a summer training program. Provide intensive mentoring.
3.	Remove regulatory obstacles.	 ✓ Allow for a diversity of alternate route providers. ✓ Don't limit the use of alternate routes to shortage areas or to certain grades or subjects.

Figure 20
Authority for Teacher Preparation in Alabama

Governor of Alabama Although the Code of Alabama provides for a **Professional Teachers** Standards Commission, no members were ever The State appointed to the entity. Members of the Alabama Superintendent State Board of Education of Education is are elected. appointed by the State Board of Education. The Alabama State The Alabama State There is overlap between **Board of Education** The Alabama State **Board of Education** NCATE accreditation and **Board of Education** is the state holds the authority holds the authority authority charged state approval of teacher for setting teacher to approve teacher with adopting rules preparation program education programs. education programs. regarding teacher standards and certification. admission criteria.

Critical Attention Summary for Alabama

٦	
٦	_

Red

		AUTHORITY
ADMISSION INTO PREPARATION PROGRAMS	Require that preparation programs use a common admissions test normed to the general college-bound population and limit acceptance to those candidates demonstrating academic ability in the top 50th percentile.	State Board of Education
STUDENT TEACHING	 Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning. 	State Board of Education



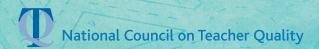
Yellow

		AUTHORITY
ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION	 Ensure that the elementary content test sufficiently measures knowledge in all subjects. Require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers. Monitor the reading test to ensure rigor. Require a content specialization in an academic subject area. 	State Board of Education
SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION	 Require secondary science and social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach. 	State Board of Education
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION	 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge. 	State Board of Education
TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY	 Collect performance data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs. Establish minimum standards of performance for accountability purposes for all licensure pathways. 	State Board of Education



Green

	AUTHORITY
MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER	State Board of Education
TEACHER PREPARATION	State Board of Educat



1420 New York Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20005
Tel: 202-393-0020 Fax: 202-393-0095 Web: www.nctq.org

Subscribe to NCTQ's blog PDQ 🔊

Follow NCTQ on Twitter 🕒 and Facebook 🕤

NCTQ is available to work with individual states to improve teacher policies.

For more information, please contact:

Sandi Jacobs
Vice President
sjacobs@nctq.org
202-393-0020