# 2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

# Improving Teacher Preparation in Massachusetts

# State Policies in Need of Attention

 Admission into Preparation Programs
 Middle School Teacher Preparation
 Secondary Teacher Preparation
 Special Education Teacher Preparation
 Student Teaching
 Teacher Preparation Program Accountability



#### 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:

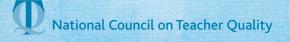
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## Improving Teacher Preparation in Massachusetts

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 Massachusetts'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 
year the 
year symbol indicates a score increase from 2011.

Yearbook Goal	Торіс	2012 Score
1-A	Admission into Preparation Programs	$\bigcirc$
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	$\bigcirc$
1-K	Student Teaching	$\bigcirc$
1-L	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	

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## 2012 Policy Update for Massachusetts

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

#### Student Teaching

All teacher candidates must now complete a practicum or practicum equivalent of at least 300 hours. Candidates must also assume full responsibility of a classroom for a minimum of 100 hours. In addition, practicum/practicum equivalents must be completed within a Massachusetts public school, approved private special education school, Massachusetts Department of Early Education Care approved preschools, educational collaboratives or a school that requires Massachusetts educator licensure. These requirements also apply to alternate route candidates. *http://www.doe.mass.edu/boe/docs/2012-06/item4\_p603cmr7-clean.pdf, section 7.04(4)* 

#### Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

Each preparation program seeking approval must provide evidence addressing educator effectiveness, which includes the analysis and use of aggregate evaluation ratings of program completers, employment data on program completers employed in the state, results of survey data, and other available data to improve program effectiveness. *http://www.doe.mass.edu/boe/docs/2012-06/item4\_p603cmr7-clean.pdf, section 7.03* 

### Massachusetts 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).

Massachusetts was helpful in providing NCTQ with additional information about policy changes related to teacher preparation. The state also noted that new requirements were approved for the Sheltered English Immersion (SEI) certification and that its new Regulations for Educator Licensure and Preparation Program Approval will also affect alternate route preparation.

In addition, Massachusetts was helpful in providing NCTQ with further information about state authority for teacher preparation and licensing.

Delivering well-	2012	2011
prepared teachers	Grade	Grade
Alabama	B-	С
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
New Jersey	C-	D+
New Mexico	D+	D+
New York	C-	D+
North Carolina	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D
Ohio	C-	D+
Oklahoma	С	С
Oregon	D-	D-
Pennsylvania	С	С
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
, ,		

#### 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 *Yearbook* and quality implementation by states' teacher preparation programs.

How are Massachusetts'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.	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Require preparation programs to use a common test normed to the general college-bound population.</li> </ul>
2.	Align teacher preparation with Common Core State Standards.	<ul> <li>Ensure that coursework and subject-matter testing for elementary teacher candidates are well aligned with standards.</li> <li>Ensure that teacher preparation programs prepare elementary teaching candidates in the science of reading instruction and require a rigorous assessment of reading instruction.</li> <li>Require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers.</li> </ul>
3.	Improve clinical preparation.	<ul> <li>Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.</li> <li>Require summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers that includes at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching.</li> </ul>
4.	Raise licensing standards.	<ul> <li>Eliminate K-8 generalist licenses.</li> <li>Require subject-matter testing for middle school teacher candidates.</li> <li>Require subject-matter testing for secondary teacher candidates.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
5.	Don't lower the bar for special education teachers.	<ul> <li>Do away with K-12 special education teacher licenses.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
6.	Hold teacher preparation programs accountable.	<ul> <li>Collect data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.</li> <li>Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.</li> <li>Establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.</li> <li>Produce and publish an annual report card for each teacher preparation program.</li> </ul>

# **Critical Issues for State Teacher Preparation Policy**

## **Critical Attention:** Admission into Teacher Preparation Programs



Massachusetts does not ensure that teacher preparationprograms 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.

At present, Massachusetts does not require prospective teachers to pass a test of academic proficiency as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation programs.

Rather, the basic skills assessment requirement is delayed until teacher candidates are ready to apply for licensure.

#### NEXT STEPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS:

## Require that teacher preparation programs screen candidates for academic proficiency prior to admission.

Teacher preparation programs that do not screen candidates invest considerable resources in individuals who may not be able to successfully complete the program and pass licensing tests. Candidates in need of additional support should complete remediation before entering the program to avoid the possibility of an unsuccessful investment of significant public tax dollars. Massachusetts should require candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, mathematics and writing prior to program admission. Importantly, candidates should be permitted to submit comparable scores on such rigorous tests as the SAT/ACT/GRE.

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

Massachusetts 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.

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, 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

#### Consider requiring candidates to pass subject-matter tests as a condition of admission into teacher programs.

In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Massachusetts might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion. Program candidates are likely to have completed coursework that covers related test 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 Massachusetts's undergraduate teacher preparation programs in the Review sufficiently selective?

## **53%** 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.

Figure 2		Test normed for the provention of the provention	Test normed only to tess.	Cher .	
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## Critical Attention: Elementary Teacher Preparation

Massachusetts is on track to ensure that new elementary
 teachers are ready to teach to the Common Core State
 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 Massachusetts, represent an effort to significantly raise expectations for the knowledge and skills American students will need for college readiness and global competitiveness. And Massachusetts, 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.

Massachusetts's policies regarding elementary teacher preparation are excellent. They are designed to ensure that elementary teacher candidates will have the subject-area knowledge necessary to teach to these standards. 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

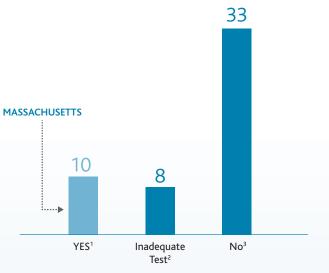
MASSACHUSETTS

#### NEXT STEPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS:

Require elementary teacher candidates to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all subjects.

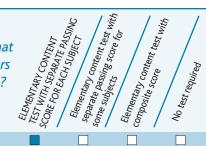
Massachusetts should ensure that its elementary content test is appropriately aligned with the Common Core State Standards and require separate, meaningful passing scores for each area on the test. Elementary teachers in Massachusetts are required to pass the Massachusetts Tests for Educator Licensure (MTEL) general curriculum test, which does not report teacher performance in each subject area. However, this general curriculum test does report a separate subscore for math, and candidates are also required to pass a rigorous science of reading test.

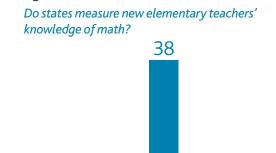
Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>4</sup>, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota<sup>5</sup>, New Hampshire, New Mexico<sup>6</sup>, 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 Carolina<sup>7</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyorning
- 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.

Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content?





MASSACHUSETTS

- 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 York<sup>4</sup>, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Montana, Nebraska

Figure 4

- 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.
  - The required test is a questionable assessment of content knowledge, instead emphasizing methods and instructional strategies.
  - 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.

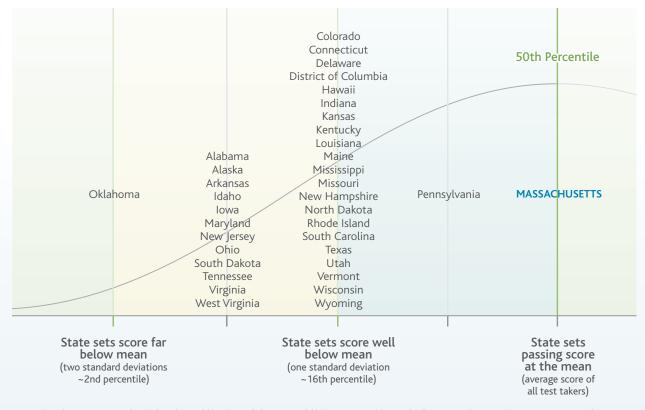
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Figure 6		ENGLISH		SOCIAL STUDIES	FINE / ARTS
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10 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2012 MASSACHUSETTS Subject mentioned

★ Subject covered in depth

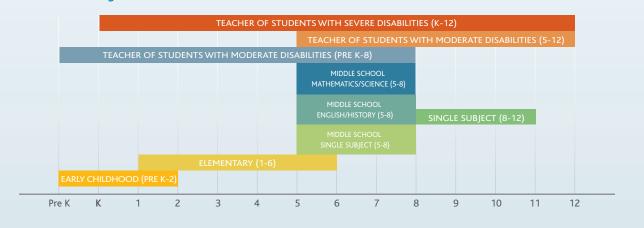




1 Based on the most recent technical data that could be obtained; data not available for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon and Washington. Montana and Nebraska do not require a content test. Colorado score is for 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 Massachusetts



## Critical Attention: Middle School Teacher Preparation



Massachusetts could do more 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.

In Massachusetts, candidates must earn a middle school certificate and either complete a mathematics/science or English/history program of study consisting of 36 semester hours. This does not preclude the possibility of obtaining a single-subject license in any of these subjects for grades 5-8.



Regrettably, for the combination certificates, the state's required content tests combine mathematics with science and English with history. Therefore, middle school teachers may answer many questions on one subject incorrectly and still pass each test.

#### NEXT STEPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS:

#### Require content testing in all core areas.

As a condition of initial certification, all candidates teaching middle grades in Massachusetts should have to pass a subject-matter test in every core academic area they are licensed to teach.

#### Refine middle school subject-matter preparation policy.

Massachusetts should be more specific about its coursework requirements so that it is requiring the equivalent of two academic minors. Middle school candidates who intend to teach a single subject should earn a major in that area.

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- 1. California offers a K-12 generalist license for self-contained classrooms.
- 2. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license and is in the process of revising middle school certification requirements.
- 3. With the exception of mathematics.
- 4. Oregon offers 3-8 license.
- 5. Wisconsin offers 1-8 license.

Figure 10			/	1.
Do middle school teachers		No, test does not all core subscored	No, K-8 license require-	No, testing of all subjects
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- 1. Candidates teaching multiple subjects only have to pass the elementary test.
- 2. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires a singlesubject test.
- 3. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license. The state is in the process of revising its middle school certification requirements.
- 4. It is unclear how new legislation will affect testing requirements for middle school candidates.
- Maryland allows elementary teachers to teach in departmentalized middle schools if not less than 50 percent of the teaching assignment is within the elementary education grades.
- 6. For nondepartmentalized classrooms, generalist in middle childhood education candidates must pass new assessment with three subtests.
- 7. Candidates opting for middle-level endorsement may either complete a major or pass a content test. Oregon allows "alternative assessment" for candidates who fail twice.

## Critical Attention: Secondary Teacher Preparation



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

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

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, Massachusetts requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects. Massachusetts does not offer secondary certification in general science. However, although the state does not offer secondary certification in general social studies, its history certificate requires that candidates pass the Massachusetts Tests for Educator Licensure (MTEL) history assessment, which combines history, geography, government and economics. The political science/political philosophy certificate requires that candidates pass the corresponding MTEL test, which combines political philosophy, U.S. government and civics, comparative government and international relations, history, and geography and economics. Neither test reports separate scores for each individual area.

#### NEXT STEPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS:

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

Massachusetts's required assessments combine subject areas and do not report separate scores for each subject area. Therefore, candidates could answer many history questions, for example, incorrectly, yet still be licensed to teach history to high school students.

### Figure 11 Do all secondary teachers have to pass a content test in every subject area they are licensed

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	3	28	34	12		

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

## Critical Attention: Special Education Teacher Preparation



Massachusetts 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 grade-level content.

Commendably, Massachusetts does not offer K-12 special education certification for high-incidence disabilities. The state also appropriately requires its elementary special education teacher candidates to meet the same excellent subject-matter requirements as other elementary education teacher candidates. Secondary (5-12) special education teachers are required to pass the Foundations of Reading test and either the general curriculum test or a single subject-matter test at the 5-8 or 8-12 grade level, which, although not ensuring content knowledge of every subject that will be taught, does more to ensure subject-matter preparation than the requirements of most states.

#### NEXT STEPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS:

#### 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, Massachusetts's current policy of requiring limited subject-matter testing is unacceptable and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, Massachusetts 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.

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,

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado,

Louisiana, Alkarisas, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, MASSACHUSETTS, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin

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

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 <sup>1</sup> , Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup> , Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia <sup>3</sup> , 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.

3. 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



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

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,

Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York,

North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania,

South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont,

Virginia, Washington, West Virginia,

Missouri, Montana, Nebraska,

Rhode Island, South Carolina,

Wisconsin, Wyoming

Florida, Indiana, Tennessee

48

3

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 recent 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.

Massachusetts not only fails to articulate any requirements for cooperating teachers, but the state also does not require an adequate duration for the student teach-

ers, but the state also does not require an adequate duration for the student teaching experience. All teacher candidates must complete 300 hours of a practicum and must assume full responsibility of the classroom for at least 100 hours.

#### NEXT STEPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS:

# 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 Massachusetts 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.

#### Require teacher candidates to spend at least 10 weeks student teaching.

Massachusetts should require a summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers. Student teaching should be a full-time commitment, as requiring coursework and student teaching simultaneously does a disservice to both. Alignment with a school calendar for at least 10 weeks ensures both adequate classroom experience and exposure to a variety of ancillary professional activities.

Figure 14	Q	/
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West Virginia		2
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Wyoming		
	3	28
	5	20

1. Based on new REPA II regulations.

2. Candidates can student teach for less than 12 weeks if determined to be proficient.

## Critical Attention: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability



Massachusetts does not 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

Massachusetts collects some program-specific, objective data that reflect program performance, including aggregate evaluation ratings of program completers. New state regulations require the department of education to publish these data. However, the state has not yet established minimum performance standards for each category of data collected that can be used for accountability purposes.

In addition, Massachusetts's winning Race to the Top application includes plans to link preparation programs to outcome measures and effectiveness of graduates in promoting student achievement and to use these data to improve and/or close ineffective programs. The state also indicated that it will develop a web-based reporting system that will make key indicators and outcome data, such as retention rates and impact on student achievement, publicly available. However, there is no evidence to date of specific policy to support and sustain these plans.

#### NEXT STEPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS:

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

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, Massachusetts 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. While Massachusetts has outlined its intentions to collect this data in its RttT application, the state should codify these requirements.

# Collect other meaningful, program-level data that reflect program performance.

Although measures of student growth are an important indicator of program effectiveness, they cannot be the sole measure of program quality for several reasons, including the fact that many programs may have graduates whose students do not take standardized tests. The accountability system must therefore include other objective measures that show how well programs are preparing teachers for the class-room. Massachusetts should expand its requirements to also include such measures as:

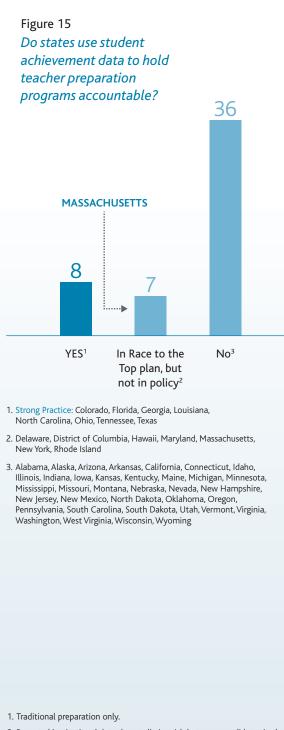
- Satisfaction ratings by school principals and teacher supervisors of programs' student teachers, using a standardized form to permit program comparison;
- Average raw scores of teacher candidates on licensing tests, including basic skills, subject matter and professional knowledge tests;
- Number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests;
- Five-year retention rates of graduates in the teaching profession.

#### Establish minimum standards of performance.

Merely collecting the types of data described above is insufficient for accountability purposes. The next and perhaps more critical step is for the state to establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data. Massachusetts should be mindful of setting rigorous standards for program performance, and programs should be held accountable for meeting rigorous standards, with consequences for those failing to do so, including loss of program approval.

#### 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 Massachusetts. While it is not unreasonable that the state may wish to coordinate these processes for institutions also seeking national accreditation, Massachusetts 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.



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.

Do states hold teacher preparation programs accountable?				
accountable?	PROG	MINIMUM STANDARDS COLLEC 57ANDARDS FOR		
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#### **TEACHER PRODUCTION IN MASSACHUSETTS**

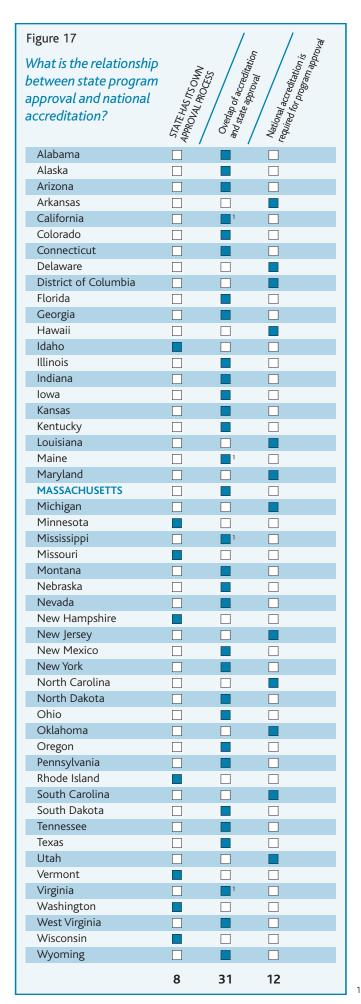
States have long established requirements for teacher preparation and licensure and have lately turned their attention toward accountability systems for preparation programs. But one topic that has received little attention from states is the issue of teacher production. From the number of teachers who 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.

**Massachusetts teacher production data:** NCTQ was unable to find any published data on teacher production in Massachusetts that connects program completion, certification and hiring statistics.





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, Massachusetts should require secondary teachers who obtain a combination social studies certification 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, Massachusetts 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.

Massachusetts has one alternate route: Route Three. While Route Three verifies subject-matter knowledge as a prerequisite, has strong supports and allows for broad usage and a diversity of providers, the program has room for improvement around admissions standards, as well as ensuring streamlined coursework and reasonable program length (see Figure 19).

#### NEXT STEPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS:

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

Massachusetts should require that candidates to its alternate route provide some evidence of good academic performance. The standard should be higher than what is required of traditional teacher candidates, such as a GPA of at least 2.75. 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.

In addition, Massachusetts's requirement that alternate route candidates pass a basic skills test is impractical and ineffective. Basic skills tests measure minimum competency—essentially those skills that a person should have acquired in middle school—and are inappropriate for candidates who have already earned a bachelor's degree.

#### Ensure that preparation coursework is streamlined for alternate route candidates.

Massachusetts does not ensure that its alternate route candidates will receive streamlined preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers. Massachusetts should consider shortening the length of time it takes an alternate route teacher to earn standard certification. Route Three should allow candidates to earn full certification no later than the end of the second year of teaching. Currently the program takes three years, which really doesn't represent a streamlined alternative to a traditional program.

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Wisconsin				
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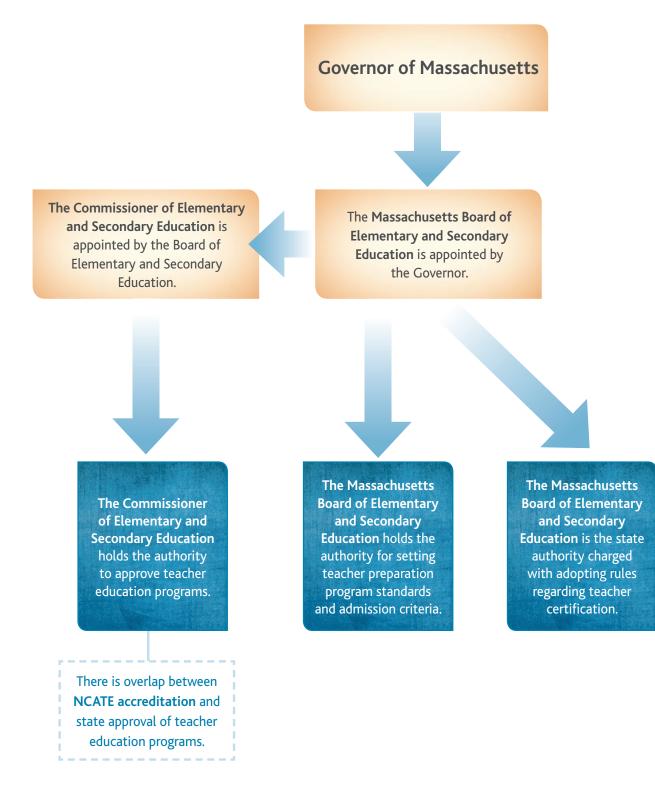
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Arizona		*	*			*		*	*
Arkansas		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
California						*		*	*
Colorado			*	*		*		*	*
Connecticut	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware						*			*
District of Columbia	*	*	*				*	*	*
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Maine		*							
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⊿ For some alternate routes 📒 For most or most widely used alternate routes 🛛 🚖 For all alternate routes

# Alternate Route Policy Checklist for States

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

Figure 20 Authority for Teacher Preparation in Massachusetts



# Critical Attention Summary for Massachusetts

TEACHER

PREPARATION

Red		
		AUTHORITY
ADMISSION INTO PREPARATION PROGRAMS	Require that preparation programs screen candidates prior to admission by using a common test normed to the general college-bound population and limit acceptance to those candidates demonstrating academic ability in the top 50th percentile.	Board of Elementary and Secondary Education
STUDENT TEACHING	<ul><li>Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.</li><li>Require at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching.</li></ul>	Board of Elementary and Secondary Education
TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul> <li>Collect performance data to monitor programs.</li> <li>Set minimum standards for program performance with consequences for failure to meet those standards.</li> <li>Publicly report performance data.</li> </ul>	Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education
Yellow		AUTHORITY

			AUTHORITY
	MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION	Require middle school candidates to pass a content test in every core area they intend to teach.	Board of Elementary and Secondary Education
	SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION	Require secondary social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.	Board of Elementary and Secondary Education
	SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION	Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.	Board of Elementary and Secondary Education
<b>}</b>	Green		
			AUTHORITY
	ELEMENTARY		Board of Elementary and

Board of Elementary and

Secondary Education



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NCTQ is available to work with individual states to improve teacher policies. For more information, please contact:

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