# 2013 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

**Arkansas** 





### Acknowledgments

#### **STATES**

State education agencies remain our most important partners in this effort, and their gracious cooperation has helped to ensure the factual accuracy of the final product. Every state formally received a draft of the *Yearbook* in July 2013 for comment and correction; states also received a final draft of their reports a month prior to release. All but two states responded to our inquiries. While states do not always agree with our recommendations, their willingness to engage in dialogue and often acknowledge the imperfections of their teacher policies is an important step forward.

#### **FUNDERS**

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# **Executive Summary**

The 2013 State Teacher Policy Yearbook includes the National Council on Teacher Quality's (NCTQ) full review of the state laws, rules and regulations that govern the teaching profession. This year's report measures state progress against a set of 31 policy goals focused on helping states put in place a comprehensive framework in support of preparing, retaining and rewarding effective teachers.

### Arkansas at a Glance



## Overall 2013 Yearbook Grade

Overall 2011 Yearbook Grade: C

Area Grades	2013	2011
Area 1 Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	C+	С
Area 2 Expanding the Teaching Pool	В	В
Area 3 Identifying Effective Teachers	C-	D+
Area 4 Retaining Effective Teachers	B-	B- <sup>1</sup>
Area 5 Exiting Ineffective Teachers	C-	C -

Goal Breakdown	2013
★ Best Practice	0
Fully Meets	10
Nearly Meets	6
Partially Meets	5
Meets Only a Small Part	4
O Does Not Meet	6

	Progress on Goals Since 2011	
•	Progress has increased	4
<b>(2)</b>	No change in progress	25
•	Progress has decreased	2
<b>(</b> )	No change in progress	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> State teacher pension policy is no longer included in the State Teacher Policy Yearbook.

So that Area 4 grades can be compared, 2011 grades have been recalculated to exclude the pension goals.

Overall 2011 grades were not recalculated, as the impact was negligible.

Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Tea	achers Page 5
Admission into Teacher Preparation  Elementary Teacher Preparation  Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction  Teacher Preparation in Mathematics  Middle School Teacher Preparation  Secondary Teacher Preparation	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science Special Education Teacher Preparation Assessing Professional Knowledge Student Teaching Teacher Preparation Program Accountability
<ul> <li>Policy Strengths</li> <li>Elementary teacher candidates are required to pass a content test with individually scored subtests in each of the core content areas, including mathematics.</li> <li>Middle school teachers may not teach on a K-8 generalist license, and they must appropriately pass a single-subject content test.</li> <li>Policy Weaknesses</li> <li>Although teacher candidates are required to pass a test of academic proficiency as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation programs, the test is not normed to the general college-going population.</li> <li>Although preparation programs are required to address the science of reading, candidates are not required to pass a test to ensure knowledge of effective reading instruction.</li> <li>Although secondary teachers must pass a content test to teach a core subject area, some secondary science and social studies teachers are not required to pass</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.</li> <li>content tests for each discipline they are licensed to teach.</li> <li>The state offers a K-12 special education certification and does not require any content testing for special education teacher candidates.</li> <li>There are no requirements to ensure that student teachers are placed with cooperating teachers who were selected based on evidence of effectiveness.</li> <li>The teacher preparation program approval process does not hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.</li> </ul>
Area 2: Expanding the Pool of Teach  Alternate Route Eligibility  Alternate Route Preparation  Alternate Route Usage and Providers	Part-Time Teaching Licenses Licensure Reciprocity
Policy Strengths  Admission requirements for alternate routes to certification include evidence of subject-matter knowledge and offer flexibility for nontraditional candidates.  Policy Weaknesses  Although there is a diversity of providers of alternate	<ul> <li>Alternate route preparation is efficient and relevant and geared to the immediate needs of new teachers.</li> <li>The state offers a license with minimal requirements that would allow content experts to teach part time.</li> <li>Out-of-state teachers are not required to meet the state's testing requirements, and there are additional</li> </ul>

# How is **Arkansas** Faring?

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teacher	s Page 73			
State Data Systems	Tenure			
Evaluation of Effectiveness	Licensure Advancement			
Frequency of Evaluations	Equitable Distribution			
Policy Strengths				
■ The state has established a data system with the capacity to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness and has taken other meaningful steps to maximize the system's efficiency and potential.	School-level teacher effectiveness data are publicly reported.			
Policy Weaknesses				
<ul> <li>Although objective evidence of student learning is a significant component of teacher evaluations, it is not</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Annual evaluations for all teachers are not required.</li> <li>Tenure decisions are not connected to evidence of teacher effectiveness.</li> </ul>			
the preponderant criterion, and the state has failed to articulate other important evaluation requirements.	<ul> <li>Licensure advancement and renewal are not based on teacher effectiveness.</li> </ul>			
Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	Page 105			
Induction	Compensation for Prior Work Experience			
Professional Development	Differential Pay			
Pay Scales	Performance Pay			
Policy Strengths				
All new teachers receive mentoring.	Teachers who receive unsatisfactory evaluations are			
Teachers receive feedback from their evaluations, and	<ul><li>placed on structured improvement plans.</li><li>Teachers can receive performance pay as well as</li></ul>			
professional development is aligned with findings from teachers' evaluations.	additional compensation for working in high-need schools or shortage subject areas.			
Policy Weaknesses				
Teacher compensation is controlled by a state salary schedule based on years of experience and advanced degrees.	The state does not support additional compensation for relevant prior work experience.			
Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	Page 129			
	reductions in roice			
Extended Emergency Licenses  Dismissal for Poor Performance  Policy Strengths	Reductions in Force			
■ The state has taken steps to ensure that licensure testin	g requirements are met by all teachers within one year.			
Policy Weaknesses	6 - 1			
<ul> <li>Although ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal, the</li> </ul>	Performance is not considered in determining which teachers to lay off during reductions in force.			

igure A	Overall State Grade 2013	Overall State	Overall State Grade 2009
	Overa Grade	Overa Gade	Staden
Florida	B+	В	С
Louisiana	В	C-	C-
Rhode Island	В	B-	D
Tennessee	В	B-	C-
ARKANSAS	B-	С	C-
Connecticut	B-	C-	D+
Georgia	B-	С	C-
Indiana	B-	C+	D
Massachusetts	B-	С	D+
Michigan	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	B-	D+	D+
New York	B-	С	D+
Ohio	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	D+
Colorado	C+	С	D+
Delaware	C+	С	D
Illinois	C+	С	D+
Virginia	C+	D+	D+
Kentucky	C	D+	D+
Mississippi	С	D+	D+
North Carolina	С	D+	D+
Utah	С	C-	
			D
Alabama	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	D+	D+
Maine	C-	D-	F
Minnesota	C-	C-	D-
Missouri	C-	D	D
Nevada	C-	C-	D-
Pennsylvania	C-	D+	D
South Carolina	C-	C-	C-
Texas	C-	C-	C-
Washington	C-	C-	D+
West Virginia	C-	D+	D+
California	D+	D+	D+
District of Columbia	D+	D	D-
Hawaii	D+	D-	D-
Idaho	D+	D+	D-
Maryland	D+	D+	D
New Mexico	D+	D+	D+
Wisconsin	D+	D	D
Alaska	D	D	D
lowa	D	D	D
Kansas	D	D	D-
New Hampshire	D	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D	D-
Oregon	D	D-	D-
Wyoming	D	D	D-
Nebraska	D-	D-	D-
South Dakota	D-	D	D
	D-	D-	F
Vermont			

### How to Read the Yearbook

#### **GOAL SCORE**

The extent to which each goal has been met:



**Best Practice** 



**Fully Meets** 



**Nearly Meets** 



**Partially Meets** 



Meets Only a Small Part



**Does Not Meet** 

#### **PROGRESS INDICATOR**

Whether the state has advanced on the goal, policy has remained unchanged or the state has lost ground on that topic:



Goal progress has increased since 2011



Goal progress has decreased since 2011



Goal progress has remained the same since 2011

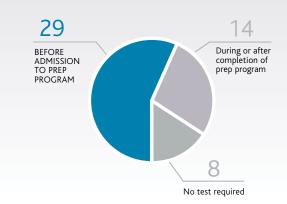
#### BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



Indicates the criteria to meet the goal have been raised since the 2011 Yearbook.

#### **READING CHARTS AND TABLES:**

Strong practices or the ideal policy positions for the states are capitalized:

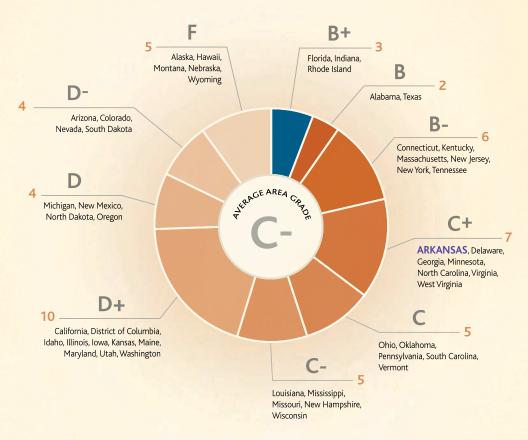


# **Area 1 Summary**



# How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



### Topics Included In This Area

- 1-A: Admission into Teacher Preparation
- 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: Special Education Teacher Preparation
- 1-I: Assessing Professional Knowledge
- 1-J: Student Teaching
- 1-K: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

# Goal A – Admission into Teacher Preparation

The state should require teacher preparation programs to admit only candidates with strong academic records.

#### Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

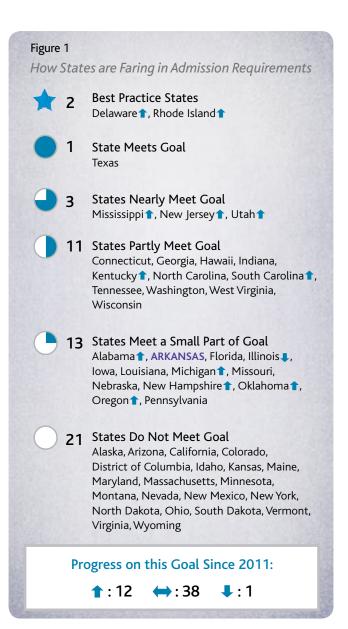
- 1. The state should require teacher candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, writing and mathematics skills as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation programs.
- 2. All preparation programs in a state should use a common admissions test to facilitate program comparison, and the test should allow comparison of applicants to the general college-going population. The selection of applicants should be limited to the top half of that population.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



# 1-A Analysis: **Arkansas**







#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas requires that approved undergraduate teacher preparation programs only accept teacher candidates who have passed a basic skills test, the Praxis I. Although the state sets the minimum score for this test, it is normed just to the prospective teacher population. Arkansas does not allow teacher preparation programs to exempt candidates who demonstrate equivalent performance on a college entrance exam. In addition, the state also requires a 2.5 GPA for admission to an undergraduate program.

#### **Supporting Research**

Protocol for the Review and Approval of Programs of Study Leading to Educator Licensure or Endorsement in Arkansas http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/Educator\_Prep/Protocol\_for\_Approving\_Ed\_ Prep\_Programs\_Revised\_060113.pdf

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

Require preparation programs to use a test normed to the general college-bound population.

Arkansas should require an assessment that demonstrates that candidates are academically competitive with all peers, regardless of their intended profession. Requiring a test normed to the general college population would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class.

■ Exempt candidates with comparable SAT or ACT scores.

Arkansas should waive its current basic skills test requirement for candidates whose SAT or ACT scores demonstrate that they are in the top half of their class.

Increase the GPA requirement.

Requiring only a 2.5 GPA sets a low bar for the academic performance of the state's prospective teachers. Arkansas 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 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, Arkansas 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.

#### ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

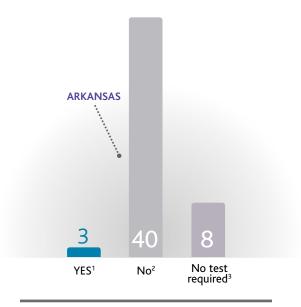
Arkansas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.



#### EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

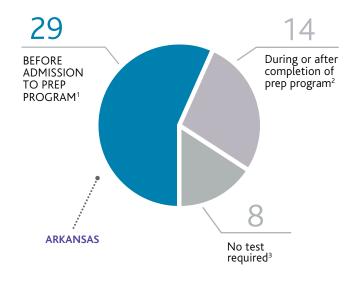
For admission to teacher preparation programs, Rhode Island and Delaware require a test of academic proficiency normed to the general collegebound population rather than a test that is normed just to prospective teachers. Delaware also requires teacher candidates to have a 3.0 GPA or be in the top 50th percentile for general education coursework completed. Rhode Island also requires an average cohort GPA of 3.0, and beginning in 2016, the cohort mean score on nationally-normed tests such as the ACT, SAT or GRE must be in the top 50th percentile. In 2020, the requirement for the mean test score will increase from the top half to the top third.

Figure 2 Do states require an assessment of academic proficiency that is normed to the general college-going population?



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

Figure 3 When do states test teacher candidates' academic proficiency?



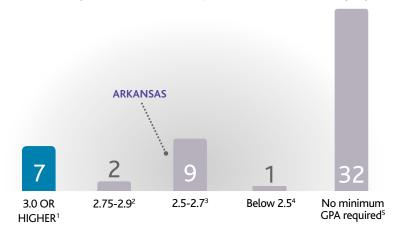
- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington,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

Figure 4	ż	Test nomed to Read of the Administration of	San to prep program  Gardides Completes	Palitica di la constante de la
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Wyoming				
	3	26	14	8

<sup>1.</sup> Candidates in Oklahoma also have the option of gaining admission with a 3.0 GPA.

Figure 5

Do states require a minimum GPA for admission to teacher prep?



- 1. Strong Practice: Delaware, Mississippi<sup>6</sup>, New Jersey<sup>6</sup>, Oklahoma<sup>7</sup>, Pennsylvania<sup>8</sup>, Rhode Island<sup>6</sup>, Utah
- 2. Kentucky, Texas
- 3. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut<sup>9</sup>, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, South Carolina, South Dakota, Wisconsin<sup>10</sup>
- 4. Louisiana
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 6. The 3.0 GPA requirement is a cohort average; individual candidates must have a 2.75 GPA.
- $7. \ Candidates in \ Oklahoma \ also \ have \ the \ option \ of \ gaining \ admission \ by \ passing \ a \ basic \ skills \ test.$
- 8. Students can also be admitted with a combination of a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.
- 9. Connecticut requires a B- grade point average for all undergraduate courses.
- 10. The GPA admission requirement is 2.5 for undergraduate and 2.75 for graduate programs.

## Goal B − Elementary Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that its teacher preparation programs provide elementary teachers with a broad liberal arts education, providing the necessary foundation for teaching to the Common Core or similar state standards.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require all elementary teacher candidates, including those who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license, to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all core subjects.
- 2. The state should require that its approved teacher preparation programs deliver a comprehensive program of study in broad liberal arts coursework. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 36 credit hours to ensure appropriate depth in the core subject areas of English, science, social studies and fine arts. (*Mathematics preparation for elementary teachers is discussed in Goal 1-D.*)
- 3. The state should require elementary teacher candidates to complete a content specialization in an academic subject area. In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement ensures that prospective teachers have taken higher level academic coursework.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 1-B Analysis: Arkansas





State Nearly Meets Goal Raised for this Goal Progress Since 2011



#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas has adopted the Common Core State Standards, which represent an effort to significantly raise the standards for the knowledge and skills American students will need for college readiness and global competitiveness. The state is on the right track in ensuring that its elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared to teach the rigorous content associated with these standards.

Arkansas now requires all elementary (K-6) teacher candidates to pass the Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects test, which is comprised of four subtests with individual scores in math, reading and language arts, science and social studies. Candidates must pass each subtest to be eligible for licensure.

Arkansas does not require its elementary teacher candidates to earn an academic content specialization.

#### **Supporting Research**

Praxis Test Requirement www.ets.org

State Minimum Core Curricula

http://www.adhe.edu/SiteCollectionDocuments/AcademicAffairsDivision/State%20Minimum%20Core%20Curriculum/ StateMinimumCoreCurricula.pdf

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

Ensure that content test adequately measures sufficient knowledge in all subjects.

Arkansas should ensure that its new subject-matter test for elementary teacher candidates is well aligned with the Common Core State Standards. To make the test meaningful, the state should also ensure that the passing scores on each subtest reflect high levels of performance.

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

Arkansas should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish more comprehensive coursework requirements for elementary teacher candidates that align with the Common Core State 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. In addition, Arkansas requires all undergraduates in the state to complete the following coursework:

- 6 credit hours of English composition;
- 8 credit hours of science, including a laboratory component;
- 6 to 9 credit hours of fine arts and humanities;
- 3 credit hours of U.S. history or government;
- 6 to 9 credit hours of other social sciences, and
- Up to 3 credit hours of speech communications.

These are good requirements, but they are too ambiguous to guarantee that the courses used to meet them will be relevant to the topics taught in the elementary classroom. Arkansas also articulates a set of content standards that defines the specific subject-matter knowledge that programs must deliver to elementary candidates. While these standards address some important topics (e.g., composition, music), there are gaps in a number of equally important areas, including biological and physical science; American, world, British and children's literature; world history; and art history.

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 Arkansas take higher-level academic coursework. The 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.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis. The state added that candidates for the elementary K-6 license will complete a rigorous program of study that includes at least 35 semester hours in general studies, studies in competency-based content requirements that incorporate Common-Core State Standards, and pedagogical/professional competencies based on InTASC standards.

#### **Supporting Research**

http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/Educator\_Prep/Competency\_Areas/K6\_Competencies\_All\_Content\_Areas.pdf

http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/Educator\_Prep/Protocol\_for\_Approving\_Ed\_ Prep\_Programs\_Revised\_060113.pdf

Figure 7	BEMENTARY CONTENT  SCORE FOR E. SPARTENT	Stennentary Content tees	Elementary content to	with /
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Wyoming				
	19	9	19	4



#### **TOTAL STATE OF BEST PRACTICE**

Indiana ensures that all candidates licensed to teach the elementary grades possess the requisite subjectmatter knowledge before entering the classroom. Not only are elementary teacher candidates required to pass a content test comprised of independently scored subtests, but the state also requires its early childhood education teachers—who are licensed to teach up through grade 3—to pass a content test comprised of four subtests. Elementary teacher candidates in Indiana must also earn either a major or minor in an academic content area.

1. Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.

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

4. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass content test.

<sup>3.</sup> Massachusetts and North Carolina require a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is

childhood teachers who teach elementary grades to pass a content knowledge test?  Alabama Alaska Arizona ARKANSAS California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maire Maryland Marssachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia  Washington West Virginia		CONTENT TO BESCORES	to pass a content knowledge test?  Alabama Alaska Arizona ARKANSAS California Colorado Connecticut Delaware
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These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.
 May pass either multiple subjects (subscores) or content knowledge (no subscores) test.

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Figure 10
What subjects does **Arkansas** expect elementary teachers to know?

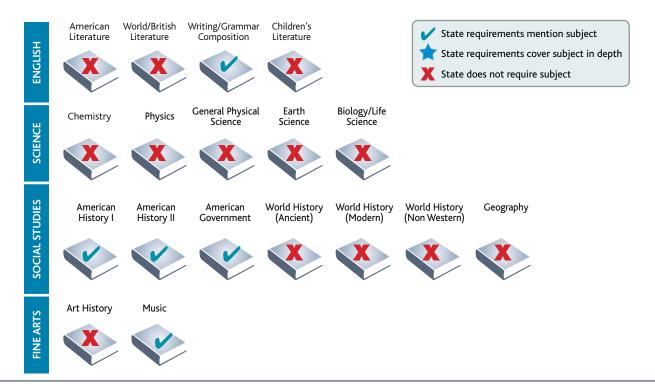
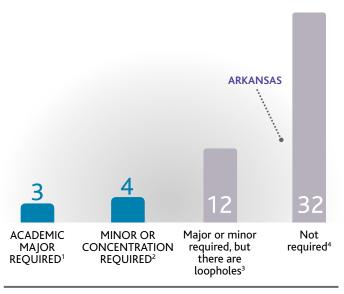


Figure 11

Do states expect elementary teachers to complete an academic concentration?



- 1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Massachusetts, New Mexico
- 2. Strong Practice: Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma
- 3. California, Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia
  - These states require a major, minor or concentration but there is no assurance it will be in an academic subject area.
- 4. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

### Goal C – Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction

The state should ensure that new elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require that new elementary teachers, including those who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license, pass a rigorous test of reading instruction in order to attain licensure. The design of the test should ensure that prospective teachers cannot pass without knowing the five instructional components shown by scientifically based reading research to be essential to teaching children to read.
- 2. The state should require that teacher preparation programs prepare candidates in the science of reading instruction.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 1-C Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Partly Meets Goal 🕟 Bar Raised for this Goal 😝 Progress Since 2011





#### **ANALYSIS**

Although Arkansas requires elementary teacher candidates to pass the Praxis II Multiple Subjects test, which includes reading as a topic, this assessment does not generate a separate reading score and, therefore, does not amount to an adequate stand-alone reading test. Further, although better than previous Praxis tests, the Multiple Subjects test does not appear to be fully aligned with scientifically based reading instruction.

In its standards for preparation of elementary teachers, Arkansas does require teacher preparation programs to address the science of reading. Programs must provide training in "the connection between phonemes and print," as well as decoding unfamiliar words, reading fluently, reading comprehension and motivation.

#### **Supporting Research**

**Competency Areas** 

http://www.arkansased.org/divisions/human-resources-educator-effectiveness-and-licensure/office-of-educator-effectiveness/educator-preparation/test

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

Require all teacher candidates who teach elementary grades to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.

Arkansas should require a rigorous reading assessment tool to ensure that its elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction before entering the classroom. The assessment should clearly test knowledge and skills related to the science of reading, and address all five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. If the test is combined with an assessment that also tests general pedagogy or elementary content, it should report a subscore for the science of reading specifically. Elementary teachers who do not possess the minimum knowledge in this area should not be eligible for licensure.

#### ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Arkansas was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis.

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#### **TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

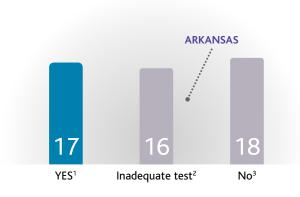
Fifteen states meet this goal by requiring that all candidates licensed to teach the elementary grades pass comprehensive assessments that specifically test the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. Independent reviews of the assessments used by Connecticut and Massachusetts, confirm that these tests are rigorous measures of teacher candidates' knowledge of scientifically based reading instruction.

<sup>1.</sup> Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.

<sup>2.</sup> Teachers have until their second year to pass the reading test.

Figure 14

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

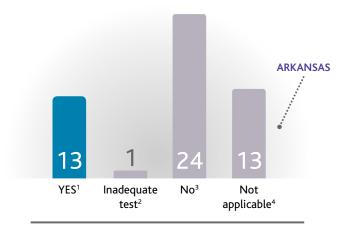


- Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>4</sup>, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont
- Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming
- 4. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.
- $5. \, \text{Teachers}$  have until their second year to pass the reading test.

Figure 15

Do states measure knowledge of the science of

Do states measure knowledge of the science of reading for early childhood teachers who can teach elementary grades?



- Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>5</sup>, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- Idaho
- Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, lowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming
- 4. Alaska, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.
- 5. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum

# Goal D – Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics

The state should ensure that new elementary teachers have sufficient knowledge of the mathematics content taught in elementary grades.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should require teacher preparation programs to deliver mathematics content of appropriate breadth and depth to elementary teacher candidates. This content should be specific to the needs of the elementary teacher (i.e., foundations, algebra and geometry with some statistics).
- The state should require elementary teacher candidates, including those who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license, to pass a rigorous test of mathematics content in order to attain licensure.
- Such test can also be used to test out of course requirements and should be designed to ensure that prospective teachers cannot pass without sufficient knowledge of mathematics.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



# 1-D Analysis: **Arkansas**







#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas requires all teacher candidates to pass the Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects test, which includes a separately scored math subtest.

#### **Supporting Research**

Praxis Test Requirement www.ets.org

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

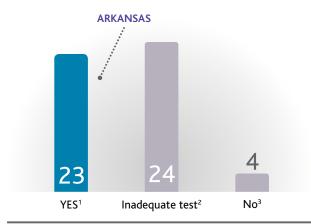
Arkansas was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis.



#### \*\* EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

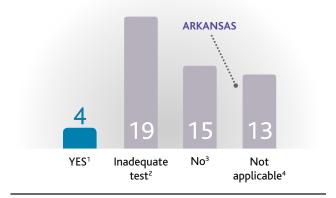
Eight states meet this goal by requiring that all candidates licensed to teach the elementary grades earn a passing score on an independently scored mathematics subtest. Massachusetts's MTEL mathematics subtest continues to set the standard in this area by evaluating mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenging candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts.

Figure 17 Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas<sup>4</sup>, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia
- 2. Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin,
- 3. Alaska<sup>5</sup>, Hawaii, Montana, Ohio<sup>6</sup>
- 4. Test is not yet available for review.
- 5. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
- 6. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass an adequate content test.

Figure 18 Do states measure knowledge of math of early childhood teachers who can teach elementary grades?



- 1. Strong Practice: Florida, Indiana, New York, Virginia
- 2. Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 4. Alaska, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.

# Goal E − Middle School Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that middle school teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

#### Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should require that new middle school teachers pass a licensing test in every core academic area that they are licensed to teach.
- The state should not permit middle school teachers to teach on a generalist license that does not differentiate between the preparation of middle school teachers and that of elementary teachers.
- 3. The state should encourage middle school candidates who are licensed to teach multiple subjects to earn minors in two core academic areas rather than earn a single major. Middle school candidates licensed to teach a single subject area should earn a major in that area.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 1-E Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas now offers initial middle-grade certification in the four content areas: math, science, English and social studies. For initial licensure, candidates must choose any two of the four content areas. The state also requires three credit hours in Arkansas history.

All new middle school teachers in Arkansas are required to pass a single-subject Praxis II content test to attain licensure; a general content knowledge test is not an option.

Commendably, Arkansas does not offer a K-8 generalist license.

Pending draft rules will require that applicants seeking licensure in middle childhood will have to pass at least two of the state-required content assessments and earn concentrations (18 semester hours) in at least two content areas as well.

#### **Supporting Research**

New Areas of Licensure

http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/HR\_Educator\_Licensure/NEW\_AREAS\_AND\_LEVELS\_BY\_CODES\_2-11-2013.pdf

Rules, Appendix A

http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/rules/Current/ade317\_-\_Licensure\_-\_March\_2013.pdf

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

**■ Ensure meaningful content tests.** 

To ensure meaningful middle school content tests, Arkansas should make certain that its passing scores reflect high levels of performance.

Encourage middle school teachers licensed to teach multiple subjects to earn two subject-matter minors.

This would allow candidates to gain sufficient knowledge to pass state licensing tests, and it would increase schools' staffing flexibility. However, middle school candidates in Arkansas who intend to teach a single subject should earn a major in that area.

#### ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Arkansas was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state asserted that middle grade candidates must earn a minimum of 18 semester hours in each of the two content areas.

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#### **\*** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey and South Carolina ensure that all middle school teacher candidates are adequately prepared to teach middle school-level content. None of these states offers a K-8 generalist license and all require passing scores on subject-specific content tests. Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina explicitly require at least two content-area minors, and New Jersey requires a content major along with a minor for each additional area of certification.

<sup>1.</sup> Offers 1-8 license.

<sup>2.</sup> California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms.

<sup>3.</sup> With the exception of mathematics.

<sup>4.</sup> Oregon offers 3-8 license.

Figure 21		No, test does not report	£ /	/
Do middle school teachers		/ 6	No, K.8 license require	No, testing of all sub.
have to pass an appropriate		ot red		test / M
content test in every core		Jes.	ense	
subject they are licensed		est de	(-8 lic	estin Puire
to teach?	YES /	%, t	% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	No. t
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Maine	4			
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
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Tennessee				
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Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
<u> </u>	26	3	16	6

- Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
   Candidates teaching multiple subjects only have to pass the elementary test. Single-subject credential does not
- require test.
  3. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires a single-subject test.
- 4. 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.
- For nondepartmentalized classrooms, generalist in middle childhood education candidates must pass new assessment with three subtests.
- 6. Teachers may have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 7. Candidates opting for middle-level endorsement may either complete a major or pass a content test.

# Goal F – Secondary Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that secondary teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

#### Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require that secondary teachers pass a licensing test in every subject they are licensed to teach.
- 2. The state should require secondary social studies teachers to pass a subject-matter test of each social studies discipline they are licensed to teach.
- The state should require that secondary teachers pass a content test when adding subject-area endorsements to an existing license.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 1-F Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Nearly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a Praxis II content test to teach any core secondary subjects.

Unfortunately, Arkansas permits a significant loophole to this important policy by allowing a combination science and a general social studies license, without requiring subject-matter testing for each subject area within these disciplines.

Arkansas only offers secondary teachers a general social studies certification. Candidates are required to pass the Praxis II Social Studies content knowledge and essay tests. Teachers with this license are not limited to teaching general social studies but rather can teach any of the topical areas. (For the state's science loophole, see Goal 1-G.)

Further, to add an additional field to either the three-year initial or standard secondary license, teachers must also pass a Praxis II content test. In addition, teachers adding secondary social studies must also complete a three-hour course in Arkansas history. However, as stated above, Arkansas cannot guarantee content knowledge in each specific subject for secondary teachers who add the combination science or general social studies endorsements.

#### **Supporting Research**

Praxis Testing Requirements

www.ets.org

Competencies

www.arkansased.org/educators/licensure/competency.html

Adding an Area of Licensure to an Existing Arkansas License

http://www.ade.az.gov/certification/requirements/TeachingCerts/RequirementsforSecondaryCertificate.pdf

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

■ Require subject-matter testing for all secondary teacher candidates.

Arkansas wisely requires subject-matter tests for most secondary teachers but should address any loopholes that undermine this policy (see Goal 1-G). This applies to the addition of endorsements as well.

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—Arkansas 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.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

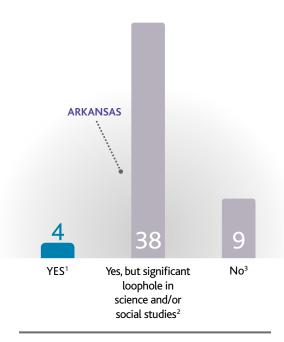
Arkansas was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state added that social studies is a broad-field secondary license for which candidates take the Praxis II Social Studies: Content and Interpretation assessment. Also, all candidates for secondary licensure must take the Praxis II Principles of Learning and Teaching assessment.



#### \*\* EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Georgia, Indiana and Tennessee require that all secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subject—both as a condition of licensure and to add an additional field to a secondary license. Further, none of these states offers secondary certification in general social studies; all teachers must be certified in a specific discipline. Also worthy of mention is **Missouri**, which now requires its general social studies teachers to pass a multi-content test with six independently scored subtests.

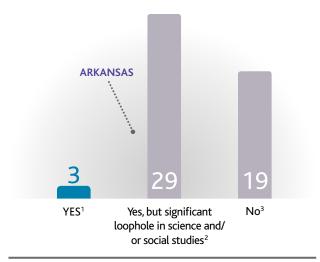
Figure 23 Does a secondary teacher have to pass a content test in every subject area for licensure?



- 1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee
- 2. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina<sup>4</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin [For more on loopholes, see Goal 1-G (science) and Figure 25 (social studies).}
- 3. Alaska, Arizona<sup>5</sup>, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire<sup>5</sup>, Washington, Wyoming<sup>6</sup>
- 4. Teachers may also have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 5. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.
- 6. Only secondary comprehensive social studies teachers must pass a content test.

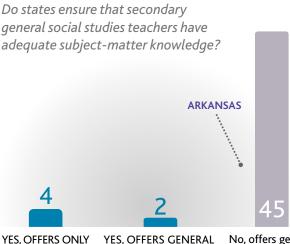
Figure 24

Does a secondary teacher have to pass a content test in every subject area to add an endorsement?



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

Figure 25



SINGLE SUBJECT SOCIAL STUDIES LICENSES<sup>1</sup> YES, OFFERS GENERAL **SOCIAL STUDIES** LICENSE WITH ADEQUATE TESTING<sup>2</sup>

No, offers general social studies license without adequate testing3

- 1. Strong Practice: Georgia, Indiana, South Dakota, Tennessee
- 2. Strong Practice: Minnesota<sup>4</sup>, Missouri
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma<sup>5</sup>, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Minnesota's test for general social studies is divided into two individually scored subtests.
- 5. Oklahoma offers combination licenses.

Goal G − Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science The state should ensure that secondary science teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach.

#### Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require secondary science teachers to pass a subject-matter test in each science discipline they are licensed to teach.
- If a general science or combination science certification is offered, the state should require teachers to pass a subject-matter test in each science discipline they are licensed to teach under those certifications.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 1-G Analysis: Arkansas



State Nearly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas does not offer a general science certification for secondary science teachers. However, the state does offer a physical science licensure area. Candidates are required to pass the Praxis II Physical Science: Content Knowledge test, which combines physics and chemistry.

#### **Supporting Research**

Praxis Testing Requirements

www.ets.org

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

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

States that allow combination licenses across multiple science disciplines—and require only a comprehensive content test—are not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. Arkansas's required assessment combines both physics and chemistry and does not report separate scores for each subject. A candidate could answer many physics questions, for example, incorrectly on the combination content test yet still be licensed to teach physics to high school students.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state added that all candidates for secondary licensure must pass the Praxis II Principles of Learning and Teaching assessment.

Figure 27	\$	/ 8		Offers Serveral science or without adonces
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Wisconsin Wyoming				



#### **EXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE**

Missouri ensures that its secondary science teachers know the content they teach by taking a dual approach to general secondary science certification. The state offers general science certification but only allows these candidates to teach general science courses. Missouri also offers an umbrella certification—called unified science that requires candidates to pass individual subtests in biology, chemistry, earth science and physics. These certifications are offered in addition to single-subject licenses.

<sup>1.</sup> Teachers with the general science license may only teach general science courses.

<sup>2.</sup> Georgia's science test consists of two subtests.

# Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

### Goal H − Special Education Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that special education teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should not permit special education teachers to teach on a K-12 license that does not differentiate between the preparation of elementary teachers and that of secondary teachers.
- All elementary special education candidates should be required to pass a subjectmatter test for licensure that is no less rigorous than what is required of general education candidates.
- 3. The state should ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 1-H Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Based on new rules governing educator licensure effective December 2012, Arkansas now allows K-12 special education certification as an initial licensure area.

According to these rules, concurrent licensure in a general education area at the same level as the special education license is no longer required.

Candidates applying for the K-12 special education standard license are not required to pass a content test.

#### **Supporting Research**

Rules Governing Educator Licensure http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/ HR\_Educator\_Licensure/Rules\_for\_Ed\_Licensure\_with\_Emergency\_Licensure\_Rules.pdf

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

■ End licensure practices that fail to distinguish between the skills and knowledge needed to teach elementary grades and secondary grades.

It is virtually impossible and certainly impractical for Arkansas to ensure that a K-12 special education teacher knows all the subject matter he or she is expected to be able to teach, especially considering state and federal expectations that special education students should meet the same high standards as other students. While the broad K-12 umbrella may be appropriate for teachers of 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.

Require that elementary special education candidates pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure.

To ensure that special education teacher candidates who will teach elementary grades possess sufficient knowledge of the subject matter at hand, Arkansas should require a rigorous content test that reports separate passing scores for each content area. Arkansas should also set these passing scores to reflect high levels of performance. Failure to ensure that teachers possess requisite content knowledge deprives special education students of the opportunity to reach their academic potential.

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, Arkansas's current policy of requiring no subject-matter testing is problematic and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, Arkansas 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.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas asserted that all special education teachers are required to meet highly qualified teacher (HQT) requirements in order to teach any core academic class. The state has three HQT designation forms: a single-subject form that is available to all teachers and two multisubject forms (middle childhood and secondary) that are available for special education teachers. Because all core academic classes are taught by highly qualified teachers, and all highly qualified teachers must demonstrate content knowledge, the state contended that special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Arkansas added that the K-12 special education license is a new program that will not be accepting candidates until at least fall 2014, and it will be two to three years before a licensure test is in place. At this time, the state has not made a final decision on licensure tests, but it plans to require the K-12 special education test as well as additional content tests.

Arkansas then offered the reasons for making the change to K-12 initial licensure. In the last 10 years, the number of individuals on an ALP (additional licensure plan) has gone from 91 individuals to more than 500. In 2002, the number represented 25 percent of the total number of ALPs. In 2012, the number represented 37 percent of the ALPs, and the number grows every year. At this rate, it is believed that in five years, 25 to 30 percent of teachers needed for special education will not be licensed.

For the last 10 years, Arkansas has required candidates to license in another area with special education being an "add-on." Special education is a field that doesn't attract large numbers of applicants, and adding more college classes and therefore more student loans compounds this issue. Anecdotal data have shown that even after potential candidates are told of shortages in special education—and that they can get a job almost anywhere—they were not interested once they found out about the additional one to two years of coursework.

Arkansas pointed out that it has been reviewing the K-12 special education program for almost two years. Experts in special education and content specialists have attended many meetings to determine competencies to prepare candidates in these programs. While Arkansas prefers that candidates receive a content degree, that approach is not working.

Arkansas noted that it is committed to preparing effective special education teachers for its students with special needs. But Arkansas is a very rural state and has many small schools that may have one special education teacher providing instruction to students in more than one content area. It is important that Arkansas ensures that programs are preparing candidates in rigorous math and language arts content.

#### **Supporting Research**

Rules Governing Highly Qualified Teachers at http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/Legal/Legal-Current%20Rules/ade\_220%20highly%20qualified%20teachers%20-%20april%202012.pdf

#### **LAST WORD**

It is understandable that Arkansas saw the need to rethink its dual certification requirements, especially in light of the difficulties attracting candidates to special education programs. It is also understandable that rural and remote districts appreciate the flexibility offered by the K-12 license, but the state must consider whether it really meets the needs of special education students. A significant number of states have moved away from the K-12 license, recognizing that it represents an anachronistic view of special education in which little academic progress was expected of students with disabilities. In order for special education students, especially those with high-incidence learning disabilities, to meet the same high standards as typical students, they must have teachers with grade-appropriate knowledge and skills.

Figure 29		Offers K-12 and	ion(s)
Do states distinguish	<b>₹</b>	<i>§</i> / _ :	Tifficat.
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Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	16	7	28



#### **EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

Unfortunately, NCTQ cannot award "best practice" honors to any state's policy in the area of special education. However, two states—New York and Rhode Island—are worthy of mention for taking steps in the right direction in ensuring that all special education teachers know the subject matter they are required to teach. Both states require that elementary special education candidates pass the same elementary content tests, which are comprised of individual subtests, as general education elementary teachers. Secondary special education teachers in New York must pass a newly developed multisubject content test for special education teachers comprised of three separately scored sections. Rhode Island requires its secondary special education teachers to hold certification in another secondary area.

Figure 30

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

for special education teachers?							
Elementa	Elementary Subject-Matter Test						
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania <sup>1</sup> , Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia <sup>2</sup> , Wisconsin						
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, North Carolina						
Secondary	Subject-Matter Test(s)						
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	New York <sup>3</sup>						
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania <sup>1</sup> , Rhode Island, West Virginia <sup>2</sup>						
Required for a K-12 special education license	None						
	s for dual certification in elementary or secondary ecialist does not have to take a content test.						

Figure 29:

similarly exempted.

education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.

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 a dual certification as a reading specialist are

3. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special

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

# Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

### Goal I – Assessing Professional Knowledge

The state should use a licensing test to verify that all new teachers meet its professional standards.

#### Goal Component

(The factor considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

 The state should assess new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning by means of a pedagogy test aligned to the state's professional standards.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 1-I Analysis: **Arkansas**





State Meets Goal ( Progress Since 2011)

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas requires all new teachers to pass a popular pedagogy test from the Praxis series in order to attain licensure.

#### **Supporting Research**

http://www.ets.org/praxis/ar/requirements/

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

■ Verify that commercially available tests of pedagogy actually align with state standards. Arkansas should ensure that its selected test of professional knowledge measures the knowledge and skills the state expects new teachers to have.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

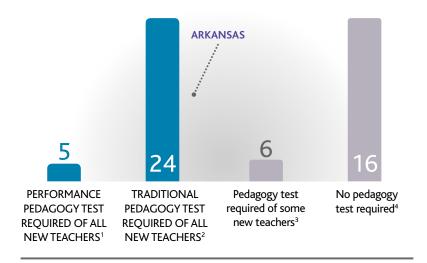
Arkansas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.



Although NCTQ has not singled out one state's policies for "best practice" honors, it commends the many states that require a pedagogy assessment to verify that all new teachers meet professional standards.

Figure 32

Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning?



- 1. Strong Practice: California, Illinois<sup>5</sup>, New York, Tennessee<sup>6</sup>, Washington
- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina<sup>7</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia
- 3. Connecticut, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Utah<sup>8</sup>, Wyoming
- 4. Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin
- 5. Beginning in 2015.
- 6. Teachers may pass either the edTPA or a Praxis pedagogy test.
- $7. Teachers \ have \ until \ their \ second \ year \ to \ pass \ if \ they \ attempt \ to \ pass \ during \ their \ first \ year.$
- 8. Not required until teacher advances from a Level One to a Level Two license.

# Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

### Goal J − Student Teaching

The state should ensure that teacher preparation programs provide teacher candidates with a high quality clinical experience.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should require that student teachers only be placed with cooperating teachers for whom there is evidence of their effectiveness as measured by consistent gains in student learning.
- 2. The state should require that teacher candidates spend at least 10 weeks student teaching.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 1- | Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Partly Meets Goal



( Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas commendably requires that candidates complete a minimum of 12 weeks or 360 clock hours of student teaching.

The state now articulates that cooperating teachers must be "trained in the domains, components and elements" of the state's Teacher Excellence Support System (TESS).

#### **Supporting Research**

Protocol for the Review and Approval of Programs of Study Leading to Educator Licensure or Endorsement in Arkansas http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/ Educator\_Prep/Protocol\_for\_Approving\_Ed\_Prep\_Programs\_Revised\_060113.pdf

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

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 Arkansas 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. The requirement that cooperating teachers be trained in the TESS system is an excellent way to incorporate the state's evaluation requirements into student teaching. An important next step would be to use TESS results in the selection of cooperating teachers.

- Use evidence from the state's teacher evaluation system to select cooperating teachers. Arkansas requires objective measures of student growth to be a significant criterion of its teacher evaluations. The state should therefore utilize its evaluation results, which provide evidence of effectiveness in the classroom, in the selection of effective cooperating teachers.
- Explicitly require that student teaching be completed locally, thus prohibiting candidates from completing this requirement abroad.

Unless preparation programs can establish true satellite campuses to closely supervise student teaching arrangements, placement in foreign or otherwise novel locales should be supplementary to a standard student teaching arrangement. Outsourcing the arrangements for student teaching makes it impossible to ensure the selection of the best cooperating teacher and adequate supervision of the student teacher and may prevent training of the teacher on relevant state instructional frameworks.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that to qualify as a cooperating teacher in the future, teachers must score at least "proficient" on the state's teacher evaluation model, TESS, which includes student performance criteria. In a subsequent response, Arkansas indicated that the draft rules will go to the state board for approval in January 2014.

#### **LAST WORD**

NCTQ looks forward to reviewing the state's progress in future editions of the *Yearbook*.

Figure 34  Do states ensure a high-quality student teaching experience?  Alabama	Figure 34	HER	, reference
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 Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming  Ney Orion New Yoriginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Do statos ansura a	¥ 6	, AND TO A
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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 Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming  Ney Orion New Yoriginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	teaching experience?	SEE SEE	127
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  Rhode Island  South Carolina  South Carolina  South Carolina  South Dakota  Indiana  In	Alabama		
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 Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Alaska		
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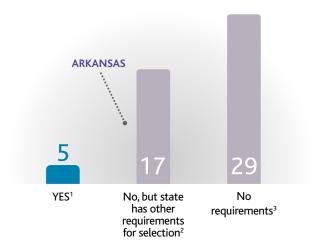
#### **EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

Florida, Rhode Island and Tennessee not only require teacher candidates to complete at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching, but they also all require that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.

<sup>1.</sup> West Virginia allows candidates to student teach for less than 12 weeks if determined to be proficient.

Figure 35

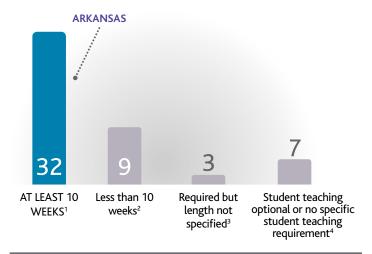
Is the selection of the cooperating teacher based on some measure of effectiveness?



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

Figure 36

Is the student teaching experience of sufficient length?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia<sup>5</sup>, Wisconsin
- 2. Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Virginia, Wyoming
- 3. Illinois, New Hampshire, Utah
- 4. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Maryland, Montana
- West Virginia allows candidates to student teach for less than 12 weeks if determined to be proficient.

# Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

### ▶Goal K – Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

The state's approval process for teacher preparation programs should hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should collect data that connects student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.
   Such data can include value added or growth analyses conducted specifically for this purpose or evaluation ratings that incorporate objective measures of student learning to a significant extent.
- 2. The state should collect other meaningful data that reflect program performance, including some or all of the following:
  - a. Average raw scores of teacher candidates on licensing tests, including academic proficiency, subject-matter and professional-knowledge tests;
  - b. Number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests;
  - c. Satisfaction ratings by school principals and teacher supervisors of programs' student teachers, using a standardized form to permit program comparison and
  - d. Five-year retention rates of graduates in the teaching profession.
- 3. The state should establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data. Programs should be held accountable for meeting these standards, with articulated consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval.
- 4. The state should produce and publish on its website an annual report card that shows all the data the state collects on individual teacher preparation programs.
- 5. The state should retain full authority over its process for approving teacher preparation programs.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy

### Figure 37 How States are Faring in Teacher Preparation Program Accountability **Best Practice States** State Meets Goal Louisiana 10 States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama, Colorado, Delaware 1, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina 1, Ohio 1, Rhode Island 1, Tennessee, Texas States Partly Meet Goal Indiana 1, Kentucky, Massachusetts 1, Michigan, Nevada, South Carolina, Washington 1, Wisconsin 1 18 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona, California 1, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas 1, Maine 1, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire 1, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia 14 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, ARKANSAS, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: **1**:13 **↔**:38

### 1-K Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas's approval process for its traditional and alternate route teacher preparation programs does not hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

Most importantly, Arkansas does not collect or report data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.

The state also fails to collect other objective, meaningful data to measure the performance of teacher preparation programs, and it does not apply any transparent, measurable criteria for conferring program approval. Arkansas does collect programs' annual summary licensure test pass rates (80 percent of program completers must pass their licensure exams). However, the 80 percent pass-rate standard, while common among many states, sets the bar quite low and is not a meaningful measure of program performance.

Further, there is no evidence that the state's standards for program approval are resulting in greater accountability. In the past three years, no programs in the state have been identified as low performing.

Arkansas's website does not include a report card that allows the public to review and compare program performance.

National accreditation is required for program approval.

#### **Supporting Research**

Protocol for the Review and Approval of Programs of Study Leading to Educator Licensure or Endorsement in Arkansas http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/Educator\_Prep/Protocol\_for\_Approving\_Ed\_Prep\_Programs\_Revised\_060113.pdf

Title II State Reports https://title2.ed.gov www.ncate.org

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

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

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, Arkansas 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.

#### ■ Gather other meaningful 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 classroom, such as:

- 1. Evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching;
- 2. Satisfaction ratings by school principals and teacher supervisors of programs' student teachers, using a standardized form to permit program comparison;

- 3. Average raw scores of teacher candidates on licensing tests, including academic proficiency, subject matter and professional knowledge tests;
- 4. Number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests; and
- 5. Five-year retention rates of graduates in the teaching profession.

#### ■ Establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.

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. Arkansas should be mindful of setting rigorous standards for program performance, as its current requirement that 80 percent of program graduates must pass the state's licensing tests is too low a bar. Programs should be held accountable for meeting rigorous standards, and there should be consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval.

#### Publish an annual report card on the state's website.

Arkansas should produce an annual report card that shows all the data the state collects on individual teacher preparation programs, which should be published on the state's website at the program level for the sake of public transparency. Data should be presented in a manner that clearly conveys whether programs have met performance standards.

Maintain full authority over the process for approving teacher preparation programs.

Arkansas should not cede its authority and must 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.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that it has been working for more than a year to get the data collection in place to collect and report most of the data outlined in NCTQ's recommendations. By the end of this school year, Arkansas will report IHE data on the state's website.

#### **LAST WORD**

NCTQ looks forward to reviewing the state's progress in future editions of the *Yearbook*.

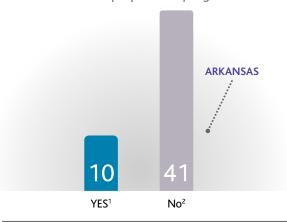
Figure 38	₹.		
Do states hold teacher	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		
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Kansas			
Kentucky			2
Louisiana			2
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Maryland	3		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		1	
Minnesota			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana	1		
Nebraska			
Nevada <sup>1</sup>			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	<b>1</b>		
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			2
North Dakota			
Ohio <sup>1</sup>			
Oklahoma			
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	36	4	19



#### **TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

NCTQ is not awarding "best practice" honors to any state's policy in the area of teacher preparation program accountability. However, the following states should be commended for collecting data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs: Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Texas.

Figure 39 Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



- 1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia<sup>3</sup>, Hawaii<sup>3</sup>, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland<sup>3</sup>, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York<sup>3</sup>, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Included in state's Race to the Top plan, but not in policy or yet implemented.

- $1. \ For \ traditional \ preparation \ programs \ only.$
- 2. State does not distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional preparation programs in public reporting.
- 3. For alternate routes only.

Figure 40

#### Which states collect meaningful data?

#### STUDENT LEARNING GAINS

Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas

#### **EVALUATION RESULTS FOR PROGRAM GRADUATES**

Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas

#### **AVERAGE RAW SCORES ON LICENSING TESTS**

Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia

#### SATISFACTION RATINGS FROM SCHOOLS

Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland<sup>1</sup>, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia

#### **TEACHER RETENTION RATES**

Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas

1. For alternate route only

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1. National accreditation can be substituted for state approval.
2. For institutions with 2,000 or more full-time equivalent students

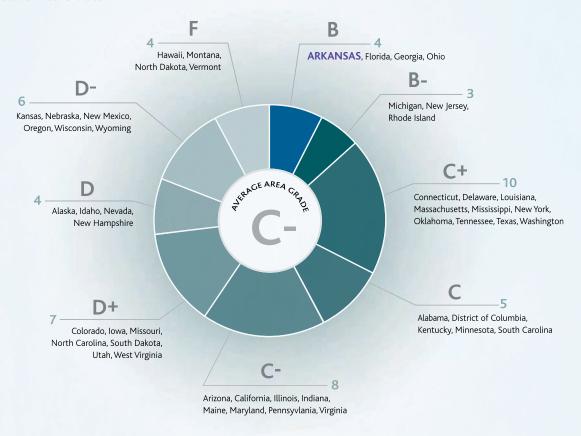
Figure 41		/	National acceditation is required for Program approval
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Wyoming			
	7	31	13

# **Area 2 Summary**



# How States are Faring in Expanding the Pool of Teachers

State Area Grades



### Topics Included In This Area

- 2-A: Alternate Route Eligibility
- 2-B: Alternate Route Preparation
- 2-C: Alternate Route Usage and Providers
- 2-D: Part-Time Teaching Licenses
- 2-E: Licensure Reciprocity

# Area 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

### Goal A − Alternate Route Eligibility

The state should require alternate route programs to exceed the admission requirements of traditional preparation programs while also being flexible to the needs of nontraditional candidates.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- With some accommodation for work experience, alternate route programs should set a rigorous bar for program entry by requiring that candidates take a rigorous test to demonstrate academic ability, such as the GRE.
- All alternate route candidates, including elementary candidates and those having a major in their intended subject area, should be required to pass the state's subject-matter licensing test.
- 3. Alternate route candidates lacking a major in the intended subject area should be able to demonstrate subject-matter knowledge by passing a test of sufficient rigor.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy

### Figure 42 How States are Faring in Alternate Route Eligibility **Best Practice States** District of Columbia, Michigan State Meets Goal Minnesota 13 States Nearly Meet Goal Arizona, ARKANSAS, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey 1, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Washington 11 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas 1, Virginia 15 States Meet a Small Part of Goal California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Hawaii, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: **1**:2 **+** : 49

### 2-A Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Nearly Meets Goal 🕟 Bar Raised for this Goal





**Progress Since 2011** 

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas's Professional Pathway to Educator Licensure (APPEL) requires alternate route candidates to have a minimum GPA of 2.5 overall, or 2.75 in the last 60 credit hours of coursework. The state provides exemptions to this requirement for individuals who have at least 15 years of work experience and who meet certain other conditions.

APPEL candidates must pass a basic skills assessment and a subject-area assessment. Candidates with master's degrees can supply equivalent scores on entrance exams such as the GRE, GMAT or LSAT in lieu of the basic skills requirement.

Although a major is not required, Arkansas does require candidates in some fields to complete certain coursework prior to program admission. Candidates seeking licensure in either early or middle childhood must complete six credit hours of coursework in teaching reading and three credit hours of Arkansas history. Secondary social studies candidates must also complete three credit hours of Arkansas history. Candidates may not fulfill these requirements by passing a test.

Arkansas grants a full five-year standard license to any individual that successfully completes the Teach For America (TFA) program. TFA candidates teaching in early or middle childhood and secondary social studies must complete three credit hours of Arkansas history.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Board of Education Policy ADE 256 http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/HR\_Educator\_Licensure/ NON-TRADITIONAL\_RULES\_June\_2012.pdf

Arkansas Code 6-17-409(e)(2)

Arkansas Professional Pathway to Educator Licensure http://www.teacharkansas.org/non-trad-lic-program%202010.html

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

#### Increase academic requirements for admission.

While a minimum GPA requirement is a first step toward ensuring that candidates are of good academic standing, the current standard of 2.5 or 2.75 in the last 60 credit hours does not serve as a sufficient indicator of past academic performance. At a minimum, Arkansas should set a standard for academic proficiency higher than for traditional candidates. A rigorous test appropriate for candidates who have already completed a bachelor's degree, such as the GRE, would be ideal.

#### Offer flexibility in fulfilling coursework requirements.

Arkansas should allow candidates who already have the requisite knowledge and skills to demonstrate such by passing a rigorous test. In the case of the Arkansas history coursework, it seems likely that candidates may already be highly knowledgeable about the subject matter and, if so, should be provided the option of passing a test rather than completing coursework.

#### ■ Eliminate basic skills test requirement.

The state's requirement that alternate route candidates also pass a basic skills test is impractical and ineffectual. 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. A test designed for individuals who already have a bachelor's degree, such as the GRE, would be a much more appropriate measure of academic standing. At a minimum, the flexibility granted to applicants with a master's degree should be extended to all applicants to substitute the basic skills requirement with equivalent SAT or ACT scores.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. In addition, Arkansas noted that all APPEL candidates must pass a content test before entering the program.

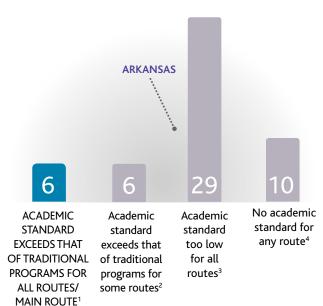
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#### \*\* EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

The District of Columbia and Michigan require candidates to demonstrate aboveaverage academic performance as a condition of admission to an alternate route program, with both requiring applicants to have a minimum 3.0 GPA. In addition, neither requires a content-specific major; subjectarea knowledge is demonstrated by passing a test, making their alternate routes flexible to the needs of nontraditional candidates.

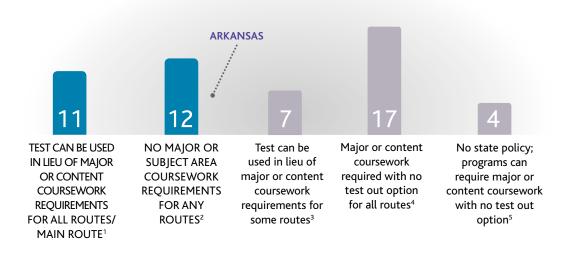
Figure 44 Do states require alternate routes to be selective?



- 1. Strong Practice: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island
- 2. Alabama, Illinois<sup>5</sup>, Indiana, Kentucky<sup>6</sup>, New York, Pennsylvania
- 3. Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah
- 5. Illinois' routes are in the process of converting to a single new license.
- 6. Only one of Kentucky's eight alternate routes has a 3.0 GPA requirement.

Figure 45

Do states accommodate the nontraditional background of alternate route candidates?



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

# Area 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

### ➤ Goal B – Alternate Route Preparation

The state should ensure that its alternate routes provide efficient preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers, as well as adequate mentoring and support.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should ensure that the amount of coursework it either requires or allows is manageable for a novice teacher. Anything exceeding 12 credit hours of coursework in the first year may be counterproductive, placing too great a burden on the teacher. This calculation is premised on no more than 6 credit hours in the summer, three in the fall and three in the spring.
- 2. The state should ensure that alternate route programs offer accelerated study not to exceed six (three credit) courses for secondary teachers and eight (three credit) courses for elementary teachers (exclusive of any credit for practice teaching or mentoring) over the duration of the program. Programs should be limited to two years, at which time the new teacher should be eligible for a standard certificate.
- 3. All coursework requirements should target the immediate needs of the new teacher (e.g., seminars with other grade-level teachers, training in a particular curriculum, reading instruction, classroom management techniques).
- 4. The state should require intensive induction support, beginning with a trained mentor assigned full time to the new teacher for the first critical weeks of school and then gradually reduced over the course of the entire first year. The state should support only induction strategies that can be effective even in a poorly managed school: intensive mentoring, seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area, a reduced teaching load and frequent release time to observe effective teachers. Ideally, candidates would also have an opportunity to practice teach in a summer training program.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.



#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy

### 2-B Analysis: Arkansas



State Meets Goal



Bar Raised for this Goal 😩



**Progress Since 2011** 

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas's Professional Pathway to Education Licensure (APPEL) requires candidates to take 15 one-day instructional modules during the summer and one Saturday each month during the school year. The coursework consists of modules that include classroom management, developing and meeting goals and objectives for P-12 student learning, lesson planning/curriculum and mapping/developing thematic units of learning and curriculum alignment. These instructional modules occur during year one and two of the alternate route program.

Arkansas is commended for both the length of its alternate route program and its coursework requirements, which offer the flexibility and content that new teachers need to succeed in the classroom, without being overly burdensome.

All candidates are assigned a site-based certified mentor who meets with them on a weekly basis to provide support and guidance for the two years of the program. APPEL teachers receive "front end mentoring" in the beginning of their first year to orient them to school practices and culture. Mentors are identified by the employing school district as master-level teachers who have chosen to serve in an advisory capacity.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Board of Education Policy ADE 256 http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/HR\_Educator\_Licensure/ NON-TRADITIONAL\_RULES\_June\_2012.pdf Arkansas Professional Pathway to Educator Licensure

http://www.teacharkansas.org/non-trad-lic-program%202010.html

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

#### Offer opportunities to practice teach.

While Arkansas is commended for offering high-quality mentoring support to new alternate route teachers, the state may want to consider providing its candidates with a practice-teaching opportunity prior to their placement in the classroom.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas noted that all APPEL candidates must have required coursework completed before entering the program and the classroom. There is no additional coursework during the two years or novice status.

#### **Supporting Research**

http://www.teacharkansas.org/non-trad-lic-program%202010.html#Entry\_Require

Figure 47		RELEVANTCOURCE	ORK /	/	/
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Vermont				<b>→</b>	
Virginia	<b>→</b>				
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Wisconsin					
Wyoming			*		



### **EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

**Delaware** and **New Jersey** ensure that alternate routes provide efficient preparation that meets the needs of new teachers. Both states require a manageable number of credit hours, relevant coursework, a field placement and intensive mentoring.

# Area 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

### ➤ Goal C – Alternate Route Usage and Providers

The state should provide an alternate route that is free from limitations on its usage and allows a diversity of providers.

#### Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should not treat the alternate route as a program of last resort or restrict the availability of alternate routes to certain subjects, grades or geographic areas.
- The state should allow districts and nonprofit organizations other than institutions of higher education to operate alternate route programs.
- 3. The state should ensure that its alternate route has no requirements that would be difficult to meet for a provider that is not an institution of higher education (e.g., an approval process based on institutional accreditation).

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 2-C Analysis: Arkansas



State Partly Meets Goal Progress Since 2011



#### **ANALYSIS**

Although it does not place restrictions on providers, Arkansas limits the usage of its alternate routes.

Beginning in the 2013-2014 program year, the Arkansas Professional Pathway to Educator Licensure (APPEL) route is no longer available for Early Childhood P-4 or Elementary K-6 candidates.

APPEL is a state-run program administered by the Arkansas Department of Education. Arkansas has also approved Teach For America and Arkansas Teacher Corps as an alternate route provider.

#### Supporting Research

Arkansas Code 6-17-409(e)(2)

Arkansas Professional Pathway to Educator Licensure http://www.teacharkansas.org/non-trad-lic-program%202010.html

Arkansas Teacher Corps http://arkansasteachercorps.org/

#### RECOMMENDATION

#### Broaden alternate route usage.

Arkansas should reconsider grade-level and subject-area restrictions on its alternate route. Alternate routes should not be programs of last resort for hard-to-staff subjects, grade levels or geographic areas but rather a way to expand the teacher pipeline throughout the state.

#### Further expand the diversity of alternate route providers.

Arkansas should continue to consider policies that encourage additional providers beyond Teach For America and Arkansas Teacher Corps to operate programs, including school districts and other nonprofit organizations.

#### ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Arkansas was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis.

In addition, Arkansas noted that the state has more early childhood teachers than positions available. Currently the state has 19,755 teachers licensed in early childhood and only 14,234 are actively teaching in Arkansas public schools. This leaves 5,521 early childhood teachers without teaching positions.

The state asserted that nontraditional licensure is also difficult for generalist licenses such as early childhood. Generalist licenses, such as early childhood, require preparation in all content areas. Nontraditional candidates generally have a content degree in one area. These two factors should be sufficient evidence of Arkansas's decision to cease nontraditional licensure for early childhood.

The state does allow nontraditional licensure for middle level licensure (4-8) because there is not a "glut," and 4-8 teachers are departmentalized and usually teach no more than two content areas.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Dept of Ed Rules Governing Nontraditional Licensure Program http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/HR\_Educator\_Licensure/ NON-TRADITIONAL\_RULES\_June\_2012.pdf

#### **LAST WORD**

Unfortunately, the state's response illustrates the belief that alternate routes are a lesser certification option, acceptable only where there is not an adequate supply of traditionally prepared teachers. This perspective prevents these routes from being a true alternative that creates another pipeline for talented, nontraditional candidates to enter the classroom. If the state has an oversupply of elementary teachers, the state should consider raising admission and other requirements for all programs, whether traditional or alternative. For example, to address the state's concern about content area generalists, the state could raise the bar significantly on its licensure test requirements given the oversupply. This would reduce the oversupply and provide more confidence that all teachers, whether traditionally or alternatively prepared, know the content.

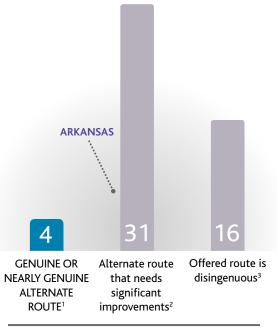
Figure 49	ROSS	S / SER
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	or most widely 🌟 F	



#### \*\* EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Twenty-three states meet this goal, and although NCTQ has not singled out one state's policies for "best practice" honors, it commends all states that pemit both broad usage and a diversity of providers for their alternate routes.

Figure 50 Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?



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

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Wyoming										

# Area 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

### ➤ Goal D – Part-Time Teaching Licenses

The state should offer a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- Either through a discrete license or by waiving most licensure requirements, the state should license individuals with content expertise as part-time instructors.
- All candidates for a part-time teaching license should be required to pass a subjectmatter test.
- 3. Other requirements for this license should be limited to those addressing public safety (e.g., background screening) and those of immediate use to the novice instructor (e.g., classroom management training).

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 2-D Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas now offers the Provisional Professional Teaching License (PPTL) in place of the Arkansas Professional Teaching Permit. PPTL is a provisional educator license issued to experienced professionals to teach in either a part-time or full-time basis. With this license, individuals can teach math, science, language arts or social studies in middle childhood grades (4-8) or content areas in secondary grades (7-12).

Provisional Professional Teaching License candidates must have a bachelor's degree with a minimum of three years' relevant work experience. Applicants must pass basic skills assessments and content-knowledge exams in the subject area to be taught.

The state also requires that candidates complete 24 hours of training in pedagogy in the first year of teaching.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Provisional Professional Teaching License

http://www.arkansased.org/divisions/human-resources-educator-effectiveness-and-licensure/educator-licensure-unit/routes-to-educator-licensure

ADE Rules Governing Non-Traditional Licensure Program 6.0 http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/HR\_Educator\_Licensure/NON-TRADITIONAL\_RULES\_June\_2012.pdf

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis.

Figure 53 Do states offer a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part-time? YES Š Alabama Alaska Arizona **ARKANSAS** California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho П Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine П П Maryland Massachusetts П Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey П П New Mexico **New York** North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon П П Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah П П Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 10 12 29



#### **TEXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE**

Georgia offers a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time. Individuals seeking this license must pass a subject-matter test and will be assigned a mentor.

# Area 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

### ➤ Goal E – Licensure Reciprocity

The state should help to make licenses fully portable among states, with appropriate safeguards.

#### Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should offer a standard license to fully certified teachers moving from other states, without relying on transcript analysis or recency requirements as a means of judging eligibility. The state can and should require evidence of effective teaching in previous employment.
- 2. The state should uphold its standards for all teachers by insisting that certified teachers coming from other states meet its own testing requirements.
- The state should accord the same license to teachers from other states who completed an approved alternate route program as it accords teachers prepared in a traditional preparation program.
- 4. Consistent with these principles of portability, state requirements for online teachers based in other states should protect student interests without creating unnecessary obstacles for teachers.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 2-E Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Meets a Small Part of Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Although Arkansas requires documentation that a standardized test was required for the issuance of the out-of-state teaching license, it allows its testing requirements to be waived with three years of teaching experience.

Teachers with current, comparable out-of-state certificates are eligible for Arkansas's standard teaching license. All out-of-state teachers are required to complete a three-hour Arkansas history course if the licensure area is elementary, middle school areas or secondary social studies. The state does not offer teachers a test-out option.

Transcripts are required for all applicants; however, it is not clear whether the state analyzes transcripts to determine whether a teacher was prepared through a traditional or alternate route or whether additional coursework will be required.

Arkansas is also a participant in the NASDTEC Interstate Agreement, which outlines which other states' certificates will be accepted by the receiving state. This agreement is not a collection of two-way reciprocal acceptances, nor is it a guarantee that all certificates will be accepted by the receiving state, and is therefore not included in this analysis.

The state articulates that all online—or distance learning—courses must be taught by "appropriately licensed or approved" teachers. "The intent of the approval process is to provide flexibility for the approval of teachers of programs originating from outside Arkansas, exceptionally qualified individuals within the state who may not meet licensure requirements, or teachers of courses that do not have an appropriate licensure requirement."

#### **Supporting Research**

Rules Governing Educator Licensure

http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/HR\_Educator\_Licensure/Rules\_for\_Ed\_Licensure\_with\_Emergency\_Licensure\_Rules.pdf

Rules Governing Distance Learning

http://www.sos.arkansas.gov/rulesRegs/Arkansas%20Register/2012/Feb12Reg/005.15.12-001.pdf

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

## ■ To uphold standards, require that teachers coming from other states meet testing requirements.

Arkansas takes considerable risk by granting a waiver for its licensing tests to any out-of-state teacher with three years of teaching experience. It should not provide any waivers of its teacher tests unless an applicant can provide evidence of a passing score under its own standards. The negative impact on student learning stemming from a teacher's inadequate subject-matter knowledge is not mitigated by a teacher's having recent teaching experience.

#### Offer a standard license to certified out-of-state teachers, absent unnecessary requirements.

Although the state's Arkansas history coursework requirement is reasonable, it should offer out-of-state teachers a test-out option. The state should also consider discontinuing its requirement for the submission of transcripts. Transcript analysis is likely to result in additional coursework requirements, even for traditionally prepared teachers; alternate route teachers, on the other hand, may have to virtually begin anew, repeating some, most or all of a teacher preparation program in Arkansas. Regardless of whether a teacher was prepared through a traditional or alternate route, all certified out-of-state teachers should receive equal treatment.

- Require evidence of effective teaching when determining eligibility for full certification.
  - Rather than rely on transcripts to assess credentials, Arkansas should instead require that evidence of teacher effectiveness be considered for all out-of-state candidates. Such evidence is especially important for candidates who come from states that make student growth at least a significant factor of a teacher evaluation (see Goal 3-B).
- Ensure that requirements for online teachers are as rigorous as those for in-state teachers.

  Arkansas should ensure that online teachers based in other states are at least equally as qualified as those who teach in the state. However, Arkansas should balance the interests of its students in having qualified online instructors with making certain that these requirements do not create

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

unnecessary obstacles for out-of-state teachers.

Arkansas asserted that transcripts are required for verification of degree level and not analyzed for individual areas of licensure when held on a valid and current out-of-state teaching license.

The state also noted its code section that requires the board to issue a standard five-year license to an individual who 1) furnishes a valid, standard teaching license or its Arkansas equivalent from another state; 2) has been in good standing during the most recent two years of the applicant's teaching experience and 3) has a higher education transcript evidencing at least a baccalaureate degree.

Arkansas also pointed out that a highly qualified teacher that delivers digital learning courses is not required to be licensed as a teacher or administrator by the state board.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Code Annotated 6-17-403

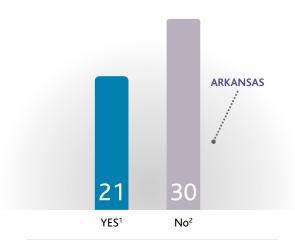
Digital Learning Act 1280 of 2013

#### **LAST WORD**

The submission of transcripts should be unnecessary for certified out-of-state teachers, unless the state has some reason to suspect that the certifying state routinely licenses teachers who do not have a degree.

Figure 55

Do states require all out-of-state teachers to pass their licensure tests?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Alaska<sup>3</sup>, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine<sup>4</sup>, Massachusetts<sup>3</sup>, Minnesota, New York<sup>5</sup>, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas<sup>3</sup>, Utah, Washington<sup>6</sup>, Wisconsin
- Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana', Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 3. Allows one year to meet testing requirements.
- 4. Maine grants waiver for basic skills and pedagogy tests.
- Waiver for teachers with National Board Certification; all others given two years to meet testing requirements.
- 6. Waiver for teachers with National Board Certification.
- 7. No subject-matter testing for any teacher certification.

What do states require of teachers transferring from other states? Alabama Alaska Arizona **ARKANSAS** California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia П Hawaii Idaho П Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Г Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota П Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island П South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas П П Utah П Vermont П Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 6 44 11

Figure 56

<sup>1.</sup> State conducts transcript reviews.

<sup>2.</sup> Recency requirement is for alternate route.

<sup>3.</sup> For traditionally prepared teachers only.

<sup>4.</sup> Teachers with less than 3 years' experience are subject to transcript review.

Figure 57	ź	State specifies of the route to	ate / / /
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#### **TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

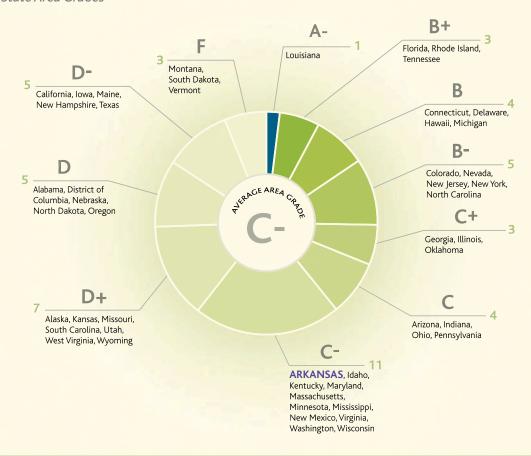
Alabama and Texas appropriately support licensure reciprocity by requiring that certified teachers from other states meet Alabama's and Texas's own testing requirements, and by not specifying any additional coursework or recency requirements to determine eligibility for either traditional or alternate route teachers. Also worthy of mention is **Delaware** for its reciprocity policy that limits the evidence of "successful" experience it will accept to evaluation results from states with rigorous requirements similar to its own.

## **Area 3 Summary**



# How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



### **Topics Included In This Area**

- 3-A: State Data Systems 3-D: Tenure
- 3-B: Evaluation of Effectiveness 3-E: Licensure Advancement
- 3-C: Frequency of Evaluations 3-F: Equitable Distribution

## Goal A – State Data Systems

The state should have a data system that contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should establish a longitudinal data system with at least the following key components:
  - a. A unique statewide student identifier number that connects student data across key databases across years;
  - b. A unique teacher identifier system that can match individual teacher records with individual student records and
  - c. An assessment system that can match individual student test records from year to year in order to measure academic growth.
- Student growth or value-added data provided through the state's longitudinal data system should be considered among the criteria used to determine teachers' effectiveness.
- To ensure that data provided through the state data system is actionable and reliable, the state should have a clear definition of "teacher of record" and require its consistent use statewide.
- 4. Data provided through the state's longitudinal data system should be used to publicly report information on teacher production.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



## 3-A Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Nearly Meets Goal 🦙 Bar Raised for this Goal 😝 Progress Since 2011





#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas has a data system with the capacity to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Arkansas has all three necessary elements of a student- and teacher-level longitudinal data system. The state has assigned unique student identifiers that connect student data across key databases across years and has assigned unique teacher identifiers that enable it to match individual teacher records with individual student records. It also has the capacity to match student test records from year to year in order to measure student academic growth.

Arkansas defines teacher of record as the individual who has been assigned the lead responsibility for a student's learning in a subject/course with aligned performance measures. The state has in place a process for teacher roster verification, and its teacher-student data link can connect more than one educator to a particular student in a given course.

Arkansas does not publish data on teacher production that connects program completion, certification and hiring statistics.

#### **Supporting Research**

Data Quality Campaign www.dataqualitycampaign.org

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

#### Publish data on 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. While it is certainly desirable to produce a big enough pool to give districts a choice in hiring, the substantial oversupply in some teaching areas is not good for the profession. Arkansas should look to Maryland's "Teacher Staffing Report" as a model whose primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, while also identifying areas of surplus. By collecting similar hiring data from its districts, Arkansas will form a rich set of data that can inform policy decisions.

#### ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Arkansas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that it has been working for more than a year on the recommendations provided by NCTQ and is close to implementing them.

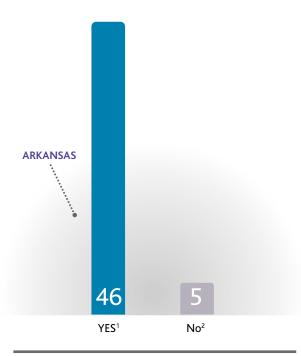
#### **LAST WORD**

This analysis was revised subsequent to the state's review based on updated data from the Data Quality Campaign.

Figure 59

Do states' data systems have the basic elements needed to assess teacher effectiveness: unique

needed to assess teacher effectiveness: unique teacher and student identifiers that can be matched to test records over time?



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

2. Colorado, Maine, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota

Figure 60  Do states' data systems Include more advanced elements needed to assess Peacher effectiveness?  Alabama Alaska Arizona ARKANSAS California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Illinois	Figure 60		/	Jen't Sen't
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#### **TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

Hawaii and New York have all three necessary elements of a student- and teacher-level longitudinal data system. Both states have developed definitions of "teacher of record" that reflect instruction. Their data links can connect multiple teachers to a particular student, and there is a process for teacher roster verification. In addition, Hawaii and New York publish teacher production data. Also worthy of mention is Maryland for its "Teacher Staffing Report," which serves as a model for other states. The report's primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, while also identifying areas of surplus.

### → Goal B – Evaluation of Effectiveness

The state should require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should either require a common evaluation instrument in which evidence of student learning is the most significant criterion or should specifically require that student learning be the preponderant criterion in local evaluation processes. Evaluation instruments, whether state or locally developed, should be structured so as to preclude a teacher from receiving a satisfactory rating if found ineffective in the classroom.
- Evaluation instruments should require classroom observations that focus on and document the effectiveness of instruction.
- 3. The state should encourage the use of student surveys, which have been shown to correlate strongly with teacher effectiveness.
- 4. The state should require that evaluation instruments differentiate among various levels of teacher performance. A binary system that merely categorizes teachers as satisfactory or unsatisfactory is inadequate.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 3-B Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Partly Meets Goal (🖨) Progress Since 2011



#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas does not require that objective evidence of student learning be the preponderant criterion of its teacher evaluations.

The state has developed a statewide evaluation instrument called the Arkansas Teacher Excellence and Support System (TESS). By 2014-2015, all districts must implement TESS. Although the language in the newly adopted rules articulates that evidence of student growth is a "significant" part of the evaluation system, the rules do not articulate what this will actually mean in practice.

These new rules require annual evidence of student growth from artifacts and external assessment measures, with evidence of student learning not limited to a single assessment. Artifacts must represent output from one or more of the following: lesson plans; self-directed or collaborative research; participation in professional development; contributions to parent, community or professional meetings; or classroom, district-level, state-level or national assessments.

For both tested and nontested content areas, external assessment measures—defined as measures of student achievement or growth that are administered, developed and scored by someone other than the teacher being evaluated—must be among the artifacts considered.

For tested areas, the teacher and evaluator must choose the summary growth statistic associated with the state-mandated assessment for the content area as one of the external assessment measures.

For both tested and nontested content areas, districts may be authorized to create external assessment measures that include formative assessments. If an external assessment measure does not exist for a nontested content area, and an external assessment measure is not created, then a state-mandated assessment may be prescribed.

Evaluators must use the following multiple rating categories: distinguished, proficient, basic and unsatisfactory.

Teachers who do not meet the threshold for growth cannot receive a distinguished rating. Teachers who do not meet the threshold for two consecutive years will be lowered one performance rating.

Classroom observations are required.

#### **Supporting Research**

SB 833 (2013)

http://www.arkansased.org/divisions/human-resources-educator-effectiveness-and-licensure/office-of-educator-effectiveness/teacher-evaluation-system

http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/rules/Current/ade\_321\_Teacher\_Excellence\_and\_Support\_System\_October\_2012.pdf

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

Require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.

Arkansas's requirement of student growth falls short by failing to require that evidence of student learning be the most significant criterion, and the state's vague language leaves room for interpretation as to the actual measure of "significant" in the overall evaluation score. Further, some of Arkansas's allowances for evidence of student growth—such as lesson plans and participation in professional development—are not measures of student learning. The state should either require a common evaluation instrument in which evidence of student learning is the most significant criterion, or it should specifically require that student learning be the preponderant criterion in local evaluation processes. This can be accomplished by requiring objective evidence to count for at least half of the evaluation score or through other scoring mechanisms, such as a matrix, that ensure that nothing affects the overall score more. Whether state or locally developed, a teacher should not be able to receive a satisfactory rating if found ineffective in the classroom.

Ensure that evaluations also include classroom observations that specifically focus on and document the effectiveness of instruction.

Although Arkansas requires classroom observations as part of teacher evaluations, the state should articulate guidelines that focus classroom observations on the quality of instruction, as measured by student time on task, student grasp or mastery of the lesson objective and efficient use of class time.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas asserted that Domains Two (classroom environment) and Three (instruction of the Teacher Excellence and Support System [TESS] framework) represent 50 percent of the teacher's overall evaluation rating of the state's teacher evaluation system. The 10 components in these two domains focus on the learning environment and the quality of instruction. Because TESS requires multiple informal observations for all teachers, these two domains are observed often with performance closely monitored.

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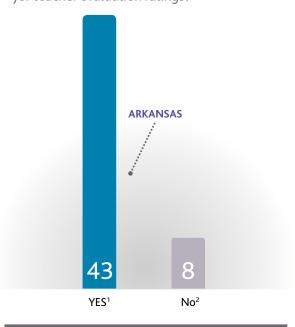
The state has an ESEA waiver requiring an evaluation system that includes student achievement as a significant factor. However, no specific guidelines or policies have been articulated.

<sup>2.</sup> Explicitly defined for the 2013-2014 school year.

Figure 64 Type of surey not specified Is survey data used as part of teacher evaluations? Alabama Alaska<sup>1</sup> Arizona П П **ARKANSAS** California Colorado 2 Connecticut<sup>3</sup> П П Delaware П П District of Columbia П Florida Georgia Hawaii П П Idaho П Illinois  $\Box$ П П Indiana Iowa1 Kansas Kentucky П Louisiana П Maine 2 Maryland П П П П Massachusetts Michigan П Minnesota Mississippi П П П Missouri 2 Montana П Nebraska Nevada П New Hampshire П П П New Jersey П New Mexico П П П New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio П П П Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina П П South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah П Vermont Virginia П Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming П 2 14 11 6 33

Figure 65

Do states require more than two categories for teacher evaluation ratings?



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

Input from students, teachers and peers is required, but there is no explicit indication that this must come from surveys.

<sup>2.</sup> Explicitly allowed but not required.

 $<sup>{\</sup>it 3. Requires parent or peer surveys; whole-school student learning or student surveys.}\\$ 



#### **EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

NCTQ has not singled out any one state for "best practice" honors. Many states continue to make significant strides in the area of teacher evaluation by requiring that objective evidence of student learning be the preponderant criterion. Because there are many different approaches that result in student learning being the preponderant criterion, all 19 states that meet this goal are commended for their efforts.

Figure 66 Do states direct how teachers should be evaluated? Alabama Alaska Arizona П **ARKANSAS** California П П Colorado Connecticut П Delaware П District of Columbia П П Florida Georgia Hawaii П П Idaho П П Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland П П Massachusetts Michigan П П Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana П Nebraska Nevada П П New Hampshire П New Jersey П New Mexico П П New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio П П Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah П П Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming П П 9 12 30

<sup>1.</sup> New Hampshire is in the process of developing a state model/criteria for teacher evaluations.

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<sup>1.</sup> Maryland requires multiple observers for ineffective teachers.

<sup>2.</sup> Multiple evaluators are explicitly allowed but not required.

## ➤ Goal C – Frequency of Evaluations

The state should require annual evaluations of all teachers.

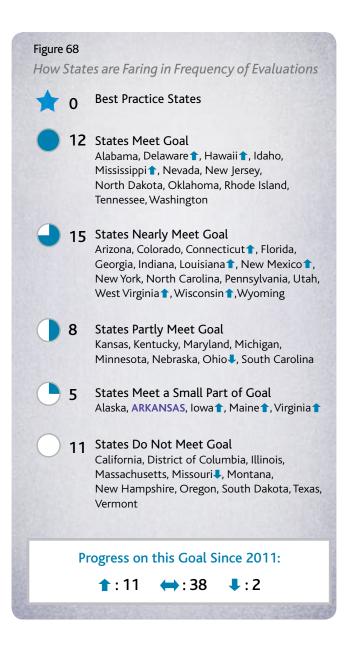
#### Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require that all teachers receive a formal evaluation rating each year.
- 2. While all teachers should have multiple observations that contribute to their formal evaluation rating, the state should ensure that new teachers are observed and receive feedback early in the school year.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 3-C Analysis: Arkansas



State Meets a Small Part of Goal (台)Progress Since 2011



#### **ANALYSIS**

Regrettably, Arkansas does not ensure that all teachers are evaluated annually.

The state's new evaluation system — the Teacher Excellence and Support System — will be fully implemented by the 2014-2015 school year and only requires nonprobationary teachers to have summative evaluations once every three years. During the two school years that an evaluation is not required, schools may conduct evaluations that are lesser in scope and that use portions of this framework relevant to the teacher's professional growth plan. However, annual evaluations for veteran teachers are not mandated by the state.

Probationary teachers must be evaluated annually.

For all summative evaluations, both formal (announced) and informal (unannounced and/or shorter) observations are required. Postobservation conferences to discuss the evaluator's observations and presented artifacts are required after all formal observations. Although the state specifies that probationary teachers "should" be observed during the first half of the school year, it falls short by not making this a requirement.

#### Supporting Research

http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/rules/Current/ade\_321\_Teacher\_Excellence\_and\_Support\_System\_ October\_2012.pdf

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

Require annual formal evaluations for all teachers.

All teachers in Arkansas should be evaluated annually. Rather than treated as mere formalities, these teacher evaluations should serve as important tools for rewarding good teachers, helping average teachers improve and holding weak teachers accountable for poor performance.

Ensure that new teachers are observed and receive feedback early in the school year.

It is critical that schools and districts closely monitor the performance of new teachers. Arkansas should ensure that its new teachers get the support they need, and that supervisors know early on which new teachers may be struggling or at risk for unacceptable levels of performance.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas asserted that TESS is a differentiated system where the scope of evaluations varies according to teacher tracks. While a summative evaluation is not required for all teachers annually, nothing precludes a district from choosing an annual summative evaluation for all teachers. All teachers, regardless of the assigned track, have yearly conferences with administrators to monitor performance on each teacher's professional growth plan. To that end, Arkansas contended that it does require annual evaluation of all teachers.

Arkansas added that it has developed a timeline for each track of TESS that provides for early and ongoing observations. The timeline suggests two informal observations prior to a formal observation, including feedback, all of which are completed by the end of the first semester. In addition, observations will continue during the second semester based on findings of the initial formative evaluations completed early in the year. For those not in a summative track of evaluation, frequent observations with feedback provide the basis for the end-of-year progress review.

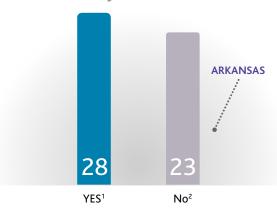
Arkansas also noted that an evaluator can move a teacher into a summative evaluation track anytime he or she believes there is a need to do so, even if the teacher is in the interim appraisal track. The state believes that differentiated tracks, based on the individual needs of the teacher, are the most effective way to operate this system. Principals need to spend time where they are most needed to provide support to teachers.

#### **Supporting Research**

Timelines

http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/TESS/TESS%20Evaluation%20Forms/Timeline\_Track\_3\_Revised%20logo.pdf

Figure 69
Do states require districts to evaluate all teachers each year?

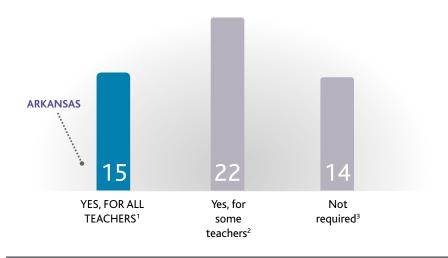


- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland<sup>3</sup>, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- Alaska, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia
- ${\it 3. Regulations sunset on September 30, 2014.}$

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Figure 70	AWNUAL EVALUATION	ANNUAL EVALUATION OF  ALL PROBATIONARY TEACHERS
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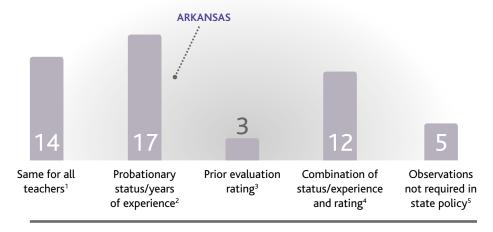
Figure 71

Do states require multiple classroom observations?



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

Figure 72
What is the determining factor for frequency of observations?



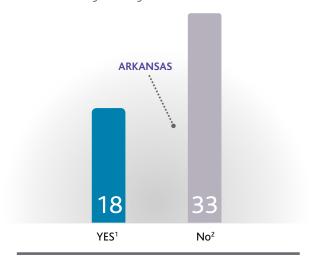
- Alabama, District of Columbia<sup>6</sup>, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island
- 2. Alaska, Arkansas<sup>7</sup>, California<sup>7</sup>, Colorado, Florida, Kansas<sup>7</sup>, Minnesota<sup>7</sup>, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma<sup>7</sup>, Oregon, Pennsylvania<sup>7</sup>, South Carolina, South Dakota<sup>7</sup>, Utah<sup>7</sup>, Washington, West Virginia<sup>8</sup>
- 3. Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio
- 4. Arizona<sup>9</sup>, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts<sup>7</sup>, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas<sup>7</sup>, Virginia<sup>7</sup>, Wisconsin<sup>7</sup>
- 5. Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming
- 6. Depends on LEA requirements.
- 7. Frequency is based on evaluation cycle, not year.
- 8. No observations required after year 5.
- 9. Second observation may be waived for tenured teachers with high performance on first observation.



#### \*\* EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

NCTQ is not awarding "best practice" honors for frequency of evaluations but commends Alabama, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, New Jersey, Tennessee and Washington. These states not only require annual evaluations and multiple observations for all teachers, but they also ensure that new teachers are observed and receive feedback during the first half of the school year.

Figure 73 Do states require that new teachers are observed early in the year?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota<sup>3</sup>, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia
- 2. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia<sup>4</sup>, Wisconsin,
- 3. New teachers must be evaluated early in the year; observations not explicit.
- 4. Teachers in their first year are informally evaluated early in the year.

### Goal D - Tenure

The state should require that tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

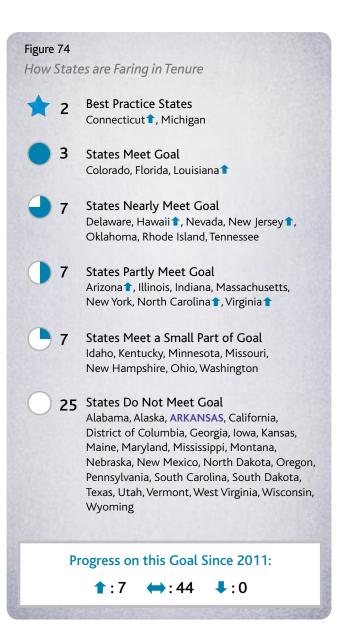
#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- A teacher should be eligible for tenure after a certain number of years of service, but tenure should not be granted automatically at that juncture.
- 2. Evidence of effectiveness should be the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
- The minimum years of service needed to achieve tenure should allow sufficient data to be accumulated on which to base tenure decisions; four to five years is the ideal minimum.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



## 3-D Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas does not connect tenure decisions to evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Teachers in Arkansas are awarded nonprobationary status automatically after a three-year probationary period, absent an additional process that evaluates cumulative evidence of teacher effectiveness. An employing school district may, by a majority vote of its directors, provide for an additional year of probationary status. Although not referred to as "tenure," awarding nonprobationary status has the same implications.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Code 6-17-1502 and 6-17-301(a)

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

■ End the automatic awarding of tenure.

The decision to grant tenure should be a deliberate one, based on consideration of a teacher's commitment and actual evidence of classroom effectiveness.

- Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
  - Arkansas should make evidence of effectiveness, rather than the number of years in the classroom, the most significant factor when determining this leap in professional standing.
- Articulate a process that local districts must administer when deciding which teachers get tenure.

Arkansas should require a clear process, such as a hearing, to ensure that the local district reviews a teacher's performance before making a determination regarding tenure.

Require a longer probationary period.

Arkansas should extend its probationary period, ideally to five years. This would allow sufficient time to collect data that adequately reflect teacher performance.

#### ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Arkansas contended that it does not have a tenure system, and that its new evaluation system, TESS, requires that a novice or probationary teacher be placed in a separate track from veteran teachers. To this end, teachers in Track 2, the interim appraisal track, remain there as long as performance is meeting standards of proficiency. At any time, a teacher can be moved to a summative evaluation track if performance is cause for concern, or to an intensive support track if performance in a majority of the components is at the "basic" level. Prior to being placed in the interim appraisal track, teachers who are new to the profession or new to a district will remain in Track 1, the novice/probationary category, for up to three years (based on district policy) and then move to Track 2 at the appropriate time if evidence of effective performance warrants.

Arkansas added that at any time during the school year, an evaluator may place a teacher in intensive support status if the teacher has a rating of unsatisfactory or basic in a majority of descriptors in a teacher evaluation category. If evidence warrants this placement, a timeline will be established for meeting goals for the intensive support status but will not last more than two consecutive semesters unless substantial progress is evidenced. If a teacher does not accomplish the goals and complete the tasks established for the intensive support status during the established period, the evaluator must notify the superintendent of the school district where the teacher is employed and provide him or her with documentation of the intensive support status.

#### **Supporting Research**

**TESS Teacher Tracks** 

http://www.arkansased.org/divisions/human-resources-educator-effectiveness-and-licensure/
office-of-educator-effectiveness/teacher-evaluation-system/tess-administrator-training
http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/rules/Current/ade\_321\_Teacher\_Excellence\_and\_Support\_System\_
October\_2012.pdf

Figure 75		/	′ /	′ /	′ /	′ /	′ /
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1. Idaho limits teacher contract terms to

2. A teacher can receive up to a 4-year contract if deemed proficient on

3. Teachers must hold an educator license for at least seven years and have taught in the district at least three of the last

 Teachers may also earn career status with an average rating of at least effective for a four-year period and a rating of at least effective for the last two years.

5. While technically not on annual contracts, Rhode Island teachers who receive two years of ineffective ratings

6. Local school board may extend up to

7. At a district's discretion, a teacher may be granted tenure after the second year if he/she receives one of the top two

one year.

five years.

are dismissed.

evaluation ratings.

five years.



#### **TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

Connecticut and Michigan appropriately base tenure decisions on evidence of teacher effectiveness. In Connecticut, tenure is awarded after four years and must be earned on the basis of effective practice as demonstrated in evaluation ratings. Michigan requires a probationary period of five years, with teachers having to earn a rating of effective or highly effective on their three most recent performance evaluations. Both states require that student growth be the preponderant criterion of teacher evaluations.

- 1. Florida only awards annual contracts.
- 2. North Carolina has recently eliminated tenure. The state requires some evidence of effectiveness in awarding multipleyear contracts.
- 3. Oklahoma has created a loophole by essentially waiving student learning requirements and allowing the principal of a school to petition for career-teacher status.

Figure 76	EVIDENCE OF STUDENT	<u> </u>	/
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### Goal E – Licensure Advancement

The state should base licensure advancement on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should base advancement from a probationary to a nonprobationary license on evidence of effectiveness.
- 2. The state should not require teachers to fulfill generic, unspecified coursework requirements to advance from a probationary to a nonprobationary license.
- The state should not require teachers to have an advanced degree as a condition of professional licensure.
- 4. Evidence of effectiveness should be a factor in the renewal of a professional licenses.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 3-E Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Meets a Small Part of Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas's requirements for licensure advancement and renewal are not based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

In Arkansas, to advance from an Initial license to a Standard license, teachers are required to complete the state's induction and mentoring program and pass the Praxis III performance-based assessment. Arkansas does not require evidence of effectiveness to be factored into the renewal of a professional license. The state requires only that teachers complete 60 hours of professional development as a condition for renewal. Licenses must be renewed every five years.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Department of Education Rules Governing Educator Licensure

http://www.arkansased.org/divisions/human-resources-educator-effectiveness-and-licensure/educator-licensure-unit/ routes-to-educator-licensure

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

Require evidence of effectiveness as a part of teacher licensing policy.

Although requiring the Praxis III may be a step in the right direction, the state should consider additional requirements that base professional licensure on objective evidence of teacher effectiveness. Published data from Ohio, the only other state to require wide use of the Praxis III, show a pass rate of nearly 100 percent, calling into serious question its use as a performance indicator. Evidence of effectiveness should also be a factor in decisions about license renewal.

■ Discontinue license renewal requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, Arkansas's unspecified coursework requirements for license renewal merely call for teachers to complete a certain amount of seat time. These requirements do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 78	OBJECTIVE ENDENCE OF	_ /	/	/
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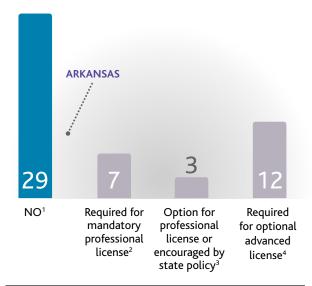
<sup>1.</sup> Evidence of effectiveness is required for license renewal but not for conferring of professional license.

<sup>2.</sup> Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.

<sup>3.</sup> Maryland uses some objective evidence through their evaluation systems for renewal, but advancement to professional license is still based on earning an advanced degree.

Figure 79

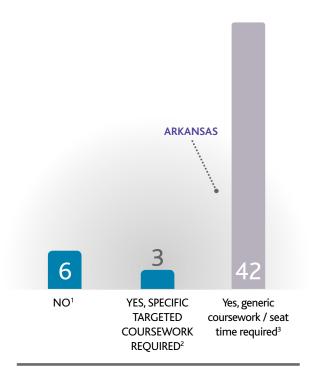
Do states require teachers to earn advanced degrees before conferring professional licensure?



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

Figure 80

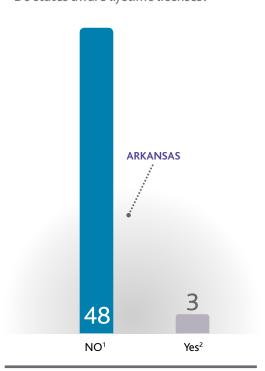
Do states require teachers to take additional coursework before conferring or renewing professional licenses?



- Strong Practice: Hawaii, Louisiana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee
- 2. Strong Practice: California, Georgia, Minnesota
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississispip, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina<sup>4</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Some required coursework is targeted.

Figure 81

Do states award lifetime licenses?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut<sup>3</sup>, 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 Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 2. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia
- 3. Although teachers in Connecticut must renew their licenses every five years, there are no requirements for renewal.



#### **TEXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE**

Rhode Island is integrating certification, certification renewal and educator evaluations. Teachers who receive poor evaluations for five consecutive years are not eligible to renew their licenses. In addition, teachers who consistently receive "highly effective" ratings will be eligible for a special license designation.

## → Goal F — Equitable Distribution

The state should publicly report districts' distribution of teacher talent among schools to identify inequities in schools serving disadvantaged children.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should make aggregate school-level data about teacher performance —from an evaluation system based on instructional effectiveness as described in Goal 3-B publicly available.
- 2. In the absence of such an evaluation system, the state should make the following data publicly available:
  - a. An "Academic Quality" index for each school that includes factors research has found to be associated with teacher effectiveness such as:
  - · percentage of new teachers;
  - percentage of teachers failing basic skills licensure tests at least once;
  - percentage of teachers on emergency credentials:
  - average selectivity of teachers' undergraduate institutions and
  - teachers' average ACT or SAT scores
  - b. The percentage of highly qualified teachers disaggregated by both individual school and by teaching area.
  - c. The annual teacher absenteeism rate reported for the previous three years, disaggregated by individual school.
  - d. The average teacher turnover rate for the previous three years, disaggregated by individual school, by district and by reasons that teachers leave.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 3-F Analysis: Arkansas



State Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Providing comprehensive reporting may be the state's most important role for ensuring the equitable distribution of teachers among schools. Arkansas reports school-level data that can help support the equitable distribution of teacher talent.

New legislation in Arkansas requires schools to report the total number of teachers "identified as proficient or above" under the state's evaluation system. This data is to be reported on school report cards beginning with the 2017-2018 school year. Arkansas also reports data on the percentage of teachers on emergency credentials and the percentage of highly qualified teachers. Commendably, these data are reported for each school, rather than aggregated by district. The state is also commended for comparing the percentage of highly qualified teachers in high- and low-poverty schools statewide.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Code Ann. 6-15-1402

Arkansas School Report Cards

http://www.arkansased.org/divisions/public-school-accountability/school-performance/report-card

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts necessary for this analysis.

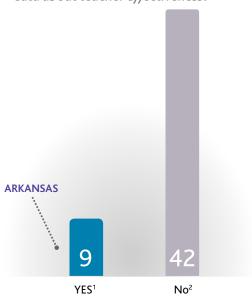
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#### \*\* EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Although not awarding "best practice" honors for this goal, NCTQ commends the nine states that meet the goal for giving the public access to teacher performance data aggregated to the school level. This transparency can help shine a light on on how equitably teachers are distributed across and within school districts and help to ensure that all students have access to effective teachers.

Figure 84 Do states publicly report school-level data about teacher effectiveness?

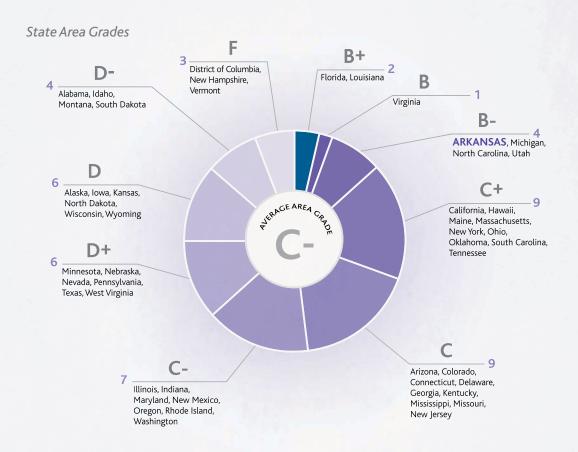


- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas³, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts<sup>4</sup>, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida<sup>5</sup>, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah⁵, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Reporting of teacher effectiveness data will begin in 2017.
- 4. Massachusetts' evaluation system is not based primarily on evidence of teacher effectiveness.
- 5. Reports data about teacher effectiveness at the district level.

## **Area 4 Summary**



# How States are Faring in Retaining Effective Teachers





## Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

### ➤ Goal A – Induction

The state should require effective induction for all new teachers, with special emphasis on teachers in high-need schools.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should ensure that new teachers receive mentoring of sufficient frequency and duration, especially in the first critical weeks of school.
- Mentors should be carefully selected based on evidence of their own classroom effectiveness and subject-matter expertise. Mentors should be trained, and their performance as mentors should be evaluated.
- Induction programs should include only strategies that can be successfully implemented, even in a poorly managed school. Such strategies include intensive mentoring, seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area, a reduced teaching load and frequent release time to observe effective teachers.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 4-A Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Meets Goal

Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas requires a mentoring program for its new teachers. Within three weeks of hire, the new teacher is paired with a mentor, preferably one who teaches the same subject and is in the same grade level as the novice teacher. The mentoring program typically lasts one year, unless the new teacher fails the performance assessment or is nontraditionally trained; if this is the case, the teacher receives mentoring for two years. Nontraditionally trained teachers also receive "front-end" mentoring, whereby the mentor and new teacher engage in more intense mentoring for the first six weeks of the school year and have a specific list of activities to be carried out during this time.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Teacher Induction/Mentoring Program

http://www.arkansased.org/divisions/human-resources-educator-effectiveness-and-licensure/office-of-educator-effectiveness/teacher-inductionmentoring

**Arkansas Mentor Qualifications:** 

http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/HR\_EducatorEffectiveness/Induction\_ Mentoring/Arkansas\_Mentor\_Qualifications\_2-11-2013.pdf

District Mentoring Plan Guidelines

http://arkedu.state.ar.us/commemos/static/fy0102/1021.html

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

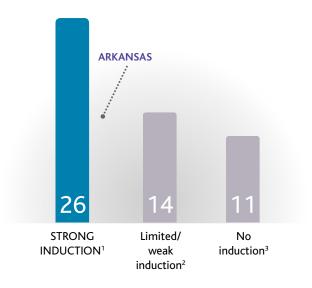
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#### **T** EXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE

South Carolina requires that all new teachers, prior to the start of the school year, be assigned mentors for at least one year. Districts carefully select mentors based on experience and similar certifications and grade levels, and mentors undergo additional training. Adequate release time is mandated by the state so that mentors and new teachers may observe each other in the classroom, collaborate on effective teaching techniques and develop professional growth plans. Mentor evaluations are mandatory and stipends are recommended.

Figure 87 Do states have policies that articulate the elements of effective induction?



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

## Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

## ➤ Goal B – Professional Development

The state should ensure that teachers receive feedback about their performance and require professional development to be based on needs identified through teacher evaluations.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require that evaluation systems provide teachers with feedback about their performance.
- 2. The state should require that all teachers who receive a rating of ineffective/ unsatisfactory or needs improvement on their evaluations be placed on an improvement plan.
- 3. The state should direct districts to align professional development activities with findings from teachers' evaluations.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 4-B Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas requires that a teacher's summative evaluation provide "feedback that the teacher can use to improve teaching skills and student learning." In addition, the teacher's professional learning plan is required to "clearly link" professional development activities and the teacher's individual professional learning needs as identified in the evaluation. Teachers with Basic or Unsatisfactory ratings in one evaluation category or in a majority of descriptors in a category are placed in "intensive support status." The evaluator and teacher develop goals cooperatively for the teacher's improvement plan.

Unfortunately, Arkansas only requires annual summative evaluations for new teachers, probationary teachers and teachers who have recently successfully completed intensive support status. All other teachers are evaluated at least once every three years.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Annotated Code § 6-17-2805, 6-17-2806 and 6-17-2807

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

#### Require that evaluation systems provide teachers with feedback about their performance.

Arkansas is commended for ensuring that professional development is informed by teachers' evaluations. However, there is no assurance that teachers evaluated every three years will receive feedback in the evaluation off-years that could be useful for improving their practice. Arkansas should consider requiring that all teachers be evaluated and receive feedback about their performance annually (See Goal 3-C).

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas asserted that the Teacher Excellence Support System (TESS) does require that teachers will receive feedback each year. Teachers develop a professional growth plan (PGP) with their administrator to identify needs from both formal and informal evaluations. In addition, teachers will document progress on their PGP and update their evaluator during their mid-year progress review. Areas identified on an educator's PGP will also be the focus of informal observations and feedback regarding performance.

The state added that at any time the evaluator believes there is evidence to support several areas of growth not addressed on the PGP, the evaluator may place the teacher in a different evaluation track.

Arkansas continued that although a summative evaluation for teachers in the interim appraisal track is required only once every three years, nothing precludes a district from conducting a full summative evaluation more often. During the two years of interim, evaluators conduct multiple informal observations and provide feedback to teachers. Observations focus on identified components of the professional growth plan. A midyear review is conducted with all teachers to analyze progress, and evaluators will make recommendations for continued work or revisions to goals. An end-of-year conference is also held to determine the extent to which goals were met and to revise plans for the next year. Feedback from informal observations and evidence from professional growth-plan progress is the focus of the annual evaluation feedback regarding performance.

#### **Supporting Research**

http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/TESS/TESS%20Evaluation%20Forms/Timeline\_Track\_2\_Revised\_logo.pdf

http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/rules/Current/ade\_321\_Teacher\_Excellence\_and\_Support\_System\_October\_2012.pdf http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/HR\_and\_Educator\_Effectiveness/TESS/TESS%20Evaluation%20Forms/Timeline\_Track\_2\_Revised\_logo.pdf



#### **TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

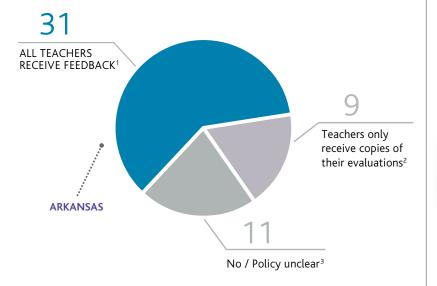
Louisiana and North Carolina require that teachers receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations and direct districts to connect professional development to teachers' identified needs. Both states also require that teachers with unsatisfactory evaluations are placed on structured improvement plans. These improvement plans include specific performance goals, a description of resources and assistance provided, as well as timelines for improvement.

- 1. Improvement plans are required for tenured teachers only.
- 2. Improvement plans are required only for teachers teaching for four years or more.
- 3. Wisconsin's educator effectiveness system includes many of these  $\,$ elements, but is still in the pilot stage. Full implementation will not begin until 2014-2015.

Figure 89		EVALLATION MEGING	<i>\$</i> / <i>\$</i>
		8	TRACHERS VELOPMENT TEACHERS WITH PANS FOR
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help teachers improve?	7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7	1 / 5 8 8	25 / 25 / 25 / 25 / 25 / 25 / 25 / 25 /
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Pennsylvania			
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Texas Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin <sup>3</sup>			
Wyoming			
	31	21	29

Figure 90

Do teachers receive feedback on their evaluations?

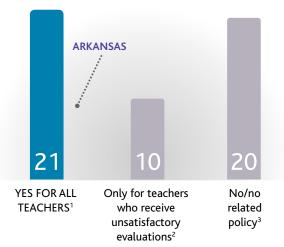


- Strong Practice: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 2. Alaska, California, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania
- 3. Alabama, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin<sup>4</sup>
- 4. Wisconsin's educator effectiveness system requires that teachers receive feedback, but it is still in the pilot stages. Full implementation will not begin until 2014-15.

Figure 91

Do states require that teacher evaluations

inform professional development?



- Strong Practice: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 2. Alaska, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas
- Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin<sup>4</sup>
- Wisconsin's educator effectiveness system requires that evaluations inform professional development, but it is still in the pilot stages. Full implementation will not begin until 2014-15.

## Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

## > Goal C − Pay Scales

The state should give local districts authority over pay scales.

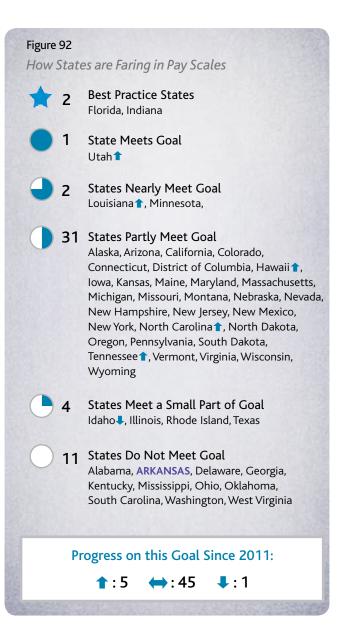
#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- While the state may find it appropriate to articulate teachers' starting salaries, it should not require districts to adhere to a statedictated salary schedule that defines steps and lanes and sets minimum pay at each level.
- 2. The state should discourage districts from tying additional compensation to advanced degrees. The state should eliminate salary schedules that establish higher minimum salaries or other requirements to pay more to teachers with advanced degrees.
- 3. The state should discourage salary schedules that imply that teachers with the most experience are the most effective. The state should eliminate salary schedules that require that the highest steps on the pay scale be determined solely be seniority.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 4-C Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

To determine teachers' salaries, Arkansas provides local districts with a Minimum Salary Schedule. Because the salary schedule provided by the state is based on teachers' years of experience and earned advanced degrees, the state in effect mandates how districts will pay teachers.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Code 6-17-2403

Arkansas Teacher Salary Schedule 2012-2013
http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/Fiscal\_and\_Admin\_Services/Publication%20and%20reports/Salary%20Reports/Teacher\_Salary\_Schedule\_2012-2013.pdf

#### RECOMMENDATION

Give districts flexibility to determine their own pay structure and scales.

While Arkansas may find it appropriate to articulate the starting salary that a teacher should be paid, it should not require districts to adhere to a state-dictated salary schedule.

Discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees.

The inclusion of advanced degrees in the state schedule is particularly problematic, as this sends a clear message to both districts and teachers that attaining such degrees is desirable and should be rewarded; exhaustive research has shown unequivocally that advanced degrees do not have an impact on teacher effectiveness. Further, by establishing a guideline for teacher salaries that includes advanced degrees, the state limits the ability of districts to structure their pay scale in ways that do emphasize teacher effectiveness.

Discourage salary schedules that imply that teachers with the most experience are the most effective.

Similarly, Arkansas's salary schedule sends a message to districts that the highest step on the pay scale should be determined solely by seniority.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas asserted that school districts in the state do have autonomy in developing their salary schedules. While the state sets a minimum, districts structure their salary schedules in various ways.

#### **LAST WORD**

While districts may have some flexibility, the fact that the state salary schedule is based on steps and lanes for years of experience and advanced degrees means that districts must follow suit on the basic structure of their pay scales.



#### \*\* EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Florida and Indiana allow local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. In Florida, local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment available. Indiana requires local salary scales to be based on a combination of factors and limits the years of teacher experience and content-area degrees to account for no more than one-third of this calculation.

on years of service, experience and training.

2. Rhode Island requires that local district salary schedules are based

Figure 93	DISTRICTS SET SALAN.	JIng /	State sets minimum salan, schedule
What role does the state		State sets minimum.	\$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
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Wyoming			
	27	9	15

<sup>1.</sup> Colorado gives districts the option of a salary schedule, a performance pay policy or a combination of both.

Figure 94	Ļ	PROHBITS ADDITE	Leaves pay to die.	ion /
Do states prevent district	REQUIRES PRECEIVED ST	HAN.	NAL ,	Requires compensation for
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Virginia				
Washington				
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Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	3	1	-	15
	4	1	32	15

- 1. For advanced degrees earned after April 2014.
- $\hbox{2. Rhode Island requires local district salary schedules to include teacher "training". } \\$
- 3. Texas has a minimum salary schedule based on years of experience. Compensation for advanced degrees is left to district discretion.
- 4. Beginning in 2015-2016.

## Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

## ➤ Goal D — Compensation for Prior Work Experience

The state should encourage districts to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.

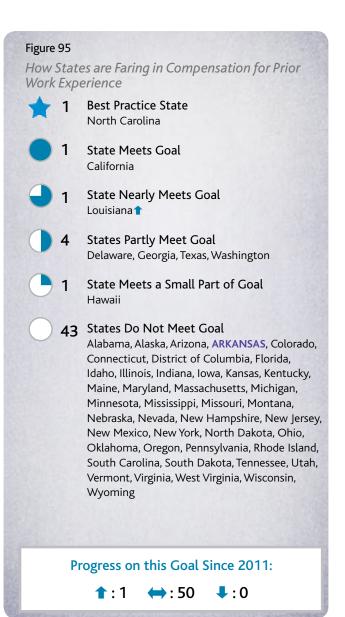
#### Goal Component

(The factor considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

 The state should encourage districts to compensate new teachers with relevant prior work experience through mechanisms such as starting these teachers at an advanced step on the pay scale. Further, the state should not have regulatory language that blocks such strategies.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 4-D Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas does not encourage local districts to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience. However, the state does not seem to have regulatory language blocking such strategies.

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

■ Encourage local districts to compensate new teachers with relevant prior work experience.

While still leaving districts with the flexibility to determine their own pay scales, Arkansas should encourage districts to incorporate mechanisms such as starting these teachers at a higher salary than other new teachers. Such policies would be attractive to career changers with related work experience, such as in the STEM subjects.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

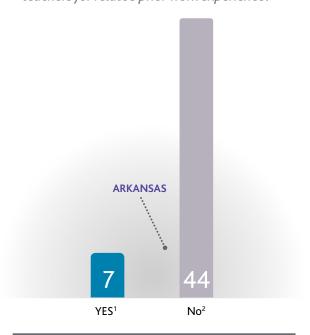
Arkansas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.



North Carolina compensates new teachers with relevant prior-work experience by awarding them one year of experience credit for every year of full-time work after earning a bachelor's degree that is related to their area of licensure and work assignment. One year of credit is awarded for every two years of work experience completed prior to earning a bachelor's degree.

Figure 96

Do states direct districts to compensate teachers for related prior work experience?



- 1. Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Texas, Washington
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii³, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Hawaii's compensation is limited to prior military experience.

## **Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers**

## Goal E − Differential Pay

The state should support differential pay for effective teaching in shortage and high-need areas.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should support differential pay for effective teaching in shortage subject areas.
- 2. The state should support differential pay for effective teaching in high-need schools.
- 3. The state should not have regulatory language that would block differential pay.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 4-E Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas supports differential pay by which a teacher can earn additional compensation by teaching certain subjects, including science, math and/or technology.

Arkansas also supports differential pay for teachers working in Title I schools. These teachers can earn up to \$4,000 for the first year and \$3,000 for the second year and beyond.

Teachers who are National Board Certified are eligible to receive a \$5,000 annual supplement. However, this differential pay is not tied to high-need schools or subject-area shortages.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Code 6-17-811; 6-17-2703

Incentives for Teacher Recruitment and Retention in High Priority Districts 4.01.5 http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/Legal/Legal-Current%20Rules/ade\_ 278%20recruitment%20and%20retention%20-%20april%202012.pdf

National Board Certified Teachers

http://www.arkansased.org/faqs/18/is-there-a-bonus-for-national-board-certified-teachers-in-arkansas

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

Consider tying National Board supplements to teaching in high-needs schools.

This differential pay could be an incentive to attract some of the state's most effective teachers to low-performing schools.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 98		HIGH NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	
Do states provide				AREAS	
incentives to teach ir	1 🗻	, / &	/ 2	/ %	
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or shortage subject	FER	102	FER	1002	dons
areas?	DIFFERENTIAL	1 Loan fogsiveness	DIFFERENTIAL	Loan for Biveness	No support
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Alaska					
Arizona					
ARKANSAS					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
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Maine					
Maryland	1				
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
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Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
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New York					
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Pennsylvania					
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Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
, ,			_		
	22	7	15	11	20

Maryland offers tuition reimbursement for teacher retraining in specified shortage subject areas and offers a stipend for alternate route candidates teaching in subject shortage areas.

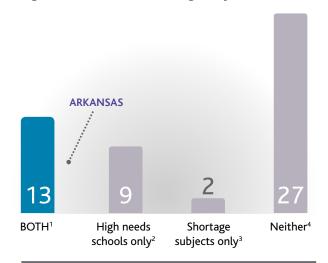
<sup>2.</sup> South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in high-need schools.



#### **TEXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE**

Georgia supports differential pay by which teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching certain subjects. The state is especially commended for its compensation strategy for math and science teachers, which moves teachers along the salary schedule rather just providing a bonus or stipend. The state also supports differential pay initiatives to link compensation more closely with district needs and to achieve a more equitable distribution of teachers.

Figure 99 Do states support differential pay for teaching in high need schools and shortage subjects?



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

## **Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers**

## Goal F − Performance Pay

The state should support performance pay, but in a manner that recognizes its appropriate uses and limitations.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should support performance pay efforts, rewarding teachers for their effectiveness in the classroom.
- 2. The state should allow districts flexibility to define the criteria for performance pay provided that such criteria connect to evidence of student achievement.
- 3. Any performance pay plan should allow for the participation of all teachers, not just those in tested subjects and grades.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 4-F Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas supports performance pay initiatives. The state's Alternative Pay Program requires the use of "a variety of objective criteria that are credible, clear, specific, measurable indicators of student achievement, and generally accepted best practices to determine pay." The program requires that not more than 50 percent of its eligibility requirements or alternative pay be related to annual increases in test scores. Also, the alternative pay must be at least 10 percent of the teacher's salary.

Arkansas also supports the Rewarding Excellence in Achievement Program (REAP). The state's REAP requires a comprehensive school improvement plan, including the use of assessment tools, to measure student performance, performance goals and benchmark improvement and a data reporting system about students and their academic progress.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Code 6-17-119

Rewarding Excellence in Achievement Program http://arkansased.org/about/pdf/current/ade\_277\_reap\_100807.pdf

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 101	PERFORMANCE FACTORED	PERCORMANCE BONUES	Performance pay permit.	State supported per	eyue /
	Ţ.		Performance pay permit.		i 20 /
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#### **\*\*** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

An increasing number of states are supporting performance pay initiatives. Florida and Indiana are particularly noteworthy for their efforts to build performance into the salary schedule. Rather than award bonuses, teachers' salaries will be based in part on their performance in the classroom.

<sup>1.</sup> Nebraska's initiative does not go into effect until 2016.

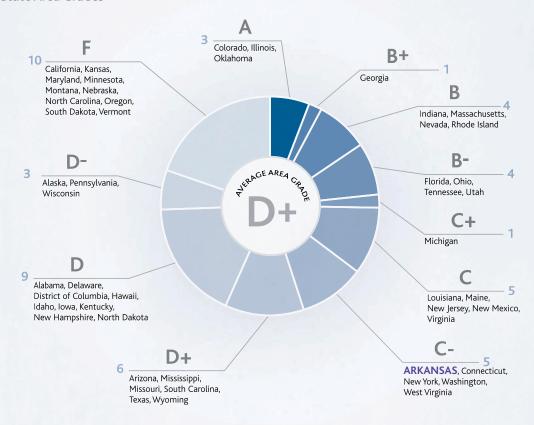
<sup>2.</sup> Nevada's initiative does not go into effect until 2015-2016.

## **Area 5 Summary**



# How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers

State Area Grades



### **Topics Included In This Area**

- **5-A:** Extended Emergency Licenses
- 5-B: Dismissal for Poor Performance
- 5-C: Reductions in Force

## Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

## Goal A − Extended Emergency Licenses

The state should close loopholes that allow teachers who have not met licensure requirements to continue teaching.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- Under no circumstances should a state award a standard license to a teacher who has not passed all required subject-matter licensing tests.
- 2. If a state finds it necessary to confer conditional or provisional licenses under limited and exceptional circumstances to teachers who have not passed the required tests, the state should ensure that requirements are met within one year.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 5-A Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Nearly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas allows in-state program graduates to teach for one year under a nonrenewable provisional license if they have not completed their required subject-specific and pedagogical (Praxis II) assessments and/or the required Arkansas history course. This waiver is available to out-of state teachers as well, whether or not they have been licensed in another state.

#### **Supporting Research**

Rules Governing Initial, Standard/Advanced Level and Provisional Teacher Licensure, July 2010
http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/Legal/Legal-Current%20Rules/ade\_261\_teacher\_licensure\_0710\_current.pdf

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

Ensure that all teachers pass required subject-matter licensing tests before they enter the classroom.

While Arkansas's policy offering its provisional license for one year only minimizes the risks brought about by having teachers in classrooms who lack sufficient or appropriate subject-matter knowledge, the state could take its policy a step further and require all teachers to meet subject-matter licensure requirements prior to entering the classroom.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

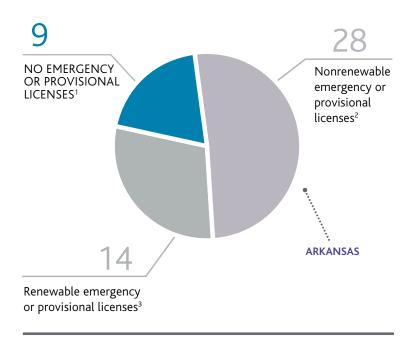
Figure 103		/	/	/ ba
How long can new teachers practice without passing				or unspeci
licensing tests?	NO DEFERRAL	Up to 1 year	Up to 2 years	3 Jeas or more for unspecified
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Wyoming				
		14	8	22



**Colorado**, **Illinois**, **Mississippi**, and **New Jersey** require all new teachers to pass all required subject-matter tests as a condition of initial licensure.

Figure 104

Do states still award emergency licenses?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alaska<sup>4</sup>, Colorado, Illinois, Mississippi, Montana<sup>5</sup>, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina
- Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota<sup>6</sup>, Ohio<sup>6</sup>, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island<sup>6</sup>, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 3. Arizona, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin
- 4. Alaska does not require subject-matter testing for initial certification.
- 5. Montana does not require subject-matter testing for certification.
- 6. License is renewable, but only if licensure tests are passed.

## Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

## ➤ Goal B — Dismissal for Poor Performance

The state should articulate that ineffective classroom performance is grounds for dismissal and ensure that the process for terminating ineffective teachers is expedient and fair to all parties.

#### **Goal Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should articulate that teachers may be dismissed for ineffective classroom performance. Any teacher that receives two consecutive ineffective evaluations or two such ratings within five years should be formally eligible for dismissal, regardless of tenure status.
- A teacher who is terminated for poor performance should have an opportunity to appeal. In the interest of both the teacher and the school district, the state should ensure that this appeal occurs within a reasonable time frame.
- 3. There should be a clear distinction between the process and accompanying due process rights for teachers dismissed for classroom ineffectiveness and the process and accompanying due process rights for teachers dismissed or facing license revocation for felony or morality violations or dereliction of duties.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy

### How States are Faring in Dismissal for Poor Performance **Best Practice States** Florida, Oklahoma State Meets Goal Indiana States Nearly Meet Goal Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee 20 States Partly Meet Goal Alaska 1, Arizona 1, ARKANSAS 1, Connecticut 1, Delaware, Georgia 1, Louisiana 1, Maine 1, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey 1, New Mexico ♠, Ohio, Pennsylvania ♠, Virginia ♠, Washington ↑, West Virginia ↑, Wisconsin, Wyoming States Meet a Small Part of Goal Idaho 1, Minnesota 1, New Hampshire, North Carolina 1, Utah 17 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont Progress on this Goal Since 2011: **1**: 16 **\( :** 35 **↓**:0

### 5-B Analysis: Arkansas



State Partly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas makes ineffectiveness explicit grounds for dismissal. A teacher is placed in intensive support status after receiving an unsatisfactory rating in one entire category of the evaluation, or receives a basic or unsatisfactory in a majority of descriptors in an evaluation category. If, at the end of the time period for intensive support status, the teacher has not improved, the superintendent "shall recommend termination or non renewal of a teacher's contract."

Arkansas does not distinguish the due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance from those facing other charges commonly associated with license revocation, such as felony and/or morality violations. The process is the same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which include "incompetent performance, conduct which materially interferes with the continued performance of the teacher's duty, repeated or material neglect of duty, or other just and reasonable cause."

Tenured teachers who are terminated have multiple opportunities to appeal. After receiving written notice of dismissal, the teacher has 30 days to file a written request for a hearing, which must take place not more than 20 days after the request has been received. Teachers may then file an additional appeal, within 75 days, to the county circuit court. Arkansas does not specify the time frame of this appeal.

#### **Supporting Research**

Arkansas Code 6-17-1507; 1509; 1510; 2807

Rules Governing the Teacher Excellence and Support System http://www.arkansased.org/public/userfiles/rules/Current/ ade\_321\_Teacher\_Excellence\_and\_Support\_System\_October\_2012.pdf

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

■ Ensure that teachers terminated for poor performance have the opportunity to appeal within a reasonable time frame.

Nonprobationary teachers who are dismissed for any grounds, including ineffectiveness, are entitled to due process. However, cases that drag on for years drain resources from school districts and create a disincentive for districts to attempt to terminate poor performers. Therefore, the state must ensure that the opportunity to appeal occurs only once and only at the district level. It is in the best interest of both the teacher and the district that a conclusion is reached within a reasonable time frame.

 Distinguish between the process and accompanying due process rights for dismissal for classroom ineffectiveness and dismissal for morality violations, felonies or dereliction of duty.

While nonprobationary teachers should have due process for any termination, it is important to differentiate between loss of employment and issues with far-reaching consequences that could permanently affect a teacher's right to practice. Arkansas should ensure that appeals related to classroom effectiveness are decided only by those with educational expertise.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis.



#### \*\* EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Figure 106

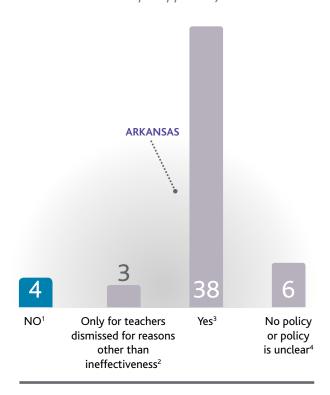
Florida and Oklahoma clearly articulate that teacher ineffectiveness in the classroom is grounds for dismissal. In both states, teachers are eligible for dismissal after two annual ratings of unsatisfactory performance. Each state has taken steps to ensure that the dismissal process for teachers deemed to be ineffective is expedited. Teachers facing dismissal have only one opportunity to appeal.

Do states articulate that ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal? Alabama Alaska Arizona П **ARKANSAS** California Colorado Connecticut П Delaware П District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii П Idaho П Illinois П Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky П Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi П Missouri Montana П Nebraska Nevada П New Hampshire П New Jersey New Mexico П New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio П Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island П South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah П Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 29 22

A teacher reverts to probationary status after two consecutive years of unsatisfactory evaluations, but it is not articulated that ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Figure 107

Do states allow multiple appeals of teacher dismissals?



- 1. Strong Practice: Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Wisconsin
- 2. Teachers in these states revert to probationary status following ineffective evaluation ratings, meaning that they no longer have the due process right to multiple appeals: Colorado, Indiana, Tennessee
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 4. District of Columbia, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada<sup>5</sup>, Utah, Vermont
- 5. Though a teacher returns to probationary status after two consecutive unsatisfactory evaluations, Nevada does not articulate clear policy about its appeals process.

## Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

### Goal C − Reductions in Force

The state should require that its school districts consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off when a reduction in force is necessary.

#### Goal Component

(The factor considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

 The state should require that districts consider classroom performance and ensure that seniority is not the only factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

#### Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



### 5-C Analysis: **Arkansas**



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Arkansas does not have policy that addresses the factors used by districts to determine which teachers are laid off during a reduction in force.

#### **Supporting Research**

Section 56. Arkansas Code § 6-17-1507(a)

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

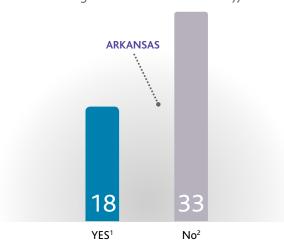
- Require that districts consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.
  - Arkansas can still leave districts the flexibility in determining layoff policies, but it should do so within a framework that ensures that classroom performance is considered.
- Ensure that seniority is not the only factor used to determine which teachers are laid off. Unlike some states, Arkansas does not require that districts consider seniority; however, the state should do more to prevent districts from making decisions solely on this basis.

#### **ARKANSAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS**

Arkansas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 109

Do districts have to consider performance in determining which teachers are laid off?



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

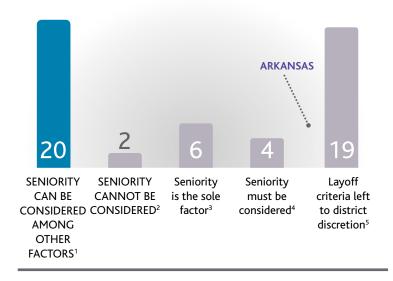




**Colorado**, **Florida**, and **Indiana** all specify that in determining which teachers to lay off during a reduction in force, classroom performance is the top criterion. These states also articulate that seniority can only be considered after a teacher's performance is taken into account.

Figure 111

Do states prevent districts from overemphasizing seniority in layoff decisions?



- Strong Practice: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts<sup>6</sup>, Michigan, Missouri<sup>6</sup>, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio<sup>6</sup>, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington
- 2. Strong Practice: Louisiana, Utah
- 3. Hawaii, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin<sup>7</sup>
- 4. California, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon
- 5. Alabama, Alaska<sup>6</sup>, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska<sup>6</sup>, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming
- 6. Nontenured teachers are laid off first.
- 7. Only for counties with populations of 500,000 or more and for teachers hired before 1995.

## Goals and Keywords

GOAL	STATEMENT	KEY WORDS
	AREA 1: Delivering Well Prepared Te	achers
<b>1-A:</b> Admission into Teacher Preparation	The state should require teacher preparation programs to admit only candidates with strong academic records.	admission requirements, academic proficiency measures, basic skills tests, GPA
<b>1-B:</b> Elementary Teacher Preparation	The state should ensure that its teacher preparation programs provide elementary teachers with a broad liberal arts education, providing the necessary foundation for teaching to the Common Core or similar state standards.	license/certification, elementary teachers, early childhood teachers, content tests, elementary coursework/standards, content specialization requirements
1-C: Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	The state should ensure that new elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction.	license/certification, elementary teachers, early childhood teachers, science of reading tests, science of reading coursework/standards
<b>1-D:</b> Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	The state should ensure that new elementary teachers have sufficient knowledge of the mathematics content taught in elementary grades.	license/certification, elementary teachers, early childhood teachers, math content tests, math coursework/standards
<b>1-E:</b> Middle School Teacher Preparation	The state should ensure that middle school teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.	license/certification, middle school teachers, content tests, K-8 licenses, content specialization requirements
<b>1-F:</b> Secondary Teacher Preparation	The state should ensure that secondary teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate gradelevel content.	license/certification, secondary teachers, secondary social studies, content tests, endorsements
<b>1-G:</b> Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science	The state should ensure that secondary science teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach.	license/certification, secondary general science, content tests, combination sciences
<b>1-H:</b> Special Education Teacher Preparation	The state should ensure that special education teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.	license/certification, special education teachers, content tests, K-12 special education license, elementary special education, secondary special education
1-I: Assessing Professional Knowledge	The state should use a licensing test to verify that all new teachers meet its professional standards.	license/certification, pedagogy, professional standards/knowledge, performance assessments, edTPA
1-J: Student Teaching	The state should ensure that teacher preparation programs provide teacher candidates with a high quality clinical experience.	student teaching, cooperating teachers, clinical preparation, placements
1-K: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	The state's approval process for teacher preparation programs should hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.	teacher preparation programs, program accountability, student achievement, standard of performance, public reporting, national accreditation

## Goals and Keywords

GOAL	STATEMENT	KEY WORDS
	AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching	Pool
<b>2-A:</b> Alternate Route Eligibility	The state should require alternate route programs to exceed the admission requirements of traditional preparation programs while also being flexible to the needs of nontraditional candidates.	alternate route programs, admission requirements, GPA, academic proficiency measures, subject-matter test, flexibility/ test-out
<b>2-B:</b> Alternate Route Preparation	The state should ensure that its alternate routes provide efficient preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers, as well as adequate mentoring and support.	alternate route programs, coursework requirements, length of program, student/practice teaching, induction, mentoring
<b>2-C:</b> Alternate Route Usage and Providers	The state should provide an alternate route that is free from limitations on its usage and allows a diversity of providers.	alternate routes; subject, grade or geographic restrictions; college or university providers; district-run programs; non-profit providers
<b>2-D:</b> Part-Time Teaching Licenses	The state should offer a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time.	part-time license/certificate, adjunct license
<b>2-E:</b> Licensure Reciprocity	The state should help to make licenses fully portable among states, with appropriate safeguards.	license reciprocity, license portability, out-of-state teachers, testing requirements, online teachers
	AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teac	hers
<b>3-A:</b> State Data Systems	The state should have a data system that contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness.	longitudinal data systems, definition of teacher of record, teacher production
<b>3-B:</b> Evaluation of Effectiveness	The state should require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.	teacher evaluation, teacher effectiveness, student learning, classroom observations, surveys, rating categories
3-C: Frequency of Evaluations	The state should require annual evaluations of all teachers.	teacher evaluation, evaluation frequency, classroom observations, feedback
3-D: Tenure	The state should require that tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.	tenure, probationary period, continuing contracts, teacher effectiveness
3-E: Licensure Advancement	The state should base licensure advancement on evidence of teacher effectiveness.	probationary license, professional license, license renewal, evidence of teacher effectiveness, coursework requirements
<b>3-F:</b> Equitable Distribution	The state should publicly report districts' distribution of teacher talent among schools to identify inequities in schools serving disadvantaged children.	public reporting, aggregate school-level data, evaluation ratings, school report cards, teacher absenteeism rate, turnover rate

## Goals and Keywords

GOAL	STATEMENT	KEY WORDS
	AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teacl	hers
<b>4-A:</b> Induction	The state should require effective induction for all new teachers, with special emphasis on teachers in high-need schools.	mentoring, induction, mentor selection, reduced teaching load, release time
<b>4-B:</b> Professional Development	The state should ensure that teachers receive feedback about their performance and should require professional development to be based on needs identified through teacher evaluations.	feedback from observations/evaluations, professional development linked to evaluations results, improvement plans
<b>4-C:</b> Pay Scales	The state should give local districts authority over pay scales.	teacher compensation, salary schedules, pay scales, steps and lanes, advanced degrees, years of experience, teacher performance
<b>4-D:</b> Compensation for Prior Work Experience	The state should encourage districts to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.	teacher compensation, relevant work experience
<b>4-E:</b> Differential Pay	The state should support differential pay for effective teaching in shortage and high-need areas.	teacher compensation, differential pay, shortage subject areas, high-need school
<b>4-F:</b> Performance Pay	The state should support performance pay, but in a manner that recognizes its appropriate uses and limitations.	teacher compensation, performance pay, teacher performance, student achievement
	AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teach	ners
<b>5-A:</b> Extended Emergency Licenses	The state should close loopholes that allow teachers who have not met licensure requirements to continue teaching.	emergency licenses, provisional certificates, loopholes, subject-matter tests
<b>5-B:</b> Dismissal for Poor Performance	The state should articulate that ineffective classroom performance is grounds for dismissal and ensure that the process for terminating ineffective teachers is expedient and fair to all parties.	dismissal, ineffectiveness, poor performance, appeals, due process
<b>5-C:</b> Reductions in Force	The state should require that its school districts consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off when a reduction in force is necessary.	reduction in force, layoffs, teacher performance, seniority

## Teacher Policy Priorities for Arkansas

AREA 1: Delivering Well Prepared Teachers	
Require that the test used by teacher preparation programs to screen candidates prior to admission is normed to the general college-bound population, and limit acceptance to those candidates demonstrating academic ability in the top 50th percentile.	Goal 1-A
Adopt a rigorous stand-alone science of reading test for all elementary teacher candidates.	Goal 1-C
Specifically require secondary social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.	Goal 1-F
Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and ensure that both elementary and secondary special education teachers possess adequate and appropriate content knowledge for the grades and subjects they teach.	l Goal 1-H
Ensure that cooperating teachers for student teaching placements have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.	Goal 1-J
Hold teacher preparation programs accountable by collecting data that connect student achievement gains to programs, as well as other meaningful data that reflect program performance, and by establishing the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.	Goal 1-K
AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool	
Require out-of-state teachers to meet the state's own testing requirements.	Goal 2-E
AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	
Require evidence of student learning to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.	Goal 3-B
Formally evaluate all teachers annually.	Goal 3-C
Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.	Goal 3-D
Base licensure advancement from a probationary to a nonprobationary license and licensure renewal on evidence of effectiveness.	Goal 3-E
AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	
Give districts control of teachers' pay structure and scales, but discourage districts from basing teacher pay scales primarily on advanced degrees and seniority.	Goal 4-C
	Side Hest
AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	

