2013 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

California





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

The primary funders for the 2013 Yearbook were:

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Carnegie Corporation of New York
- Gleason Family Foundation
- The Joyce Foundation
- The Walton Family Foundation

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

STAFF

Sandi Jacobs, *Project Director*Adrienne S. Davis, *Project Assistant*Kathryn M. Doherty, *Special Contributor*Kelli Lakis, *Lead Researcher*Stephanie T. Maltz and Lisa N. Staresina, *Researchers*Phil Lasser, *Research Assistant*

Special thanks to Leigh Zimnisky, Brittany Atkinson and Justin Rakowski at CPS Gumpert for their design of the 2013 *Yearbook*. Thanks also to Colleen Hale and Jeff Hale at EFA Solutions for the original *Yearbook* design and ongoing technical support.



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.

California at a Glance



Overall 2013 Yearbook Grade

Overall 2011 Yearbook Grade: D+

Area Grades	2013	2011
Area 1 Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	D+	D
Area 2 Expanding the Teaching Pool	C-	C-
Area 3 Identifying Effective Teachers	D-	F
Area 4 Retaining Effective Teachers	C+	B- ¹
Area 5 Exiting Ineffective Teachers	F	F

Goal Breakdown	2013
★ Best Practice	0
Fully Meets	5
Nearly Meets	2
Partially Meets	6
Meets Only a Small Part	5
O Does Not Meet	13

	Progress on Goals Since 2011	
•	Progress has increased	2
(2)	No change in progress	29
•	Progress has decreased	0

¹ 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.

How is California Faring?

Page 5 **Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers** Admission into Teacher Preparation Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science **Elementary Teacher Preparation** Special Education Teacher Preparation Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction Assessing Professional Knowledge Teacher Preparation in Mathematics Student Teaching Middle School Teacher Preparation Teacher Preparation Program Accountability Secondary Teacher Preparation **Policy Strengths** All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test. Although there is room for improvement in ensuring adequate content knowledge of its elementary teacher candidates, candidates must pass each of three subtests to pass the state's subject-matter test. Elementary teacher candidates must pass a science of reading test, and preparation programs are required to address this critical topic. **Policy Weaknesses** ■ The state offers a K-12 special education certification Teacher candidates are not required to pass a test of and does not require any content testing for special academic proficiency as a criterion for admission to education teacher candidates. teacher preparation programs. Requirements for teacher preparation do not ensure a ■ The state's elementary content test does not have an high-quality student teaching experience. individually scored mathematics subtest. The state's teacher preparation program approval Middle school teachers are not sufficiently prepared to process does not hold programs accountable for the teach appropriate grade-level content. quality of the teachers they produce. Secondary teachers are not required to pass a subjectmatter test. Area 2: Expanding the Pool of Teachers Page 49 Alternate Route Eligibility Part-Time Teaching Licenses Alternate Route Preparation Licensure Reciprocity Alternate Route Usage and Providers **Policy Strengths** ■ There are no restrictions on alternate route usage or providers. **Policy Weaknesses** ■ The state offers a license with minimal requirements Admission criteria for alternate routes to certification that would allow content experts to teach part time, are not sufficiently selective. but its use is limited. Alternate route programs could do more to provide Out-of-state teachers are not required to meet the efficient preparation that is geared toward the state's testing requirements, and there are additional immediate needs of new teachers. obstacles that do not support licensure reciprocity.

How is California Faring?

Page 71 **Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers** State Data Systems Tenure **Evaluation of Effectiveness** Licensure Advancement Frequency of Evaluations **Equitable Distribution Policy Weaknesses** Tenure decisions are not connected to evidence of Although the state has established a data system teacher effectiveness. with the capacity to provide evidence of teacher Licensure advancement and renewal are not based on effectiveness, it has not taken other meaningful steps teacher effectiveness. to maximize the system's efficiency and potential. Little school-level data are reported that can help Objective evidence of student learning is not the support the equitable distribution of teacher talent. preponderant criterion of teacher evaluations. Annual evaluations for all teachers are not required. **Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers** Page 103 Compensation for Prior Work Experience Induction Professional Development Differential Pay Pay Scales Performance Pay **Policy Strengths** Teachers can receive additional compensation for All new teachers receive mentoring. relevant prior work experience or for working in high-Teachers in some schools can receive performance pay. need schools or shortage subject areas. **Policy Weaknesses** While there is a minimum state salary, districts are Professional development is not aligned with findings given authority for how teachers are paid; however, from teachers' evaluations, and teachers who they are not discouraged from basing salary receive unsatisfactory evaluations are not placed on schedules solely on years of experience and advanced structured improvement plans. degrees. **Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers Page 127 Extended Emergency Licenses** Reductions in Force Dismissal for Poor Performance **Policy Weaknesses** Performance is not considered in determining which Teachers can teach for up to two years before teachers to lay off during reductions in force. having to pass required subject-matter tests. Ineffective classroom performance is not grounds for dismissal, and tenured teachers who are dismissed have multiple opportunities to appeal.

Figure A	Overall State Grade 2013	Overall State Grade 2011	Overall State Grade 2009
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	C	D+	D+
North Carolina	С	D+	D+
Utah	С	C-	D
Alabama	C-	C-	C-
Arizona			
Maine	C-	D+ D-	D+ F
	C-	D- C-	
Minnesota	C-	D D	D-
Missouri Nevada		C-	D
	C-	D+	D-
Pennsylvania			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 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
Vermont	D-	D-	F
Montana	F	F	F

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

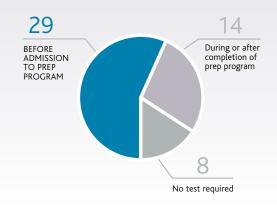
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



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:

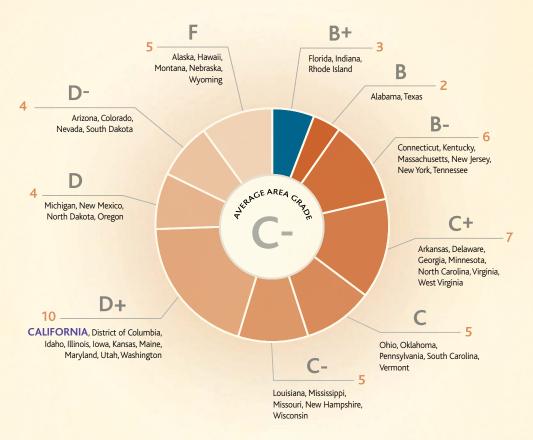


Area 1 Summary



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: California







ANALYSIS

California requires aspiring teachers to take but not to pass its basic skills test as a criterion for admission to a teacher preparation program. The state directs programs to "use the test results to ensure that, upon admission, each candidate receives appropriate academic assistance necessary to pass the examination." The state delays the requirement to pass the test until teacher candidates are ready to student teach.

Supporting Research

Education Code Sections 44252 (f) and 44225 (n)

Multiple Subject and Single Subject Preliminary Credential Program Standards

http://www.ctc.ca.gov/educator-prepSTDS-preconditions.html

RECOMMENDATION

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

Teacher preparation programs that do not screen candidates invest considerable resources in individuals who may not be able to successfully complete the program and pass licensing tests. Candidates in need of additional support should complete remediation before entering the program to avoid the possibility of an unsuccessful investment of significant public tax dollars. California should require candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, mathematics and writing prior to program admission.

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

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

■ 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, California 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.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

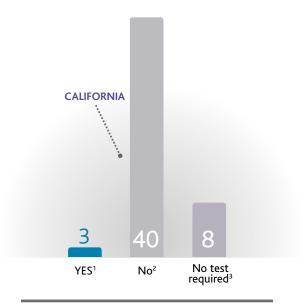
California recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

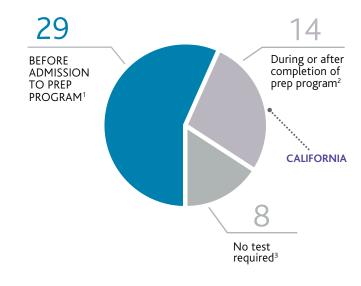
For admission to teacher preparation programs, Rhode Island and Delaware require a test of academic proficiency normed to the general collegebound population rather than a test that is normed just to prospective teachers. Delaware also requires teacher candidates to have a 3.0 GPA or be in the top 50th 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?



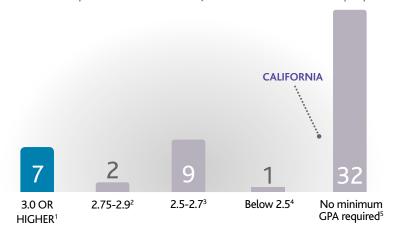
- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, 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 Do states measure the		Test nomed to teach	Test nomed to test	No test tequited
academic proficiency	o) (#)	2 P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1. de
teacher candidates?	80	% / K	ome	on of of of of of of of
	TEST/ NOW Mess	est nide	est n	preti
	, & \$	/ " "	/ ~ 8 8	No test required
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
CALIFORNIA				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia	Ш			
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				_
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	Ä	Ä		- i
North Carolina	П			
North Dakota		$\overline{}$		
Ohio				
Oklahoma		1		$\overline{\Box}$
Oregon	$\overline{\Box}$		$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				

^{1.} 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, Mississippi⁶, New Jersey⁶, Oklahoma⁷, Pennsylvania⁸, Rhode Island⁶, Utah
- 2. Kentucky, Texas
- 3. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut⁹, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, South Carolina, South Dakota, Wisconsin¹⁰
- 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.
- 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.)

- 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: California



State Partly Meets Goal 🥋 Bar Raised for this Goal 🙌 Progress Since 2011





ANALYSIS

California 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. However, there is room for improvement when it comes to the state ensuring that its elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared to teach the rigorous content associated with these standards.

In California, elementary teachers are required to pass each of the three subtests that comprise the CSET: Multiple Subjects test. The first subtest includes reading, language, literature, history and social science; the second includes science and mathematics; and the third includes physical education, human development, and visual and performing arts.

Although the state does not specify any subject-area coursework requirements for all teacher candidates, California is somewhat unique in that it requires all subject-area coursework to be completed in the undergraduate program. A degree in professional education is not allowed. Elementary teacher candidates must then complete a multiple-subject teacher preparation program.

Supporting Research

Multiple Subject Teaching Credential http://www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/CREDS/iMS-5.html California Subject Examinations for Teachers www.cset.nesinc.com

RECOMMENDATION

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

California should ensure that its elementary content test is appropriately aligned with the Common Core State Standards and require separate, meaningful passing scores for each area on the test. Although California is on the right track by administering a three-part licensing test, thus making it harder for teachers to pass if they fail some subject areas, the state is encouraged to further strengthen its policy and require separate passing scores for each core subject on its multiple-subject test. NCTQ acknowledges that California's standards within the framework of its CSET content test are better than those found in many states, and allude to important areas of academic knowledge. For example, in the area of history and social science, candidates must understand world history, including medieval and early modern times; U.S. history, including early exploration, the colonial era and the war for independence; and California history, including the pre-Columbian period through the gold rush.

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

Although California's policy requires that elementary teacher candidates have an arts and sciences major, the state's language does not ensure that these teachers will earn a content specialization in an academic subject area.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Lementary content test with Elementary content test with ELMENTARY CONTENT
TEST WITH SEPARATE PASSIN Figure 7 SCORE FOR EACH SUBJECT Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama П П Alaska П П Arizona П Arkansas П П П **CALIFORNIA** Colorado П П П П П Connecticut П Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho П П П Illinois Indiana Iowa П Kansas Kentucky Louisiana П Maine П П П Maryland Massachusetts П П П Michigan П П П Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada П П New Hampshire New Jersey П П П New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania П П Rhode Island П П П South Carolina П South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah П П П Vermont Virginia П Washington West Virginia П П П Wisconsin 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.

^{3.} Massachusetts and North Carolina require a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is

Alabama	Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas CALIFORNIA Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Ilowa Illinois Indiana Ilowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maire Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri 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	
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas CALIFORNIA Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island Parison South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Alabama Alaska	
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas CALIFORNIA Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Imensese Imen	Alabama Alaska	Not applied
Arkansas	Arkansas	
Arkansas	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 Image of the second o	CALIFORNIA Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Ilowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Hexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	
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 Indiana India	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 Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	
Connecticut	Connecticut	
Delaware	Delaware <	
District of Columbia	District of Columbia	
Florida	Florida	
Georgia	Georgia	
Hawaii	Hawaii	
Idaho	Idaho	
Illinois	Illinois	
Indiana	Indiana	
Iowa	Iowa	
Kansas	Kansas	
Kentucky <	Kentucky <	
Louisiana	Louisiana	
Maine <td>Maine <td>$\overline{\Box}$</td></td>	Maine <td>$\overline{\Box}$</td>	$\overline{\Box}$
Maryland	Maryland	
Michigan	Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	
Minnesota	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	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	
Missouri <	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	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	
Nebraska	Nebraska 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	
New Hampshire	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	
New Hampshire	New Hampshire	
New Jersey	New Jersey	
New Mexico	New Mexico	
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington	New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	Ц
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington	North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	
North Dakota	North Dakota	
Ohio	Ohio	
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington	Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	
Oregon	Oregon	
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington	Pennsylvania	
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington	Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington	South Carolina	
South Dakota	South Dakota	
Texas □ □ □ Utah □ □ □ Vermont □ □ □ Virginia □ □ □ Washington □ □ □	Texas □ □ □ Utah □ ² □ □	
Utah 2	Utah	
Vermont		
Virginia	Vermont	
Washington		
	Virginia 🔲 🗆	
West Virginia		
	West Virginia	
Wisconsin		

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.

gure 9			EN	GLISH		/		SCIE					CIAI					/ FINE
o states expect			/ &	/ /	/		/	Earth Science	/ /	/		/	World H:	1448	World His	-/	/ /	/ / /
lementary teachers		ure.	, atu	/ jag / j	e / /	/	/ ,	Scie	/ / ¿	စ္ /	2	/ 😤 /) Julie	47.Cie	700g	/ ,	/ / /	/ / /
have in-depth		terat	, Lite	am, te _{ra} ,	7//	/		sica/	s. Scie		, sto,	, !sto/	.0/e/	5/	5/	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	_//	/ /
nowledge of	á		<u> </u>	ition strict	//,	s /	/ 3	₹'/;	/ Life /	/			G /	ž /;	15t ₀	, est	۰/ /ج	\$ / /
	J.L.C.				Chemistr	Physics Sisy	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Earth Co.		J. J.	leric /		Place	1/2/	1/0	71-V 87a,		, is /
states expect mentary teachers vave in-depth wledge of e content?		/ ජී	\ &_	/ હૈં	Ear	Biology/Life Science	American	4	America:	/ Z	/3	/ *	<u> </u>	Geography Art History Music				
Alabama			*															
Alaska																		
Arizona		Ш	**				**	*	*	*	文	*				*		*
Arkansas		Ш																
CALIFORNIA			*				T	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*
Colorado																		
Connecticut										*	*		Ш					
Delaware			*			*		*	*	**	*	*	TO A					
District of Columbia		Ц	*			*		*	*	*	*	T A	*					
Florida			×		*		X	X	×			X				X		
Georgia							×	X	×	×	X	X				X		
Hawaii																		
Idaho			*			*		*	×	*	*	*	*					
Illinois			×				N A	THE STATE OF THE S	*			×		-		*		
Indiana			X				X	X	X			X	X	X		*		*
lowa																		
Kansas			*	*			*	*	*			*				×		
Kentucky																		
Louisiana			Ц									Ц						
Maine																		
Maryland																		
Massachusetts													Ц					
Michigan			T	*			R	T	*			R	Ц			*		
Minnesota			*	*		×	*	*	*			×						
Mississippi																		
Missouri			X			X	×	×	×	*		*		X		*	*	
Montana																		
Nebraska			X															
Nevada																		
New Hampshire																		
New Jersey																		
New Mexico			*															*
New York																		
North Carolina																		
North Dakota																		
Ohio Oklahoma			□ ★				□ ★	□	<u></u>									
			-				A	H				*				*		*
Oregon			X			<u> </u>	X	THE STATE OF THE S	★	★	×	×	*	*		★		
Pennsylvania			X			*	×	X	*			×						
Rhode Island South Carolina								X		*			*					
South Carolina South Dakota																		
			*			<u></u>	*	*	*			-				*		
Tennessee Texas			-			*	*	-	*	*	4	*				*		*
Utah			-			4		×	*	*	-	-	-				*	
Vermont			THE STATE OF THE S					X	X									
			*		*		-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	*		
Virginia			*				*	*	*			*				*		*
Washington West Virginia						*												
West Virginia Wisconsin			_						*	<u></u>	1							
						*		×			×							
Manag																		
Wyoming	Ш								_		_	_						_

Figure 10
What subjects does California expect elementary teachers to know?

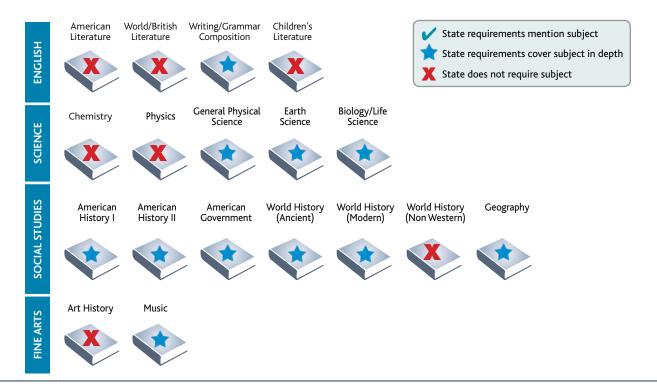
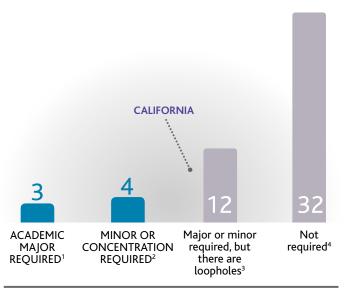


Figure 11

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.
- 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: California





State Meets Goal 🛛 🤝 Bar Raised for this Goal 🔑 Progress Since 2011



ANALYSIS

As a condition of initial licensure, California requires all new elementary and special education teachers to pass a reading instruction test, the Reading Instruction Competence Assessment (RICA). This assessment adequately addresses the five components of scientific reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.

California also requires that teacher preparation programs for elementary teacher candidates address the science of reading. Prior to initial licensure, candidates must satisfy the "Developing English Language" Skills" requirement, which includes a comprehensive reading instruction course that focuses on "the systematic study of phonemic awareness, phonics and decoding; literature, language and comprehension; and diagnostic and early intervention techniques."

Supporting Research

RICA

www.rica.nesinc.com

Credential Requirements

http://www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/leaflets/cl561c.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that the science of reading test is meaningful.

To ensure that its science of reading test is meaningful, California should evaluate its passing score to make certain it reflects a high standard of performance.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that there has been no evidence that the passing standard for the RICA examination is too low.

igure 13		PARATION UIREMEN	rc /	TEST REQUIR	TING EMENTS
Do states ensure that	55	y / % a.	/ /	/EST	* / *
elementary teachers	SCIE) 9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,	\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		8 tes
know the science	7. ≸ A Q	0t 40	1840	tenb,	dipe
of reading?	READING SCIENCE	Do not address	4PPROPRIATE.	Inadequate t.	No reading tess
Alabama			1		
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
CALIFORNIA					
Colorado					
Connecticut Delaware					
Delaware District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					_
Maryland		ī			
Massachusetts		- i			ī
Michigan			$\overline{}$	Ē	
Minnesota				Ē	$\overline{\Box}$
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina			2		
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas Utah					
Vermont		_			
Virginia Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
				_	
	25	26	17	16	18



TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

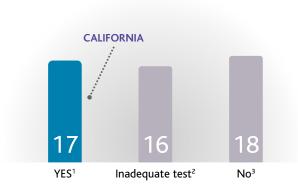
Fifteen states meet this goal by requiring that all candidates licensed to teach the elementary grades pass comprehensive assessments that specifically test the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. Independent reviews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

^{1.} Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.

^{2.} 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: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. 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 reading for early childhood teachers who can

teach elementary grades?

CALIFORNIA

THE STATE OF THE ST

- Strong Practice: Alabama^s, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Idah
- 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: California



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





ANALYSIS

California requires all elementary teacher candidates to pass the California Subject Examination for Teachers (CSET), a multiple subjects test. Although the CSET's mathematics content is more rigorous than the Praxis II test that most states use, the CSET still does not ensure that candidates have appropriate mathematics knowledge. The CSET requires passing subscores on all three subtests that comprise the overall test, but the mathematics and science scores are combined, so one can answer many mathematics questions incorrectly and still pass the test.

Further, California's testing standards address content in mathematics foundations, but although they outline areas such as algebra, geometry and data analysis, the standards are not specifically geared to meet the needs of elementary teachers.

Supporting Research

CSET Test Requirements

www.cset.nesinc.com

RECOMMENDATION

Require teacher candidates to pass a rigorous mathematics assessment.

Although California is on the right track in requiring an elementary assessment with subtests, the state's efforts fall short by combining math with other subjects and not reporting a specific subscore for math. California should strengthen its policy by testing mathematics content with a rigorous assessment tool, such as the test required in Massachusetts that evaluates mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenges candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts. Such a test could also be used to allow candidates to test out of coursework requirements. Teacher candidates who lack minimum mathematics knowledge should not be eligible for licensure.

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

California must ensure that new teachers are prepared to teach the mathematics content required by the Common Core State Standards. Although California's subject-matter test requires some knowledge in key areas of mathematics, the state should require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers. This includes specific coursework in foundations, algebra and geometry, with some statistics coursework.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California asserted that teacher preparation programs are required to provide subject-specific mathematics pedagogy to ensure that all new teachers are prepared to teach mathematics content required by the Common Core State Standards. Further, all candidates must pass the CSET, which assures the programs and the state that the individual has the necessary mathematics content knowledge because the subject-matter requirements address all elementary math content.

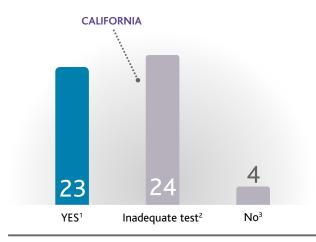


** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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.

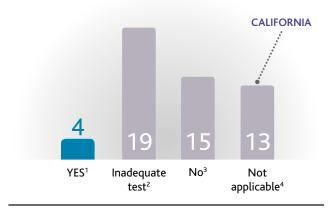
Figure 17

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



- 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, Texas⁴, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia
- 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, Wyoming
- 3. Alaska⁵, Hawaii, Montana, Ohio⁶
- 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
- 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: California



State Does Not Meet Goal (



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California has not adopted specific middle school teacher preparation policies. The state offers both a K-12 Single Subject Teaching Credential and a K-12 Multiple Subject Teaching Credential; therefore, the type of credential that middle school teachers are required to have depends on whether they intend to teach in a self-contained or departmentalized classroom.

In addition, only candidates who wish to earn a multiple subject teaching credential must pass all three subtests of the state's subject-matter examination. Those who want a single-subject credential may demonstrate their subject-matter competence by either completing a state-approved subject-matter preparation program or passing the appropriate subject-matter examination.

Supporting Research

Credential Requirements http://www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/requirements.html Test Requirement www.cset.nesinc.com

RECOMMENDATION

Require content testing in all core areas.

California should require subject-matter testing for all middle school teacher candidates in every core academic area they intend to teach as a condition of initial licensure. The state's policy of only requiring middle school teachers who teach multiple subjects to take the same subject-matter test as elementary teachers is simply not adequate. Allowing middle school teachers to teach a single subject without passing a content test is unacceptable. To ensure meaningful middle school content tests, California should set its passing scores to reflect high levels of performance.

Prepare middle school teachers to teach middle school.

California should not allow 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. These teachers are less likely to be adequately prepared to teach core academic areas at the middle school level because their preparation requirements are not specific to the middle or secondary levels, and they need not pass a subject-matter test in each subject they teach. Adopting middle school teacher preparation policies for all such teachers will help ensure that students in grades 7 and 8 have teachers who are appropriately prepared to teach grade-level content, which is different and more advanced than what elementary teachers teach.

Encourage middle school teachers licensed to teach multiple subjects to earn two subjectmatter 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 California who intend to teach a single subject should earn a major in that area.

Close the loophole that allows teachers to add middle grade levels to an existing license without demonstrating content knowledge.

California allows teachers to add a single subject credential to a certificate with either program completion or the passing of a content test. The state is urged to require that all teachers who add the middle grade levels to their certificates pass a rigorous subject-matter test to ensure content knowledge of all subject areas before they are allowed in the classroom.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 20	J. J	7	\$ /
Do states distinguish	OFFE	dio	100/3
Do states distinguish	Vo	Jee D	
middle grade preparation from		Pse Taine	/se 0)
elementary preparation?	K-8 LICENSE NOT OFFERED	K.8 license offered for	K-8 license offered
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			
CALIFORNIA		2	
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			1
Ohio			
Oklahoma			3
Oregon			4
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			1
Wyoming			



***** 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.

^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

^{2.} California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms.

^{3.} With the exception of mathematics.

^{4.} Oregon offers 3-8 license.

Figure 21		No, test does not report	<i>s</i> /	/
Do middle school teachers		/ 5	No, K.8 license require	No testing of all suc.
have to pass an appropriate		ot reg		test
content test in every core		Jes.	ense	
subject they are licensed		est de	(-8 lic	esting.
to teach?	YES /	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	70, t
Alabama		/		
Alaska				1
Arizona				
Arkansas				
CALIFORNIA				2
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho			3	
Illinois				
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana		Ц		
Maine				
Maryland	4			
Massachusetts				
Michigan Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire		- H		
New Jersey			$\overline{\Box}$	
New Mexico				
New York	5			
North Carolina	6			
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon			7	
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
vvyorining	_			
	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: California



State Does Not Meet Goal



(Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California requires its secondary teacher candidates to verify subject-matter competence in one of two ways: earn a passing score on the appropriate subject-matter exam (CSET) or complete a commissionapproved subject-matter program.

Further, California only offers secondary teachers a general social science certification. Teachers with this license are not limited to teaching general social studies but rather can teach any of the topical areas.

Secondary teachers in California may add endorsements to their licenses through similar options as outlined above.

Supporting Research

Single Subject Teaching Credential http://www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/leaflets/cl560c.pdf California Education Code 44257(a), 44258.1

RECOMMENDATION

Require subject-matter testing for secondary teacher candidates.

As a condition of licensure, California should require its secondary teacher candidates to pass a content test in each subject area they plan to teach to ensure that they possess adequate subjectmatter knowledge and are prepared to teach grade-level content.

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

Teacher candidates in California should not be allowed to substitute coursework for a passing score on a content test. While a major is generally indicative of a background in a particular subject area, only a subject-matter test ensures that candidates know the specific content they will need to teach.

■ Require subject-matter testing when adding subject-area endorsements.

California should require passing scores on subject-specific content tests, regardless of other coursework or degree requirements, for teachers who are licensed in core secondary subjects and wish to add another subject area, or endorsement, to their licenses. While coursework may be generally indicative of background in a particular subject area, only a subject-matter test ensures that teachers know the specific content they will need to teach.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that the subject-matter requirements that the content examinations are built on are the same requirements that the Commission-approved subject-matter programs must meet. Many individuals find that the candidate who completes a Commission-approved subject-matter program has more content knowledge than an individual who passes the CSET content examination.

California also noted that for social studies, each of the disciplines (world history, U.S. history, California history, economics, principles of American democracy, geography) is addressed by the subject-matter requirements. Therefore, individuals who take the CSET examination and those who complete a Commission-approved subject-matter program must demonstrate knowledge of each of these disciplines.

Supporting Research

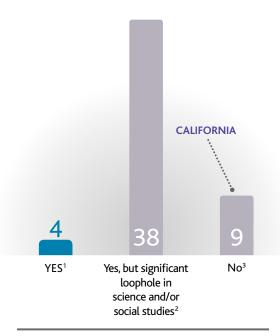
http://www.ctc.ca.gov/educator-prep/standards/SSMP-Handbook-Social-Science.pdf



** 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.

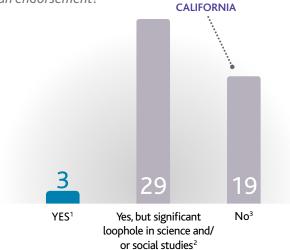
Figure 23 Does a secondary teacher have to pass a content test in every subject area for licensure?



- 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 Carolina⁴, 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, Arizona⁵, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire⁵, Washington, Wyoming⁶
- 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.

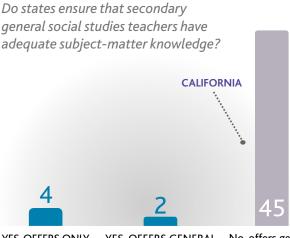
Figure 24

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



YES, OFFERS ONLY SINGLE SUBJECT SOCIAL STUDIES LICENSES¹ YES, OFFERS GENERAL No, offers general **SOCIAL STUDIES** LICENSE WITH ADEQUATE TESTING²

social studies license without adequate testing3

- 1. Strong Practice: Georgia, Indiana, South Dakota, Tennessee
- 2. Strong Practice: Minnesota⁴, 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, Oklahoma⁵, 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: California



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Secondary teachers in California are generally licensed under the Single Subject Teaching Credential, which is valid in grades K-12. Although it appears that California does not offer a general science license, except for foundational-level subject areas, the state allows candidates to verify subject-matter competence in one of two ways: by passing a content test or by completing a commission-approved subject-matter program.

Supporting Research

Secondary (Single Subject) Teaching Credentials
www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/CREDS/secondary-teaching.html

RECOMMENDATION

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

Although coursework plays a key role in the acquisition of content knowledge, teacher candidates in California should also be required to pass a rigorous subject-matter assessment, which is the only way to ensure that teachers possess adequate knowledge of the subject area.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that the subject-matter requirements that the content examinations are built on are the same requirements that the Commission-approved subject-matter programs must meet. Many individuals find that the candidate who completes a Commission-approved subject-matter program has more content knowledge than an individual who passes the CSET content examination.

California added that it credentials individuals in physics, earth science, biology and chemistry, and each individual must show that he or she has content knowledge by either passing the appropriate CSET or completing a Commission-approved subject-matter program.

Figure 27 WITH ADEQUATE TESTING Do states ensure that secondary general science teachers have adequate subject-matter knowledge? Alabama Alaska Arizona П П П Arkansas **CALIFORNIA** Colorado Connecticut П Delaware П District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois П П Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky П Louisiana Maine Maryland П П П Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi П П П Missouri Montana 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 Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island 1 South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah П Vermont Virginia П Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming П 5 1 10 35



TEXAMPLE 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.

^{1.} Teachers with the general science license may only teach general science courses.

^{2.} Georgia's science test consists of two subtests.

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: California



State Does Not Meet Goal



(
Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California only offers a K-12 special education certification.

To meet the state's subject-matter competence requirement, candidates may either pass a content test or complete a preparation program. Therefore, content testing is not required.

Supporting Research

Education Specialist Instruction Credential http://www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/leaflets/cl808c.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 California 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, California should require a rigorous content test that reports separate passing scores for each content area. California 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, California'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, California 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.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that subject-matter requirements that the content examinations are built on are the same requirements that the Commissionapproved subject-matter programs must meet. Many individuals find that the candidate who completes a Commission-approved subject-matter program has more content knowledge than an individual who passes the CSET content examination.

Do states distinguish	▼	/	.0 /
	æ` c	<i></i>	
between elementary	6 2		3 / ×
and secondary special	R TIE	sk.1	Sonty
education teachers?	20cs	Offer Tabe	Offer ertific
Alabassa	DOEWOTOFFE	Office K-12 and	Offices only a K-12
Alabama Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
CALIFORNIA			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1 1 m		
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	16	7	20
	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 requi

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

joi special education leachers:						
Elementary Subject-Matter Test						
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania ¹ , Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia ² , 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 ³					
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania ¹ , Rhode Island, West Virginia ²					
Required for a K-12 special education license	None					
1. In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts	s for dual certification in elementary or secondary					

- In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary or secondary special education and as a reading specialist does not have to take a content test.
- 2. 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 similarly exempted.
- 3. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.

Figure 29:

 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: California





State Meets Goal (+) Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California requires all new teachers to pass a pedagogy test based on its standards.

California requires all elementary and secondary school teachers to pass its own Teaching Performance Assessment, designed to measure "the knowledge, skills, and abilities required of a beginning teacher in California public schools."

Supporting Research

http://www.ctc.ca.gov/

http://www.ctc.ca.gov/educator-prep/TPA.html

RECOMMENDATION

■ Ensure that performance assessments provide a meaningful measure of new teachers' knowledge and skills.

Although California is commended for requiring all new teachers to pass a pedagogy test, the state should continue to collect data about the validity of the Teaching Performance Assessment (TPA). Additional research is needed to determine how the TPA compares to other teacher tests as well as whether the test's scores are predictive of student achievement.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

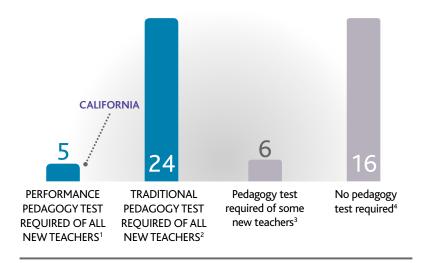
California recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.



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, Illinois⁵, New York, Tennessee⁶, Washington
- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina⁷, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia
- 3. Connecticut, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Utah⁸, 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-J Analysis: California



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California requires that "professional preparation, including student teaching, shall be made available in the upper division course offerings at all California public institutions of higher learning." However, the state does not articulate a requisite duration nor does it address the qualifications of cooperating teachers.

California also allows candidates to meet their professional preparation requirements with certification from a Peace Corps director verifying that they have completed at least 18 months in an assignment in a foreign country, with 50 percent or more of duties consisting of classroom teaching of resident children.

Supporting Research

California Education Code, Section 44320, 44322

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

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

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 34	85	STUDENT TEACHING
	\$\$ \$\\\	
Do states ensure a	\$ \$ £ £	2 Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z
high-quality student	75 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	ATU ATU
teaching experience?	SELECT FIFECT	57UE 14575.
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
CALIFORNIA		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		_
Georgia Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana	П	
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York North Carolina		
North Carolina North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
0.1		1
West Virginia		
West Virginia Wisconsin		
West Virginia		



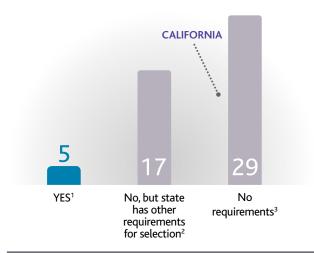
EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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.

^{1.} West Virginia allows candidates to student teach for less than 12 weeks if determined to be proficient.

Figure 35

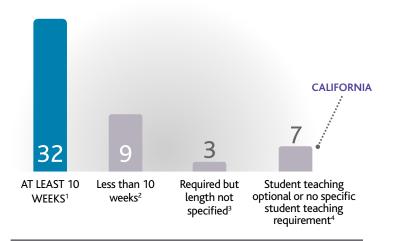
Is the selection of the cooperating teacher based on some measure of effectiveness?



- 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 Virginia⁵, 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



1-K Analysis: California



State Meets a Small Part of Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California'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, California does not collect or report data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.

The state does, however, rely on some objective, meaningful data to measure the performance of traditional teacher preparation programs. Institutions must submit biennial reports containing aggregate candidate assessment data. Other types of data reflecting program efficacy that can be included in the reports are retention data and employer survey data. However, it does not appear that these data are mandatory.

Further, California does not apply any transparent, measurable criteria for conferring program approval. In the past three years, only one program in the state has been identified as low performing—an additional indicator that programs lack accountability.

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

In California, there is some overlap of accreditation and state approval. Members of NCATE/CAEP make up the review team and decisions are made jointly; the state members must complete NCATE/CAEP training. California conducts its own program reviews. However, programs or institutions may substitute national accreditation for state approval, if state standards or the equivalent are used.

Supporting Research

Accreditation

http://www.ctc.ca.gov/educator-prep/program-accred.html

Biennial Reports

http://www.ctc.ca.gov/educator-prep/program-accred-biennial-reports.html

Education Code 44374(f)

Accreditation Framework

http://www.ctc.ca.gov/educator-prep/accred-alignment.html

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, California 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. Programs should then be held accountable for meeting these 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.

California 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.

California should ensure that it is the state that considers the evidence of program performance and makes the decision about whether programs should continue to be authorized to prepare teachers.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

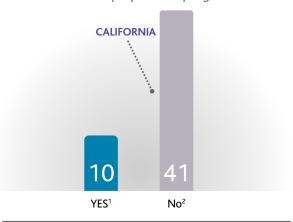
Figure 38 Do states hold teacher preparation programs accountable? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas CALIFORNIA Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maire Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada' New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Image: Alabama Image: A	Figure 38	₹ ;		88175
Alabama	Do states hold teacher	\$ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	25.00 K	13 / 13/N
Alabama 1 1 Alabaka 1 Alaska 1 Arizona 1 Arizona 1 Arizona 1 Arizona 1 1 Arizona 1 1 Arizona 1 1 Arizona 1		7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 2 4 5 E	PUB/
Alabama 1 1 Alabaka 1 Alaska 1 Arizona 1 Arizona 1 Arizona 1 Arizona 1 1 Arizona 1 1 Arizona 1 1 Arizona 1		OBJEC SPECIFIC	PERFORMAL	47474 47474
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 Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Image			1	
Arkansas CALIFORNIA Conrado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Mississippi Missouri Missouri Mississippi Missouri Missouri Mevada¹				
CALIFORNIA Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Carolina¹ South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin				
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 Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Washington West Virginia Wisconsin I particular pa				
Connecticut				
Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Mare Maine Maryland Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Mischigan Mississippi Missouri Missouri Missouri Missouri Missouri Montana New Hampshire				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				2
Hawaii				
Idaho	•			
Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin				
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				2
Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	•			2
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin		1		
Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin		3		
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	-			
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			1	
Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin	_			
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin		1	\Box	\Box
Nebraska Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			П	
Nevada¹ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	Montana	1		
New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	Nebraska			
New Jersey 1	Nevada ¹			
New Mexico	New Hampshire			
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	New Jersey	1		
North Carolina	New Mexico			
North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	New York			
Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	North Carolina			2
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	North Dakota			
Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	Ohio ¹			
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	Oklahoma			
Rhode Island South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin				
South Carolina¹ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin		1		
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin				
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin				
Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin				
Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin				
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin				
Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin				
Washington				
West Virginia 1		1		
Wisconsin	_			
	_	1		
Wyoming	wyoming			
36 4 19		36	4	19



EXAMPLES 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^a, Hawaii^a, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland^a, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York³, 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, Maryland¹, 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

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

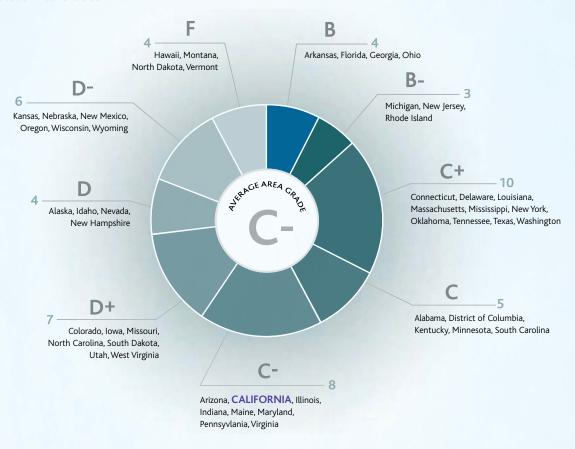
Figure 41		/	Mational acceditation is Popoval
	STATEHAS TS OWN	Overlap of accrediation	ion is
What is the relationship between state program	, S. S.		ditat.
approval and national	\$ 15 P. O.	24 acc	J. J. C. C.
accreditation?	17EH 10VA	erlap (tional ired fi
	12 4	2 6 /	N 200 100
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
CALIFORNIA		■¹	
Colorado			
Connecticut Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine		1	
Maryland		$\overline{}$	2
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi		1	
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			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	7	31	13
	,	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



2-A Analysis: California



State Meets a Small Part of Goal 🕟 Bar Raised for this Goal 🖨 Progress Since 2011





ANALYSIS

California has two tracks for alternative certification, the District Intern Credential and the University Intern Credential. The University Intern Credential allows individuals currently enrolled in a college or university to enter the classroom while they complete coursework requirements. The state has established no admission criteria for this route; requirements for admission are left to the discretion of the specific college or university.

California District Intern Credential applicants must pass a test of basic skills. SAT, ACT or GRE scores may be used in place of the basic skills test requirement. Candidates are further required to complete a U.S. Constitution course or pass an examination given by a regionally accredited university or college.

While California's District Intern Credential program requires candidates pursuing multi-subject certification to pass a subject-matter test, the state does not require a content-specific test for single subject intern certification. Single subject teachers can demonstrate subject-matter proficiency either through subject-specific program completion or by passing the subject-matter test.

Supporting Research

California Education Code 44325 District Intern Credentials http://www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/leaflets/cl707b.pdf **University Intern Credentials** http://www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/leaflets/cl402a.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Set minimum admission requirements for all alternate route programs.

California should establish minimum admission requirements for all of its alternate routes. The state is responsible for setting policy that ensures that nontraditional candidates have the academic ability and subject-matter knowledge required to teach. Universities and colleges should feel encouraged to exceed these minimums, but without state guidelines there is no assurance that University Interns will have demonstrated the necessary aptitude prior to entering the classroom.

Screen candidates for academic ability.

California should require that candidates to its alternate routes provide some evidence of good academic performance. The standard should be higher than what is required of traditional teacher candidates, such as a GPA of 3.0 or higher. A rigorous test appropriate for candidates who have already completed a bachelor's degree, such as the GRE, would be ideal.

Reinstate subject-matter test requirement for all certification applicants.

While California is recognized for requiring multi-subject candidates to demonstrate content knowledge on a test, it is strongly recommended that the state return to its previous policy and require that all candidates pass a subject-matter test. The concept behind alternate routes is that the nontraditional candidate is able to concentrate on acquiring professional knowledge and skills because he or she has strong subject-area knowledge. Teachers without sufficient subject-matter knowledge place students at risk.

■ 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.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California noted that although the Education Code allowed the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to set a passing standard for the SAT, GRE or ACT, this has not been implemented, and a score on those examinations may not be used to satisfy the basic skills requirement.

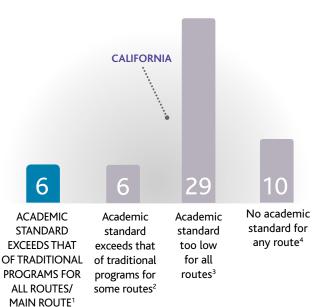
	ACADEMIC STANDARD FOR	OPAM,	NO MAJOR REQUIRED IN LIEU OF MAJOR USED
re states' alternate	7.7. 7.7.7. 7.7.7.9.8.	KATT KATT	JR RE
outes selective yet	10 EN	FC7-1	MAY WAY
lexible in admissions?	A 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	SUBJECT-MATTER	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Alabama			*
Alaska			
Arizona Arkansas			
CALIFORNIA			
Colorado			-
Connecticut	*		
Delaware			
District of Columbia	*	*	*
Florida		*	*
Georgia			*
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			*
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas		X	
Kentucky Louisiana		•	→
Maine		→	-
Maryland	n	n	
Massachusetts		*	*
Michigan	*	*	*
Minnesota	*	*	*
Mississippi		*	*
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire New Jersey	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
New Mexico	Â		
New York			\Box
North Carolina			*
North Dakota			
Ohio		*	*
Oklahoma		*	*
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island South Carolina	*		*
South Dakota			
Tennessee			→
Texas			*
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia		*	
Washington		*	*
West Virginia		*	
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			



** 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.

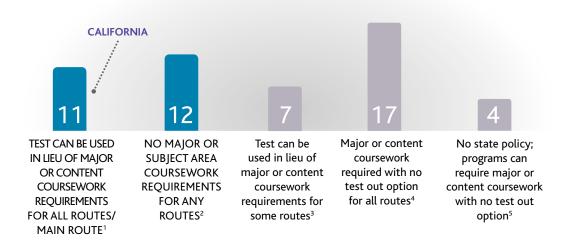
Figure 44 Do states require alternate routes to be selective?



- 1. Strong Practice: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island
- 2. Alabama, Illinois⁵, Indiana, Kentucky⁶, 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: California



State Partly Meets Goal



Raised for this Goal Progress Since 2011



ANALYSIS

The University Internship Credential route requirements vary, depending on the type of internship credential sought and the specific program requirements established by the college or university through which the internship will be completed. No specific guidelines are offered by the state.

District Intern Credential candidates must complete 120 clock hours in child development and teaching methods. Additional coursework is also required in the culture and methods of English Language learners. Elementary candidates must also complete additional instruction in these areas during their first semester of teaching.

Candidates in the University Internship Credential program are not provided a practice-teaching opportunity, nor is there a requirement that all candidates receive a mentor. The District Intern must be assisted and guided throughout the training program by either a person designated as a mentor teacher, a teacher selected through a competitive process or a person employed by the program to supervise student teachers.

The University Internship Credentials route offers one- and two-year programs. District Intern Credential candidates can complete their program and earn full certification in two years.

Supporting Research

Intern Specific Preconditions, Standards and Laws Related to Accreditation http://www.ctc.ca.gov/educator-prep/intern/files/Intern-Specific-Preconditions-Standards-and-Laws-Related-to-Accreditation.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Establish coursework guidelines for all alternate route preparation programs.

Although program requirements are provided for the District Intern program, the state should articulate guidelines regarding the nature and amount of coursework required of all of its alternate route candidates. Requirements should be manageable and contribute to the immediate needs of new teachers. Appropriate coursework should include grade-level or subject-level seminars, methodology in the content area, classroom management, assessment and scientifically based early reading instruction.

Ensure that new teachers are not burdened by excessive requirements.

While California is commended for limiting the length of its alternate route programs, the state should ensure that programs do not overburden the new teacher by requiring multiple courses to be taken simultaneously during the school year.

Extend mentoring to all alternate route teachers.

Although California requires District Intern teachers to work with a mentor, University Interns should also receive this support. In addition, the state should consider providing sufficient guidelines to ensure that the induction program is structured for new teacher success. Effective strategies include practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom, intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school, a reduced teaching load and release time to allow new teachers to observe experienced teachers during each school day.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS California indicated that regulations are pending that will require candidates in alternate route programs to be assigned a mentor and provided 144 hours of support and supervision each year. Candidates without prior authorization to teach English learners will also be provided with 45 additional hours of support and supervision focused on teaching English learners. **Supporting Research** http://www.ctc.ca.gov/commission/agendas/2013-08/2013-08-1H.pdf

Figure 47		RELEVANT COURCE.	REASONABLE PROGRAMILE	PRACTICE TEACHING	INTENSINESUPPORT
Do states' alternate routes	*		7 / 4.	£ / £ 2	
provide efficient preparation	52		/48/ ₁₅		WES
that meets the immediate	PSE PSE	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	150	4C7,	TEVS.
needs of new teachers?	EFFICIENT COURSEWORK	REL	/ A & /	/ ž	/ ≷
Alabama					
Alaska		*	*	*	
Arizona			*	*	
Arkansas	*	*	*		*
CALIFORNIA			*		
Colorado	*		*		
Connecticut	*	*			
Delaware				*	
District of Columbia Florida				X	
Georgia	*	•			<u> </u>
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana				*	
Iowa			*	*	
Kansas			*		
Kentucky					*
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland		*	*	*	*
Massachusetts		*		*	
Michigan				*	
Minnesota			*		
Mississippi	*	*	*		
Missouri Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada			<u> </u>		
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	*	•	•	*	•
New Mexico	n i	Â	ĥ	→	ĥ
New York					*
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio				*	
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island	*	*		*	
South Carolina South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas			—		
Utah			$\hat{}$		
Vermont				→	
Virginia	<u></u>				
Washington			*		*
West Virginia		*	*		*
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.
- 2. 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: California





State Meets Goal (😩 Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California does not limit the usage or providers of its alternate routes.

California is commended for having no restrictions on the usage of its alternate routes with regard to subject, grade or geographic areas.

Coursework is outlined in clock hours, and programs are run by both institutions of higher education and local districts. The state is commended for structuring its programs to allow a diversity of providers. A good diversity of providers helps all programs, both university- and nonuniversity-based, to improve.

Supporting Research

California Professional Preparation Programs Matrix http://cig.ctc.ca.gov/cig/CTC_apm/all.php California District Intern Credentials http://www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/leaflets/cl707b.pdf

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

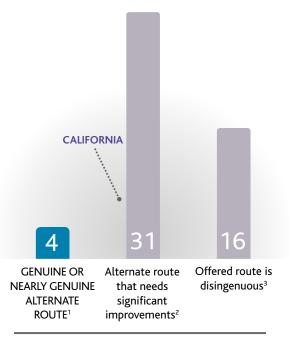
Figure 49	* ANO	S / SPERC
Are states' alternate	AGE AC	
routes free from	25 CS ST. S.	/ 2
limitations?	BROAD USAGE ACROSS CEOGRAPHICARES AND	DIVERSITY OF PROVIDER
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona	<u>*</u>	*
Arkansas		*
CALIFORNIA	*	*
Colorado	*	*
Connecticut Delaware	*	
District of Columbia		
Florida	.	
Georgia	<u></u>	
Hawaii	X	
Idaho		
Illinois	→	→
Indiana	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	<u> </u>
lowa	- î	- î
Kansas	ī	
Kentucky	*	*
Louisiana	*	*
Maine		
Maryland	*	*
Massachusetts	*	*
Michigan	*	*
Minnesota	★	
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana	*	
Nebraska		
Nevada	L L	*
New Hampshire	*	*
New Jersey New Mexico	*	
New York		
North Carolina	The state of the s	
North Dakota		
Ohio	•	*
Oklahoma	* * *	→
Oregon	Ī	★
Pennsylvania		*
Rhode Island	*	★
South Carolina	Î	*
South Dakota		
Tennessee	*	*
Texas	*	*
Utah	* * * * *	
Vermont	*	
Virginia	*	*
Washington	*	*
West Virginia		*
Wisconsin		*
Wyoming		



** 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

igure 51	STRONG	SUBJECT	5 / 52			NOW /		<u> </u>	JRING /	'IDERS
What are the haracteristics of states	PREREQUISITE OF STRONG	VERIFICATION OF SUBJECT	AVALABLITY OF TEST	EFFICIENT COURSEWCE	RELEVANT COURSEN	REASONABLE PROCRAM LENCE	PRACTICE TEACH.	INTENSIVE MENTS	BROAD USAGE	DIVERSITY OF PROVIDERS
Ilternate routes?	PRERE ACADE,	VERIF!	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	EFFICIE!	RELEVA,	REASC PROCE	PRACT	INTEA	BRO _{4D}	DIVERS
Alabama			*							
Alaska					*	*	*			
Arizona		*	*			*	*		<u>*</u>	*
Arkansas CALIFORNIA		*	*	*	*	*		*		*
Colorado				*		★			★	*
Connecticut	☆		★	*	<u></u> ★	*	<u></u> ★		*	*
Delaware				*	*	*	*	*		*
District of Columbia	*	*	*		$\hat{\Box}$		*		*	*
Florida		*				*			*	*
Georgia			*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Hawaii										
Idaho										
Illinois			*						*	*
Indiana							*		*	*
lowa			*			*	*			
Kansas		*				*				
Kentucky Louisiana								*	*	*
Maine		*	<u>★</u>						*	*
Maryland					<u></u> ★		☆	<u></u> ★	*	☆
Massachusetts		*	*		*		*		*	*
Michigan	*	*	*		ô		*		*	*
Minnesota	÷		-	П		*			-	
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		*	Ô	*	*			*	Ê	*
South Dakota		*				*				
Tennessee			*						*	*
Texas			*			*			*	*
Utah									*	
Vermont							*		*	
Virginia Washington		*	⊿	*		*		⊿	★	★
West Virginia		*			*	*		*		× ★
Wisconsin										*
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: California



State Partly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California offers the Visiting Faculty Permit (VPF), which allows individuals who have a minimum of three years' experience teaching at the postsecondary level to teach in a departmentalized K-12 setting. Candidates cannot apply for this license; only districts with a demonstrated need in a shortage area can make a request to hire an individual under a VPF.

Candidates for a VPF must have a master's degree or higher and submit their past two performance evaluations as evidence of effective teaching. VPF applicants are not required to pass a subject-matter exam.

The VPF is issued for a one-year term and may only be reissued twice. After the first year, individuals teaching under the VPF must complete a methodology course at a California college or university. If after three years the VPF teacher has also earned an English Learner authorization, then he or she is eligible for a full teacher credential.

Statutory authorization for this license expires in 2015.

Supporting Research

CA Visiting Faculty Permit http://www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/leaflets/cl881.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Require applicants to pass a subject-matter test.

Although the VPF is designed to enable college and university faculty to teach in K-12 classrooms, California should still require a subject-matter test. While a major—or even an advanced degree is generally indicative of background in a particular subject area, only a subject-matter test ensures that VPF teachers know the specific content they will need to teach.

Expand the license to include content experts other than college faculty.

California should permit other individuals with deep subject-area knowledge to teach a limited number of courses without fulfilling a complete set of certification requirements.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California recognized the factual accuracy of 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: California



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

It is unclear whether California upholds its standards for all teachers by insisting that out-of-state teachers meet its testing requirements.

Teachers with comparable out-of-state certificates are eligible for California's Clear Teaching Credential. Those with two or more years of experience are required to have one of the following: 150 hours of professional activities, a master's degree or higher and a bachelor's degree with a minimum of 150 semester units. Teachers must also earn an authorization to teach English learners as well as meet the state's subject-matter competence, meaning the out-of-state credential must correspond to a California subject area or the candidate must complete 32 units of coursework in the California subject area.

Teachers with fewer than two years of experience are also eligible for the state's clear credential if they complete the state's two-year induction program, in addition to earning an authorization to teach English learners and meeting the state's subject-matter competence. Also, those with National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification will be issued a clear credential for the corresponding subject area.

Unfortunately, alternate route teachers applying for even the preliminary certificate in California must have completed their programs at a regionally accredited institution; therefore, district-run alternate route programs or programs provided by groups such as Teach For America or the New Teacher Project would not meet the state's definition. In addition, the program must have provided student teaching, even though a responsible alternate route program might have instead provided a strong induction program with intensive mentoring.

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

California 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 does not articulate specific certification requirements for out-of-state teachers who teach online courses to California students.

Supporting Research

Out-of-State Applicants

http://www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/out-of-state.html

RECOMMENDATION

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

California should insist that out-of-state teachers meet its own testing requirements, and it should not provide any waivers of its teacher tests unless an applicant can provide evidence of a passing score under its own standards.

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

California should reconsider its requirement of a master's degree or excessive undergraduate coursework, for research has concluded that these requirements do not positively affect teacher effectiveness. The professional activities requirement is also burdensome and may deter talented out-of-state teachers from applying for certification in California. The state's induction requirement is not unreasonable for teachers with less experience; however, the decision about whether an out-of-state teacher needs additional support may best be left in the hands of school principals.

California 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 California. 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, California 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).

Accord the same license to out-of-state alternate route teachers as would be accorded to traditionally prepared teachers.

California should widen its definition of a valid alternate route program, accommodating out-of-state teachers who have completed an alternate route program by removing its condition that alternate route teachers can only have completed a program through a college or university. States that cite the evidence of uneven quality of alternate route programs are ignoring the similarly uneven quality of traditional teacher preparation programs. The policy is also premised in speculation; there are no research findings to suggest that alternate route teachers who completed a regionally accredited program are more effective than those who did not.

■ Ensure that requirements for online teachers are as rigorous as those for in-state teachers.

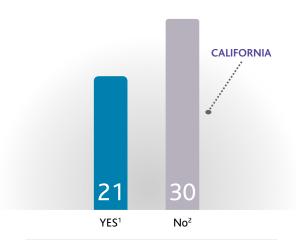
California should ensure that online teachers based in other states are at least equally as qualified as those who teach in the state. However, California should balance the interests of its students in having qualified online instructors with making certain that these requirements do not create unnecessary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

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California asserted that if an individual has certification from another state, regardless of how the individual earned the certification, he or she is eligible for a California credential.

Figure 55

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



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Alaska³, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine⁴, Massachusetts³, Minnesota, New York⁵, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas³, Utah, Washington⁶, 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

^{1.} State conducts transcript reviews.

^{2.} Recency requirement is for alternate route.

^{3.} For traditionally prepared teachers only.

^{4.} Teachers with less than 3 years' experience are subject to transcript review.

Do states treat out-of-state		5.0	7 4 4
Jo states treat out-of-state	STATE TREATS TEACHES	State specifies of flam	altern 35 with 7 eate
teachers the same whether	57.7	89	alter of states
they were prepared in a	REA.		1
traditional or an alternate	F 3 8	te sp. [Pot Pot tea
route program?	5 2 2		\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \
Alabama			_
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
CALIFORNIA			_
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia		- i	
Florida		П	
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			ī
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			



TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

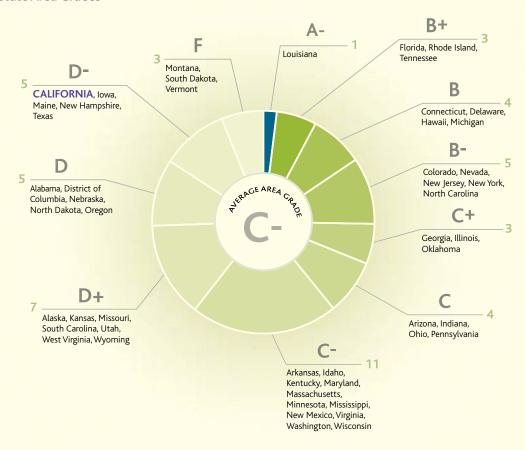
Alabama and Texas appropriately support licensure reciprocity by requiring that certified teachers from other states meet Alabama's and Texas's own testing requirements, and by not specifying any additional coursework or recency requirements to determine eligibility for either traditional or alternate 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-B: Evaluation of Effectiveness
- 3-C: Frequency of Evaluations

- 3-D: Tenure
- 3-E: Licensure Advancement
- 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.
- 2. 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: California



State Partly Meets Goal 🥋 Bar Raised for this Goal 👚 Progress Since 2011





ANALYSIS

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

The state 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.

California does not have a teacher of record definition. The state's teacher-student data link cannot connect more than one educator to a particular student in a given course, and it does not have in place a process for teacher roster verification.

California publishes an annual report entitled "Teacher Supply in California," which includes data on the number of teachers who received credentials, certificates, permits and waivers and addresses issues regarding the supply of teachers newly available to teach in California classrooms. Specifically, the report breaks down the number of credentials by those earning multiple subject, single subject and education specialist certifications. It also includes a table that compares the number of teaching credentials to permits issued for each authorization; these numbers include documents for individuals recommended by California institutions as well as for those who completed an out-of-state program.

However, no connection is made between these data and district-level hiring statistics, and consequently this report provides an incomplete analysis of teacher production in California. In fact, the report includes the caveat that "these data are presented for comparison purposes only. No inference may be made regarding the shortage or surplus of teachers for specific credential areas as information was not available regarding the numbers of teaching positions in each credential area, numbers of credential holders currently serving in schools, or the availability of newly credentialed teachers for vacant positions in schools."

Supporting Research

Data Quality Campaign www.dataqualitycampaign.org **Teacher Supply** http://www.ctc.ca.gov/reports/all-reports.html

RECOMMENDATION

Develop a definition of "teacher of record" that can be used to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

To ensure that data provided through the state data system are actionable and reliable, California should articulate a definition of teacher of record and require its consistent use throughout the state. The state's definition should reflect instruction rather than grading, and California should develop a process for teacher roster verification as well as an ability to link more than one educator to a particular student.

Publish data on teacher productuion.

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. California 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, California will form a rich set of data that can inform policy decisions.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

California recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

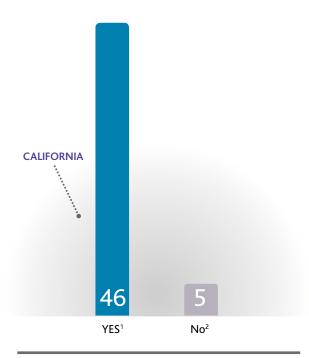
LAST WORD

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?



^{1.} 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		/	Jewy / Jewy
Do states' data systems		ر ان	
include more advanced	į		
elements needed to assess	77		
teacher effectiveness?	247		
teacher effectiveness:	ADEQUATE TEACUS	CAV CONNECT MODE	TEACHER ROSTER VERHICATION
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
CALIFORNIA			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			$\overline{}$
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			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Figure 61	SOME TEACHER PER	Some data publishan	tou.
Do states track	ě	<i>η</i> α / ;	No related data published
	9		strict publis
teacher production?	3		detal
	72 S	le dat	, fed (
	50M	Som	/ Orele
Alabama		/	/ <
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
CALIFORNIA			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana	Ш	Ш	
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		П	
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
,	6		
		8	37



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.
- 2. 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: California



State Meets a Small Part of Goal (Progress Since 2011



ANALYSIS

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

The state requires local school districts to develop teacher evaluations that meet a list of criteria established by the state. California's policy states that the teacher evaluation instruments used in the districts should include, among other criteria, evidence of student progress toward district-established "standards" of expected pupil achievement" and, if applicable, achievement on state-adopted criterion-referenced assessments. Criteria for the evaluation also include observations of instructional technique and maintenance of a suitable learning environment, among others.

In June 2012, the Los Angeles County Supreme Court ruled that this district was in violation of state law for not ensuring that test scores were used in teacher evaluations. Therefore, although this decision from the bench appears to define "if applicable" as mandatory if test scores exist, it is not clear whether the decision extends beyond the boundaries of the Los Angeles school district. Further, this interpretation of mandatory use of test scores if they exist is clearly not enforced across the state.

Supporting Research

California Education Code 44662

RECOMMENDATION

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

California should require that evidence of student learning be the most significant criterion in its new teacher evaluation system. Further, a teacher should not be able to receive a satisfactory rating if found to be ineffective in the classroom.

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

Although California 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.

Utilize rating categories that meaningfully differentiate among various levels of teacher performance.

To ensure that the evaluation instrument accurately differentiates among levels of teacher performance, California should require districts to utilize multiple rating categories, such as highly effective, effective, needs improvement and ineffective. A binary system that merely categorizes teachers as satisfactory or unsatisfactory is inadequate.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Figure 63	REQUIRES THAT STUDENT	Requires that student ortherement gradent orther grants student	Software the student significant significa	Requires some object.	iden _{ce}
Do states samilan	REQUIRES THAT STUDENT PREPONDERANT CROWENT	Requires that student offer levels	Requires that student without critical seconds	lines /	Student achievenent co.
Do states consider	147 S. S. S.	(8) / Page 19/10/19	t stuck	suide Obje	
classroom effectiveness	15 7.7 17 7.7 18 1.7.7 18 1.7.			licit.	
as part of teacher	ZCIR NOT IN	Lifes Seme	duire ieven ificar	* eg "ies s dent	ent a
evaluations?	£ 2 £	Requires that student orierion (explicit, second	7. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	Requires some object	Student achie not required
Alabama				, , ,	, I
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
CALIFORNIA					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia Hawaii					
Idaho					1
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland	- i				- i
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					1
New Jersey					
New Mexico New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					П
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					1
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia		2			
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	19	7	9	6	10

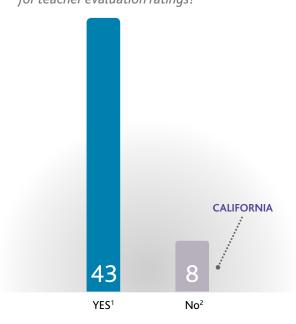
The state has an ESEA waiver requiring an evaluation system that includes student achievement as a significant factor. However, no specific guidelines or policies have been articulated.

^{2.} 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 Alaska¹ Arizona П П Arkansas **CALIFORNIA** Colorado 2 Connecticut³ П П Delaware П П П District of Columbia П Florida Georgia Hawaii 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 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 2 14 11 6 33

Figure 65

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



- 1. 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.

^{2.} Explicitly allowed but not required.

 $^{{\}it 3. Requires parent or peer surveys; whole-school student learning or student surveys.}\\$



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

^{1.} New Hampshire is in the process of developing a state model/criteria for teacher evaluations.

Figure 67		/	EVALUATORS MUST BE ,	CHERS
What requirements have	MUTPLE EVALUATOR	EVALUATOR TRAIN.	ر \ يُو \ ريا	EVALUATOR CRITICATON
states established for	7.8	ĺ / <u>š</u>		
evaluators?	ZZ.	/ %	P.S. L.	
	IPLE, VERS	/ ⁴ 70/	ZATC	1 0 4
	JUL 7 BSER	/ M//	ZZ/4	1/
	< o	/ ~	/ 4 Z	/ 4
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
CALIFORNIA				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi	2			
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey New Mexico				
	2			
New York North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio	□ □2			
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
,				4-
	4	34	3	13

^{1.} Maryland requires multiple observers for ineffective teachers.

 $^{{\}it 2. Multiple evaluators are explicitly allowed but not required.}$

➤ 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: California



State Does Not Meet Goal (+) Progress Since 2011



ANALYSIS

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

Once teachers attain "permanent status" in California, they must be evaluated at least every other year. Teachers who have been employed by the district for at least 10 years may be evaluated only once every five years if they are highly qualified, and if the evaluator and certificated employee agree.

New teachers in California must be formally evaluated once a year. However, the state's policy does not include any guidelines on when these evaluations should occur.

Supporting Research

California Education Code 44664

RECOMMENDATION

Require annual formal evaluations for all teachers.

All teachers in California should be evaluated annually, regardless of their employment history. 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

Base evaluations on multiple observations.

To guarantee that annual evaluations are based on an adequate collection of information, California should require multiple observations for all teachers, even those who have nonprobationary status.

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. California 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.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

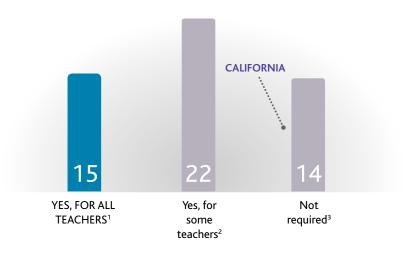


- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland³, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, 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
- ${\it 3. Regulations sunset on September 30, 2014.}$

Figure 70	ANNUAL EVALUATON	ANNUAL EVALUATON OF ALL PROBATIONARY TEACHERS
Do states require districts	≥	FER SER
to evaluate all teachers	22 >	2 / 2 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 /
each year?	7.7.2. 7.2.4.7.2.	/ 3 ² / ₂ / ₂ / ₂ / ₂
ederryear.	Z 7 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	77%
	OF AL	/ 4/4 4/1/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/4/
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
CALIFORNIA		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	28	44

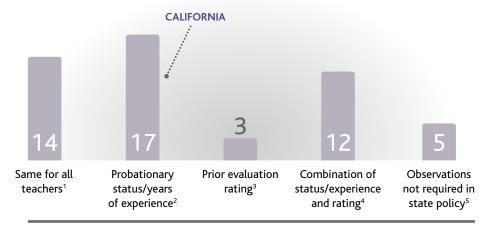
Figure 71

Do states require multiple classroom observations?



- 1. 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?



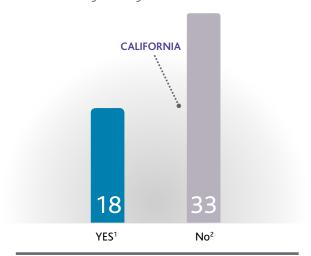
- Alabama, District of Columbia⁶, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island
- 2. Alaska, Arkansas⁷, California⁷, Colorado, Florida, Kansas⁷, Minnesota⁷, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma⁷, Oregon, Pennsylvania⁷, South Carolina, South Dakota⁷, Utah⁷, Washington, West Virginia⁸
- 3. Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio
- 4. Arizona⁹, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts⁷, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas⁷, Virginia⁷, Wisconsin⁷
- 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 Dakota³, 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, Virginia⁴, 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: California



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

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

Teachers in California are awarded tenure automatically after a two-year probationary period, absent an additional process that evaluates cumulative evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Supporting Research

California Education Code 44929.21

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 evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
 - California 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.
 - California 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.
 - California should extend its probationary period, ideally to five years. This would allow sufficient time to collect data that adequately reflect teacher performance.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

How long before a teacher earns tenure?							STATE ONLY AWARDS
arris terrare.							\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	No Policy	1 Year	2 Years	3. years	4 YEARS	S YEARS	STATE
Alabama							
Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas							
CALIFORNIA Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware							
District of Columbia					П		
Florida							
Georgia							
Hawaii							
Idaho				1			
Illinois							
Indiana					Ц		
lowa Kansas							
Kentucky							
Louisiana							
Maine		П			П		
Maryland							
Massachusetts							
Michigan							
Minnesota							
Mississippi							
Missouri							
Montana Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire							
New Jersey							
New Mexico							
New York							
North Carolina							2
North Dakota							
Ohio						3	
Oklahoma				4			
Oregon							
Pennsylvania Rhode Island							5
South Carolina							
South Dakota					П		
Tennessee							
Texas							
Utah							
Vermont							
Virginia				6			
Washington				7			
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							

- 1. Idaho limits teacher contract terms to one year.
- A teacher can receive up to a 4-year contract if deemed proficient on evaluation.
- Teachers must hold an educator license for at least seven years and have taught in the district at least three of the last five years.
- 4. 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.
- While technically not on annual contracts, Rhode Island teachers who receive two years of ineffective ratings are dismissed.
- 6. Local school board may extend up to five years.
- 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 evaluation ratings.



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	<i>></i> /	/
How are tenure	DENT	Some evidence of str.	, dent
decisions made?	15. J.		fered tricing
icoloro made.	7.505 2.15.7.		tome.
	NO WIN	Peevie '''8' i's	. silfy si
	Paga Paga Paga Paga Paga Paga Paga Paga	Son learn	Vinally automatically
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
CALIFORNIA			
Colorado			
Connecticut	_		
Delaware			
District of Columbia Florida	1		
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		2	
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma	3		
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia Washington			
Washington West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
,	11	9	31
	11	,	J 1

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.
- 3. 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: California



State Meets a Small Part of Goal (Progress Since 2011



ANALYSIS

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

California defines two types of certification most commonly used in elementary and secondary schools, respectively. To advance from the Preliminary Multiple Subject Teaching Credential to the Clear Multiple Subject Teaching Credential, a teacher must complete an approved Professional Teacher Induction Program, which includes advanced study of health education, special populations, computer technology and teaching English learners. In addition, a category of program standards addresses "opportunities for participants to demonstrate effective teaching."

The requirements are the same for teachers advancing from a Preliminary Single Subject Teaching Credential to a Clear Single Subject Teaching Credential.

California does not require evidence of effectiveness to be factored into the renewal of a professional license. Licenses must be renewed every five years. Renewal applicants must only answer a series of "professional fitness" questions.

Supporting Research

http://www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/CREDS/iMS-4.html

Commission on Teacher Credentialing http://www.ctc.ca.gov/

http://www.ctc.ca.gov/glossary/glossary.html

RECOMMENDATION

- Require evidence of effectiveness as a part of teacher licensing policy.
 - California should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license.
- Discontinue licensure requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.
 - While California's induction program includes some targeted coursework on special populations and English language learners that may expand teacher knowledge and include opportunities for teachers to demonstrate effective instruction, the state should ensure that its requirements do not merely call for teachers to complete a certain amount of seat time. Such requirements will not advance teacher effectiveness.

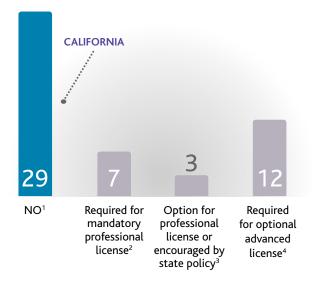
CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Do states require teachers	OBJECTIVE ENDEWGE OF	Some objective evidence	Consideration Biren to Performance	Performance for considera
o show evidence of	EV.	, r.	Siven	onsid
effectiveness before	FVD 555,	five e	tion to	ectification of the control of the c
conferring professional	ZEVE VEN	bjec /	sider:	ance /
icensure?	PECT,	ome onsic	<i>\</i> \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
	0 £ /	2,5	9 6	(/ &
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
CALIFORNIA				Ц
Colorado				
Connecticut Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia	1			
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois		2		
Indiana				П
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland		3		
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				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	6	4	9	32

- 1. Evidence of effectiveness is required for license renewal but not for conferring of professional license.
- 2. Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.
- 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

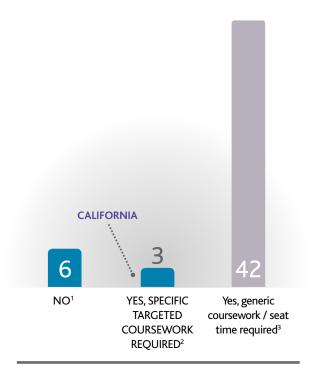
Do states require teachers to earn advanced degrees before conferring professional licensure?



- 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

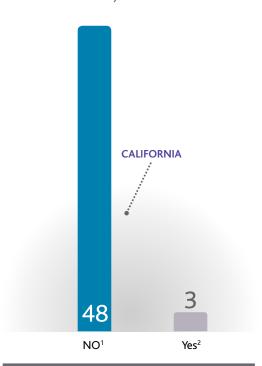
Do states require teachers to take additional coursework before conferring or renewing professional licenses?



- 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, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina⁴, 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, Connecticut³, 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: California



State Meets a Small Part of 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. California reports little school-level data that can help support the equitable distribution of teacher talent among schools within districts.

California does not require districts to publicly report aggregate school-level data about teacher performance, nor does the state collect and publicly report most of the other data recommended by NCTQ. California does not provide a school-level teacher-quality index that demonstrates the academic backgrounds of a school's teachers and the ratio of new to veteran teachers. The state also does not report on teacher absenteeism or turnover rates.

California does report on the percentage of teachers on emergency credentials, the percentage of highly qualified teachers, teacher vacancies and teacher "misassignments." 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 at high- versus low-poverty schools for each district. California's Teacher Equity Plan reports on the disparities between the percentages of highly qualified teachers relative to poverty levels and teacher retention rates at high-poverty schools, but the data have not been updated since 2010.

Supporting Research

California's Teacher Equity Plan http://www.cde.ca.gov/nclb/sr/tq/index.asp 2011-2012 School Accountability Report Card http://www.doc-tracking.com/screenshots/Serve/45184/SARC/12SARCE_Ardenwood.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

California should make aggregate school-level data about teacher performance—from an evaluation system based on instructional effectiveness—publicly available. Data about the effectiveness of a school's teachers would shine a light on how equitably teachers are distributed across and within school districts.

In the absence of data from such an evaluation system, the state should use a teacher-quality index to report publicly about each school. A teacher-quality index, such as the one developed by the Illinois Education Research Council with data including teachers' average SAT or ACT scores, the percentage of teachers failing basic skills licensure tests at least once, the selectivity of teachers' undergraduate colleges and the percentage of new teachers, can show how equitably teachers are distributed both across and within districts. California should ensure that individual school report cards include such data in a manner that translates these factors into something easily understood by the public, such as a color-coded matrix indicating a school's high or low score.

Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

As California does with highly qualified teachers, the state should provide comparative data for schools with similar poverty and minority populations. This would yield a more comprehensive picture of gaps in the equitable distribution of teachers.

Ensure that data are current.

Although California has ensured that some of its data are up-to-date, the state should update its Teacher Equity Plan, which the state has not done since 2010.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

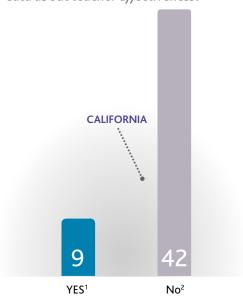
igure 83 Do states publicly report	PERFORMANCE DAT.	7. F. O. J. S. C.	MCHER CHAINY PERCENTAGE OF	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE OF HEN	ANNUAL TIM.	TEACHER ABSENTE
chool-level data	ED4	SE 52	夏台 岩	# PE	r NE	HER /	
bout teachers?	N N N			\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			48SE
	PERFORI TEACHER	AN INDEX FOR EACH SOL	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENTAGE OF HIS.	ANNUAL	TEACHER.
Alabama		ш					
Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas							
CALIFORNIA Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware							
District of Columbia							
Florida			П				П
Georgia							
Hawaii							
Idaho							
Illinois							
Indiana							
lowa							
Kansas							
Kentucky							
Louisiana							
Maine							
Maryland							
Massachusetts							
Michigan Minnesota							
Mississippi							
Missouri						П	
Montana							
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire							
New Jersey							
New Mexico							
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota							
Ohio Oklahoma							
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island						П	
South Carolina							
South Dakota							
Tennessee							
Texas							
Utah							
Vermont							
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							
	9	0	16	8	39	5	4



TEXAMPLES 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?

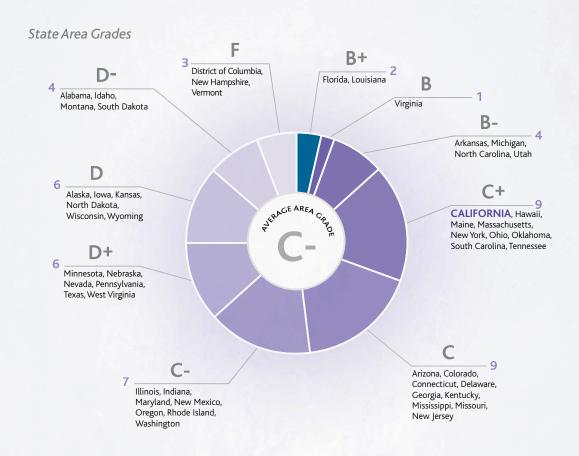


- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas³, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts⁴, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida⁵, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, 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



Topics Included In This Area 4-A: Induction 4-D: Compensation for Prior Work Experience 4-B: Professional Development 4-E: Differential Pay 4-C: Pay Scales 4-F: Performance Pay

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.
- 3. 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: California



State Nearly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California requires a mentoring program for its new teachers. The California Beginning Teacher Support and Assessment (BTSA) Induction Program is a state-funded program, cosponsored by the California Department of Education and the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, designed to support the professional development of newly credentialed beginning teachers and to fulfill the requirements for the California Clear Multiple and Single Subject Credentials. BTSA programs are locally designed and implemented in accordance with the Standards for Quality and Effectiveness for Professional Teacher Induction Programs, which outline some important program requirements.

Supporting Research

Beginning Teacher Support and Assessment Induction http://www.btsa.ca.gov
Induction Program Standards
http://www.ctc.ca.gov/educator-prep/standards/Induction-Program-Standards.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Expand guidelines to include other key areas.

While still leaving districts flexibility, California should articulate minimum guidelines for a high-quality induction experience. For example, the state should ensure that mentors are trained in a content area or grade level similar to that of the new teacher and mandate a method of performance evaluation. The state should also offer specifics on release time or reducing teaching responsibilities.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

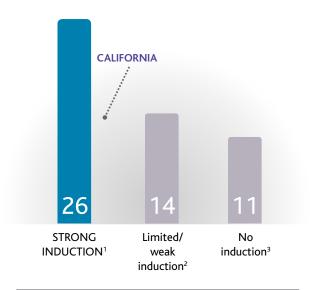
Figure 86		MENTORING OF SU	1 NO /	CAREFULSFILE	MENTORS MILE	MENTORS/PROGRA	′ /	USE OF VARIETY OF
Do states have policies that	÷	¥ / !		\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	NOF,	F TRAIL	Swe /	MPENSS
articulate the elements of	, FOR	\$ \ Q				278 2000	12/ 12/	
effective induction?	78/V				7 / X X	Pes /	RSAR	4 4 6 X 8
	MENTORING FOR A	MENT REQUE	MENT FGINN	AREFU	MENTO	MENTORS / PROCRA	fento/	USEOF A MRIETY OF
Alabama			1			/		
Alaska								
Arizona								
Arkansas								
CALIFORNIA								
Colorado								
Connecticut								
Delaware								
District of Columbia Florida								
Georgia								
Hawaii								
Idaho								
Illinois								
Indiana	$\overline{\Box}$	Ē	П	$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$	ī	$\overline{}$
lowa								
Kansas								
Kentucky								
Louisiana								
Maine								
Maryland								
Massachusetts								
Michigan								
Minnesota								
Mississippi								
Missouri Montana								
Nebraska								
Nevada								
New Hampshire								
New Jersey								
New Mexico								
New York								
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio								
Oklahoma								
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Rhode Island								
South Carolina South Dakota								
Tennessee								
Texas								
Utah								
Vermont								
Virginia								
Washington								
West Virginia								
Wisconsin								
Wyoming								
	31	22	9	24	29	20	20	21



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



4-B Analysis: California



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California requires that teachers receive copies of their evaluations "not later than 30 days before the last school day scheduled on the school calendar." The state does not specify that professional development activities must be aligned with findings from teacher evaluations. Further, placement of teachers with a less than effective rating in a "program designed to improve appropriate areas of performance" is optional.

Supporting Research

California Code 44663; 44664

RECOMMENDATION

- Require that evaluation systems provide teachers with feedback about their performance.
 - Although California requires teachers to receive copies of their evaluations, this only ensures that teachers will receive their ratings, not necessarily feedback on their performance. California should specify that teachers should receive specific feedback on identified strengths and areas that need improvement.
- Ensure that professional development is aligned with findings from teachers' evaluations.
 - Professional development that is not informed by evaluation results may be of little value to teachers' professional growth and aim of increasing their effectiveness in the classroom. California should ensure that districts utilize teacher evaluation results in determining professional development needs and activities.
- Ensure that teachers receiving less than effective ratings are placed on a professional improvement plan.
 - Districts have the option of developing improvement plans for ineffective teachers. California should adopt a policy requiring that teachers who receive even one unsatisfactory evaluation be placed on structured improvement plans. These plans should focus on performance areas that directly connect to student learning and should identify noted deficiencies, define specific action steps necessary to address these deficiencies and describe how and when progress will be measured.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS



TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

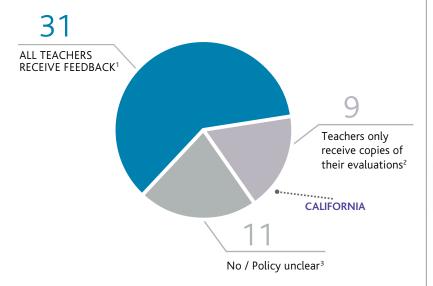
Louisiana and North Carolina require that teachers receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations and direct districts to connect professional development to teachers' identified needs. Both states also require that teachers with unsatisfactory evaluations are placed on structured improvement 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 Do states ensure that evaluations are used to help teachers improve? Alabama	Fig. 122 00		,	ь <i>I</i>	S
Alaska	Figure 89		/	WEN]	Ω΄ -
Alaska	Do states ensure that) WW	7£	
Alaska	evaluations are used to	5	Z / Z Z	第	
Alaska		HE. S.		SWII	
Alaska	7	1. TEA EVE,	ZAC A	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	
Alaska		A L	\ <u>~</u> § §	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	
Alaska	Alabama				
Arkansas	Alaska			_1	
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 Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming	Arizona				
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Ilowa 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 Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
Delaware					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho	_				
Illinois					
Indiana					
Iowa					
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming	Kansas				
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming	Kentucky				
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming	Louisiana				
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming	Maine				
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming	_				
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming	_				
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
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 Wisconsin³ Wyoming	·				
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming	-				
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming	New York				
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming	North Carolina				
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming	North Dakota				
Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming		_			
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin ³ Wyoming					
Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin ³ Wyoming					
Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin ³ Wyoming					
Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming		_			
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming					
West Virginia Wisconsin³ Wyoming	_				
Wyoming	_				
	Wisconsin ³				
31 21 29	Wyoming				
		31	21	29	

Figure 90

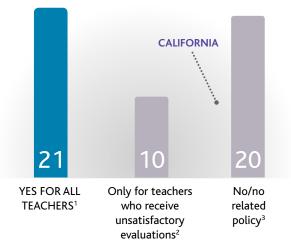
Do teachers receive feedback on their evaluations?



- 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, Wisconsin⁴
- 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, Wisconsin⁴
- 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



4-C Analysis: California



State Partly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California gives local districts the authority to set pay scales, eliminating barriers such as state salary schedules and other regulations that control how districts pay teachers. The state mandates a minimum salary but allows districts to determine the remainder of the schedule.

Supporting Research

California Education Code 45023.1

RECOMMENDATION

■ Discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees.

While still leaving districts the flexibility to establish their own pay scale, California should articulate policies that definitively discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees, in light of the extensive research showing that such degrees do not have an impact on teacher effectiveness.

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

Similarly, California should articulate policies that discourage districts from determining the highest steps on the pay scale solely by seniority.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS



** 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.

^{1.} Colorado gives districts the option of a salary schedule, a performance pay policy or a combination of both. 2. Rhode Island requires that local district salary schedules are based on years of service, experience and training.

Figure 93	DSTRCTS SET SALVE.	JInq /	Sale sets minimum salary schedu.
What role does the state		State sets minimum	(m)
play in deciding teacher	2		'les
pay rates?	75	, linim	linim.
p	755	Sets m	Sets m
	DISTR	State .	States
Alabama	7 ,		, ,,
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	ā		
CALIFORNIA			
Colorado	1		
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania Rhode Island	2		
South Carolina	1		
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	27	9	15

Figure 94	Ļ	PROHBITS ADDITE	Leaves pay to die.	
Do states prevent district	REQUIRES PERFORMANCE	H4N	NAL F REES	Requires compensation for
from basing teacher pay	on Š	REES /		ratic Sattic
advanced degrees?	Z PER	P. / P.	£ / £	admi Brees
advanced degrees.	S S S		The last	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	\$ 5 S	18 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Jakes	Requii Ivang
Alabassa	., 4	7 2	/ % /	- 2
Alabama Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
CALIFORNIA				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware			_	
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				ī
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania Rhode Island			2	
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas			3	
Utah	4			
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	3	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



4-D Analysis: California



State Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

In California, local districts are encouraged to compensate teachers for related prior work experience, namely by recognizing "relevant professional experience on the salary schedule in lieu of units and degrees or in lieu of teaching experience."

Supporting Research

California Education Code 45028(e)

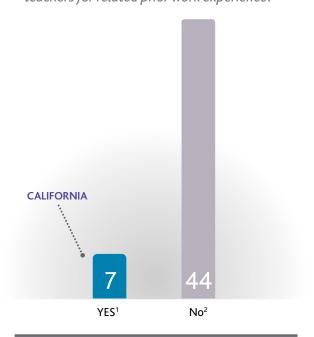
CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

EXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE

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
- 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



4-E Analysis: California



State Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California supports differential pay by which a teacher can earn additional compensation by teaching certain subjects. The state encourages public school employers to "provide incentives to teachers for accepting teaching assignments in areas of highest need." However, California does not state specifically which subjects one must teach to qualify or the amount of stipend or salary incentive.

California also offers a \$20,000 incentive award to teachers who earn certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS) and agree to teach at least 50 percent of the time in a high-need school (Academic Index of 5 or lower) for four consecutive years. The incentive is paid in \$5,000 installments over the four years.

Supporting Research

California Education Code 44395; 45028(e)
National Board for Professional Teaching Standards
http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/sr/nb/faqs.asp

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Figure 98		HIGH NEED SCHOOLS		SHORTAGE SUBJECT	
Do states provide				AREAS	
incentives to teach in	n 🚤	/ %	/ ~	/ %	/
high-need schools	N. Z.	, iven	NATA	, iven	10
or shortage subject	FERE	1,0%	FERE	100%	/ ddns
areas?	DIFFERENTIAL	Loan forgiveness	DIFFERENTAL	Loan fogriveness	No support
Alabama	П				
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
CALIFORNIA					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana Iowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana	-				
Maine					
Maryland	1		- i		
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	Ш				
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon	_				
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					2
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
					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.

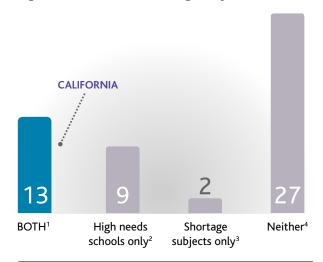
^{2.} South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in high-need schools.



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



4-F Analysis: California



State Nearly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California supports a performance pay initiative. The state's Certified Staff Performance Incentive Act awards one-time financial incentives to teachers in underachieving schools who contribute to the significant improvement of academic performance beyond the "minimum percentage growth target." California requires that the State Board of Education establish criteria for determining the eligibility for schools to receive awards. The maximum amount of the award is \$25,000. To qualify for this program, a school's aggregate score for student performance must fall below the 50th percentile on the state's performance index.

Supporting Research

California Education Code 44650; 44651; 45028(e)

RECOMMENDATION

Allow districts to define criteria for performance pay plans.

California should give local districts the flexibility to define specific criteria by which performance is rewarded.

■ Consider expanding beyond one-time awards.

California should consider offering teachers ongoing opportunities to receive financial compensation for effective teaching.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Figure 101	(ED	PERCORMANCE BONUES	Se /	State supported per-	en /
	() ()			يو. \ يو. روا يو. (ا	in so
Do states support	J. F. F.	/ 108/		e sta	24° 54° 54° 54° 54° 54° 54° 54° 54° 54° 5
performance pay?	7.5. 1.7.5.	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	(e pa	bout 1	15 S
	FF 08. 17 52. 17 52.	PFORM, NLABLE	Performance pay permit.	tate-sup Vintiati	es not s ormana
Alahama	PERFORMANCEFACTORE] eng	Se S	Does not support
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
CALIFORNIA					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Montana					
Montana Nebraska					
Nevada		1	2		
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon	П	П			П
Pennsylvania				\Box	
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					



****** 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.

^{1.} Nebraska's initiative does not go into effect until 2016.

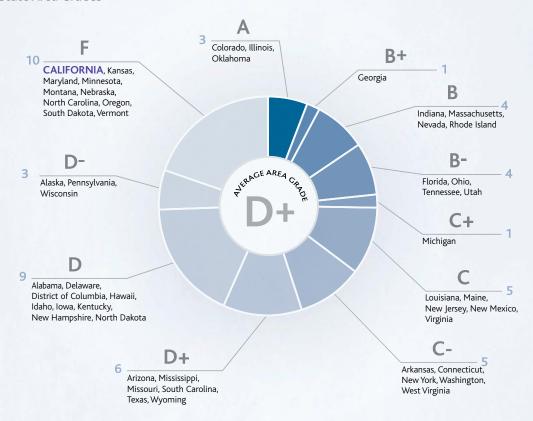
^{2.} Nevada's initiative does not go into effect until 2015-2016.

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



5-A Analysis: California



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California allows individuals who have not yet met internship program subject-matter competency requirements to teach on either a Provisional Internship Permit (PIP) or a Short-Term Staff Permit (STSP). The PIP is only available at the request of an employment agency to fill an immediate staffing need. Those serving on a PIP must take all prerequisite exams in the first year. If the exams are not passed, the candidate has one additional year to pass them. To continue to teach, the candidate must pass all exams and be admitted to either an internship or a student-teacher-based credential program at the end of two years. The STSP is only available at the request of an employment agency to fill an acute staffing need. This permit expires at the end of the employing agency's school year and cannot be issued for more than one year. It is not renewable and is available to an individual only once in a lifetime.

Supporting Research

State of California Provisional Internship Permit http://www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/leaflets/cl856.pdf California Code of Regulations, Section 80021.1 State of California Short-Term Staff Permit http://www.ctc.ca.gov/credentials/leaflets/cl858.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

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

All students are entitled to teachers who know the subject matter they are teaching. Permitting individuals who have not yet passed state licensing tests to teach neglects the needs of students, instead extending personal consideration to adults who may not be able to meet minimal state standards. California should ensure that all teachers pass licensing tests— an important minimum benchmark for entering the profession—before entering the classroom.

Limit exceptions to one year.

There might be limited and exceptional circumstances under which conditional or emergency licenses need to be granted. In these instances, it is reasonable for a state to give teachers up to one year to pass required licensure tests. However, by allowing the PIP to be renewed for an additional year if teachers take but do not pass licensing tests during the first year, California's current policy puts students at risk.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

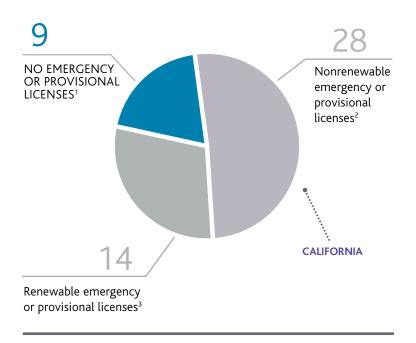
Figure 103				3 Jeas or more for unspecified
How long can new teachers		/	/	/ Jage C
practice without passing		/	/	10,0
licensing tests?	7	/ _{to}	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	7JOre
	EFER	/ 2/2	\ \frac{1}{2}	1307
	NO DEFERRAL	Up to 1 year	Up to 2 years	, E. J. C.
Alabama	/	_		
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
CALIFORNIA				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				- i
Minnesota			$\overline{}$	
Mississippi				Ē
Missouri			Ī	
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				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				



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: Alaska⁴, Colorado, Illinois, Mississippi, Montana⁵, 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 Dakota⁶, Ohio⁶, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island⁶, 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 ↑, Arizona ↑, Arkansas ↑, Connecticut ↑, Delaware, Georgia 1, Louisiana 1, Maine 1, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey ♠, 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: California



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

California does not explicitly make teacher ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal, nor does the state distinguish the due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance from those facing other charges commonly associated with license revocation, such as a felony and/or morality violations. The process is the same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which include immoral or unprofessional conduct; commission, aiding or advocating the commission of acts of criminal syndicalism; dishonesty; unsatisfactory performance; evident unfitness for service; physical or mental condition unfitting him or her to instruct or associate with children; persistent violation of or refusal to obey the school laws; conviction of a felony; knowing membership in the Communist Party; and alcoholism or other drug abuse that makes the employee unfit to instruct or associate with children.

Tenured teachers who are terminated have multiple opportunities to appeal. After receiving written notice of dismissal, the teacher may request a hearing with the Commission on Professional Competence, which must take place within 60 days. Teachers may then file an additional appeal with "a court of competent jurisdiction." The time frame of this appeal is not addressed by the state.

Supporting Research

California Education Code 44932, 44934, 44938, 44944

RECOMMENDATION

■ Specify that classroom ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Euphemistic terms such as "unsatisfactory performance" are ambiguous at best and may be interpreted as concerning dereliction of duty rather than ineffectiveness. California should explicitly make teacher ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal so that districts do not feel they lack the legal basis for terminating consistently poor performers.

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 the process and accompanying due process rights between 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. California should ensure that appeals related to classroom effectiveness are decided only by those with educational expertise.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS



** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

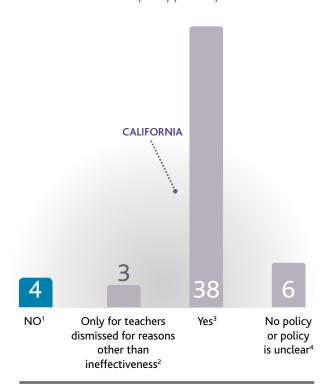
Florida and Oklahoma clearly articulate that teacher ineffectiveness in the classroom is grounds for dismissal. In both states, teachers are eligible for dismissal after two annual ratings of unsatisfactory performance. Each state has taken steps to ensure that the dismissal process for teachers deemed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

Figure 106 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

^{1.} 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, Nevada⁵, Utah, Vermont
- 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.)

1. 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



5-C Analysis: California



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

In California, the factors used to determine which teachers are laid off during a reduction in force consider a teacher's tenure status and seniority. Permanent employees may not be terminated "while any probationary employee, or any other employee with less seniority" is available to be terminated in their stead.

Supporting Research

California Education Code 44955

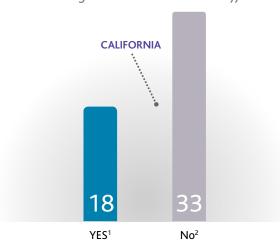
RECOMMENDATION

- Require that districts consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.
 - California should give districts the flexibility to determine their own 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.
 Although it may be useful to consider seniority among other criteria, California's current policy puts adult interests before student needs.

CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO 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, Massachusetts³, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio³, 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.

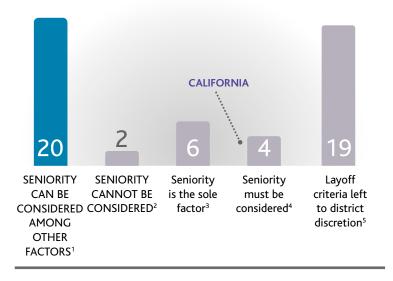




Colorado, **Florida**, and **Indiana** all specify that in determining which teachers to lay off during a reduction in force, classroom performance is the top criterion. These states also articulate that seniority can only be considered after a teacher's performance is taken into account.

Figure 111

Do states prevent districts from overemphasizing seniority in layoff decisions?



- Strong Practice: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts⁶, Michigan, Missouri⁶, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio⁶, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington
- 2. Strong Practice: Louisiana, Utah
- 3. Hawaii, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin⁷
- 4. California, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon
- 5. Alabama, Alaska⁶, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska⁶, 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

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

Goals and Keywords

	KEY WORDS
AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching I	Pool
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
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
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
The state should offer a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time.	part-time license/certificate, adjunct license
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
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
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
The state should require annual evaluations of all teachers.	teacher evaluation, evaluation frequency classroom observations, feedback
The state should require that tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.	tenure, probationary period, continuing contracts, teacher effectiveness
The state should base licensure advancement on evidence of teacher effectiveness.	probationary license, professional license license renewal, evidence of teacher effectiveness, coursework requirements
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
	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. 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. The state should provide an alternate route that is free from limitations on its usage and allows a diversity of providers. The state should offer a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time. The state should help to make licenses fully portable among states, with appropriate safeguards. AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teach and the state should have a data system that contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness. The state should require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation. The state should require annual evaluations of all teachers. The state should require that tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness. The state should base licensure advancement on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Goals and Keywords

GOAL	STATEMENT	KEY WORDS
	AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teacl	hers
4-A: 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
4-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
1-C : 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
4-D: 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
4-E : 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 schoo
4-F: 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
5-A: 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
5-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
5-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.	reduction in force, layoffs, teacher performance, seniority

Teacher Policy Priorities for California

AREA 1: Delivering Well Prepared Teachers	
Require teacher preparation programs to screen candidates prior to admission by using a common test normed to the general college-bound population, and limit acceptance to those candidates demonstrating academic ability in the top 50th percentile.	Goal 1-A
■ Require all elementary teacher candidates to pass a rigorous stand-alone math test.	Goal 1-D
Ensure that middle school teacher candidates pass a content test in every core area they are licensed to teach.	Goal 1-E
Require secondary teacher candidates to pass subject-matter tests. Specifically require social studies and science teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.	Goal 1-F Goal 1-G
■ 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.	Goal 1-H
■ Ensure that cooperating teachers for student teaching placements have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning, and require teacher candidates to spend at least 10 weeks student teaching.	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	
 Increase admission requirements to alternate route programs, including a high bar for academic proficiency and passage of a subject-matter test. 	Goal 2-A
■ Establish guidelines for alternate route programs that require preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers. Ensure programs provide intensive induction support to alternate route teachers.	Goal 2-B
■ 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
Publish aggregate school-level teacher evaluation ratings from an evaluation system based on instructional effectiveness.	Goal 3-F
AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	
Link professional development activities to findings in individual teacher evaluations, and place teachers with ineffective or needs improvement ratings on structured improvement plans.	Goal 4-B
Discourage districts from basing teacher pay scales primarily on advanced degrees and seniority.	Goal 4-C
AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	
Ensure that all teachers pass required subject-matter licensing tests before they enter the classroom.	Goal 5-A
Make ineffective classroom performance grounds for dismissal.	Goal 5-B
Use teacher effectiveness as a factor when determining reductions in force, and ensure that seniority is not the only factor used to determine which teachers are laid off during a reduction in force.	Goal 5-C

