# 2013 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

# Washington





### Acknowledgments

### **STATES**

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

### **FUNDERS**

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National Council on Teacher Quality

# **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.

# Washington at a Glance



**Overall 2013 Yearbook Grade** Overall 2011 Yearbook Grade: C-

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

Goal Breakdown	2013	Progress on Goals
🛨 Best Practice	0	Since 2011
Fully Meets	3	Progress has increased 4
Nearly Meets	5	No change in progress 26
Partially Meets	9	
Meets Only a Small Part	7	Progress has decreased 1
O Does Not Meet	7	

<sup>1</sup> State teacher pension policy is no longer included in the State Teacher Policy Yearbook. So that Area 4 grades can be compared, 2011 grades have been recalculated to exclude the pension goals. Overall 2011 grades were not recalculated, as the impact was negligible.

### How is Washington Faring?

Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepa	ared Te	eachers	Page 5
Admission into Teacher Preparation		Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science	C
Elementary Teacher Preparation		Special Education Teacher Preparation	C
Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction		Assessing Professional Knowledge	
Teacher Preparation in Mathematics		Student Teaching	
Middle School Teacher Preparation	$\bigcirc$	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	
Secondary Teacher Preparation	$\bigcirc$		

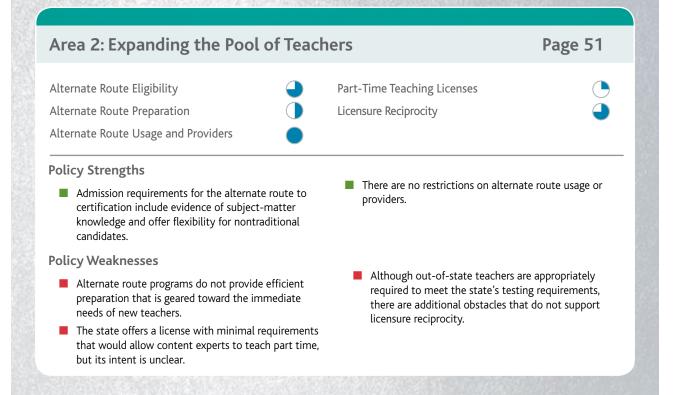
### **Policy Strengths**

All new teachers must pass a pedagogy assessment.

#### **Policy Weaknesses**

- Although teacher candidates are required to pass a test of academic proficiency as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation programs, the test is not normed to the general college-going population.
- Elementary teacher candidates are not required to pass a content test with individually scored subtests in each of the core content areas, including mathematics.
- Although preparation programs are required to address the science of reading, candidates are not required to pass a test to ensure knowledge of effective reading instruction.

- Middle school teachers are allowed to teach on a K-8 generalist license.
- Not all secondary teachers are required to pass a content test.
- The state offers a K-12 special education certification and does not require any content testing for special education teacher candidates.
- There are no requirements to ensure that student teachers are placed with cooperating teachers who were selected based on evidence of effectiveness.
- The teacher preparation program approval process does not hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.



### How is Washington Faring?

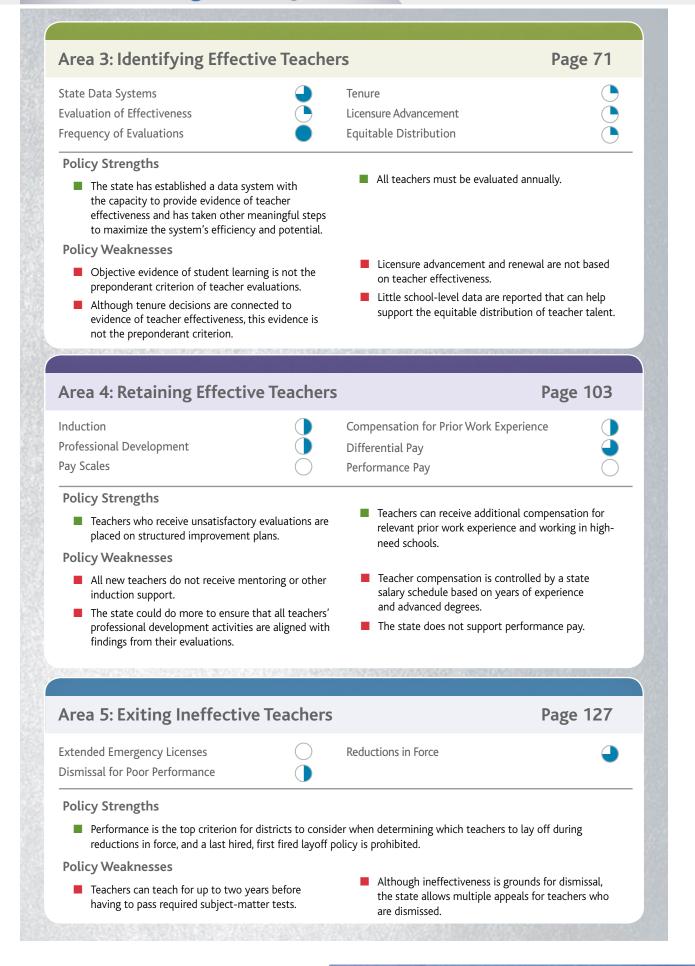


Figure A	Overall State Grade 2013	Overall State Grade 2017	Overall <sub>State</sub> Grade 2009
Florida	B+	В	С
Louisiana	В	C-	C-
Rhode Island	B	B-	D
Tennessee	В	B-	C-
Arkansas	B-	C	C-
Connecticut	B-	C-	D+
Georgia	B-	C	C-
Indiana	B-	C+	D
Massachusetts	B-	С	D+
Michigan	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	B-	D+	D+
New York	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	С	D+	D+
Mississippi	С	D+	D+
North Carolina	С	D+	D+
Utah	С	C-	D
Alabama	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	D+	D+
Maine	C-	D-	F
Minnesota	C-	C-	D-
Missouri	C-	D	D
Nevada	C-	C-	D-
Pennsylvania	C-	D+	D
South Carolina	C-	C-	C-
Texas	C-	C-	C-
WASHINGTON	C-	C-	D+
West Virginia	C-	D+	D+
California	D+	D+	D+
District of Columbia	D+	D	D-
Hawaii	D+	D-	D-
Idaho	D+	D+	D-
Maryland	D+	D+	D
New Mexico	D+	D+	D+
Wisconsin	D+	D	D
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Nebraska	D-	D-	D-
South Dakota	D- D-	D-	D-
Vermont	D-	D-	F
Montana	F	D- F	F
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### 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
$\bigcirc$	Does Not Meet

### **PROGRESS INDICATOR**

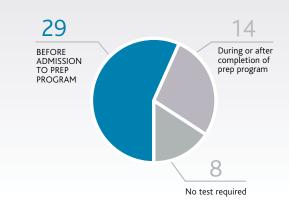
Whether the state has advanced on the goal, policy has remained unchanged or the state has lost ground on that topic:

$\mathbf{O}$	Goal progress has increased since 2011
$\bigcirc$	Goal progress has decreased since 2011
Ð	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:

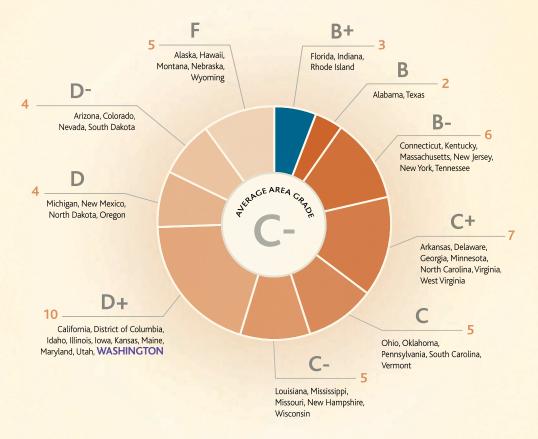




# Area 1 Summary

# 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.)

- 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

### Figure 1

How States are Faring in Admission Requirements

Best Practice States 2 Delaware<sup>1</sup>, Rhode Island<sup>1</sup> State Meets Goal Texas States Nearly Meet Goal Mississippi<sup>1</sup>, New Jersey<sup>1</sup>, Utah<sup>1</sup> 11 States Partly Meet Goal Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky<sup>1</sup>, North Carolina, South Carolina<sup>1</sup>, Tennessee, WASHINGTON, West Virginia, Wisconsin 13 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alabama<sup>1</sup>, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois<sup>1</sup>, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan 1, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire 1, Oklahoma 1, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 21 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: 12:12 ⇔:38 1:1

# 1-A Analysis: Washington

State Partly Meets Goal

Bar Raised for this Goal 🛛 🔶 Progress Since 2011

### **ANALYSIS**

Washington requires that approved undergraduate teacher preparation programs only accept teacher candidates who have passed its basic skills test, the Washington Educator Skills Test (WEST-B). Although the state sets the minimum score for this test, it is normed just to the prospective teacher population. Candidates from outside the state may submit passing scores on either the CBEST or Praxis I, tests that are also normed to just the prospective teacher population.

Washington also allows teacher preparation programs to exempt candidates who demonstrate equivalent performance on a college entrance exam such as the ACT or SAT.

### Supporting Research

Washington Educator Skills Test http://www.west.nesinc.com/WA11\_overview.asp State of Washington Teacher Assessments http://www.k12.wa.us/certification/Teacher/teachertesting.aspx HB 1178 WAC 181-01-0025

### RECOMMENDATION

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

The basic skills tests in use in most states largely assess middle school-level skills. To improve the selectivity of teacher candidates—a common characteristic in countries whose students consistently outperform ours in international comparisons—Washington 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, Washington 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.

### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

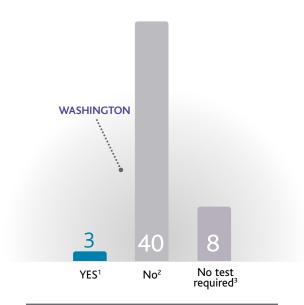
Washington was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis.

### **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?



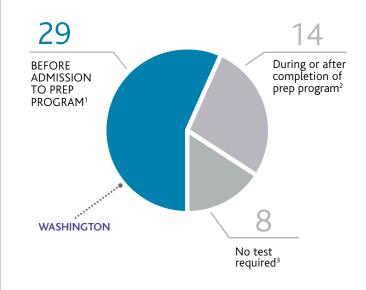
1. Strong Practice: Delaware, Rhode Island, Texas

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?



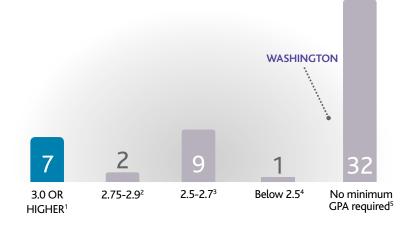
- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 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

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	3	26	14	Q
	5	26	14	8

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

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



1. Strong Practice: Delaware, Mississippi<sup>6</sup>, New Jersey<sup>6</sup>, Oklahoma<sup>7</sup>, Pennsylvania<sup>8</sup>, Rhode Island<sup>6</sup>, Utah

3. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut<sup>9</sup>, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, South Carolina, South Dakota, Wisconsin<sup>10</sup>

4. Louisiana

- 5. 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.

<sup>2.</sup> Kentucky, Texas

# Goal B – Elementary Teacher Preparation

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

### **Goal Components**

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

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



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

### Background

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

### Figure 6

How States are Faring in Elementary **Teacher Preparation** 



**Best Practice State** Indiana 2

- States Meet Goal Connecticut<sup>1</sup>, New Hampshire<sup>1</sup>
- 11 States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama<sup>1</sup>, Arkansas<sup>1</sup>, District of Columbia<sup>1</sup>, Florida<sup>1</sup>, Idaho<sup>1</sup>, Kentucky<sup>1</sup>, New Jersey<sup>1</sup>, Rhode Island 1, Texas 1, Utah 1, Virginia 1
- 14 States Partly Meet Goal

California, Delaware 1, Georgia, Maine 1, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York 1, North Carolina<sup>1</sup>, Oklahoma, Oregon<sup>1</sup>, Pennsylvania<sup>1</sup>, South Carolina<sup>1</sup>, Vermont<sup>1</sup>, West Virginia 1

- States Meet a Small Part of Goal 5 Arizona<sup>1</sup>, Colorado, Mississippi, New Mexico, WASHINGTON
- 18 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio<sup>1</sup>, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Wyoming

### Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

4:0

### 1-B Analysis: Washington

State Meets a Small Part of Goal 🔿 Bar Raised for this Goal 😝 Progress Since 2011

### **ANALYSIS**

Washington 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.

Washington requires candidates to pass both subtests that comprise the Washington Educator Skills Test-Endorsement (WEST-E) general elementary content test. The first subtest includes science, math and physical education; the second includes English language arts, social studies and the arts.

Washington only requires its early childhood education teacher candidates, who are allowed to teach up through grade 3, to pass the WEST-E Early Childhood Education test, which combines both content and pedagogy.

In addition, Washington does not require its elementary teacher candidates to earn an academic content specialization.

### Supporting Research

Washington Educator Skills Test-Endorsement www.west.nesinc.com Endorsement Competencies http://program.pesb.wa.gov/add-new/endorsement/list/k-8 Washington Administrative Code 181-78A-270(1)

### RECOMMENDATION

### Require elementary teacher candidates—including candidates for an early childhood license—to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all subjects.

Washington 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 Washington is on the right track by administering a two-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.

Washington is urged to require all early childhood education teacher candidates who teach elementary grades to pass an appropriate test, either the same test as other elementary teachers or a comparably rigorous one geared to early childhood content. It is especially worrisome that the state allows teachers up through grade 3 to teach without ever having passed an adequate content test.

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

Washington should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish comprehensive coursework requirements for elementary teacher candidates that align with the Common Core State Standards to ensure that candidates will complete coursework relevant to the common topics in elementary grades. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 36 credit hours in the core subject areas of English, science, social studies and fine arts. Washington does not specify any coursework requirements for general education or elementary teacher candidates, but it has articulated elementary teaching standards that allude to important areas of academic knowledge. For example, the state's social studies standards make mention of civics, economics, geography and history. However, Washington's standards do leave gaps in a number of important areas, namely, American and British literature. The accompanying testing framework for the WEST-E content test further also articulates subject-matter knowledge for elementary teachers but leaves similar gaps as well.

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

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

WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Washington recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 7	CORE 50 ANTARY CONTENT	Elementary Content PASSING Elementary Content tess U.	Jects o score for with Elementary content pass	Vith
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### **EXAMPLE 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.
- 3. Massachusetts and North Carolina require a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math.

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

Do states require early Alabama

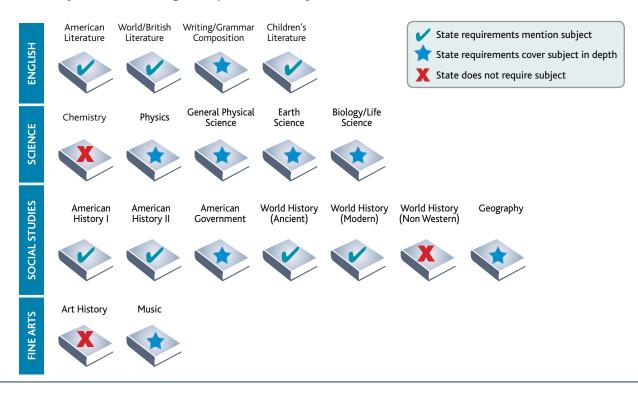
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1. These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.

2. May pass either multiple subjects (subscores) or content knowledge (no subscores) test.

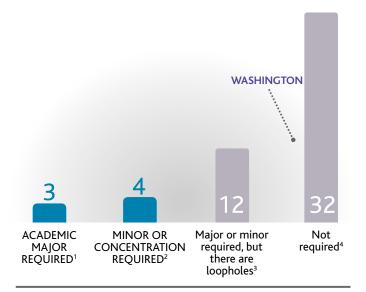
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Kansas			*	*			*	*	*			*				*			
Kentucky																			
Louisiana																			
Maine																			
Maryland																			
Massachusetts																			
Michigan			<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	×			×				*			
Minnesota Mississippi			<b>X</b>	*			×	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>			<b>X</b>							
Missouri			-			-	-	-	-	*		-		4		*	*		
Montana			Ê			Â	Ê	Â	Â	$\hat{\Box}$		â		Â		Ê			
Nebraska			*																
Nevada			$\widehat{\Box}$																
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			*			-	Ĩ		*	*	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	-	*						
Vermont			*																
Virginia			-				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
WASHINGTON			-			+	$\mathbf{\hat{\star}}$	*	÷	Ê		*				÷		*	
West Virginia			Ô			$\hat{\Box}$	Ô		Ô										
Wisconsin			*			*		*	*	*	*		*						
Wyoming																			
												Subje	ect me	entio	ned	★ Su	bject c	overed in de	pth

What subjects does Washington expect elementary teachers to know?



### Figure 11

Do states expect elementary teachers to complete an academic concentration?



1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Massachusetts, New Mexico

2. Strong Practice: Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma

3. California, Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia

These states require a major, minor or concentration but there is no assurance it will be in an academic subject area.

4. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

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

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

### **Goal Components**

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

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

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

### Background

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



# 1-C Analysis: Washington

🔵 State Partly Meets Goal 🛛 🔿 Bar Raised for this Goal ( Here's Since 2011

### **ANALYSIS**

Washington does not require teacher candidates to pass an assessment that measures knowledge of scientifically based reading instruction prior to certification or at any point thereafter.

In its standards for elementary teacher preparation, Washington does require teacher preparation programs to address the science of reading.

#### Supporting Research

Elementary Endorsement Competencies http://program.pesb.wa.gov/add-new/endorsement/list/k-8

### RECOMMENDATION

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

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

Washington should also require all early childhood education teacher candidates who teach elementary grades to pass a rigorous assessment to ensure that they are adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction before entering the classroom.

### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

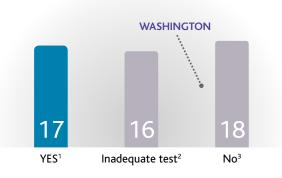
igure 13		PARATIO UIREMEN	TS /	TEST REQUIRE	
Do states ensure that elementary teachers know the science of reading?	FULLY ADDRESS	Do not address reading science	APPROPRIAT	Inadequate to.	No reading test
Alabama			1		
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
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			2		
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
WASHINGTON					
West Virginia					
0					
Wisconsin					
Wisconsin Wyoming					

### T EXAMPLES 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.

Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.
 Teachers have until their second year to pass the reading test.

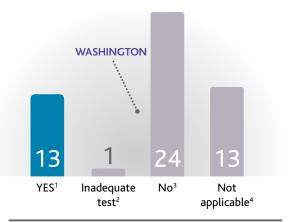
Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



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



- Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>5</sup>, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Idaho
- Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, 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).
- 2. 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

### Figure 16 How States are Faring in Teacher Preparation in Mathematics **Best Practice States** States Meet Goal Arkansas 1, Florida 1, Indiana, Kentucky 1, New York 1, North Carolina 1, Texas 1, Virginia 1 15 States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama<sup>1</sup>, Connecticut<sup>1</sup>, Delaware<sup>1</sup>, District of Columbia 1, Idaho 1, Maine 1, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire 1, New Jersey 1, Rhode Island 1, South Carolina 1, Utah, Vermont 1, West Virginia 1 State Partly Meets Goal California 21 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, WASHINGTON, Wyoming 6 States Do Not Meet Goal Colorado, Hawaii I, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Wisconsin **Progress on this Goal Since 2011:** ★:20 ↔:30 4:1

### 1-D Analysis: Washington

🚽 State Meets a Small Part Goal 🛛 🔿 Bar Raised for this Goal 🛛 🛞 Progress Since 2011

### ANALYSIS

Washington requires that all new elementary teachers pass the Washington Educator Skills Test — Endorsement (WEST-E). Although the state subject-examination test requires passing scores on both subtests that comprise the overall test, one subtest combines mathematics, which counts for 50 percent of the score, with science and health/fitness, so it may be possible to answer many mathematics questions incorrectly and still pass the test.

Washington's early childhood education teachers, who are allowed to teach through grade 3, are required to pass a combination content and pedagogy test, which also does not report an individual math subscore.

Washington has articulated teaching standards that its approved teacher preparation programs must use to frame instruction in elementary mathematics content. The state's standards address content in mathematics foundations, but although they mention areas such as algebra, geometry and statistics, the standards lack the specificity needed to ensure that teacher preparation programs deliver mathematics content of appropriate breadth and depth to elementary teacher candidates.

Further, the framework for Washington's elementary content test covers numbers and operations, data analysis, and basic concepts of geometry and algebra. However, the standards are not specifically geared to meet the needs of elementary teachers.

Supporting Research WEST-E Test Requirement www.west.nesinc.com Endorsement Competencies http://program.pesb.wa.gov/add-new/endorsement/list/k-8

### RECOMMENDATION

# Require all teacher candidates who teach elementary grades to pass a rigorous mathematics assessment.

Although Washington 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. Washington 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.

Washington should also ensure that early childhood education teacher candidates who teach its elementary grades possess the requisite knowledge of mathematics before entering the classroom. Therefore, the state should require these candidates to earn a passing score on a rigorous math assessment as well.

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

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

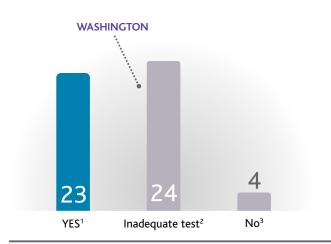
WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Washington recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

### T 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?* 



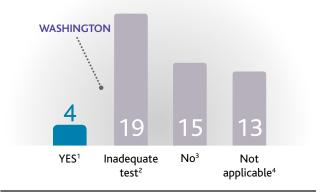
 Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas<sup>4</sup>, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

 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. Alaska<sup>5</sup>, Hawaii, Montana, Ohio<sup>6</sup>
- 4. Test is not yet available for review.
- 5. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
- 6. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass an adequate content test.

#### Figure 18

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



#### 1. Strong Practice: Florida, Indiana, New York, Virginia

- 2. Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming

4. Alaska, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.

# Goal E – Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

### Goal Components

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

- 1. The state should require that new middle school teachers pass a licensing test in every core academic area that they are licensed to teach.
- 2. 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

### Figure 19

How States are Faring in Middle School Teacher Preparation



Best Practice States Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Carolina

### 19 States Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Iowa<sup>1</sup>, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio<sup>1</sup>, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island<sup>1</sup>, Texas<sup>1</sup>, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia



3

States Nearly Meet Goal Maryland, New York, North Carolina 🕇 , Tennessee

States Partly Meet Goal Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin

7 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming

14 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii 4, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Dakota, WASHINGTON

### Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

**1**:5 ↔:45 ↓:1

### 1-E Analysis: Washington

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

### ANALYSIS

Washington offers a middle grades certification, but it does not explicitly require a major or minor in the subject areas that prospective middle school teachers plan to teach. Regrettably, the state also allows middle school teachers to teach on a generalist K-8 license.

Candidates who plan to teach middle school on the generalist license are only required to pass the general elementary content test, in which subscores are not provided for each subject area. Therefore, there is no assurance that these middle school teachers will have sufficient knowledge in each subject they teach. Candidates for the middle-level endorsement are required to take subject-specific assessments, which include middle-level humanities, mathematics and science.

In addition, the humanities test for middle school certification combines both English language arts and reading with social studies, without requiring individual cut-scores. The state also allows secondary science teachers to teach single subjects in middle school, and, according to its "endorsement-related assignment table," these teachers may teach certain math courses, including general math, pre-algebra and algebra, without additional requisite knowledge requirements. Further, middle school science teachers may also teach math courses without meeting additional certification requirements.

Supporting Research Test Requirement www.west.nesinc.com WAC 181-79A-150; 181-82-105

### RECOMMENDATION

### Require content testing in all core areas.

Washington 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. To ensure meaningful middle school content tests, the state should set its passing scores to reflect high levels of performance.

### Eliminate the generalist license.

Washington 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 Washington who intend to teach a single subject should earn a major in that area.

### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 20	FFERED	br Doms	/
Do states distinguish middle grade preparation from elementary preparation?	K-8 UCENSE NOT OFFERED	A B license officed for self-contained dassrooms	K-Blicense 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	<u> </u>		
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
WASHINGTON			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			1
Wyoming			
		_	
	31	5	15

### T 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	5		
Do middle school teachers		t t	No, K-8 license required	No, testing of all subjects	
have to pass an appropriate		t rep.	ure s <sub>t</sub>	est subje	
content test in every core		sno,	"Ise "	of all	
subject they are licensed		es fo	8 lice	sting uired	
to teach?	YES	bscor te	ちか	lo, te treg	
to teach:	£ /	< ns	~ 5	< 5	
Alabama					
Alaska				1	
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California				2	
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho			3		
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland	4				
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
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					
	26	3	16	6	

- 1. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
- 2. 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.
- 5. 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.
- 3. 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

### Figure 22

*How States are Faring in Secondary Teacher Preparation* 



3 Best Practice States Georgia, Indiana, Tennessee



**States Meet Goal** Minnesota, South Dakota

### 28 States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri <sup>1</sup>, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon <sup>1</sup>, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island <sup>1</sup>, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin

8 States Partly Meet Goal District of Columbia, Iowa<sup>↑</sup>, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska<sup>↑</sup>, Nevada, New Mexico



State Meets a Small Part of Goal North Carolina

9 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii I, Montana, New Hampshire, WASHINGTON, Wyoming

### Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

**1**:6 ↔:44 ↓:1

# 1-F Analysis: Washington

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

### ANALYSIS

Washington requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects. However, according to the state's "endorsement-related assignment table," secondary science teachers may teach certain math courses, including general math, pre-algebra and algebra, without additional subject-knowledge testing requirements.

Washington permits other significant loopholes to this important policy by allowing both general science and general social studies licenses, without requiring subject-matter testing for each subject area within these disciplines.

Washington offers secondary certification in general social studies. Candidates are required to pass the WEST-E Social Studies content test, which combines all areas and does not report subscores. Teachers with this license are not limited to teaching general social studies but rather can teach any of the topical areas. (For the state's science loophole, see Goal 1-G.)

Further, to add an additional field to a secondary license, teachers must also pass a content test. However, as stated above, Washington cannot guarantee content knowledge in each specific subject for secondary teachers who add general science or general social studies endorsements.

Supporting Research WEST-E Testing Requirements www.west.nesinc.com Revised Code of Washington 28A.410.220 WAC 181-82-105

### RECOMMENDATION

### Require subject-matter testing for secondary teacher candidates.

As a condition of licensure, Washington 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. Washington should not assume that science teachers are adequately prepared to teach math at the high school level. The only way to guarantee requisite subject matter is to require a passing score on a rigorous mathematics assessment.

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

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

### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

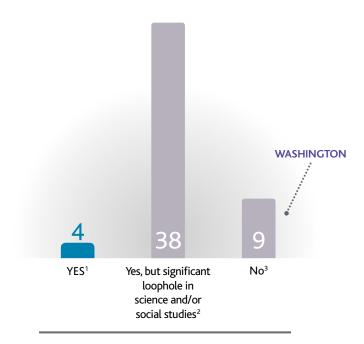
Washington recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

### T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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

### Figure 23

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

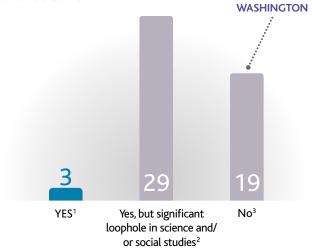


1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee

- 2. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina<sup>4</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin [For more on loopholes, see Goal 1-G (science) and Figure 25 (social studies).]
- 3. Alaska, Arizona $^{\rm 5}$ , California, Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire $^{\rm 5}$ , Washington, Wyoming $^{\rm 6}$
- 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

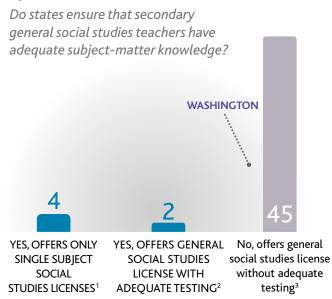
Does a secondary teacher have to pass a content test in every subject area to add an endorsement?



1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Tennessee

- 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.)
- 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



1. Strong Practice: Georgia, Indiana, South Dakota, Tennessee

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

# Goal G – Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science

The state should ensure that secondary science teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach.

### Goal Components

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

- The state should require secondary science teachers to pass a subject-matter test in each science discipline they are licensed to teach.
- 2. 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

### Figure 26

How States are Faring in Preparation to Teach Science



Best Practice State

### 13 States Meet Goal Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island 1, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia 1

2

States Nearly Meet Goal Arizona 1, Arkansas

**States Partly Meet Goal** Georgia, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah

0 States Meet a Small Part of Goal

28 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, WASHINGTON, Wisconsin, Wyoming

### Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

**1**:4 ↔:47 **↓**:0

# 1-G Analysis: Washington

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

### ANALYSIS

Washington offers a secondary endorsement in general science. Candidates are required to pass the WEST-E Science assessment, which combines physical science, earth and space science, biology, and scientific processes and inquiry. Teachers with this license are not limited to teaching general science but rather can teach any of the topical areas.

Supporting Research WEST-E Testing Requirements www.west.nesinc.com

### RECOMMENDATION

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

By allowing a general science certification—and only requiring a general knowledge science exam— Washington is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required assessment combines all subject areas (e.g., biology, chemistry, physics) and does not report separate scores for each area. Therefore, candidates could answer many—perhaps all—chemistry questions, for example, incorrectly yet still be licensed to teach chemistry to high school students.

### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 27	NLY SNGE-SUBJECT ENSES WITH, UBJECT	OFFRS GENERAL SCIENCE OF CONBINATION LSCIENCE OF WITH ADE CUAN LICENCE OF	. /	Offers Beneral science or without adeutor freeses or	
Do states ensure that	SUBI			5	20
secondary general science	NOLE		FEST Le-sub lithou	cien <sub>G</sub>	testi
teachers have adequate	K V S		sing Ses y	eral s hice,	d)n-
subject-matter knowledge?	RSO ATELC	DEQ.	e lice, te tes	rs Ber inatio t ade	
subject-matter knowledge:	Le Clark	HO H	Offe Scienc tequa	Offe Comb.	
Alabama	OFFES ONLY SNOTE-SUBJECT	- 2 /	Offersonly single-subject	2 2	
Alaska					
Arizona		L] 1			
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia				2 <sup>2</sup>	
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
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New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota				_	
Ohio Oklahoma					
Oregon Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island		1			
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
WASHINGTON					
West Virginia		1			
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	10	-	1	25	
	10	5	1	35	

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

Missouri ensures that its secondary science teachers know the content they teach by taking a dual approach to general secondary science certification. The state offers general science certification but only allows these candidates to teach general science courses. Missouri also offers an umbrella certification-called unified sciencethat 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.

# Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

## Goal H – Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

#### **Goal Components**

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

- 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

### Figure 28 How States are Faring in Preparation to Teach Social Studies 0 **Best Practice States** States Meet Goal n States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama<sup>1</sup>, New York<sup>1</sup>, Rhode Island<sup>1</sup>, Texas 1 8 States Partly Meet Goal Idaho<sup>1</sup>, Iowa<sup>1</sup>, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin 10 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Colorado, Connecticut 1, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, North Carolina<sup>1</sup>, Oregon, Tennessee 1, Vermont, Virginia 1 29 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas I, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas I, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, WASHINGTON, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: 1:9 👄 : 39 4:3

### 1-H Analysis: Washington

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

Washington only offers a K-12 special education certification.

The state does not require any content testing for these teacher candidates.

Supporting Research Washington Administrative Code 181-82A-202

#### 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 Washington 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, Washington should require a rigorous content test that reports separate passing scores for each content area. Washington 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, Washington'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, Washington 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.

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that at its September 2013 board meeting, the board directed staff to draft language that would require a second content endorsement for all special education teachers as a condition of certification, with a projected implementation date of September 2016.

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

		1	1
Figure 29		Offics K. 12 and Bade Specific card	(s)
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Do states distinguish between elementary	OFFE	on dand	a
and secondary special	NOT	Pecifi	only
education teachers?	DOES POES	Offen rade-y	Offers ertific
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Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
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New Mexico			
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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 require subject-matter testing for special education teachers?

Elementa	ry Subject-Matter Test			
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania <sup>1</sup> , Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia <sup>2</sup> , Wisconsin			
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, North Carolina			
Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s)				
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	New York <sup>3</sup>			
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania <sup>1</sup> , Rhode Island, West Virginia <sup>2</sup>			
Required for a K-12 special education license	None			

1. 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:

1. 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.)

1. 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

#### Figure 31

How States are Faring in Special Education **Teacher Preparation** Best Practice States 28 States Meet Goal Alabama<sup>1</sup>, Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana 1, Iowa<sup>1</sup>, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island 1, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, WASHINGTON 1, West Virginia States Nearly Meet Goal Maryland, North Carolina 1 States Partly Meet Goal Connecticut, Pennsylvania<sup>1</sup>, Utah 3 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Massachusetts, Missouri, Wyoming 15 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin Progress on this Goal Since 2011: 1:7 + :43 ↓:1

### 1-I Analysis: Washington

State Meets Goal ( Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

Washington requires new teachers to pass the edTPA in order to attain licensure.

Supporting Research RCW 28A.410.280

#### RECOMMENDATION

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

While Washington is commended for requiring the use of a performance-based assessment, the state should proceed with caution until additional data are available on the Teacher Performance Assessment. Additional research is needed to determine how the edTPA compares to other teacher tests as well as whether the test's scores are predictive of student achievement. The track record on similar assessments is mixed at best. The two states that currently require the Praxis III performance-based assessment report pass rates of about 99 percent. Given that it takes significant resources to administer a performance-based assessment, a test that nearly every teacher passes is of questionable value.

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington noted data should be collected not only on passing scores but also on candidates admitted to versus completing programs. The state expects to see the edTPA influence programs in admissions and in coaching out candidates prior to taking the edTPA—that is, candidates who are not ready or who will not be successful either on the edTPA or in a teaching career. Washington asserted that the impact of the assessment cannot be captured with just the passing score.

#### LAST WORD

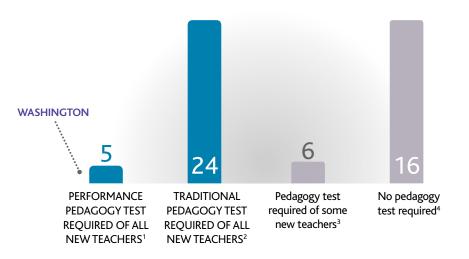
NCTQ agrees that there is a variety of data that will be important in determining whether the edTPA is a useful and meaningful assessment. Unfortunately, very little of such data has been published to date. In addition, some of the data identified by the state such as candidates counseled out of programs, have been extremely difficult to capture. If Washington has a plan in place to collect this kind of data from programs, this would contribute greatly to the field's understanding of the assessment's impact.

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

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

#### Figure 32

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



1. Strong Practice: California, Illinois<sup>5</sup>, New York, Tennessee<sup>6</sup>, Washington

2. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina<sup>7</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia

3. Connecticut, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Utah<sup>8</sup>, Wyoming

4. Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin

5. Beginning in 2015.

6. Teachers may pass either the edTPA or a Praxis pedagogy test.

7. Teachers have until their second year to pass if they attempt to pass during their first year.

8. Not required until teacher advances from a Level One to a Level Two license.

# Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

# Goal J – Student Teaching

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

#### **Goal Components**

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

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

#### Background

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

### Figure 33 How States are Faring in Student Teaching 3 **Best Practice States** Florida, Rhode Island 1, Tennessee State Meets Goal Massachusetts 1 States Nearly Meet Goal Connecticut<sup>1</sup>, Kentucky 24 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware 1, Georgia 1, Hawaii, Illinois 1, Iowa, Kansas, Maine 1, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri 1, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, WASHINGTON, Wisconsin States Meet a Small Part of Goal Indiana, Michigan, Oregon, South Dakota 17 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: •:42 ↓:1 1:8

### 1-J Analysis: Washington

🔵 State Partly Meets Goal 🛛 ( 🖨 Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

Washington requires its teacher candidates to complete clinical practice, which is defined as supervised planning, instruction and reflection and must consist of at least 450 hours in classroom settings.

The state's only requirement for cooperating teachers is that they must be trained and have three years of experience.

Supporting Research Washington Administrative Code 181-78A-264

#### 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 Washington 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.

# 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.

WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

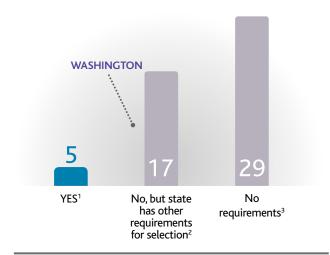
Figure 34	COPERATING TEACHER	STUDENT FEACHING LASTS AT LEAST TO WEEKS
<i>Do states ensure a high-quality student</i>	RATINC	IT TEAC
teaching experience?	COOPE SELECTEL FECTURE	STUDEN ASTS A)
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Alaska		
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Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
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Minnesota		
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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		1
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	5	32
	5	52

### **T** 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.

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

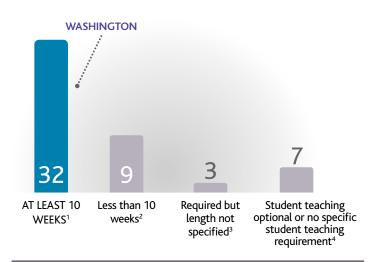


1. Strong Practice: Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Tennessee

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

#### Figure 36

Is the student teaching experience of sufficient length?



 Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia<sup>5</sup>, Wisconsin

- 2. Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Virginia, Wyoming
- 3. Illinois, New Hampshire, Utah
- 4. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Maryland, Montana
- 5. West Virginia allows candidates to student teach for less than 12 weeks if determined to be proficient.

# Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

## Goal K – Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

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

#### **Goal Components**

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

- The state should collect data that connects student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs. Such data can include value added or growth analyses conducted specifically for this purpose or evaluation ratings that incorporate objective measures of student learning to a significant extent.
- 2. The state should collect other meaningful data that reflect program performance, including some or all of the following:

a. Average raw scores of teacher candidates on licensing tests, including academic proficiency, subject-matter and professional-knowledge tests;

b. Number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests;

c. Satisfaction ratings by school principals and teacher supervisors of programs' student teachers, using a standardized form to permit program comparison and

d. Five-year retention rates of graduates in the teaching profession.

- 3. The state should establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data. Programs should be held accountable for meeting these standards, with articulated consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval.
- 4. The state should produce and publish on its website an annual report card that shows all the data the state collects on individual teacher preparation programs.
- 5. The state should retain full authority over its process for approving teacher preparation programs.

#### Background

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

#### Figure 37

*How States are Faring in Teacher Preparation Program Accountability* 



**Best Practice States** 



O

State Meets Goal Louisiana





States Partly Meet Goal Indiana<sup>+</sup>, Kentucky, Massachusetts<sup>+</sup>, Michigan, Nevada, South Carolina, WASHINGTON<sup>+</sup>, Wisconsin<sup>+</sup>

- 18 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona, California 1, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas 1, Maine 1, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire 1, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia
  - 14 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

### Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

**1**:13 ↔:38 ↓:0

### 1-K Analysis: Washington



Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

Washington'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.

Washington requires that preparation programs collect candidate "work samples" that document positive impact on student learning; however, the state has no requirement that value-added data will be utilized to connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.

Washington collects some objective, meaningful data to measure the performance of its preparation programs, including licensure test scores and first-year teacher/principal surveys. However, the state does not apply any transparent, measurable criteria for conferring program approval.

Further, in the past three years, no programs in Washington have been identified as low performing—an additional indicator that programs lack accountability.

The state's website includes data that allow the public to review and compare program performance.

Finally, Washington maintains control over its approval process.

#### Supporting Research

Washington Administrative Code 181-78A Standard II - Accountability and Program Improvement http://program.pesb.wa.gov/review/site-visits/protocol/2010/standard-2 Title II State Reports https://title2.ed.gov Educator Program Information http://data.pesb.wa.gov/program-information

#### RECOMMENDATION

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

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, Washington 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. Washington should expand its requirements to also include:

1. Evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching;

- 2. Number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests; and
- 3. 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.

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

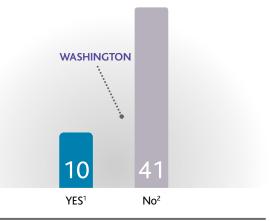
Figure 38	RAM. LECT	Give a	FBSITE
Do states hold teacher preparation programs accountable?	OBJECTURE PHOCINAMA SPECIFIC DATA COLLECT	MINUMUM STANDARDS FOR FEREDRINANCE CE-	DATA PUBLICLY AVAILABLECLY AVAILABLE ON WEBSITE
Alabama		1	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			2
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			2
Louisiana			2
Maine	1		
Maryland	3		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		1	
Minnesota			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana	1		
Nebraska			
Nevada <sup>1</sup>			
New Hampshire	1		
New Jersey			
New Mexico New York			
North Carolina			2
North Dakota			
Ohio <sup>1</sup>			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina <sup>1</sup>			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1		
WASHINGTON			
West Virginia	1		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	36	4	19

### T 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<sup>3</sup>, Hawaii<sup>3</sup>, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland<sup>3</sup>, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York<sup>3</sup>, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Included in state's Race to the Top plan, but not in policy or yet implemented.

1. For traditional preparation programs only.

2. State does not distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional

preparation programs in public reporting.

3. For alternate routes only.

### Which states collect meaningful data?

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

EVALUATION RESULTS FOR PROGRAM GRADUATES Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas

AVERAGE RAW SCORES ON LICENSING TESTS Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, WASHINGTON, West Virginia

SATISFACTION RATINGS FROM SCHOOLS

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

#### TEACHER RETENTION RATES

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

1. For alternate route only

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

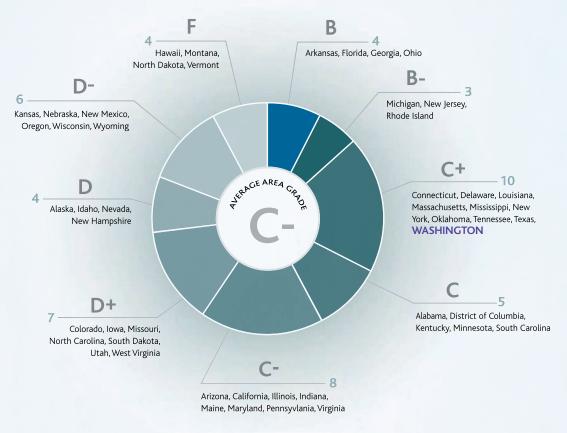
Figure 41		/	Ational accreditation is for the second proved for program approved for program approved
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Wisconsin			
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# Area 2 Summary

## 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.
- 2. All alternate route candidates, including elementary candidates and those having a major in their intended subject area, should be required to pass the state's subject-matter licensing test.
- 3. Alternate route candidates lacking a major in the intended subject area should be able to demonstrate subject-matter knowledge by passing a test of sufficient rigor.

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

#### Background

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

#### Figure 42

How States are Faring in Alternate Route Eligibility

**Best Practice States** 2 District of Columbia, Michigan State Meets Goal Minnesota 13 States Nearly Meet Goal Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey 1, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, WASHINGTON 11 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas 1, Virginia 15 States Meet a Small Part of Goal California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia 9 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Hawaii, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: 1:2 👄 : 49 📕 : 0



#### ANALYSIS

Washington offers several alternate routes to certification: Routes 1, 2, 3 and 4. Route 3 is intended for candidates from outside the profession and Route 4 is for individuals teaching with a conditional certificate; the other routes are designed for those already employed within the school system as classified staff.

Washington indicates that GPA is a factor in admissions to Route 3, but the state does not set a minimum standard. Candidates for both Route 3 and Route 4 are required to pass a basic skills test and a subject-matter test. The state does not require a major, so no test-out option is necessary.

Supporting Research Route 3 & 4 http://pathway.pesb.wa.gov/alternative\_routes/routes#TOC-Route-3

#### RECOMMENDATION

#### Screen all candidates for academic ability.

Washington should require that candidates to its alternate routes provide some evidence of good academic performance. At a minimum, Washington should set a standard for academic proficiency higher than for traditional candidates. A rigorous test appropriate for candidates who have already completed a bachelor's degree, such as the GRE, would be ideal.

#### **Eliminate basic skills test requirement.**

While Washington is commended for requiring all applicants to demonstrate content knowledge on a subject-matter test, the state's requirement that alternate route candidates pass a basic skills test is impractical and ineffectual. Basic skills tests measure minimum competency—essentially those skills that a person should have acquired in middle school—and are inappropriate for candidates who have already earned a bachelor's degree. A test designed for individuals who already have a bachelor's degree, such as the GRE, would be a much more appropriate measure of academic standing. At a minimum, the state should eliminate the basic skills test requirement or accept the equivalent in SAT or ACT scores.

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state added that Route 4 individuals are employed as teachers of record and enrolled in alternate routes at the same time on a conditional teaching certificate. These are the teachers from Teach For America (TFA) and the Urban Teacher Residency (UTR). No Route 4 individuals are already employed by the school system - they are offered the teaching position and admission to the Alternate Route program concurrently. Route 3 individuals are unpaid interns - they are in the classroom of a fully certified teacher and not the teacher of record. Routes 1 and 2 are for paraeducators already employed in the school system.

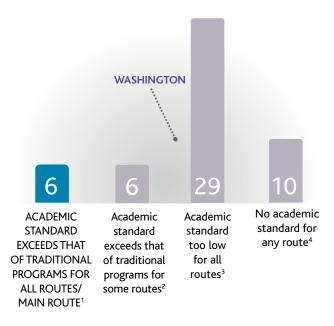


### T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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.

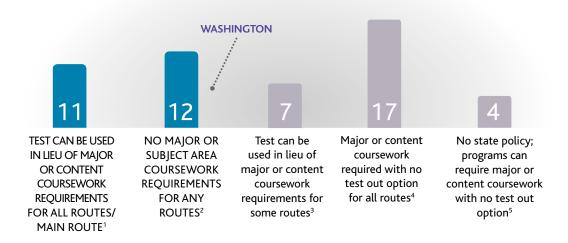


*Do states require alternate routes to be selective?* 



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

*Do states accommodate the nontraditional background of alternate route candidates?* 



1. 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

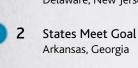
#### (The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 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.

#### Figure 46

How States are Faring in Alternate **Route Preparation Best Practice States** 2 Delaware, New Jersey



- Arkansas, Georgia
- States Nearly Meet Goal Connecticut, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina
- 15 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, California, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, WASHINGTON, West Virginia
- 20 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona, Colorado, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wyoming

#### 8 States Do Not Meet Goal Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Vermont, Wisconsin

### Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

1:0 + :51 📕 : 0

#### Background

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

## 2-B Analysis: Washington

State Partly Meets Goal

Bar Raised for this Goal

Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

Washington provides no specific guidelines about the nature or quality of coursework for any of its alternate routes. Each perspective teacher preparation program, along with the school district(s) applying to operate the alternative certification program, must provide the following information in its proposal: the route or routes the partnership program intends to offer and a detailed description of how the route will be structured and operated by the partnership; identification, indication of commitment and description of the role of approved teacher preparation programs and partnership district or consortia of districts; assurance that the district or approved preparation program provider will provide adequate training for mentor teacher specifics to the mentoring of alternative route candidates; assurance that significant time will be provided for mentor teachers to spend with the alternative route teacher candidates throughout the internship; and design and use of a teacher plan for each candidate. This plan must specify the alternative route coursework and training required of each candidate.

The program can be completed and teachers earn full certification in one year or less.

Supporting Research RCW 28A.660.020

#### RECOMMENDATION

#### Establish coursework guidelines for alternate route preparation programs.

The state should articulate guidelines regarding the nature and amount of coursework required of 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.

WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

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### **T**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.

58 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2013 WASHINGTON

# 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.)

- 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

#### Figure 48

How States are Faring in Alternate Route Usage and Providers



Best Practice States

#### **23** States Meet Goal

Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, WASHINGTON



States Nearly Meet Goal Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania↓, South Carolina↑, Utah

#### 12 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas↓, Delaware, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin

States Meet a Small Part of Goal Hawaii, Idaho, Missouri, South Dakota

7 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Wyoming

#### Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

**1**:1 ↔:47 ↓:3

## 2-C Analysis: Washington

) State Meets Goal 🜔 Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

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

Washington is commended for having no restrictions on the usage of its alternate routes with regard to subject, grade or geographic areas. However, the state requires districts and approved program providers to give priority to individuals who are seeking certification in subject-matter shortage areas or shortages due to geographic locations.

The state permits institutions of higher education, community colleges, school districts and nonhigher education institutions to provide alternate route programs. Washington 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

RCW 28A.410.290 Route 3 & 4 http://pathway.pesb.wa.gov/alternative\_routes/routes#TOC-Route-3

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

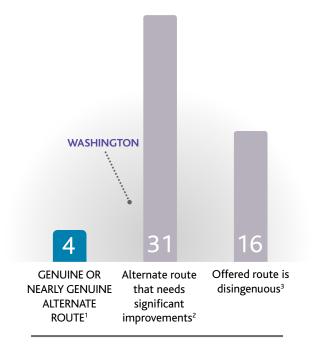
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### **T** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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

#### Figure 50

Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?



1. Strong Practice: Connecticut, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island

2. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia

3. Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming

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🛛 For some alternate routes 📕 For most or most widely used alternate routes 🛛 🚖 For all alternate routes

# 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.
- 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

#### Figure 52

How States are Faring in Part Time Teaching Licenses



Best Practice State Georgia

- 2 States Meet Goal Arkansas, Florida
  - States Nearly Meet Goal Kentucky, Michigan↑, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah



**3** States Partly Meet Goal California, Louisiana, Oklahoma

10 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Colorado, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania<sup>1</sup>, WASHINGTON, Wisconsin

28 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming

#### Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

**1**:2 ↔:49 ↓:0

### 2-D Analysis: Washington

State Meets a Small Part of Goal

Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

Washington offers a Conditional Certificate license with minimal requirements, although it is unclear whether the license was designed to be used for part-time teaching.

A candidate for a Conditional Certificate must be "highly qualified and experienced in the subject matter to be taught and has unusual distinction or exceptional talent demonstrated through public records of accomplishments and/or awards."

The state does not provide additional guidelines for obtaining a Conditional Certificate.

#### Supporting Research

Washington Conditional Certificate http://www.k12.wa.us/certification/CTE/Conditional2.aspx Washington Conditional Certificate Application http://www.k12.wa.us/certification/certapp/4078.pdf Washington Administrative Code 181-79A-231

#### RECOMMENDATION

#### Offer a license that allows content experts to serve as part-time instructors.

It is unclear whether the Conditional Certificate serves as a vehicle for individuals with deep subject-area knowledge to teach a limited number of courses without fulfilling a complete set of certification requirements. It appears that this may be the intent of the license; however, state policy does not describe the conditions of employment, whether it is for part-time or full-time teaching or requirements that candidates must fulfill.

#### Require applicants to pass a subject-matter test.

Although this license is designed to enable distinguished individuals to teach, Washington should still require a subject-matter test. While documentation provided by the applicant may show evidence of expertise in a particular field, only a subject-matter test ensures that Conditional Certificate teachers know the specific content they will need to teach.

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state also noted that the Conditional Certificate is allowed if warranted by circumstances, and this is the provision upon which districts draw when hiring Teach For America (TFA) corps members or individuals with expertise even though a traditional certified teacher is available.

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	10	12	25

### **T** EXAMPLE 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.)

- 1. 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.
- The state should uphold its standards for all teachers by insisting that certified teachers coming from other states meet its own testing requirements.
- 3. 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.

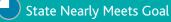
#### Background

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

#### Figure 54

How States are Faring in Licensure Reciprocity **Best Practice States** 2 Alabama, Texas States Meet Goal North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island States Nearly Meet Goal Delaware 1, Indiana 1, Oklahoma 1, **WASHINGTON**, Wisconsin 22 States Partly Meet Goal Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho4, Illinois, Iowa<sup>1</sup>, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming 12 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina States Do Not Meet Goal 7 California, District of Columbia, Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, New Jersey, Vermont Progress on this Goal Since 2011: 1:5 🛏 : 45 ↓:1

### 2-E Analysis: Washington



Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Commendably, Washington only provides testing waivers to teachers who have attained National Board Certification. All other out-of-state teachers, no matter how many years of experience they have, must meet Washington's passing scores on licensing tests.

Teachers with valid out-of-state certificates are eligible for Washington's Residency Certificate. There appear to be no recency or coursework requirements for applicants who completed a state-approved preparation program; however, alternate route teachers must have three years of experience and have participated in a supervised classroom-based internship during the course of the alternate route program.

Those with fewer than three years of experience are likely to be subject to transcript reviews, an exercise that often leads the state to require additional coursework before it will offer a license. States that reach a determination about an applicant's licensure status on the basis of the course titles listed on the applicant's transcript may end up mistakenly equating the amount of required coursework with the teacher's qualifications.

Washington 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.

Washington requires that "alternative learning experience online programs" be provided by state-certified teachers.

Supporting Research Washington Administrative Code 181-79A-257 Requirements http://www.k12.wa.us/certification/certapp/4031.pdf RCW 28A.150.262

#### RECOMMENDATION

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

Regardless of whether a teacher was prepared through a traditional or alternate route, all certified outof-state teachers should receive equal treatment. The state's policy of transcript reviews would appear to imply that lacking a clear match with Washington's own professional requirements, the teacher would have to begin anew, repeating some, most or all of a preparation program in Washington.

Washington should also reconsider its experience requirement for alternate route teachers, as it may deter talented teachers from applying for certification, namely those who participate in programs such as Teach For America, an alternate route in which teachers participate for two years.

State policies that discriminate against teachers who were prepared in an alternate route are not supported by evidence. In fact, a substantial body of research has failed to discern differences in effectiveness between alternate and traditional route teachers.

#### **Require evidence of effective teaching when determining eligibility for full certification.**

Rather than rely on transcripts to assess credentials, Washington should instead require that evidence of teacher effectiveness be considered for all out-of-state candidates. Such evidence is especially important for candidates who come from states that make student growth at least a significant factor of a teacher evaluation (see Goal 3-B).

#### Ensure that requirements for out-of-state online teachers are not burdensome.

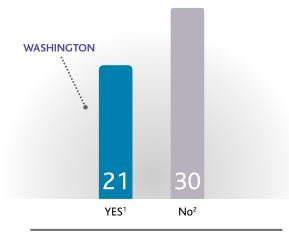
Washington should balance the interests of its students in having qualified online instructors with making certain that these requirements do not create unnecessary obstacles for out-of-state teachers.

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington asserted that it does not conduct transcript reviews. Reciprocity is not based on whether the individual holds certification in another state, nor does it distinguish between traditional and alternate routes. It is based on completion of a state-approved preparation program—either traditional or alternate—as long as it included a field experience. A teacher who did not complete a state-approved program in another state and has fewer than three years' experience would not be eligible for certification in Washington. These individuals would enroll in an alternate route program, and if employed by a district, could teach on a conditional certificate while working toward full certification.



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



 Strong Practice: Alabama, Alaska<sup>3</sup>, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine<sup>4</sup>, Massachusetts<sup>3</sup>, Minnesota, New York<sup>5</sup>, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas<sup>3</sup>, Utah, Washington<sup>6</sup>, Wisconsin

- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana<sup>7</sup>, 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.
- 5. 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.

- 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.

What do states require of teachers transferring from other states?	UCENSE RECUPROC.	Submission of trans	Recency requirements	?
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lowa		1	<b>2</b>	
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Louisiana				
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Michigan				
Minnesota		1		
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada		<b>1</b>		
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	3			
North Carolina				
North Dakota		<b>1</b>		
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania		<b>1</b>		
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Wyoming	<b>3</b>			
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Figure 57		State Specific different	ate ate
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### **EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

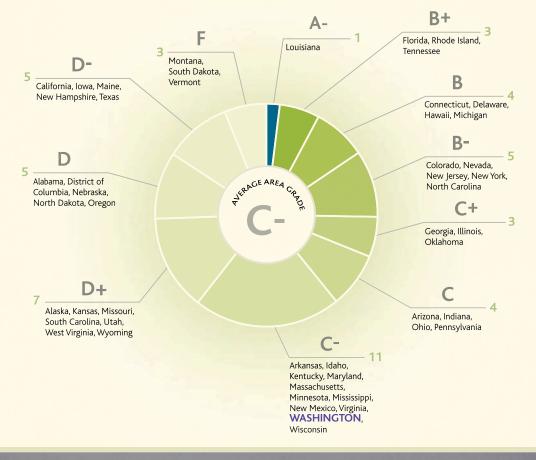
Alabama and Texas appropriately support licensure reciprocity by requiring that certified teachers from other states meet Alabama's and Texas's own testing requirements, and by not specifying any additional coursework or recency requirements to determine eligibility for either traditional or alternate 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

# Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

## 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.)

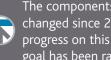
1. The state should establish a longitudinal data system with at least the following key components:

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.
- 3. 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

## Figure 58

How States are Faring in State Data Systems



**Best Practice States** Hawaii, New York

States Meet Goal

- - 19 States Nearly Meet Goal Arizona<sup>1</sup>, Arkansas, Connecticut<sup>1</sup>, Delaware,

WASHINGTON, Wyoming



25 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska 1, California 1, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana<sup>+</sup>, Nebraska, Nevada1, New Hampshire, New Jersey1, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon 1, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont 1, Virginia<sup>1</sup>, West Virginia, Wisconsin

District of Columbia 1, Florida, Georgia, Idaho,

North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas 1,

Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan 1,

2

States Meet a Small Part of Goal Colorado, Pennsylvania

States Do Not Meet Goal 3 Maine, Oklahoma, South Dakota

## Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

↔:36 1:13 ↓:2



## ANALYSIS

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

Washington 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.

Washington 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.

Washington provides teacher production data that connect program completion, certification and hiring statistics and are published on its Professional Educator Standards Board (PESB) data resources site. Specifically, the PESB website provides the number of working versus not working program completers, broken down by endorsement and institution.

Supporting Research Data Quality Campaign www.dataqualitycampaign.org http://data.pesb.wa.gov/

## 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, Washington 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 Washington should develop a process for teacher roster verification as well as an ability to link more than one educator to a particular student.

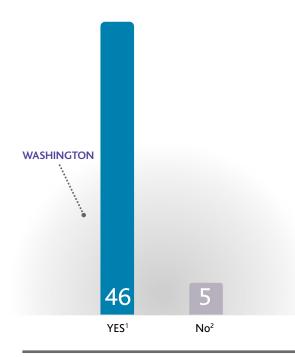
## WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

### LAST WORD

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

Do states' data systems have the basic elements 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

Do states' data systems include more advanced elements needed to assess teacher effectiveness?



Figure 61		Some data published L.	lot
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Alaska			
Arizona			
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Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
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Georgia Hawaii			
Idaho			
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Indiana			
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Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
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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			
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	0	0	57

## **EXAMPLES 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.

# Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

## 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.)

- 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.
- 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

## Figure 62

*How States are Faring in Evaluation of Effectiveness* 



Best Practice States

19 States Meet Goal Alaska<sup>↑</sup>, Colorado, Connecticut<sup>↑</sup>, Delaware, Florida, Georgia<sup>↑</sup>, Hawaii<sup>↑</sup>, Louisiana<sup>↑</sup>, Michigan, Mississippi<sup>↑</sup>, Nevada, New Mexico<sup>↑</sup>, North Carolina<sup>↑</sup>, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania<sup>↑</sup>, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin<sup>↑</sup>

## 5 Sta Ariz

States Nearly Meet Goal Arizona, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Virginia

16 States Partly Meet Goal Arkansas, District of Columbia<sup>1</sup>, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas<sup>1</sup>, Kentucky<sup>1</sup>, Maine<sup>1</sup>, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri<sup>1</sup>, Oregon<sup>1</sup>, South Carolina<sup>1</sup>, South Dakota<sup>1</sup>, Utah, West Virginia<sup>1</sup>, Wyoming<sup>1</sup>



States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alabama, California, Idaho↓, Iowa↑, Nebraska, Texas, WASHINGTON↓

4 States Do Not Meet Goal Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont

## Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

**1**:22 ↔:27 ↓:2

## 3-B Analysis: Washington

State Meets a Small Part of Goal 🛛 🐶 Progress Since 2011

## **ANALYSIS**

Washington does not require that objective evidence of student learning be the preponderant criterion of its teacher evaluations. Districts must choose one of three instructional frameworks: CEL, Danielson or Marzano. The state's approved student growth rubrics must also be utilized by the districts. The revised system is required for all provisional teachers in 2013-2014, with experienced teachers being phased in over the next three years.

Washington requires teacher evaluations to include a minimum of eight criteria: 1) centering instruction on high expectations for student achievement; 2) demonstrating effective teaching practices; 3) recognizing individual student learning needs and developing strategies to address those needs; 4) providing clear and intentional focus on subject matter-content and curriculum; 5) fostering and managing a safe, positive learning environment; 6) using multiple student data elements to modify instruction and improve student learning; 7) communicating and collaborating with parents and the school community; and 8) exhibiting collaborative and collegial practices focused on improving instructional practice and student learning.

Student growth data must be a "substantial factor" in evaluating the summative performance for at least three of the above-listed criteria. Student growth data must be based on multiple measures that can include classroom-based, school-based, district-based and state-based tools and can include measures of performance across an instructional team or school.

The following four rating levels must be used: unsatisfactory, basic, proficient, distinguished.

Teachers with a preliminary rating of distinguished with a low student-growth rating will receive an overall proficient rating.

Classroom observations are required.

**Supporting Research** SB 5895 (2012) WAC 393-191-090 RCW 28A.405.100

### RECOMMENDATION

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

Washington's policy falls short by failing to require that evidence of student learning be the most significant criterion. In fact, the state's policy requiring student learning to be a substantial factor in just three of the eight criteria results in an insignificant overall impact of instructional effectiveness on the evaluation score. The state should either require a common evaluation instrument in which evidence of student learning is the most significant criterion, or it should specifically require that student learning be the preponderant criterion in local evaluation processes. This can be accomplished by requiring objective evidence to count for at least half of the evaluation score or through other scoring mechanisms, such as a matrix, that ensure that nothing affects the overall score more. Whether state or locally developed, a teacher should not be able to receive a satisfactory rating if found ineffective in the classroom.

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

Although Washington 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.

## WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state also asserted that student growth is defined as the change in student achievement between two points in time, and that multiple measures of student growth are required for every classroom teacher, regardless of content or grade level. Performance measures that assess progress toward student growth goals are objective measures that may be classroom- or school-based formative assessments as well as summative assessments that are district or state based.

Washington also noted that a classroom teacher with more than five years of teacher experience who receives a basic rating for two consecutive years or for two years within a consecutive three-year time period is judged to be unsatisfactory and subject to discharge.

Further, for any teacher on a comprehensive evaluation, unsatisfactory student growth in any of the rubric rows will result in a low student growth-impact rating. A classroom teacher with a low growth-impact rating will undergo a student growth inquiry with his or her evaluator that includes examining the evidence, exploring possible extenuating circumstances and scheduling monthly conferences, as well as creating a professional development plan focused on improving student growth.

Finally, Washington pointed out that all three instructional frameworks provide detailed rubrics for classroom observation and nonclassroom interactions. Regardless of framework, observations are focused on gathering evidence of instruction that is based on current research regarding best practice, including the elements suggested by NCTQ.

Do states consider
classroom effectiveness
as part of teacher
evaluations?

Figure 63	REQURES THAT STUDENT ACHEVENENT STUDENT PREPONDERAN CROULENT	Requires that cuttering achievements that cutdent oftenion legalocity defines a signific-		ut explicit endor a a Requires of student (e.s. experts	lence
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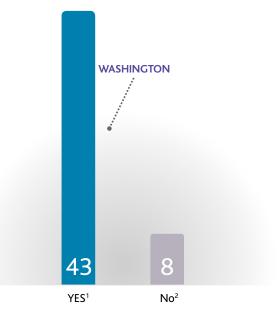
1. The state has an ESEA waiver requiring an evaluation system that includes student achievement as a significant factor. However, no specific guidelines or policies have been articulated.

2. Explicitly defined for the 2013-2014 school year.

Figure 64         Is survey data used as part of teacher evaluations?         Alabama         Alaska'         Arizona         California         Colorado         Connecticut <sup>3</sup> Delaware         District of Columbia         California         Georgia         Hawaii         Idaho         Illinois	Figure 64			· /	·	/ /
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North Carolina   North Dakota   Ohio   Oklahoma   Oregon   Pennsylvania   Rhode Island   South Carolina   South Dakota   Tennessee   Image: South Dakota   Tennessee   Image: South Dakota   Image: South		2	2			
North Dakota   Ohio   Oklahoma   Oregon   Pennsylvania   Rhode Island   South Carolina   South Dakota   Tennessee   Itah   Vermont   Virginia   WASHINGTON   West Virginia   Wisconsin   Wyoming	New York	2	2			
Ohio   Oklahoma   Oregon   Pennsylvania   Rhode Island   South Carolina   South Dakota   Tennessee   Image: South Carolina   South Dakota   Image: South Carolina   South Carolina   Image: South Carolina   South Carolina   Image:	North Carolina					
Oklahoma   Oregon   Pennsylvania   Rhode Island   South Carolina   South Dakota   Tennessee   Image: South Carolina   South Dakota   Image: South Carolina   South Dakota   Image: South Carolina   South Carolina   Image: South Carolina  <	North Dakota					
OregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTennesseeTexasUtahVermontVirginiaWASHINGTONWest VirginiaWisconsinWyoming	Ohio					
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South Dakota   Tennessee   Texas   Utah   Vermont   Virginia   WASHINGTON   West Virginia   West Virginia   Wisconsin   Image: State of the						
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Wyoming	_					
14 11 6 2 33	Wyoming					
		14	11	6	2	33

### Figure 65

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



 Strong Practice: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Despectivenza, Bhade Island, Scuth Carolina, Chio, Scuth Despectatore 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

1. 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.

3. Requires parent or peer surveys; whole-school student learning or student surveys.

## **T** 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		Dresumprise state evaluation	District-designed evaluation Setem consistent with state frame work criteria with state
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
WASHINGTON			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	9	12	30

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

Figure 67		_ /	EVALUATOR MUST PR	CHERS
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Missouri				
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New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico	2			
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South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
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Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
WASHINGTON				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	4	34	3	13

Maryland requires multiple observers for ineffective teachers.
 Multiple evaluators are explicitly allowed but not required.

# Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

# 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

## Figure 68

How States are Faring in Frequency of Evaluations **Best Practice States** 0 12 States Meet Goal Alabama, Delaware 1, Hawaii 1, Idaho, Mississippi<sup>1</sup>, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, WASHINGTON 15 States Nearly Meet Goal Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut 1, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana<sup>1</sup>, New Mexico<sup>1</sup>, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Utah, West Virginia<sup>1</sup>, Wisconsin<sup>1</sup>, Wyoming 8 States Partly Meet Goal Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa1, Maine1, Virginia1 11 States Do Not Meet Goal California, District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont Progress on this Goal Since 2011: :2 1:11 🔿 : 38



## ANALYSIS

Washington requires annual performance evaluations for all teachers, with summative evaluations every four years. In the years when a comprehensive summative evaluation is not required, teachers rated proficient or higher in the previous school year are only required to complete a focused evaluation, which includes an assessment of one of the eight criteria (see Goal 3-B) for a performance rating plus professional growth activities. However, any teacher on a focused evaluation must include student growth as an element.

Any teacher who receives an unsatisfactory or basic comprehensive summative evaluation rating is subject to a summative evaluation the following year.

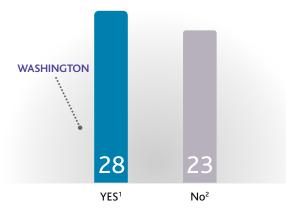
All teachers must be observed at least twice each school year. New teachers must be observed during the first 90 days of the school year. During the third year of provisional status, teachers must be observed at least three times. Written feedback is provided after each observation.

Supporting Research WAC 392-191A-070, -080, -120, -130 RCW 28A.405.100

WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

Do states require districts to evaluate all teachers each year?



1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Louisana, Maryland<sup>3</sup>, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Alaska, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia

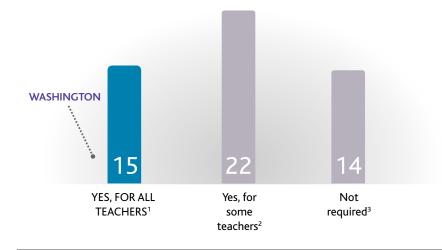
3. Regulations sunset on September 30, 2014.

## Figure 70

Figure 70	CFALL VETRAULATON	AWULAL EVALUATION OF AUL PROBATIONARY TEACHERS
Do states require districts	Š	OV OV OV OV
to evaluate all teachers	247 2 7	ARN I AND
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WASHINGTON		
West Virginia		
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	28	44
	20	

Figure 71

Do states require multiple classroom observations?



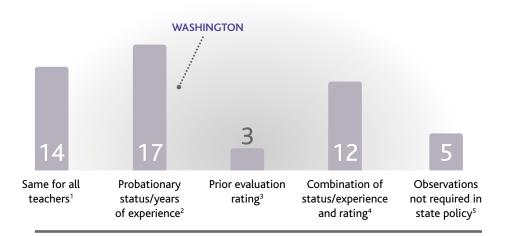
1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington

 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?



1. Alabama, District of Columbia<sup>6</sup>, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island

2. Alaska, Arkansas<sup>7</sup>, California<sup>7</sup>, Colorado, Florida, Kansas<sup>7</sup>, Minnesota<sup>7</sup>, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma<sup>7</sup>, Oregon, Pennsylvania<sup>7</sup>, South Carolina, South Dakota<sup>7</sup>, Utah<sup>7</sup>, Washington, West Virginia<sup>8</sup>

- 3. Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio
- 4. Arizona<sup>9</sup>, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts<sup>7</sup>, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas<sup>7</sup>, Virginia<sup>7</sup>, Wisconsin<sup>7</sup>
- 5. Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming
- 6. Depends on LEA requirements.
- 7. Frequency is based on evaluation cycle, not year.
- 8. No observations required after year 5.
- 9. Second observation may be waived for tenured teachers with high performance on first observation.

## T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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

#### Figure 73

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



 Strong Practice: Alabama, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota<sup>3</sup>, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia

- Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia<sup>4</sup>, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 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.

# Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

## 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.
- 3. 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

## Figure 74 How States are Faring in Tenure **Best Practice States** 2 Connecticut<sup>1</sup>, Michigan 3 States Meet Goal Colorado, Florida, Louisiana 1 States Nearly Meet Goal 7 Delaware, Hawaii 1, Nevada, New Jersey 1, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee States Partly Meet Goal 7 Arizona<sup>1</sup>, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina<sup>1</sup>, Virginia<sup>1</sup> States Meet a Small Part of Goal 7 Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, WASHINGTON 25 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

## Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

1:7 ↔:44 ↓:0

## 3-D Analysis: Washington

State Meets a Small Part of Goal 🛛 ⊖ Progress Since 2011

## **ANALYSIS**

The probationary period for teachers in Washington is three years. At a district's discretion, a teacher may be granted tenure after the second year if he or she receives one of the top two evaluation ratings.

If a probationary teacher receives an unsatisfactory evaluation rating during his or her third year of employment, the teacher remains a probationary teacher until he or she receives at least a basic or higher evaluation rating.

Because Washington's teacher evaluation ratings are not centered primarily on evidence of student learning (see Goal 3-B), basing tenure decisions on these evaluation ratings ensures that classroom effectiveness is considered, but it does not ensure that it is the preponderant criterion.

Supporting Research RCW 28A.405.220

## RECOMMENDATION

**Ensure evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.** 

Washington 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.

Washington 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.

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

## WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state added that provisional teachers can be nonrenewed at any point.

Figure 75		/	/	/	/	/	/
How long before a teacher							ARDS CTS
earns tenure?			/			/	N A H
	No Policy	<sup>1</sup> Y <sub>ear</sub>	<sup>2</sup> Y <sub>ears</sub>	<sup>3</sup> years	4 YEARS	5 YEARS	STATE ONLY A WARES ANNUAL CONTRACTS
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Virginia				6			
WASHINGTON				7			
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							
	1	1	4	32	4	6	3

1. Idaho limits teacher contract terms to one year.

- 2. A teacher can receive up to a 4-year contract if deemed proficient on evaluation.
- 3. 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.
- 5. 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.

## T EXAMPLES 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.

Figure 76	PREPONDER OF STUDENT	~/	/
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California			
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Delaware			
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lowa			
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Michigan			
Minnesota			
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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			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
		•	21
	11	9	31

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.

# Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

## Goal E – Licensure Advancement

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

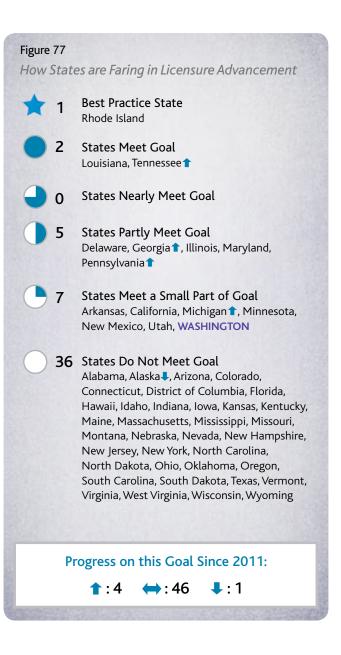
## **Goal Components**

(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: Washington



⊖ Progress Since 2011

## ANALYSIS

In Washington, to advance from a Residency Certificate to a Professional Certificate, teachers are required to successfully obtain a passing score on the pro teach portfolio and have completed at least two full years of service. Those holding National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS) Certificates meet this requirement.

According to the state, to meet a passing score on the Pro Teach Portfolio, which is the main requirement to obtain a Professional Certificate, "teachers must demonstrate the required knowledge and skills that demonstrate a positive impact on student learning."

Washington does not include evidence of effectiveness as a factor in the renewal of a professional license. Washington teachers must renew their licenses every five years by completing one of the following: 150 clock hours of approved professional development, 10 semester hours from an accredited institution of higher learning, a valid certificate from the National Board of Professional Teaching Standards or a professional growth plan.

Supporting Research WAC 181-79A-206 and WAC 181-79A-251 http://www.k12.wa.us/certification/teacher/ProCert.aspx http://www.waproteach.org/overview/index.html

### RECOMMENDATION

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

Washington 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. While Washington's requirement of evidence that teaching has had a positive impact on student growth as a part of teacher licensing decisions may be a step in the right direction, there is no indication that this must include objective evidence of student learning.

Discontinue licensure requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, Washington's general, nonspecific professional development clock hour requirements for license renewal merely call for teachers to complete a certain amount of seat time. These requirements do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.

### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington noted that beginning in 2014, renewal of the professional certificate will require completion of a professional growth plan that must include indicators of classroom effectiveness and student learning improvement.

## LAST WORD

While it is commendable that the state is attempting to connect teacher performance to licensure renewal and advancement, the professional growth activities of the evaluation system do not ensure that student learning is a factor in determining teacher effectiveness. As noted in Goal 3-B, Washington's policy requiring student learning to be a substantial factor in just three of the eight criteria results in an insignificant overall impact of instructional effectiveness on the evaluation score. Further, statutory language indicates that this is an option but not a requirement for license renewal, as "individuals may apply their focused evaluation professional growth activities of the evaluation system toward the professional growth plan for certificate renewal."

		,		,
Figure 78	OBJECTIVE ENDENCE OF			
Do states require teachers	ć	some objective evidence	Consideration Silven to teacher Perform Silven to classes mances to	Performance not considered
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conferring professional	VEN	2bjec tered	sidere er pe	mefi ance
licensure?	BEC	ome, onsic	Efform freach Con	100m
	0 5	Some objective is considered	े व <i>-</i> हु	- d
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	-			
	6	4	9	32

1. Evidence of effectiveness is required for license renewal but not for conferring of professional license.

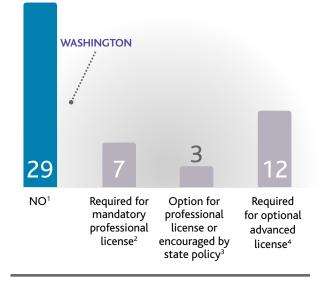
2. Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.

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

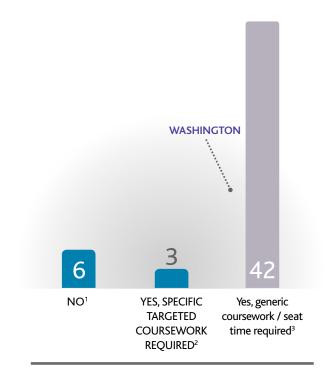
Do states require teachers to earn advanced degrees before conferring professional licensure?

## Figure 80

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

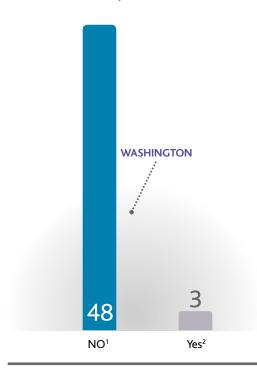


- Strong Practice: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, 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



- 1. 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 Carolina<sup>4</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyorning
- 4. Some required coursework is targeted.

Do states award lifetime licenses?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut<sup>3</sup>, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 2. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia
- 3. Although teachers in Connecticut must renew their licenses every five years, there are no requirements for renewal.

## **T** EXAMPLE 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.

# Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

# 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.)

- 1. 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

## Figure 82



## 3-F Analysis: Washington



⊖ Progress Since 2011

## ANALYSIS

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

Washington 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. Washington 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.

Washington does report on the percentage of teachers on emergency credentials, the average years of teaching experience and the percentage of highly qualified teachers. Commendably, these data are reported for each school, rather than aggregated by district. The state is also commended for comparing the percentage of highly qualified teachers at high- and low-poverty schools.

### Supporting Research

Washington State School Report Card 2011-2012 http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/

## RECOMMENDATION

## Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

Washington 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. Washington 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.

## Publish other data that facilitate comparisons across schools.

Washington should collect and report other school-level data that reflect the stability of a school's faculty, including the rates of teacher absenteeism and turnover.

### Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

As Washington 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.

## WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington had no comment on this goal.

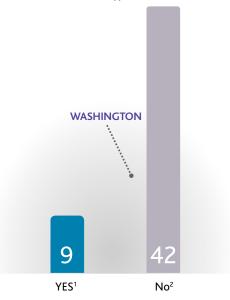
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## T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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

## Figure 84

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

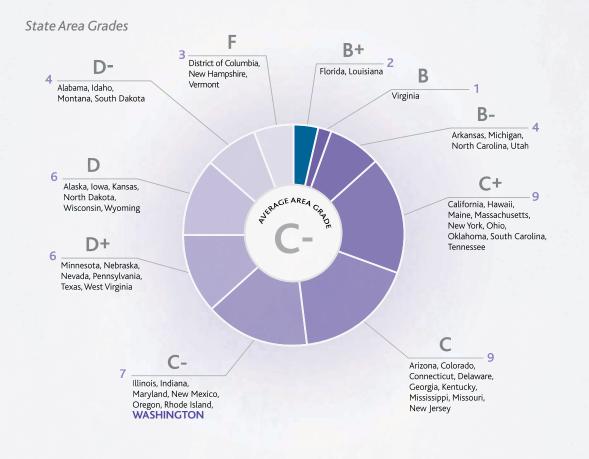


- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas<sup>3</sup>, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts<sup>4</sup>, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida<sup>5</sup>, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah<sup>5</sup>, 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-B: Professional Development
- 4-C: Pay Scales

- 4-D: Compensation for Prior Work Experience
- 4-E: Differential Pay
- 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.)

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

## Background

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

## Figure 85

How States are Faring in Induction **Best Practice State** 1 South Carolina 10 States Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii 1, Illinois 1, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia 1 15 States Nearly Meet Goal California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota<sup>1</sup>, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Utah 11 States Partly Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, Kansas, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, WASHINGTON, West Virginia, Wisconsin States Meet a Small Part of Goal Florida, Idaho, Montana 1, Texas 10 States Do Not Meet Goal District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: •:45 ↓:1 1:5

## 4-A Analysis: Washington



Progress Since 2011

## ANALYSIS

Washington provides a mentoring program for some of its new teachers. Although not required, local districts may apply for Beginning Educator Support Team (BEST) grants. For the 2011-2012 school year, Washington awarded grants to individual districts or consortium of districts that meet specific criteria. The criteria include: paid orientation for new teachers, assignment of a qualified mentor, guidelines for mentor selection, development of a professional growth plan for each beginning teacher aligned with professional certification, release time for mentors and new teachers, teacher observation time with accomplished peers, and professional-development opportunities for mentors and new educators.

#### **Supporting Research**

Beginning Educator Support Team http://www.k12.wa.us/BEST/default.aspx House Bill 1087 Sec 513 (16) (2011 Session)

#### RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that a high-quality mentoring experience is available to all new teachers, especially those in low-performing schools.

Washington should ensure that all new teachers—and especially any teacher in a low-performing school—receive mentoring support, especially in the first critical weeks of school.

#### Set specific parameters.

To ensure that all teachers receive high-quality mentoring, the state should specify how long the program lasts for a new teacher, who selects the mentors and a method of performance evaluation.

Require induction strategies that can be successfully implemented, even in poorly managed schools.

To ensure that the experience is meaningful, Washington should make certain that induction includes strategies such as intensive mentoring, seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area and a reduced teaching load and/or frequent release time to observe other teachers.

## WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington indicated that in 2013-2014, BEST will "give priority to school districts with low-performing schools identified under RCW 28A.657.020 as being challenged schools in need of improvement." The state indicated that BEST funding in 2013-2014 will continue to support teachers in their first three years of teaching. The grant application clearly spells out that expectation. The state pointed out that Washington's induction standards specify mentor qualifications and performance standards.

#### **Supporting Research**

ESSB 5946, effective 9/28/13

http://www.k12.wa.us/BEST/

http://cstp-wa.org/resource/effective-support-new-teachers-washington-state-standards-beginning-teacher-induction

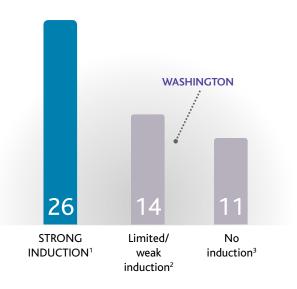
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### T EXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE

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

#### Figure 87

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



 Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia

2. Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin

3. District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming

# Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

## Goal B – Professional Development

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

#### **Goal Components**

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

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

#### Background

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

#### Figure 88

*How States are Faring in Professional Development* 

Best Practice States 2 Louisiana, North Carolina 14 States Meet Goal Arizona<sup>1</sup>, Arkansas, Colorado<sup>1</sup>, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine<sup>1</sup>, Michigan, Mississippi<sup>1</sup>, New Jersey<sup>1</sup>, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia<sup>1</sup>, West Virginia<sup>1</sup> States Nearly Meet Goal Illinois, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Utah 13 States Partly Meet Goal Georgia, Hawaii 1, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, WASHINGTON, Wyoming 7 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alaska, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania<sup>1</sup>, South Dakota<sup>1</sup> 11 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin Progress on this Goal Since 2011: 1:11 👄 : 39 ↓:1

### 4-B Analysis: Washington



Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

Washington requires that teachers be given written feedback following each observation conducted for the purpose of evaluation. The state does not have policy that connects professional development to teachers' evaluations. Washington does require the development of improvement plans for teachers rated basic or unsatisfactory.

Supporting Research RCW 28A.405.100 WAC 392-191A-050

#### RECOMMENDATION

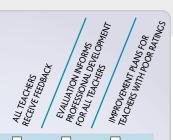
#### Ensure that professional development is aligned with findings from teachers' evaluations.

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. Washington should ensure that districts utilize teacher evaluation results in determining professional development needs and activities.

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington stated that each teacher conducts a self-assessment each year and sets professional goals.

Do states ensure that evaluations are used to help teachers improve?



### T EXAMPLES 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.

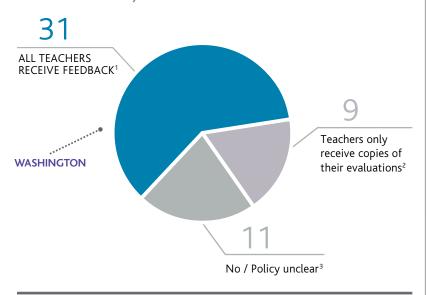
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1. Improvement plans are required for tenured teachers only.

2. Improvement plans are required only for teachers teaching for four years or more.

 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.

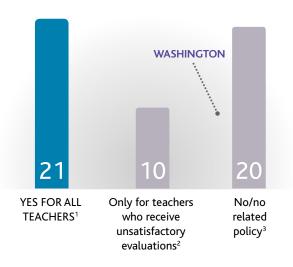
Do teachers receive feedback on their evaluations?



- 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
- Alabama, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin<sup>4</sup>
- Wisconsin's educator effectiveness system requires that teachers receive feedback, but it is still in the pilot stages. Full implementation will not begin until 2014-15.

#### Figure 91

*Do states require that teacher evaluations inform professional development?* 



- Strong Practice: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 2. Alaska, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas
- Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin<sup>4</sup>
- 4. 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.
- The state should discourage districts from tying additional compensation to advanced degrees. The state should eliminate salary schedules that establish higher minimum salaries or other requirements to pay more to teachers with advanced degrees.
- 3. The state should discourage salary schedules that imply that teachers with the most experience are the most effective. The state should eliminate salary schedules that require that the highest steps on the pay scale be determined solely be seniority.

#### Background

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

#### Figure 92



### 4-C Analysis: Washington

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

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

#### Supporting Research

Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 28A.400.200; 28A.405.200 Washington Salary Allocation Schedule http://www.k12.wa.us/safs/pub/per/salallocschedule.pdf

#### RECOMMENDATION

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

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

#### Discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees.

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

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

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

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington had no comment on this goal.

### **T** 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.

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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.

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1. For advanced degrees earned after April 2014.

- 2. Rhode Island requires local district salary schedules to include teacher "training".
- 3. Texas has a minimum salary schedule based on years of experience. Compensation for advanced degrees is left to district discretion.
- 4. Beginning in 2015-2016.

# Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

## > Goal D – Compensation for Prior Work Experience

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

#### **Goal Component**

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

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

#### Background

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

### Figure 95



## 4-D Analysis: Washington



Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

In Washington, local districts are encouraged to compensate teachers for related prior subject-area work experience. For career and technical education business and industry route teachers, the state recognizes industry work and experience up to six years in determining the school district salary allocation.

Supporting Research Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 392-121-264(1)(e)

#### RECOMMENDATION

Expand policy to encourage local districts to compensate all new teachers with relevant prior work experience.

Washington should not limit this policy to career and technical education business and industry route teachers. Such compensation would be attractive to career changers in other fields, such as in the STEM subjects.

WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Washington had no comment on this goal.

### T 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

2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii<sup>2</sup>, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

3. Hawaii's compensation is limited to prior military experience.

# Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

## Goal E – Differential Pay

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

#### **Goal Components**

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

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

#### Background

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

#### Figure 97

How States are Faring in Differential Pay

Georgia **11 States Meet Goal** Arkansas, California, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia

2 States Nearly Meet Goal Maryland, WASHINGTON



8 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Illinois, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont

**19** States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, West Virginia

#### Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

**1**:3 ↔:46 ↓:2

### 4-E Analysis: Washington

State Nearly Meets Goal ( Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

Washington offers incentives to teach certain subjects. The state offers scholarships or loan repayments and gives priority to candidates seeking certification in math, science, technology or special education. The Washington Educator Retooling program was reestablished in 2012-2013, funding about 95 scholarships of up to \$3,000 a year for two years for existing teachers as an incentive for teaching in subject-shortage areas.

Washington also supports differential pay for those teaching in high-need schools. Teachers who are National Board Certified are eligible for an additional \$5,000 annual bonus if they teach at a high-poverty school with students participating in the free or reduced lunch program at 70 percent for elementary schools, 60 percent for middle schools and 50 percent for high schools.

Supporting Research Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 250-65-110; 392-140-973(3) Educator Retooling Program http://www.pesb.wa.gov/pesb-programs/scholarships/retooling National Board Certified Teachers http://www.k12.wa.us/certification/nbpts/TeacherBonus.aspx

#### RECOMMENDATION

#### Expand differential pay initiatives for teachers in subject-shortage areas.

Although the state's loan forgiveness program is a desirable recruitment and retention tool for teachers early in their careers, Washington should expand its program to include those who are already part of the teaching pool, as it previously had with the Educator Retooling program. A salary differential is an attractive incentive for every teacher, not just those with education debt.

WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Washington had no comment on this goal.

Figure 98		HIGH NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	. /
Do states provide				AREAS	/
in a subline a back a solution		1 5		1 5	
high-need schools	JAL 1	(enes	TIAL	enes	*
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or shortage subject	UIFFERENTIAL	an f	DIFFERENTIAL PAY	an f	lo su
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Virginia					
WASHINGTON					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
		-	4-		20
	22	7	15	11	20

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

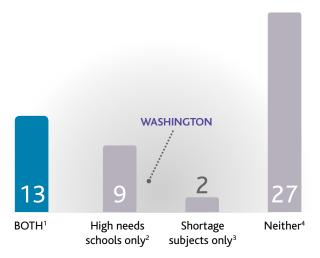
2. South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in high-need schools.

### **EXAMPLE 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?



 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

<sup>4.</sup> Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia

# Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

## **>** Goal F – Performance Pay

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

#### **Goal Components**

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

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

#### Background

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

#### Figure 100

How States are Faring in Performance Pay **Best Practice States** 2 Florida. Indiana **16** States Meet Goal Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii1, Louisiana<sup>1</sup>, Maine<sup>1</sup>, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi<sup>1</sup>, New York<sup>1</sup>, Ohio<sup>1</sup>, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah State Nearly Meets Goal California 5 States Partly Meet Goal Kentucky, Missouri, Nevada, Oregon, Virginia State Meets a Small Part of Goal Nebraska 26 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho4, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, WASHINGTON, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: **→**:42 4:3 1:6

### 4-F Analysis: Washington

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

Washington does not support performance pay. The state does not have any policies in place that offer teachers additional compensation based on evidence of effectiveness.

#### RECOMMENDATION

#### Support a performance pay plan that recognizes teachers for their effectiveness.

Whether it implements the plan at the state or local level, Washington should ensure that performance pay structures thoughtfully measure classroom performance and connect student achievement to teacher effectiveness. The plan must be developed with careful consideration of available data and subsequent issues of fairness.

#### Consider piloting performance pay in a select number of school districts.

This would provide an opportunity to discover and correct any limitations in available data or methodology before implementing the plan on a wider scale.

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington noted that since 1996, the state has offered a significant stipend to teachers who achieve advanced certification through the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. Currently, 10.8 percent of Washington's classroom teachers receive a \$5,090 annual stipend for being a National Board Certified Teacher (NBCT) and continuing to teach in a K-12 public assignment. As stated in Goal 4-E, Washington provides an additional \$5,000 for NBCTs who teach in a challenging school.

#### Supporting Research

http://www.k12.wa.us/certification/nbpts/TeacherBonus.aspx

Figure 101	PERFORMANCE FACTORED	PERFORMANCE BONUSES	52	State supported performance	mce
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North Carolina					
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Wyoming					
wyonning					
	6	2	8	9	26

### **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.

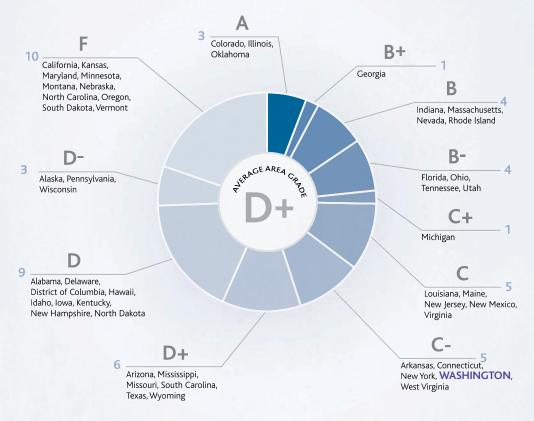
2. Nevada's initiative does not go into effect until 2015-2016.

# 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.)

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

#### Background

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

Figure 102 How States are Faring in Licensure Loopholes **Best Practice States** 4 Colorado, Illinois, Mississippi, New Jersey 3 States Meet Goal Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina 14 States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa 1, Kentucky, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Utah, West Virginia 2 States Partly Meet Goal New York, Wyoming States Meet a Small Part of Goal 2 Michigan, Vermont 26 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, WASHINGTON, Wisconsin Progress on this Goal Since 2011: 1:1 👄 : 50 4:0

### 5-A Analysis: Washington

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

Washington allows teachers who have not met licensure requirements to teach under two limited teaching certificates. The first is a conditional teacher certificate that allows local districts to hire an individual with expertise in the area if a certified teacher in a specific endorsement area is not available. The teacher must enroll in professional development coursework to enhance competencies, and the certificate is valid for up to two years. The second allows districts to hire individuals to teach under an emergency certificate if a certificated teacher is unavailable. To qualify for an emergency certificate, an individual must have substantially completed a preparation program but has not yet qualified for the residency certificate. The emergency certificate is valid for one year.

#### **Supporting Research**

Certification Requirements http://www.k12.wa.us/certification/Teacher/Limited.aspx

#### 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. Washington 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.

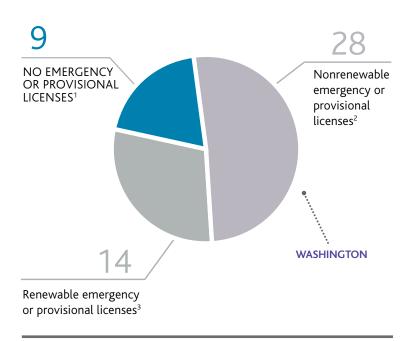
There might be limited and exceptional circumstances under which conditional or emergency licenses need to be granted. In these instances, it is reasonable for a state to give teachers up to one year to pass required licensing tests. Washington's current policy puts students at risk by allowing teachers to teach on a conditional certificate for two years without passing required licensing tests.

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Washington recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 103		/	/	/	ত
How long can new teachers practice without passing licensing tests?	NO DEFERRAL	Up to <sub>1</sub> year	Up to 2 Jeans	Jears or more for ungers	905
	< /	, 3 <sup>,</sup> ,		ω.	
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Alaska					
Arizona Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
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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					
	7	14	8	22	



Do states still award emergency licenses?



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

# Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

### Goal B – Dismissal for Poor Performance

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

#### **Goal Components**

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

- The state should articulate that teachers may be dismissed for ineffective classroom performance. Any teacher that receives two consecutive ineffective evaluations or two such ratings within five years should be formally eligible for dismissal, regardless of tenure status.
- 2. 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



### 5-B Analysis: Washington

State Partly Meets Goal 🛛 🏠 Progress Since 2011

#### ANALYSIS

Washington does make teacher ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal. Districts can begin discharge proceedings when a nonprobationary teacher "receives a comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating below level 2 for two consecutive years." However, the state does not distinguish the due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance from those facing other charges commonly associated with license revocation, such as a felony and/or morality violations. The process is the same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which the state articulates vaguely as "probable cause."

Tenured teachers who are terminated have multiple opportunities to appeal. After receiving written notice of dismissal, the teacher may request a hearing. Within 15 days a hearing officer is appointed who schedules a prehearing conference within five days. The hearing must begin within 10 days following the prehearing conference, and a decision is rendered no more than 10 days after its conclusion. The teacher may then file an additional appeal with the superior court within 30 days. The state does not articulate a time frame for this hearing, only requiring that it occur "expeditiously." This decision may also be appealed to the appellate court.

#### Supporting Research

Revised Code of Washington 28A.405.100; 300; 310; 320;330; 340;350; 360 http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=28A.405.100

#### RECOMMENDATION

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

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

Distinguish 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. Washington should ensure that appeals related to classroom effectiveness are decided only by those with educational expertise.

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

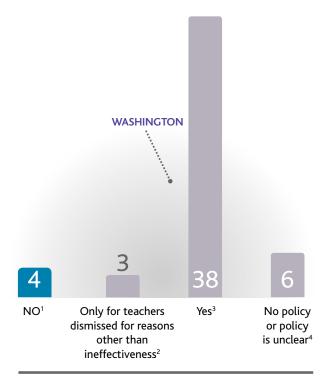
Figure 106	ANDORE FAILO	Sucr Sucr
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for dismissal?	Pur Cur	<del>,</del> 7
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Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
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South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
WASHINGTON		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	29	22

### **T** 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.

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.

Do states allow multiple appeals of teacher dismissals?



1. Strong Practice: Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Wisconsin

- 2. Teachers in these states revert to probationary status following ineffective evaluation ratings, meaning that they no longer have the due process right to multiple appeals: Colorado, Indiana, Tennessee
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 4. District of Columbia, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada<sup>5</sup>, Utah, Vermont
- 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

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

#### Figure 108



### 5-C Analysis: Washington

State Nearly Meets Goal 
Progress Since 2011

#### **ANALYSIS**

Beginning with the 2015-2016 school year, Washington will require that evaluation results are one of multiple factors to be used in determining which teachers are laid off during a reduction in force. Districts can decide which factors are used and how they are used, with the stipulation that evaluation results are one of the factors.

Supporting Research RCW 28A.405.100 8(a)

#### RECOMMENDATION

Require that districts consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.

Washington can still leave districts flexibility in determining the factors used to guide layoffs, while making sure that teacher performance is weighted more heavily than seniority.

#### WASHINGTON RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Washington recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) must develop a report to the legislature and the governor, due by December 1, 2013, of best practices and recommendations regarding how teacher and principal evaluations and other appropriate elements shall inform school district human resource and personnel practices. The state further noted that the OSPI is convening educator forums in the fall of 2013 to inform this report, and the legislature will consider possible policy changes during its 2014 session.

Do states prevent districts from basing layoffs solely on "last in, first out"?

#### J THE ONLY FACTOR BE PERFORMANCE MUST Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware $\square$ District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii $\square$ $\square$ Idaho $\square$ Illinois Indiana lowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota $\square$ Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico $\square$ $\square$ New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina $\square$ South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia WASHINGTON West Virginia

18

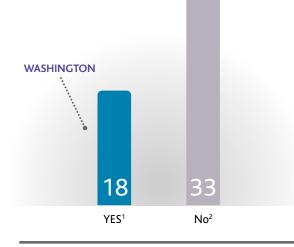
22

Wisconsin

Wyoming

#### Figure 109

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



1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts<sup>3</sup>, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio<sup>3</sup>, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington

2. 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

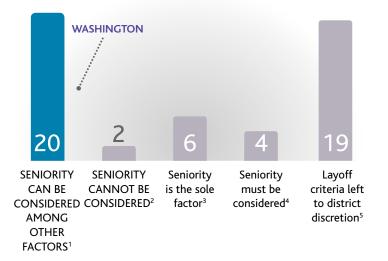
3. Tenure is considered first.

### T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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

#### Figure 111

*Do states prevent districts from overemphasizing seniority in layoff decisions?* 



 Strong Practice: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts<sup>6</sup>, Michigan, Missouri<sup>6</sup>, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio<sup>6</sup>, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington

2. Strong Practice: Louisiana, Utah

3. Hawaii, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin<sup>7</sup>

- 4. California, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon
- 5. Alabama, Alaska<sup>6</sup>, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska<sup>6</sup>, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming
- 6. Nontenured teachers are laid off first.
- 7. Only for counties with populations of 500,000 or more and for teachers hired before 1995.

## Goals and Keywords

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

# Goals and Keywords

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

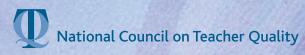
## Goals and Keywords

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

## Teacher Policy Priorities for Washington

	AREA 1: Delivering Well Prepared Teachers	
	Require that the test used by teacher preparation programs to screen candidates prior to admission is normed to the general college-bound population, and limit acceptance to those candidates demonstrating academic ability in the top 50th percentile.	Goal 1-A
	Adopt an elementary content test with independently scored subject-matter subtests in each of the core areas.	Goal 1-B
	Require all elementary teacher candidates to pass a rigorous stand-alone science of reading test.	Goal 1-C
	Adopt a rigorous stand-alone math test for all elementary teacher candidates.	Goal 1-D
	Eliminate the generalist K-8 license, and ensure that all middle school teacher candidates pass a content test in every core area they are licensed to teach.	Goal 1-E
	Require subject-matter testing for all secondary teacher candidates. Specifically require secondary science and social studies teacher candidates to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.	Goal 1-F Goal 1-C
	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.	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
3		
	AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool	
	Establish guidelines for alternate route programs that require efficient preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers.	Goal 2-B
	AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	
	Require evidence of student learning to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.	Goal 3-B
	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	
Require effective induction for all new teachers, including mentoring of sufficient frequency and duration.	Goal 4-A
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
Give districts control of teachers' pay structure and scales, but discourage districts from basing teacher pay scales primarily on advanced degrees and seniority.	Goal 4-C
Support performance pay to recognize teachers for their effectiveness.	Goal 4-F
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AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	
Ensure that all teachers pass required subject-matter licensing tests before they enter the classroom.	Goal 5-A



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