# Alabama

Are New Teachers Being Prepared for College- and Career-Readiness Standards?

# 2014 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

National Council on Teacher Quality

#### 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. Although this year's edition did not require the extensive review that comprehensive editions require, we still wanted to make sure that we captured all relevant policy changes and that states' perspectives were represented. Every state formally received a draft of the policy updates we identified in June 2014 as well as a draft of analyses and recommendations for the new indicators related to college- and career-readiness standards 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, explain their differing points of view and often acknowledge the imperfections of their teacher policies are important steps in moving forward.

#### **FUNDERS**

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**D** National Council on Teacher Quality

### Teacher Preparation Policy Priorities for Alabama

# Prepare all teachers to meet the instructional shifts of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

- Strengthen preparation requirements to ensure teacher candidates have the ability to address the use of informational texts as well as incorporate complex informational texts into classroom instruction.
   *Priority for elementary, middle, secondary and special education teacher preparation.*
- Through testing frameworks or teacher standards, include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.
   Priority for elementary, middle, secondary and special education teacher preparation.
- Ensure teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading. *Priority for elementary, middle, secondary and special education teacher preparation.*

#### Additional priorities for elementary teacher preparation:

- Require early childhood education teachers who teach at the elementary level to pass a content test with separate passing scores for each of the core subject areas.
- Require a content specialization in an academic subject area.

#### Additional priorities for secondary teacher preparation:

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

#### Additional priorities for special education teacher preparation:

- Require all elementary special education teacher candidates to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
- Ensure secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge for the grades and subjects they teach.

#### Raise admission requirements:

Limit admission to teacher preparation programs to candidates in the top half of the college-going population, measured by a test normed to the general college-bound population or minimum GPA.

#### Hold preparation programs accountable:

- Collect performance data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.
- Establish minimum standards of performance for accountability purposes for all licensure pathways.
- Publicly report performance data.

### Teacher Preparation in Alabama

The 2014 *State Teacher Policy Yearbook* keeps the spotlight on the critical issue of teacher preparation. In addition to updating the full set of teacher preparation policies reviewed in last year's comprehensive edition, the 2014 *Yearbook* casts a critical eye on whether states have established requirements for teacher preparation and licensure that help to ensure that teachers are ready for the increased demands of states' college- and career-readiness standards for K-12 students.

Current Status of Alabama Teacher Prep Policy

B- 2014 Teacher Prep Grade

Prior Grades: <b>B</b> 2013 <b>B</b> -2012 <b>C</b> 2011						
Yearbook Goal	Торіс	2014 Score	2013 Score			
1-A	Admission into Preparation Programs	٠	٠			
1-B	Elementary Teacher Preparation	•	4			
1-C	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction		•			
1-D	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	•	•			
1-Е	Middle School Teacher Preparation		•			
1-F	Secondary Teacher Preparation	•	•			
1-G	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$			
1-H	Special Education Teacher Preparation	•	•			
1-1	Assessing Professional Knowledge					
1-J	Student Teaching					
1-К	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability		4			
Does Not Meet Meets Only a Small Part Partially Meets Nearly Meets Fully Meets						

### 2014 Teacher Prep Policy Update for Alabama

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

#### Elementary Teacher Preparation

Elementary teacher candidates are now required to pass the revised Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5001) test. www.ets.org

### Alabama Response to Policy Update

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

As included in the 2013 *State Teacher Policy Yearbook*, Alabama noted that as of September 1, 2013, candidates must pass the basic skills assessments, as well as the Principles of Learning and Teaching test for grades K-6 or 7-12. Elementary teacher candidates must earn a passing score on each of the four subtests of the Elementary Education Multiple Subjects Test.

#### Figure A

igure / t		/		1
Delivering well-				
prepared teachers	2014 GRADE	2013 GRADE	2012 GRADE	2011 GRADE
ALABAMA	B-	В	B-	С
Alaska	F	F	F	F
Arizona	D	D-	D-	D-
Arkansas	C+	C+	С	С
California	D+	D+	D	D
Colorado	D-	D-	D	D-
Connecticut	B-	B-	C+	C-
Delaware	B-	C+	D-	D-
District of Columbia	C-	D+	D	D
Florida	B+	B+	B-	B-
Georgia	C+	C+	С	С
Hawaii	D-	F	D	D
Idaho	D+	D+	D	D
Illinois	D+	D+	D	D
Indiana	B+	B+	B-	C+
lowa	D+	D+	D	D
Kansas	D+	D+	D+	D+
Kentucky	B-	B-	C+	C-
Louisiana	С	C-	С	С
Maine	D+	D+	D+	D
Maryland	D+	D+	D+	D+
Massachusetts	B-	B-	C+	C+
Michigan	D+	D	D+	D+
Minnesota	C+	C+	C+	C
Mississippi	С	C-	С	С
Missouri	B-	C-	D+	D+
Montana	F	F	F	F
Nebraska	D-	F	D-	D-
Nevada	D-	D-	D-	D-
New Hampshire	C-	C-	C-	D
New Jersey	B-	B-	C-	D+
New Mexico	D+	D	D+	D+
New York	B	B-	C-	D+
North Carolina	C+	C+	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D	D	D
Ohio	C	C	C-	D+
Oklahoma	C	C	C	C
Oregon	D+	D	D-	D-
Pennsylvania	C	C	C	C
Rhode Island	B+	B+	C	D+
South Carolina	C+	C	C-	C-
South Dakota	D	D-	D	D
Tennessee	B-	B-	B-	B-
Texas	B	B	C+	C+
Utah	C-	D+	D	D
Vermont	C	C	C-	D+
Virginia	B-	C+	C-	C-
Washington	D+	D+	D+	D+
West Virginia	C+	C+	C-	C-
Wisconsin	C	C-	D+	D
Wyoming	D-	F	F	F
		C-	D+	D
Average State Grade	C	C-	D+	U

#### Figure B

Delivering well- prepared teachers	2014
	GRADE
Florida	B+
Indiana	B+
Rhode Island	B+
New York	В
Texas	В
ALABAMA	B-
Connecticut	B-
Delaware	B-
Kentucky	B-
Massachusetts	B-
Missouri	B-
New Jersey	B-
Tennessee	B-
Virginia	B-
Arkansas	C+
Georgia	C+
Minnesota	C+
North Carolina	C+
South Carolina	C+
West Virginia	C+
Louisiana	С
Mississippi	С
Ohio	С
Oklahoma	C
Pennsylvania	C
Vermont	C
Wisconsin	C
District of Columbia	C-
New Hampshire	C-
Utah	C-
California	D+
Idaho	D+
Illinois	D+
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Kansas	D+
Maine	D+
Maryland	D+
Michigan	D+
New Mexico	D+
Oregon	D+
Washington	D+
Arizona	D
North Dakota	D
South Dakota	D
Colorado	D-
Hawaii	D-
Nebraska	D-
Nevada	D-
Wyoming	D-
Alaska	F
Montana	F
Average State Grade	С

# **Elementary Teacher Preparation**

#### **Key Components**

### (The factors considered in determining the states' ratings for this topic.)

- The state should ensure that all elementary teachers are sufficiently prepared for the ways that college- and career-readiness standards affect instruction of all subject areas. Specifically,
  - A. The state should require that all new elementary teachers are prepared to incorporate complex texts and academic language into instruction.
  - B. The state should ensure that all new elementary teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.
  - C. The state should ensure that all new elementary teachers of English language arts are prepared to support struggling readers.
- 2. 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.
- 3. The state should ensure that all elementary teacher candidates, including those who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license, possess sufficient content knowledge in all core subjects, including mathematics.
- 4. 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 45 credit hours to ensure appropriate depth in the core subject areas of English, mathematics, science, social studies and fine arts.
- 5. 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.



### PREPARING ELEMENTARY TEACHERS FOR COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READINESS STANDARDS

The new demands of college- and career-readiness standards for students heighten the need for elementary teachers to have a strong content background in all of the subject matter taught in the elementary grades. Alabama, like most states, has adopted such standards and must ensure that its preparation and licensure requirements for new teachers address this need.

Currently, Alabama offers an elementary license to teach K-6 and an early childhood education license for grades PreK-3. Key licensing requirements for elementary school teachers in Alabama include:

### ALABAMA ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT State requires passing a content test in each of the

four core subjects.

State requires adequate test on the science of reading.

State requires academic content specialization.

X No

Yes

State has adequate/appropriate requirements for teachers who teach elementary grades on an early childhood license.

In addition to the strong content background called for by college- and career-readiness standards, teacher candidates must also be prepared for the key instructional shifts that differentiate these standards from their predecessors. Beginning September 2015, elementary teachers in Alabama will be required to pass the revised Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5001) test. The reading and language arts subtest includes some of the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with these standards. However, although the framework now addresses complex texts, it does so only in the context of measuring text complexity and does not address how to also incorporate increasingly complex texts into instruction.

Early childhood education candidates are required to pass the Praxis II Early Childhood: Content Knowledge (5022) test, which makes no mention of informational texts.

All teachers of elementary grades are required to pass the Praxis II Teaching Reading test, but its framework includes only a vague reference to "recognizing the differences in kinds of texts and their various uses."

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Ensure that elementary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students.

#### Monitor teacher preparation programs.

Alabama's adoption of the new Multiple Subjects test is a step in the right direction. However, neither the Multiple Subjects framework nor the framework for the state's early childhood test adequately captures all of the major instructional shifts of college- and career-readiness standards. Alabama is therefore encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all candidates who teach the elementary grades have the ability to address the use of informational texts as well as incorporate complex informational texts into classroom instruction.

## Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that elementary students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Alabama should also—either through testing frameworks or teacher standards—include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

#### Support struggling readers.

Alabama should articulate more specific requirements ensuring that elementary teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling. The early elementary grades are an especially important time to address reading deficiencies before students fall behind. Although Alabama's early childhood and elementary teacher standards do not specifically address the use of informational texts, they do articulate that teachers must have the "ability to integrate reading instruction into all content areas that one teaches."

While Alabama's elementary content test does not address struggling readers, its early childhood test vaguely addresses the topic by requiring teachers to know the "major indicators of common reading difficulties (e.g., delays in learning to read, dyslexia, comprehension difficulties)." The Teaching Reading assessment also indirectly addresses struggling readers by requiring that a teacher "understands a variety of strategies to differentiate instruction" and "uses assessment data to inform instruction."

Alabama's teacher standards require "knowledge of assessment tools to monitor the acquisition of reading strategies, to improve reading instruction, and to identify students who require additional instruction."

#### Supporting Research

Praxis Test Requirement www.ets.org Alabama Administrative Code 290-3-3-.02, -.06

#### ALABAMA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Alabama noted that its Quality Teacher Standards are applicable to all teaching fields. With regard to reading, all candidates in all programs—prior to program completion—are required to demonstrate the following:

- Knowledge of strategies associated with accelerated, highly specialized, explicit instruction in phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension that significantly expands and increases students' pace of learning and competence in reading, writing, speaking and listening
- Knowledge of assessment tools to monitor the acquisition of reading strategies, to improve reading instruction and to identify students who require additional instruction
- Ability to integrate reading instruction into all content areas that one teaches
- Ability to stimulate interest in and foster appreciation for the written word, promote reading growth, and increase the motivation of students to read widely and independently for information and pleasure.

#### Supporting Research

Alabama Administrative Code 290-3-3-.03

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

#### Ensure that early childhood education teachers are adequately prepared to teach at the elementary level.

Alabama should require all early childhood teacher candidates who teach the elementary grades to pass a content test with separate passing scores for each of the core subject areas, including reading/ language arts, mathematics, science and social studies. Although requiring content testing for early childhood education teacher candidates is a sound requirement, Alabama should strengthen its policy and require separate, meaningful passing scores for each area on the test.

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

In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement would ensure that prospective teachers in Alabama take higher-level academic coursework. 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.

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

Alabama should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish comprehensive coursework requirements for elementary teacher candidates that align with college- and career-readiness standards to ensure that candidates will complete coursework relevant to the common topics in elementary grades. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 45 credit hours in the core subject areas of English, mathematics, science, social studies and fine arts.

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#### SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY TEACHER **PREP FIGURES**

Figure 1

Requirements for instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards

- Figure 2 Content test requirements
- Figure 3 Specific subject-matter requirements
- Figure 4 Science of reading requirements
- Figure 5 Math requirements
- Figure 6

Requirements for academic concentrations

- Figure 7 Requirements for early childhood teachers
- Figure 8

Teacher Prep Review findings about elementary teacher prep

Figure 2       Jostates ensure that elementary teachers know core content?       Jostates ensure that elementary teachers know core content?         ALABAMA       Image: State elementary teachers know core content?       Image: State elementary teachers know core content?         ALABAMA       Image: State elementary teachers know core content?       Image: State elementary teachers know core content?         Alaska       Image: State elementary teachers know core content?       Image: State elementary teachers know core content?         Alaska       Image: State elementary teachers know core content?       Image: State elementary teachers know core content?         Alaska       Image: State elementary teachers know core content?       Image: State elementary teachers know core content?         Colorado       Image: State elementary teachers know core content?       Image: State elementary teachers know core content?         Colorado       Image: State elementary teachers know core content?       Image: State elementary teachers know core content elementary teachers know elementary teachers know core content elementary teachers know core content elementary teachers know core content elementary e	Figure 2		SINC	.u /	*
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#### EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Both Arkansas and California ensure that elementary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of collegeand career-readiness standards for students. These states specify that elementary teacher candidates must have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts, but also to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity.

Candidates are also required to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

In addition, Indiana ensures that all candidates licensed to teach the elementary grades, including early childhood education candidates, possess the requisite knowledge of core content and of the key elements of scientifically based reading instruction before entering the classroom. Elementary and early childhood teacher candidates are required to pass a content test comprised of four independently scored subtests, including mathematics. In addition, these candidates are required to pass a comprehensive assessment that tests the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. Elementary teacher candidates in Indiana must also earn either a major or minor in an academic content area.

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.

1. Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.

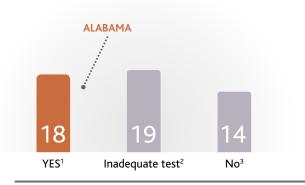
2. Massachusetts and North Carolina require a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math.

3. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.

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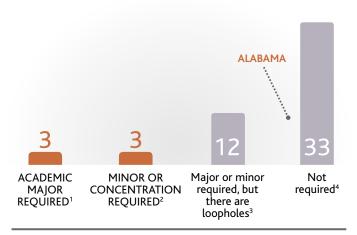
*Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?* 



- Strong Practice: Alabama, California<sup>4</sup>, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming
- 3. Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota
- California allows an exemption from the state's reading test for teachers who already have a single subject credential.
- 5. Teachers have until their second year to pass the reading test.

#### Figure 6

*Do states expect elementary teachers to complete an academic concentration?* 



1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Massachusetts, New Mexico

2. Strong Practice: Indiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma

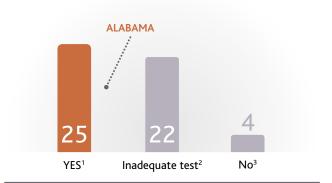
 California, Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia

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, New Hampshire<sup>5</sup>, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 5. Only K-8 teachers must complete an area of concentration in a field such as humanities, fine arts, social sciences and sciences.

#### Figure 5

*Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?* 



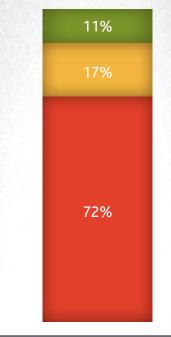
- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
-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

#### Figure 7 CONTENT TEST WITH SUBSCORES FOR EACH SUBJECT ADEQUATE SCIENCE OF READING TEST What do states require of early childhood teachers who teach elementary grades? ALABAMA Alaska<sup>1</sup> Arizona Arkansas<sup>1</sup> California<sup>1</sup> Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana lowa Kansas Kentucky<sup>1</sup> Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan<sup>1</sup> Minnesota Mississippi<sup>1</sup> Missouri Montana<sup>1</sup> Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina<sup>1</sup> North Dakota Ohio<sup>1</sup> Oklahoma Oregon<sup>1</sup> Pennsylvania<sup>1</sup> Rhode Island 2 South Carolina South Dakota $\square$ Tennessee Texas<sup>1</sup> Utah **Z** Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 6 13

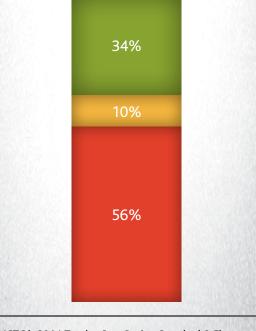
#### Figure 8

#### **TEACHER PREP REVIEW FINDINGS**

Only 11 percent of preparation programs ensure that elementary teachers are well prepared in the subjects they will teach.



Just 34 percent of preparation programs provide adequate training to elementary teachers in the science of reading instruction.



From NCTQ's 2014 *Teacher Prep Review* Standard 6: Elementary Content (n=1,166 elementary programs) and Standard 2: Early Reading (n=959 elementary and special education programs)

Figure 7

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.

Early childhood candidates may pass either multiple subjects (subscores) or content knowledge (no subscores) test.

# **Middle School Teacher Preparation**

#### **Key Components**

## (The factors considered in determining the states' ratings for this topic.)

- The state should ensure that all middle school teachers are sufficiently prepared for the ways that college- and career-readiness English language arts standards affect instruction of all subject areas. Specifically,
  - A. The state should require that all new middle school teachers are prepared to incorporate complex texts and academic language into instruction.
  - B. The state should ensure that all new middle school teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.
  - C. The state should ensure that all new middle school teachers of English language arts are prepared to support struggling readers.
- 2. The state should require that new middle school teachers pass a licensing test in every core academic area they are licensed to teach.
- The state should not permit middle school teachers to teach on a generalist license that does not differentiate between the preparation of middle school teachers and that of elementary teachers.

How well are states ensuring that middle school teachers are prepared for college- and career-readiness standards?

> Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

16

Colorado, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Dakota, Wisconsin

ALABAMA, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas

Arkansas, Indiana

#### PREPARING MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR COLLEGE-AND CAREER-READINESS STANDARDS

The middle school years are critical to students' education, but, too often, states fail to distinguish the knowledge and skills needed by middle school teachers from those needed by an elementary teacher. Middle school teachers should not only be prepared to teach grade-level content, but should also be prepared to meet the increased instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Currently, Alabama offers a middle school license to teach grades 4-8. Key licensing requirements for middle school teachers in Alabama include:

### ALABAMA MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT

State requires teachers to pass a content test for each subject they teach.

State requires middle school teachers to hold a middle grade or secondary license.

👗 No

Yes

Preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers must address more than just content knowledge; the key instructional shifts articulated in college- and career-readiness standards for students must also be incorporated. Alabama addresses some of the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with these new standards through its required assessment for middle school English teachers, the Praxis II Middle School English Language Arts (5047) test.

Alabama's other middle school content tests do not address incorporating literacy skills; however, the state's middle school teacher standards do articulate that teachers must have the "ability to integrate reading instruction into all content areas that one teaches."

Regarding struggling readers, Alabama's middle school English content test requires that a teacher "knows commonly used research-based approaches to grouping and differentiated instruction to meet specific instructional objectives in English Language Arts" and "understands commonly used research-based strategies for teaching adolescent reading."

The state's teacher standards also require "knowledge of assessment tools to monitor the acquisition of reading strategies, to improve reading instruction, and to identify students who require additional instruction."

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Ensure that middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although Alabama's English language arts content test for middle school teachers addresses informational texts, the state should strengthen its policy and ensure that teachers are able to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity.

## Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that middle school students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Alabama should also—either through testing frameworks or teacher standards—include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

#### Support struggling readers.

Alabama should articulate more specific requirements ensuring that middle school teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling. While college- and career-readiness standards will increase the need for all middle school teachers to be able to help struggling readers to comprehend grade-level material, training for English language arts teachers in particular must emphasize identification and remediation of reading deficiencies.

#### Supporting Research

Praxis Test Requirement www.ets.org Alabama Administrative Code 290-3-3-.07

#### ALABAMA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Alabama noted that its Quality Teacher Standards are applicable to all teaching fields. With regard to reading, all candidates in all programs—prior to program completion—are required to demonstrate the following:

- Knowledge of strategies associated with accelerated, highly specialized, explicit instruction in phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension that significantly expands and increases students' pace of learning and competence in reading, writing, speaking and listening
- Knowledge of assessment tools to monitor the acquisition of reading strategies, to improve reading instruction and to identify students who require additional instruction
- Ability to integrate reading instruction into all content areas that one teaches
- Ability to stimulate interest in and foster appreciation for the written word, promote reading growth and increase the motivation of students to read widely and independently for information and pleasure.

#### **Supporting Research**

Alabama Administrative Code 290-3-3-.03

		<i>b</i> .	<b>x</b>
Figure 9	USE OF INCORVAN	MCORDRATINGUTES	SUPPORTING STRUGGUNG
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0			
Wisconsin			

📕 Fully addresses instructional component 🥖 Partially addresses instructional component

Figure 9

Requirements for instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards

Figure 10

Distinctions in licenses betweeen middle and elementary teachers

Figure 11

Content test requirements

Figure 12

Teacher Prep Review findings about middle school teacher prep

Figure 10	K-8 LICENSE NOT OFFER	K-8 licence officerd	2
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California		2	
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Connecticut			
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District of Columbia			
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Georgia			
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#### **EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

Illinois ensures that middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. The state's new standards for the middle grades include the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with these standards. The standards also address the needs of struggling readers.

Illinois's requirements connecting literacy to all subject areas are particularly noteworthy. All middle school teachers must understand "the role, perspective and purpose of text in specific disciplines" and be able to perform tasks such as scaffolding reading to allow students to understand and learn from challenging text; guiding reading discussions that require students to identify key ideas and details of a text; analyze craft and structure and critically evaluate the text; and model reading strategies to improve comprehension.

In addition, 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.

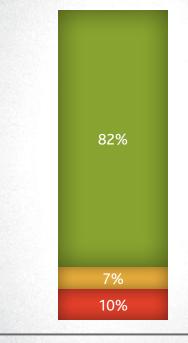
4. Oregon offers 3-8 license.

		No, test does not ten	\$ 1	
Figure 11			No. K-8 license ro-	No, testing of all subjects
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have to pass an appropriate		Sho	all c	ofal
content test in every core		s for		ting time
subject they are licensed	. /	COre tes	ele	tes, tes
<i>to teach?</i>	YES	292	25	Jot Jot
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West Virginia Wisconsin	27		  15	- - 7

#### Figure 12

#### **TEACHER PREP REVIEW FINDINGS**

82 percent of programs ensure that middle school teachers are well prepared in the subjects they will teach.



From NCTQ's 2014 Teacher Prep Review Standard 7: Middle School Content (n=375 middle school programs). State licensing test requirements are also included in evaluating this standard.

- 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 content test.
- 3. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires one single-subject test.
- 4. Illinois requires candidates to take a middle level core content test if a test is available. It is not clear that this will result in teachers passing a test in each subject and draft test frameworks are not yet available for review.
- 5. Maryland allows elementary teachers to teach in departmentalized middle schools if not less than 50 percent of the teaching assignment is within the elementary grades.
- 6. New Hampshire requires K-8 candidates to pass a middle school content test in one core area.
- 7. For nondepartmentalized classrooms, generalist in middle childhood education candidates must pass the new assessment with three subtests.
- 8. Teachers may have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.

# **Secondary Teacher Preparation**

#### **Key Components**

### (The factors considered in determining the states' ratings for this topic.)

- The state should ensure that all secondary teachers are sufficiently prepared for the ways that collegeand career-readiness English language arts standards affect instruction of all subject areas. Specifically,
  - A. The state should require that all new secondary teachers are prepared to incorporate complex texts and academic language into instruction.
  - B. The state should ensure that all new secondary teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.
  - C. The state should ensure that all new secondary teachers of English language arts are prepared to support struggling readers.
- 2. The state should require that secondary teachers pass a licensing test in every subject they are licensed to teach.
- 3. The state should require secondary general science and general social studies teachers to pass a subject-matter test of each discipline they are licensed to teach.
- 4. The state should require that secondary teachers pass a content test when adding subject-area endorsements to an existing license.

How well are states ensuring that secondary teachers are prepared for college- and career-readiness standards?



Alaska, California, Hawaii, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming

ALABAMA, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Washington, Wisconsin

Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

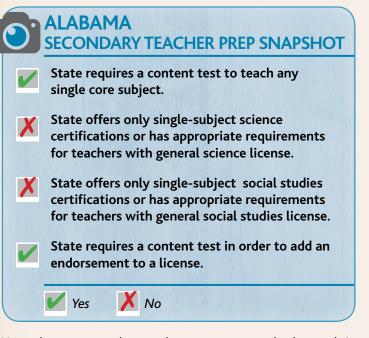
Arkansas, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee

ALABAMA NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2014 : 19

### PREPARING SECONDARY TEACHERS FOR COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READINESS STANDARDS

To be prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for their students, secondary teachers must be experts in the subject matter they teach. States should ensure that secondary teachers have sufficient content knowledge in all the subjects they are licensed to teach.

Currently, Alabama offers single-subject licenses to teach grades 6-12. Key licensing requirements for secondary school teachers in Alabama include:



Not only must secondary teachers possess strong backgrounds in content knowledge as required by college- and career-readiness standards, they must also be able to address the key instructional shifts associated with the standards. Alabama addresses some of the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with these new standards through its required assessment for English language arts teachers, the Praxis II English Language Arts: Content Knowledge (5038) test.

Secondary tests in other content areas do not address incorporating literacy skills. General secondary teacher standards do include the vague reference that teachers must have the "ability to integrate reading instruction into all content areas that one teaches."

Regarding struggling readers, Alabama's teacher standards require "knowledge of assessment tools to identify students who require additional instruction."

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Ensure that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although Alabama's required secondary English language arts content test addresses informational texts, the state should strengthen its policy and ensure that teachers are able to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity.

*Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.* 

To ensure that secondary students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Alabama should also—either through testing frameworks or teacher standards—include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

#### Support struggling readers.

Alabama should articulate more specific requirements ensuring that secondary teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling. While college- and career-readiness standards will increase the need for all secondary teachers to be able to help struggling readers to comprehend grade-level material, training for English language arts teachers in particular must emphasize identification and remediation of reading deficiencies.

#### Supporting Research

Praxis Testing Requirements www.ets.org

Alabama Administrative Code 290-3-2-.17; 290-3-3-.07, -.08, -.15, -.20

#### ALABAMA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Alabama noted that its Quality Teacher Standards are applicable to all teaching fields. With regard to reading, all candidates in all programs—prior to program completion—are required to demonstrate the following:

- Knowledge of strategies associated with accelerated, highly specialized, explicit instruction in phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension that significantly expands and increases students' pace of learning and competence in reading, writing, speaking and listening
- Knowledge of assessment tools to monitor the acquisition of reading strategies, to improve reading instruction and to identify students who require additional instruction
- Ability to integrate reading instruction into all content areas that one teaches
- Ability to stimulate interest in and foster appreciation for the written word, promote reading growth and increase the motivation of students to read widely and independently for information and pleasure.

#### Supporting Research

Alabama Administrative Code 290-3-3-.03

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

By allowing general social studies and general science certifications-and only requiring general knowledge exams for each-Alabama is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required general social studies assessment combines all topical areas (e.g., history, geography, economics), and its required general science assessment combines subject areas that include biology, chemistry and physics. Neither assessment reports 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.

Figure 13	ted ted	LEAL	SUPPORTNU SUBJECTS READERS THU SUBJECTS READERS
Are states ensuring that		E F	
new secondary teachers	A		197
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instructional shifts associat	ted 🖇	20	
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California			
Colorado			
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New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
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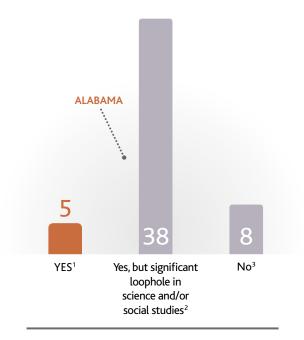
#### SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER **PREP FIGURES**

- Figure 13
  - Requirements for instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards
- Figure 14 Content test requirements
- Figure 15 Requirements for general science teachers
- Figure 16 Requirements for general social studies teachers
- Figure 17

Teacher Prep Review findings about secondary teacher prep

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component

Do secondary teachers have to pass a content test in every subject area for licensure?



1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, 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 Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina<sup>4</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin [For more on loopholes, see Figure 15 (science) and Figure 16 (social studies).]
- 3. Alaska<sup>5</sup>, Arizona<sup>6</sup>, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, Washington, Wyoming
- 4. Teachers may have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 5. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
- 6. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.

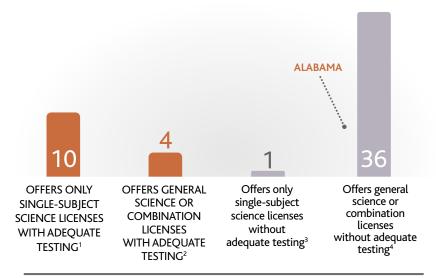
#### **EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

Arkansas has done more than other states to ensure that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. Not only does the state address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with these new standards in its educator competencies for secondary English language arts teachers, it also requires teachers to incorporate literacy skills into all content areas. For example, the secondary social studies competency to "incorporate disciplinary literacy" states that "reading competencies for literacy in history/social studies for grades 7-12 include the ability to read informational texts in history and social studies closely and critically to analyze the key ideas and details as well as craft and structure with the purpose of integrating knowledge and ideas both within and across texts." A similar competency exists for both the life science and physical science secondary certifications.

Indiana, Minnesota and Tennessee require that all secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core subject both as a condition of licensure and to add an additional field to a secondary license. Further, neither of these states offers secondary certification in general social studies or science; all teachers must be certified in a specific discipline.

Also worthy of mention is **Missouri**, which requires general social studies teachers to pass a multi-content test with six independently scored subtests. Missouri also offers a general science license that can only be used to teach general science courses. All other science teachers must be certified in a specific discipline.

Do states ensure that secondary general science teachers have adequate subject-matter knowledge?



1. Strong Practice: Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia

2. Strong Practice: Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island<sup>5</sup>, West Virginia<sup>5</sup>

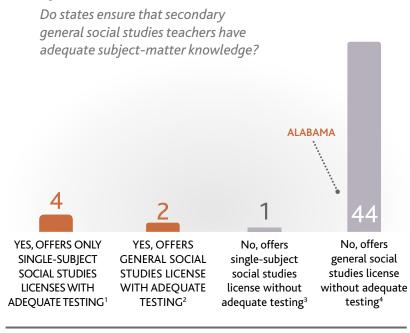
3. California

4. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona<sup>6</sup>, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia<sup>7</sup>, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

5. Teachers with the general science license may only teach general science courses.

6. Arizona limits teachers with the general science license to teaching only general science courses. However, candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.

7. Georgia's science test consists of two subtests.



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

2. Strong Practice: Minnesota<sup>5</sup>, Missouri

3. Arizona<sup>6</sup>

4. Alabama, Alaska, 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>7</sup>, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

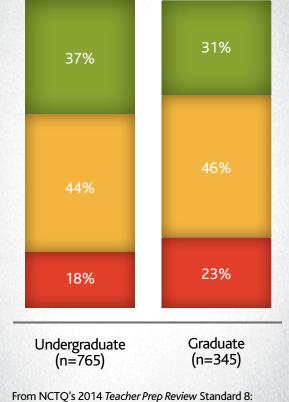
5. Minnesota's test for general social studies is divided into two individually scored subtests.

6. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.

7. Oklahoma offers combination licenses without adequate testing.

#### Figure 17 TEACHER PREP REVIEW FINDINGS

Less than 40 percent of preparation programs ensure that secondary teachers are well prepared in the subjects they will teach.



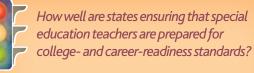
From NCTQ's 2014 Teacher Prep Review Standard 8: High School Content (n=1,110 high school programs). State licensing test requirements are also considered in evaluating this standard.

# **Special Education Teacher Preparation**

#### **Key Components**

### (The factors considered in determining the states' ratings for this topic.)

- The state should ensure that all special education teachers are sufficiently prepared for the ways that college- and career-readiness English language arts standards affect instruction of all subject areas. Specifically,
  - A. The state should ensure that all new secondary special education teachers are prepared to support struggling readers.
  - B. The state should require that all new secondary special education teachers are prepared to incorporate complex texts and academic language into instruction.
  - C. The state should ensure that all new secondary special education teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.
- 2. The state should require that new elementary special education teachers pass a rigorous test of reading instruction in order to attain licensure.
- 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 subject-matter test for licensure that is no less rigorous than what is required of general education candidates.
- 5. The state should ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.



30

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming

California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Maryland, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia

ALABAMA, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin

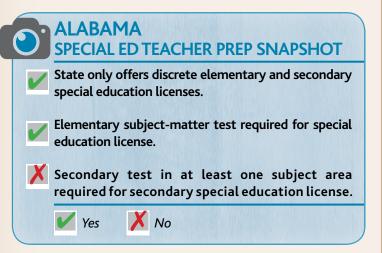
New York

26 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2014 ALABAMA

#### PREPARING SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS FOR COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READINESS STANDARDS

Although most special education students are expected to meet the same high college- and career-readiness standards as typical students, too many states set an even lower bar for the preparation and licensure requirements of special education teachers. States must ensure that special education teachers are well grounded in all of the subject matter they will be licensed to teach.

Currently, Alabama offers special education licenses for grades PreK-3, K-6 and 6-12. Key licensing requirements for special education teachers in Alabama include:



Special education teachers must also be prepared for the key instructional shifts that differentiate college- and career-readiness standards from previous student standards.

Alabama does not require its elementary special education teachers to pass a rigorous test of reading instruction. However, beginning September 2015, K-6 special education candidates will be required to pass the revised Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5001) test. The reading and language arts subtest includes some of the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with these standards. However, although the framework now addresses complex texts, it does so only in the context of measurement and does not address how to also incorporate increasingly complex texts into instruction.

Early childhood special education teachers are required to pass the Praxis II Early Childhood: Content Knowledge (5022) test, which fails to address informational texts.

Secondary special education teachers are not required to pass a content test.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Ensure that special education teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students.

Require all elementary special education teacher candidates to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.

Alabama already has in place a requirement for general elementary education teachers to earn a passing score on the Praxis II Teaching Reading test. The state should expand its existing policy and require all special education teachers who teach the elementary grades to pass this assessment as well. It is especially critical that these teacher candidates possess the knowledge and skills related to the science of reading and pass a rigorous test that addresses all five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. Elementary special education teachers who do not possess the minimum knowledge in this area should not be eligible for licensure.

### Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Alabama's adoption of the new Multiple Subjects test for elementary special education teachers is a step in the right direction. However, the framework does not adequately capture all of the major instructional shifts of college- and career-readiness standards. The state is therefore encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all special education candidates—even those teaching on the early childhood and secondary licenses—have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction. Alabama's special education teacher standards include a reference that teachers must have the "ability to integrate reading instruction into all content areas that one teaches."

Regarding struggling readers, the state's standards for all teachers require "knowledge of assessment tools to monitor the acquisition of reading strategies, to improve reading instruction, and to identify students who require additional instruction."

#### **Supporting Research**

Praxis Test Requirements www.ets.org Alabama Administrative Code 290-3-3-.35, .36

#### ALABAMA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Alabama noted that its Quality Teacher Standards are applicable to all teaching fields. With regard to reading, all candidates in all programs—prior to program completion—are required to demonstrate the following:

- Knowledge of strategies associated with accelerated, highly specialized, explicit instruction in phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension that significantly expands and increases students' pace of learning and competence in reading, writing, speaking and listening
- Knowledge of assessment tools to monitor the acquisition of reading strategies, to improve reading instruction and to identify students who require additional instruction
- Ability to integrate reading instruction into all content areas that one teaches
- Ability to stimulate interest in and foster appreciation for the written word, promote reading growth and increase the motivation of students to read widely and independently for information and pleasure.

#### **Supporting Research**

Alabama Administrative Code 290-3-3-.03

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

## Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that special education students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Alabama should also—either through testing frameworks or teacher standards—include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

#### Support struggling readers.

Alabama should articulate more specific requirements ensuring that all special education teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading. With reading difficulties generally representing the primary reason for special education placements, it is essential that all special education teachers have the knowledge and skills to diagnose and support students with literacy needs.

# Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

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

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#### SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION **TEACHER PREP FIGURES**

#### Figure 18

Requirements for instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards

#### Figure 19

Distinctions in licenses between elementary and secondary teachers

Figure 20

Content test requirements

Figure 21

Science of reading requirements

Figure 22

Teacher Prep Review findings about special education teacher prep

### **EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE**

Although all states have weaknesses when it comes to special education teachers' preparedness to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students, both Indiana and New York are notable for addressing the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with these standards.

Unfortunately, states are also weak in other areas of special education teacher preparation. However, three states-Missouri, 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. These three 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 multi-subject 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. Secondary special education teachers in Missouri can either take a multi-subject test comprised of four separately scored sections or a single-subject secondary assessment.

📕 Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 🖾 Partially addresses instructional component

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#### Figure 20

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

Elementary Subject-Matter Test				
Required for an elementary special education license	ALABAMA, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri <sup>1</sup> , New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup> , Rhode Island, West Virginia <sup>3</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	Missouri¹, New York⁴, Wisconsin⁵			
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³			
Required for a K-12 special education license	None			

1. Missouri offers a K-12 certification but candidates must pass either the elementary multi-content assessment or the middle/secondary multi-content assessment.

2. In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary or secondary special education and as a reading specialist does not have to take a content test.

3. West Virginia also allows elementary special education candidates to earn dual certification in early childhood, which would not require a content test. Secondary special education candidates earning a dual certification as a reading specialist are similarly exempted.

4. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.

5. Wisconsin requires a middle school level content area test which does not report subscores for each area.

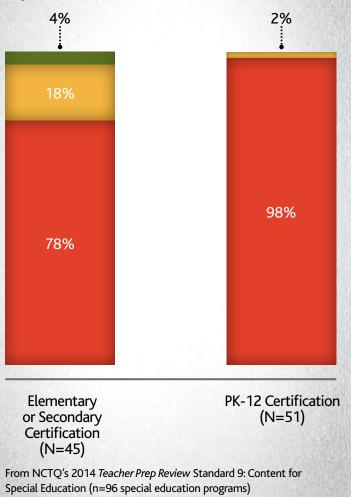
Figure 19

1. Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon and Vermont issue a K-12 certificate, but candidates must meet discrete elementary and/or secondary requirements.

		1	1
Figure 21		Early childhood r.	Elementary special education teachers
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#### Figure 22 TEACHER PREP REVIEW FINDINGS

Less than 5 percent of preparation programs ensure that special education teachers are well prepared in the subjects they will teach.



 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.

# **Admission into Teacher Preparation**

#### **Key Components**

(The factors considered in determining the states' ratings for this topic.)

- 1. The state should limit admission to teacher preparation programs to candidates in the top half of the college-going population.
- 2. 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. Alternatively, academic proficiency could be demonstrated by grade point average.

How well are states ensuring that teacher prep programs have rigorous admission standards? Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, 18 Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming ALABAMA, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin Georgia, Mississippi Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia

#### RAISING THE BAR FOR TEACHER PREP THROUGH HIGHER ADMISSION STANDARDS

NCTQ has repeatedly found that too many teacher preparation programs are in need of major improvement, graduating first-year teachers lacking skills and content knowledge adequate to thrive in the classroom. One important way states can raise the bar for teacher preparation programs is to set more ambitious admission requirements for new elementary, secondary and special education teachers. This is even more relevant and important as the increasing expectations of college- and career-readiness standards demand more from teachers academically. A key criterion for admissions is evidence of a strong academic background, and states should require programs to select candidates from the top half of the college-going population. Countries like Singapore and Finland are even more restrictive in admissions; the top half goal is realistic and achievable while representing a significantly higher standard for programs throughout the United States. Until recently, few states had rigorous academic standards for admission, but with states like Rhode Island and Delaware significantly raising the bar by taking the lead in establishing higher standards and new accreditation requirements from CAEP, this is beginning to change.

### ALABAMA ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT

State requires a minimum GPA of 3.0 for admission into teacher prep.

State requires a test normed to college-bound population prior to admission to prep program.

Yes 🗡 No

Alabama requires prospective teachers to pass each section of the AECTP basic skills tests (Reading for Information, Applied Mathematics and Writing) as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation programs. Although the state sets the minimum score for this test, it is normed just to the prospective teacher population. In addition, the state's current 2.5 GPA requirement is too low to be considered a rigorous bar for program admission.

#### **Supporting Research**

State Board of Education Regulations 290-3-2-.03; 290-3-3 https://connect.alsde.edu/sites/memos/Memoranda/FY12-4048.pdf

#### ALABAMA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

While not asked to respond to the full analysis for this section, Alabama did not indicate any policy updates related to admission to teacher preparation.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Alabama should require an assessment demonstrating 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.

#### Increase the GPA requirement.

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

#### Consider requiring 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, Alabama 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.

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#### SUMMARY OF ADMISSION INTO TEACHER **PREP FIGURES**

- Figure 23 Test of academic proficiency requirements
- Figure 24
  - **GPA** requirements
- Figure 25

Teacher Prep Review findings about admissions

### EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

While many states now require CAEP accreditation which includes a standard requiring strong admission practices, Rhode Island and Delaware have set requirements independent of the accreditation process, ensuring that the states' expectations are clear. Both states require a test of academic proficiency normed to the general college-bound 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.

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

<sup>1.</sup> Requirements for admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admission policy.

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



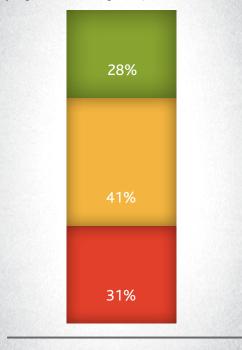
 Strong Practice: Delaware, District of Columbia<sup>5</sup>, Georgia<sup>6</sup>, Hawaii<sup>5</sup>, Louisiana<sup>5</sup>, Michigan<sup>5</sup>, Mississippi<sup>6</sup>, New Jersey<sup>6</sup>, New York<sup>5</sup>, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Oklahoma<sup>7</sup>, Pennsylvania<sup>8</sup>, Rhode Island, South Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Utah, Virginia<sup>5</sup>

- 2. Kentucky, Texas
- 3. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut<sup>9</sup>, Florida, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin<sup>10</sup>
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 5. Required minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admission policy.
- 6. The 3.0 GPA requirement is a cohort average; individual candidates in Mississippi and New Jersey must have a 2.75 GPA. Individual candidates in Georgia must have a 2.5 GPA.
- 7. Candidates in Oklahoma also have the option of gaining admission by passing a basic skills test.
- 8. Students can also be admitted with a combination of a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.
- 9. Connecticut requires a B- grade point average for all undergraduate courses.
- 10. The GPA admission requirement is 2.5 for undergraduate and 2.75 for graduate programs.

#### Figure 25

#### **TEACHER PREP REVIEW FINDINGS**

Only 28 percent of teacher preparation programs have a high bar for admissions.



From NCTQ's 2014 *Teacher Prep Review* Standard 1: Selection Criteria (n=2,396 elementary, secondary and special education programs)

# **Teacher Preparation Program Accountability**

#### **Key Components**

### (The factors considered in determining the states' ratings for this topic.)

- The state should incorporate preparation to teach to college- and career-readiness standards into its accountability requirements for teacher preparation programs.
- 2. 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.
- 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.

How well are states ensuring that teacher preparation programs are accountable for their performance?

18

Alaska, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

ALABAMA, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, Washington, Wisconsin

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

Louisiana

#### HOLDING PREPARATION PROGRAMS ACCOUNTABLE FOR RESULTS

The ultimate goal of teacher preparation programs should be to produce teachers who are effective in educating their students and ensure that they are ready for college and career. As programs operate by virtue of state approval, it is the state's responsibility to connect approval to accountability measures that ensure high performance. While this goal may have been hard to assess a few years ago, that is no longer the case. Redesigned evaluations of teacher effectiveness in the majority of states offer an opportunity for states to collect meaningful objective data on the performance of program graduates. To date, few states connect their process of approving teacher preparation programs to measurable outcome data about programs' graduates.

### ALABAMA

Yes

#### TEACHER PREP ACCOUNTABILITY SNAPSHOT

X State collects data that connects student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.

State collects other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

State has set minimum standards for program performance.

State publishes an annual report card on its own website.

State retains full authority over its approval process.

Alabama's approval process for its traditional and alternate route teacher preparation programs could do more to hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

No

Most importantly, Alabama does not collect or report data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs. Alabama does, however, rely on some objective, meaningful data to measure the performance of traditional teacher preparation programs. First-year teachers must demonstrate satisfactory performance on the state's teacher evaluation instrument. Surveys of employers and recent graduates to assess on-the-job performance must also be used, in addition to consideration of separate grades for the basic skills and content-knowledge components of the state's assessment program. Programs are required to "establish, publish and implement policies to guarantee the success of individuals who complete its approved programs." Within the first

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

### Ensure that criteria for program approval result in greater accountability.

Alabama has taken more steps than many states to develop an accountability system for teacher preparation programs. The state should ensure that its system is sufficient to differentiate program performance, including among alternate route programs, and that follow-up actions are taken as warranted for poorly performing programs. two years of employment, programs must provide remediation at no cost to individuals who receive less than the required minimum composite score on the state's teacher evaluation instrument.

Alabama also appears to apply transparent, measurable criteria for conferring program approval of its traditional programs by awarding letter grades to these programs annually. If the grade is a C or higher, no action is required. If over a two-year period, a program receives two Ds, two Fs or a combination of a D and an F, then the state must authorize a special review and, based on the evidence, may rescind approval of the program.

Regrettably, there is no evidence that the state's criteria for conferring program approval are resulting in greater accountability. In the past three years, not one program has been identified in required federal reporting as low performing. Alabama policy dictates that the state make its findings available by posting the data and program grades on its website. However, these report cards have not been updated since 2009.

In Alabama, CAEP accreditation is voluntary; however, there is some overlap of accreditation and state approval. Members of CAEP and the state make up the review team, and decisions are made jointly; state members must complete CAEP training. Alabama conducts its own program reviews.

#### Supporting Research

Alabama Administrative Code 290-3-3-.56 Teacher Prep Report Cards https://web.alsde.edu/home/Reports/TeacherPrepReportCards.aspx Title II State Reports

https://title2.ed.gov www.ncate.org

#### ALABAMA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

While not asked to respond to the full analysis for this section, Alabama did not indicate any policy updates related to teacher prep program accountability.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

Alabama should produce an annual report card that shows all the data the state collects on individual teacher preparation programs, which should be published on the state's website at the program level for the sake of public transparency. Data should be presented in a manner that clearly conveys whether programs have met performance standards. Although Alabama has provided such data in the past, it has not been updated in more than five years.

#### Maintain full authority over teacher preparation program approval.

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



### SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

Figure 26

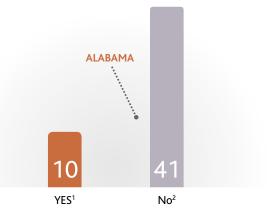
Accountability requirements

Figure 27 Use of student achievement data

#### EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

No state has yet implemented a full accountability system for teacher preparation that features data, including student achievement gains, connected to teacher preparation programs (not just the institution level); has clear minimum standards of performance for those data; and publishes the results for use by prospective teachers, hiring school districts and the general public. Some states are well on their way. **Georgia** and **Louisiana** collect student achievement gains and set minimum standards of performance, while **Ohio** and **Tennessee** have published report cards that include connections to student achievement gains.

#### Figure 27



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

 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.

#### Figure 26

1. For traditional preparation programs only.

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

programs in public reporting.

### Teacher Preparation Policy Priorities for Alabama

# Prepare all teachers to meet the instructional shifts of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

- Strengthen preparation requirements to ensure teacher candidates have the ability to address the use of informational texts as well as incorporate complex informational texts into classroom instruction. *Priority for elementary, middle, secondary and special education teacher preparation.*
- Through testing frameworks or teacher standards, include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.
   Priority for elementary, middle, secondary and special education teacher preparation.
- Ensure teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading. *Priority for elementary, middle, secondary and special education teacher preparation.*

#### Additional priorities for elementary teacher preparation:

- Require early childhood education teachers who teach at the elementary level to pass a content test with separate passing scores for each of the core subject areas.
- Require a content specialization in an academic subject area.

#### Additional priorities for secondary teacher preparation:

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

#### Additional priorities for special education teacher preparation:

- Require all elementary special education teacher candidates to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
- Ensure secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge for the grades and subjects they teach.

#### Raise admission requirements:

Limit admission to teacher preparation programs to candidates in the top half of the college-going population, measured by a test normed to the general college-bound population or minimum GPA.

#### Hold preparation programs accountable:

- Collect performance data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.
- Establish minimum standards of performance for accountability purposes for all licensure pathways.
- Publicly report performance data.

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

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