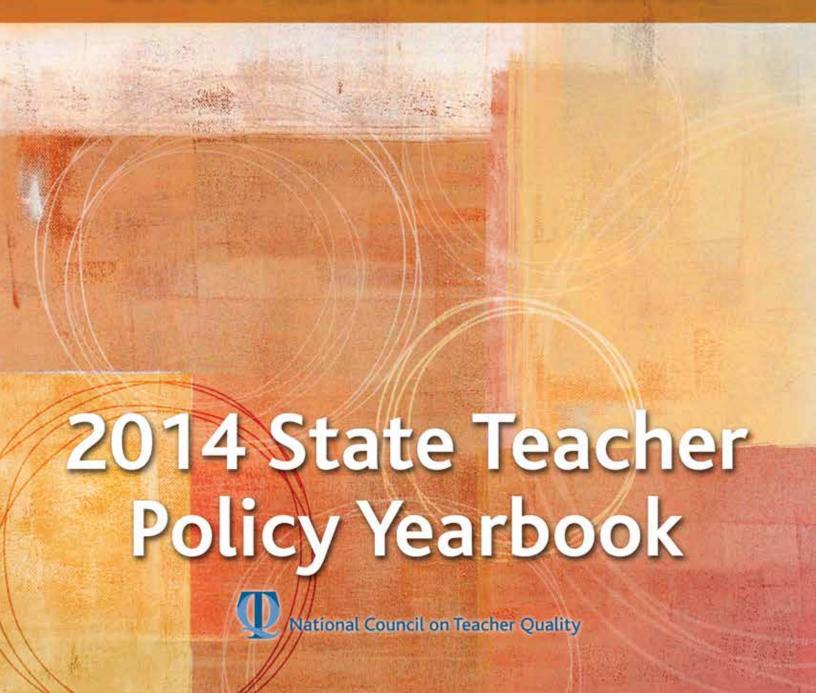
Indiana

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



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.

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Teacher Preparation Policy Priorities for Indiana

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 middle and secondary 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, secondary and special education teacher preparation.
- Ensure teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading. Priority for elementary and secondary teacher preparation.

Additional priorities for special education teacher preparation:

- Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between preparation of elementary and secondary teacher candidates.
- Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure.
- 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 to monitor programs, including student achievement gains.
- Set minimum standards for program performance with consequences for failure to meet those standards.

Teacher Preparation in Indiana

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 Indiana Teacher Prep Policy



B+ 2014 Teacher Prep Grade

Prior Grades: B+ 2013 B- 2012 C+ 2011

Yearbook Goal	Торіс	2014 Score	2013 Score
1-A	Admission into Preparation Programs	•	•
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	•	0
1-I	Assessing Professional Knowledge	•	
1-J	Student Teaching	•	•
1-K	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	•	

Does Not Meet Meets Only a Small Part **Partially Meets Nearly Meets Fully Meets**

2014 Teacher Prep Policy Update for Indiana

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

Admission into Teacher Preparation

Candidates must now pass the Core Academic Skills Assessment (CASA) prior to admission into a teacher preparation program.

http://www.in.nesinc.com/PageView.aspx?f=GEN_RequiredContentAssessments.html

Special Education Teacher Preparation

Indiana now requires that special education candidates pass the Early Childhood or Elementary Education Generalist Reading subtest or the Exceptional Needs—Mild Intervention: Reading Instruction test. http://www.in.nesinc.com/PageView.aspx?f=GEN_RequiredContentAssessments.html

Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

Indiana has revised its accountability system for teacher preparation programs and what is required for program reports.

HB 1388 (2014)

Indiana 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.

Indiana was helpful in providing NCTQ with additional information about policy changes related to teacher preparation. The state also noted that in the near future, there will be additional changes or updates once the proposed licensure REPA III changes are finalized. For example, the student teaching requirement of nine weeks would increase to 10 weeks, as recommended by NCTQ.

gure A				
elivering well-				
repared 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	C	C-	C	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 C
Mississippi	C	C-	C	С
Missouri	B-	C-	D+	D+
Montana	F F	F	F F	F F
Nebraska	D-	F	D-	D-
Nevada	D-			
	C-	D- C-	D- C-	D- D
New Hampshire				
New Jersey	B-	B-	C-	D+
New Mexico	D+	D	D+	D+
New York	В	B-	C-	D+
North Carolina	C+	C+	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D	D	D
Ohio	С	С	C-	D+
Oklahoma	С	С	С	С
Oregon	D+	D	D-	D-
Pennsylvania	С	С	С	С
Rhode Island	B+	B+	С	D+
South Carolina	C+	С	C-	C-
South Dakota	D	D-	D	D
Tennessee	B-	B-	B-	B-
Texas	В	В	C+	C+
Utah	C-	D+	D	D
Vermont	С	С	C-	D+
Virginia	B-	C+	C-	C-
Washington	D+	D+	D+	D+
West Virginia	C+	C+	C-	C-
Wisconsin	С	C-	D+	D
Wyoming	D-	F	F	F
Average State Grade	C	C-	D+	D

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	С
Vermont	С
Wisconsin	С
District of Columbia	C-
New Hampshire Utah	C-
California	C-
	D+
Idaho Illinois	D+
lowa	D+
Kansas	D+ 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.)

- 1. 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.



Elementary Teacher Prep Analysis: Indiana

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. Indiana must ensure that its preparation and licensure requirements for new teachers address this need.

Currently, Indiana offers an elementary license to teach grades K-6. The state also offers an early childhood license for grades PreK-3. Key licensing requirements for elementary school teachers in Indiana include:



INDIANA 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.



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



Yes



No

In addition to the strong content background called for by collegeand career-readiness standards, teacher candidates must also be prepared for the key instructional shifts that differentiate these standards from their predecessors. Indiana's elementary educator standards for science-based reading instruction incorporate the instructional shifts in the use of text associated with college- and career-readiness standards and require the following:

- Knowledge of key concepts and scientifically based reading research in comprehension and analysis of informational texts, such as levels of reading comprehension as applied to these texts; comprehension strategies; critical reading; text-based and nontext-based factors that affect reading comprehension; and genres, text structures, characteristics and graphic, textual and organizational features of informational texts
- Ability to provide SBRR-based, evidence-based, and developmentally appropriate assessment, instruction, intervention, extension, and ongoing progress monitoring in comprehension and analysis of informational texts.

Standards for English language arts include the following:

- Ability to comprehend, interpret and analyze nonliterary texts, such as informational texts
- Strategies and skills to effectively assess students' understanding and mastery of essential English language arts concepts and skills, using ongoing assessment to monitor progress and inform instruction and applying Response to Instruction (Rtl) procedures.

Science of reading standards for early childhood education teachers are similar to those listed above.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

Indiana's standards are commendable regarding informational texts. To further strengthen its policy, however, the state should expand these standards to include literacy skills and use text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

Indiana should articulate 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.

Monitor teacher preparation programs.

Indiana is also encouraged to make certain its teacher preparation programs are actually providing adequate training in these instructional shifts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

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

To make the test meaningful, Indiana should ensure that the passing scores on each subtest reflect high levels of performance. Further, the state should be watchful that the breakdown on the new subtests that combine some subject areas (e.g., social studies, fine arts) does not make it possible to pass without knowing adequate core content.

Indiana's testing standards outline similar informational text requirements.

Supporting Research

Content Standards for Educators

http://www.doe.in.gov/licensing/repa-teacher-standards

CORE Assessments

http://www.in.nesinc.com/

Elementary Generalist Content Standards

http://www.doe.in.gov/sites/default/files/licensing/elementary-generalist.pdf

Indiana Administrative Code 515 IAC 8-1-1.4

INDIANA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Indiana asserted that although the analysis is accurate, it disagrees with the recommendations that suggest the state is not addressing specific standards. Meeting these standards is part of what it expects of programs as stated within their Specialized Professional Associations (SPAs).

Regarding the recommendation that Indiana should incorporate literacy into every subject, the state references the following from the International Reading Association (IRA):

Standard 2: Curriculum and Instruction: Candidates use instructional approaches, materials and an integrated, comprehensive, balanced curriculum to support student learning in reading and writing.

Element 2.1: Use foundational knowledge to design or implement an integrated, comprehensive and balanced curriculum.

Element 2.2: Use appropriate and varied instructional approaches, including those that develop word recognition, language comprehension, strategic knowledge, and reading—writing connections.

Element 2.3: Use a wide range of texts (e.g., narrative, expository, poetry) from traditional print, digital, and online resources.

Regarding the recommendation that Indiana should articulate requirements for struggling readers, the state references the following from IRA:

Element 1.3: Candidates understand the role of professional judgment and practical knowledge for improving all students' reading development and achievement.

Element 3.1: Candidates understand types of assessments and their purposes, strengths and limitations.

Evidence: Demonstrate an understanding of established purposes for assessing student performance, including tools for screening, diagnosis, progress monitoring and measuring outcomes.

Element 3.3: Candidates use assessment information to plan and evaluate instruction.

Evidence: Use assessment data to plan instruction systematically and to select appropriate traditional print, digital and online reading resources.

Evidence: Use assessment data to evaluate students' responses to instruction and to develop relevant next steps for teaching.

Evidence: Interpret patterns in classroom and individual students' data.

Evidence: Collaborate with other reading professionals to modify instruction and to plan and evaluate interventions based on assessment data.

Indiana noted that these standards are expected of teacher education programs as they prepare future elementary education teachers.

Regarding the recommendation that Indiana should ensure that preparation programs provide adequate training in the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards for students, the state pointed out that its teacher education programs are reviewed as part of their regular accreditation cycle and additional review, and reporting will be required as a result of House Enrolled Act 1388. This act requires additional reporting and monitoring of teacher education programs.

Supporting Research

http://www.reading.org/General/CurrentResearch/Standards/ProfessionalStandards2010.aspx http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2014/bills/house/1388/

Figure 1	v epared Wo	MCORPORATIVE:	SUPPORTING STRUGGING
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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	\$	Elementary Content test	Elementary contens	test /
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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.

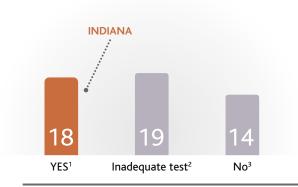
Massachusetts's MTEL mathematics subtest continues to set the standard in this area by evaluating mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenging candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts.

- 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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Figure 4

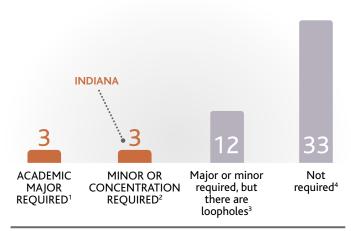
Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, California⁴, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 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.

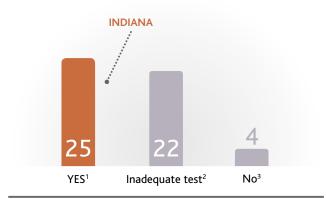
Figure 6

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 Hampshire⁵, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- Only K-8 teachers must complete an area of concentration in a field such as humanities, fine arts, social sciences and sciences.

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. Alaska⁴, Hawaii, Montana, Ohio⁵
- 4. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
- 5. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass an adequate content test.



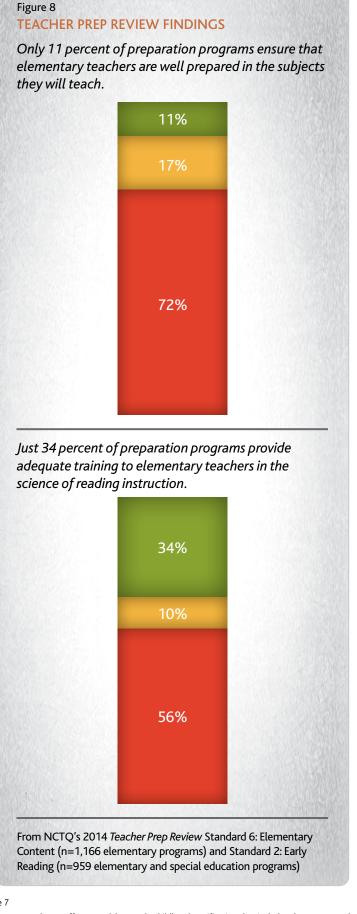


Figure /

- 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.
- 3. 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
- 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

Middle School Teacher Prep Analysis: 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, Indiana offers a middle school license to teach grades 5-9. Key licensing requirements for middle school teachers in Indiana include:



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.



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 must also be incorporated. Indiana's assessment for middle school English teachers, the CORE Middle School English Language Arts test, includes some of the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Indiana's CORE middle grades assessments in other content areas also address literacy skills.

Regarding struggling readers, the CORE English language arts test requires teachers to "have a broad and comprehensive understanding of content-specific instruction and assessment in English language arts, including ... strategies for differentiating instruction in English language arts to meet the needs of diverse learners, such as students with varying levels of reading proficiency or varying linguistic backgrounds."

Supporting Research

CORE Assessments

http://www.in.nesinc.com/

Indiana Administrative Code 515 IAC 8-1-6; -6.1; 8-2-2

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 Indiana'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.

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

Indiana allows teachers to add new middle level content areas by either passing a content test or completing coursework. The state is urged to require that all teachers who add the middle grade levels to their certificates pass a rigorous subject-matter test to ensure content knowledge of all subject areas before they are allowed in the classroom.

INDIANA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Indiana asserted that although the analysis is accurate, the following is in response to the recommendation regarding middle school standards and complexity of text.

In Standard 7, reading instruction references "ability to plan and deliver integrated content-reading instruction that is based on student learning standards, student literacy needs and strengths as reflected in on-going based reading research." The state also refers to other IRA/NCATE standards, including the following:

Standard 2: Candidates use instructional approaches, materials and an integrated, comprehensive, balanced curriculum to support student learning in reading and writing.

Element 2.2: Use appropriate and varied instructional approaches, including those that develop word recognition, language comprehension, strategic knowledge, and reading—writing connections.

Evidence: Select and implement reading and writing approaches that are evidence based and meet student needs.

Evidence: Differentiate instructional approaches to meet students' reading and writing needs in the content areas.

Evidence: Implement and evaluate content area instruction in each of the following elements: vocabulary meaning, comprehension, writing, motivation, and critical thinking.

Evidence: Incorporate traditional print, digital and online resources as instructional tools to enhance student learning.

Evidence: As needed, adapt instructional approaches and materials to meet the language-proficiency needs of English learners.

Indiana further noted that programs are reviewed to ensure compliance during their regular accreditation cycle.

Supporting Research

http://www.reading.org/General/CurrentResearch/Standards/ProfessionalStandards2010/ProfessionalStandards2010_Role4.aspx

igure 9 Are states ensuring that new middle school teachers are prepared for the instructional hifts associated with collegend career-readiness standards Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California	i	MCORPORTING ITES	SUPPORTING SPUCCO
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Wyoming			

SUMMARY OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREP FIGURES

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

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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.

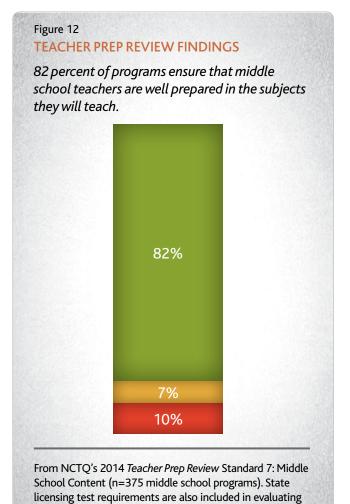
^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

 $[\]hbox{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.

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1. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.

this standard.

- 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.



Secondary Teacher Prep Analysis: Indiana

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, Indiana offers single-subject secondary licenses to teach grades 5-12. Key licensing requirements for secondary school teachers in Indiana include:



INDIANA SECONDARY TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT



State requires a content test to teach any single core subject.



State offers only single-subject science certifications or has appropriate requirements for teachers with general science license.



State offers only single-subject social studies certifications or has appropriate requirements for teachers with general social studies license.



State requires a content test in order to add an endorsement to a license.



Yes



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. Indiana requires secondary English teachers to pass the newly developed CORE Assessments English Language Arts test, which includes some of the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Literacy is also addressed in content test standards for the sciences. For example, chemistry teachers must "have a broad and comprehensive understanding of content-specific instruction and assessment in science," which includes the Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts & Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects. Further, they must demonstrate "strategies and resources for promoting students' reading ... in science."

Regarding struggling readers, the standards for Indiana's new test requires knowledge of "strategies for differentiating instruction in

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 Indiana'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.

Indiana is commended for addressing literacy in its content test standards for the sciences. The state is encouraged to further strengthen its policy and include literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

Indiana 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.

English language arts to meet the needs of diverse learners, such as students with varying levels of reading proficiency or varying linguistic backgrounds."

Supporting Research

CORE Assessments

www.in.nesinc.com

Testing Requirements

http://www.in.nesinc.com/

515 Indiana Administrative Code 515 IAC 8-2-1; 8-1-37

INDIANA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Indiana asserted that although the analysis is accurate, the following is in response to the recommendations regarding texts, literacy skills and struggling readers. The state contended that it has aligned standards with the National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE)/NCATE. The standards are expected of all English language arts teacher preparation programs, and are monitored by NCATE and the state during the regular accreditation cycle. These standards address the recommendations made regarding informational text and complexity, literacy skills within each subject and support for those who are struggling readers. Indiana assured that each standard is expected to be evident during accreditation visits.

The state provided the following standard as an example:

Standard III: Candidates plan instruction and design assessments for reading and the study of literature to promote learning for all students.

Element 6: Candidates plan instruction which, when appropriate, reflects curriculum integration and incorporates interdisciplinary teaching methods and materials.

Standard V/Element 2: Candidates use data about their students' individual differences, identities and funds of knowledge for literacy learning to create inclusive learning environments that contextualize curriculum and instruction and help students participate actively in their own learning in ELA.

Supporting Research

http://www.ncte.org/library/NCTEFiles/Groups/CEE/NCATE/ApprovedStandards_111212.pdf

Figure 13			Z 2
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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

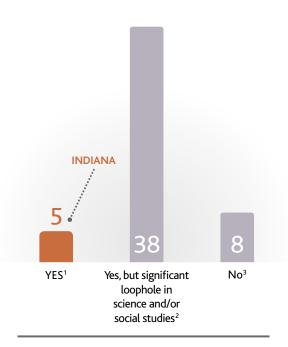
 Requirements for general science teachers
- Figure 16

 Requirements for general social studies teachers
- Figure 17

 Teacher Prep Review findings about secondary teacher prep

Figure 14

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 Carolina⁴, 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. Alaska⁵, Arizona⁶, 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

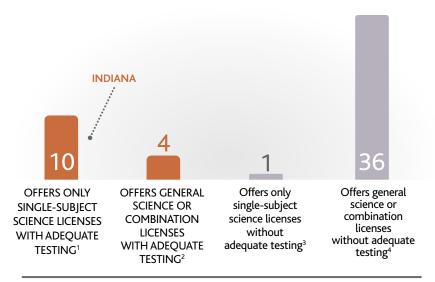
Arkansas has done more than other states to ensure that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. Not only does the state address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly 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.

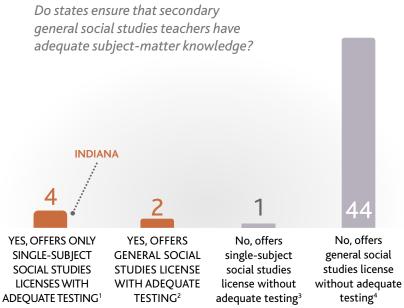
Figure 15

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

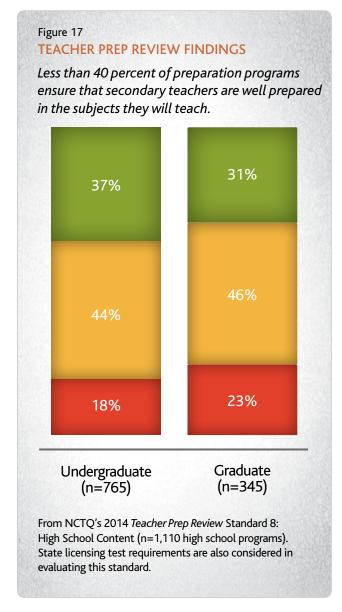


- 1. Strong Practice: Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island⁵, West Virginia⁵
- 3. California
- 4. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona⁶, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia⁷, 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.

Figure 16



- 1. Strong Practice: Georgia, Indiana, South Dakota, Tennessee
- 2. Strong Practice: Minnesota⁵, Missouri
- 3. Arizona⁶
- 4. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississispipi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma⁷, 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.



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.
- 3. 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.
- 4. 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.
- The state should ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.



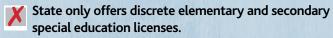
Special Education Teacher Prep Analysis: Indiana

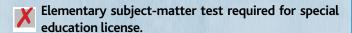
PREPARING SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS FOR COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READINESS STANDARDS

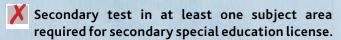
Although most special education students are expected to meet the same high college- and career-readiness standards as typical students, too many states set an even lower bar for the preparation and licensure requirements of special education teachers. States must ensure that special education teachers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

Currently, Indiana offers a K-12 special education certification, in addition to grade-specific options: P-3, K-6, 5-9 and 5-12. Key licensing requirements for special education teachers in Indiana include:











Yes



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

Indiana requires all special education teachers to pass the CORE Exceptional Needs - Mild Intervention: Reading Instruction assessment. The testing framework incorporates the instructional shifts in the use of text associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards, and requires the following:

 Knowledge of key concepts and scientifically based reading research in the comprehension and analysis of informational, persuasive and literary texts, such as levels of reading comprehension as applied to these texts; comprehension strategies; critical reading; text-based and nontext-based factors that affect reading comprehension; genres, text structures, characteristics and graphic, textual and organizational features of informational and persuasive texts; and genres, key elements and characteristics of literary texts; and

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

Indiana's standards are commendable regarding informational texts. To further strengthen its policy, however, the state should expand these standards to include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Monitor rigor of reading test.

Although Indiana is commended for requiring all special education teacher candidates to pass a science of reading test, the state should ensure that this assessment is as rigorous as the one required of general education elementary teachers, and that the passing score is meaningful and reflects a high level of performance.

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 Indiana 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.

 Ability to provide SBRR-based, evidence-based and developmentally appropriate assessment, instruction, intervention, extension, and ongoing progress monitoring in the comprehension and analysis of informational, persuasive and literary texts, including response to literature.

Indiana's standards for special education teachers also require "the ability to apply research-supported strategies for providing specially designed reading instruction to students with mild exceptional needs, including strategies for providing explicit and systematic instruction and strategies for using technology to support students' reading skills."

Supporting Research

CORE Test

http://www.in.nesinc.com/

Indiana Administrative Code 515 IAC 8-1-21

Special Education Standards

http://www.doe.in.gov/sites/default/files/licensing/exceptional-needs-mild.pdf

INDIANA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Indiana asserted that although the analysis is accurate, its response is in regard to the recommendation that standards include literacy skills and text to build knowledge in various content areas. The state noted the evidence required by the Council for Exceptional Children (CEC) and referenced its standard alignment chart for exceptional needs. Indiana offered the following as an example:

Standard 3: Beginning special education professionals use knowledge of general and specialized curricula to individualize learning for individuals with exceptionalities. ".....educators use a variety of specialized curricula, e.g. academic, strategic, social, emotional, and independence curricula to individualize meaningful and challenging learning..."

Indiana further noted that testing scores are monitored on a regular basis to ensure that both the level of rigor and passing cut-scores are appropriate.

Supporting Research

 $http://www.cec.sped.org/\sim/media/Files/Standards/Profession-al%20Preparation%20Standards/Initial%20Preparation%20Standards%20with%20Elaborations.pdf$

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

The state is commended for requiring tests of scientifically based reading instruction of all its special education candidates. However, to ensure that special education teacher candidates who will teach elementary grades possess sufficient knowledge of the subject matter at hand, Indiana should require these candidates to pass the same multiple-subjects test it requires of all elementary teachers. The state should further set passing scores that 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, Indiana'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, Indiana 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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Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

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.

Figure 19	7	r≥ /	Certification(s)
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between elementary	5		· / 🔌
and secondary special	}} }}	1 3 8	105
education teachers?	DOES NOT OFFER	940	0% 90%
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Arkansas			
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Connecticut			
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District of Columbia	\Box		
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New York			
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Oregon	■¹		
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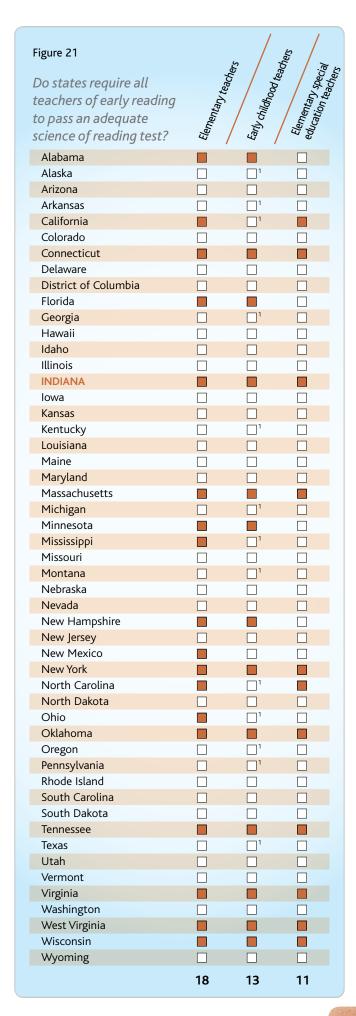
Figure 20
Which states require subject-matter testing for special education teachers?

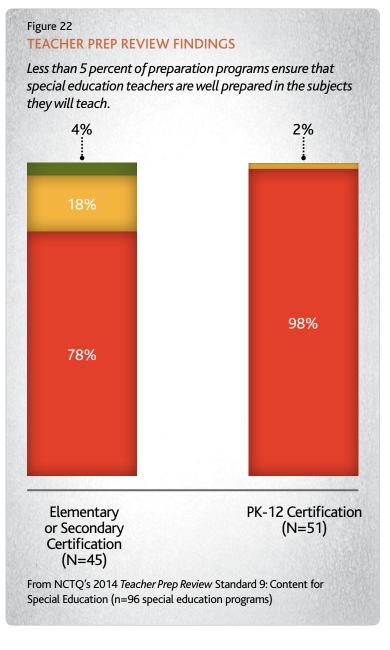
,				
Elementary Subject-Matter Test				
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri ¹ , New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, West Virginia ³ , Wisconsin			
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, North 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			
	it candidates must pass either the elementary dle/secondary multi-content assessment.			
2. In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts	s for dual certification in elementary or secondary ecialist does not have to take a content test.			
certification in early childhood, which	special education candidates to earn dual would not require a content test. Secondary a dual certification as a reading specialist are			
4. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.				

Figure 19

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

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





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.



Admission into Teacher Prep Analysis: Indiana

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.



INDIANA

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

Indiana now requires that approved undergraduate teacher preparation programs only accept teacher candidates who have passed a basic skills test, the Core Academic Skills Assessment (CASA). Although the state sets the minimum score for this test, it is only normed to the prospective teacher population. Indiana also allows teacher preparation programs to exempt candidates who demonstrate equivalent performance on the SAT, ACT and GRE.

Supporting Research

Indiana Administrative Code 515 IAC 3-1-1 and 515 IAC 8-2-2

Test Requirements

http://www.in.nesinc.com/

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Indiana should require programs to use 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 while also facilitating 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, Indiana 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.

INDIANA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS While not asked to respond to the full analysis for this section, Indiana was helpful in providing NCTQ additional information related to admission to teacher preparation. The state also noted that, in the near future, there will be additional changes or updates once the proposed REPA III licensure changes are finalized.

anddates only during or after TETNORMED TO COLLEGE Completion of prep program Figure 23 Test normed to teacher Test normed to teacher candidates only before admission to prep program ADMISSON TO PREPROC Do states measure the academic proficiency of teacher candidates? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii 1 Idaho Illinois INDIANA Iowa П Kansas Kentucky 1 Louisiana Maine П Maryland П Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi П П Missouri П П Montana П Nebraska Nevada П П П П New Hampshire П П New Jersey П New Mexico **New York 1** П П North Carolina 1 North Dakota Ohio П <u></u>2 П П Oklahoma Oregon П П Pennsylvania Rhode Island П П South Carolina **1** П П South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont П Virginia П Washington П West Virginia П П Wisconsin Wyoming П 7 13 18 13

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

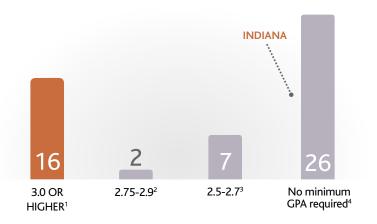
While many states now require CAEP accreditation which includes a standard requiring strong admission practices, **Rhode Island** and **Delaware** have set requirements independent of the accreditation process, ensuring that the states' expectations are clear. Both states require a test of academic proficiency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

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

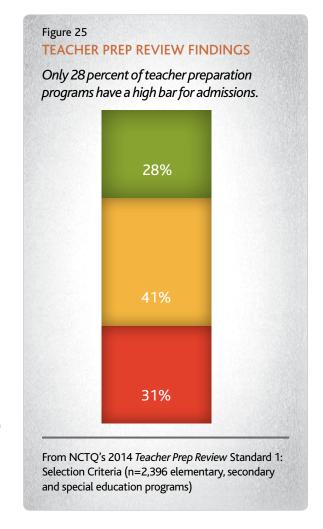
^{2.} Candidates in Oklahoma also have the option of gaining admission with a 3.0 GPA.

Figure 24

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



- Strong Practice: Delaware, District of Columbia⁵, Georgia⁶, Hawaii⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, Mississippi⁶, New Jersey⁶, New York⁵, North Carolina⁵, Oklahoma⁷, Pennsylvania⁸, Rhode Island, South Carolina⁵, Utah, Virginia⁵
- 2. Kentucky, Texas
- 3. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut⁹, Florida, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin¹⁰
- 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.
- $10. The \ GPA \ admission \ requirement \ is \ 2.5 \ for \ undergraduate \ and \ 2.75 \ for \ graduate \ programs.$



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.
- 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?

- Alaska, Connecticut, District of
 Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota,
 Nebraska, New York, North Dakota,
 South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
- Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland,
 Mississippi, Missouri, Montana,
 New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Oregon,
 Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia,
 West Virginia

Arizona, Arkansas, California,

- 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
- 1 Louisiana

Teacher Prep Program Accountability Analysis: Indiana

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.



INDIANA

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



X State retains full authority over its approval process.



Yes



Indiana's approval process for its traditional and alternate route teacher preparation programs is making progress when it comes to holding programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

Most importantly, Indiana does not collect or report data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs. However, Indiana does require preparation program standards to include "benchmarks" for performance that include at least test-score data for each teacher preparation entity on content and pedagogy tests, the average number of times each program completer takes a licensing test before receiving a passing score and the percentage of teacher candidates who receive a passing score on the first attempt. This information must be posted on the state's website. The following information must now also be reported and posted: the attrition, retention and completion

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

Indiana 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.

rates of candidates and the percentage of graduates who obtain full-time and part-time teaching positions and the names of their employers. By July 30, 2016, the state will establish a rating system for teacher preparation programs based on the performance of the programs as demonstrated by the data collected for the three most recent years.

The state currently collects programs' annual summary licensure test pass rates (80 percent of program completers must pass their licensure exams). However, the 80 percent pass-rate standard, while common among many states, sets the bar quite low and is not a meaningful measure of program performance.

In Indiana, there is some overlap of accreditation and state approval. Review teams are comprised solely of CAEP members, and the state conducts its own program reviews.

Supporting Research

SB 409 (2013)

House Enrolled Act No. 1388 (2014)

Indiana Administrative Code

515 IAC 3-1-1, -3

Title II State Reports

https://title2.ed.gov

www.ncate.org

INDIANA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

While not asked to respond to the full analysis for this section, Indiana was helpful in providing NCTQ with additional information related to teacher prep program accountability. The state also noted that in the near future, there will be additional changes once its proposed REPA III licensure changes are finalized.

Figure 26	Ž,	MECTED Y	, / set
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preparation programs			Z Z Z
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California			
Colorado			
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Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana	1		
Nebraska			
Nevada ¹			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			2
North Dakota			
Ohio ¹			
Oklahoma			
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Virginia	1		
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_			
Wisconsin			
Wisconsin Wyoming			

SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM **ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES**

Figure 26

Accountability requirements

Figure 27

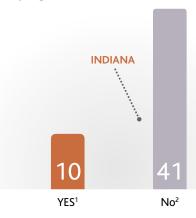
Use of student achievement data



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
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia³, Hawaii³, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland³, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York³, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Included in state's Race to the Top plan, but not in policy or yet implemented.

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

Teacher Preparation Policy Priorities for Indiana

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 middle and secondary 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, secondary and special education teacher preparation.
- Ensure teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading. *Priority for elementary and secondary teacher preparation*.

Additional priorities for special education teacher preparation:

- Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between preparation of elementary and secondary teacher candidates.
- Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure.
- 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 to monitor programs, including student achievement gains.
- Set minimum standards for program performance with consequences for failure to meet those standards.

