

Acknowledgments

STATES

State education agencies remain our most important partners in this effort, and their gracious cooperation has helped to ensure the factual accuracy of the final product. Every state formally received a draft of the *Yearbook* in June 2015 for comment and correction; states also received a final draft of their reports a month prior to release. All but three states responded to our inquiries. While states do not always agree with our recommendations, their willingness to engage in dialogue and often acknowledge the imperfections of their teacher policies is an important step forward.

FUNDERS

The primary funders for the 2015 Yearbook were:

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- The Joyce Foundation
- The Walton Family Foundation

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

NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

Sandi Jacobs, Project Director; Kathryn M. Doherty; Nithya Joseph; Kelli Lakis; Lisa Staresina; Caryn Wasbotten

Special thanks to Leigh Zimnisky and Lauren DeSha at Ironmark for their design of the 2015 *Yearbook*. Thanks also to Colleen Hale and Jeff Hale at EFA Solutions for the original *Yearbook* design and ongoing technical support.



Executive Summary

The 2015 State Teacher Policy Yearbook includes the National Council on Teacher Quality's (NCTQ) full review of the state laws, rules and regulations that govern the teaching profession. This year's report measures state progress against a set of 32 policy goals focused on helping states put in place a comprehensive framework in support of preparing, retaining and rewarding effective teachers.

Florida at a Glance



Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







2015 Florida Area Goal Scores

2013 Horida Arca Goat Scores	
AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	B+
Admission into Teacher Preparation	•
Elementary Teacher Preparation	
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	
Early Childhood Teacher Preparation	
Middle School Teacher Preparation	
Secondary Teacher Preparation	
Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science and Social Studies	
Special Education Teacher Preparation	
Special Education Preparation in Reading	•
Assessing Professional Knowledge	
Student Teaching	•
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	• •
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	B-
Alternate Route Eligibility	•
Alternate Route Preparation	
Alternate Route Usage and Providers	
Part-Time Teaching Licenses	
Licensure Reciprocity	

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	B+
State Data Systems	•
Evaluation of Effectiveness	• •
Frequency of Evaluations	•
Tenure	
Licensure Advancement	
Equitable Distribution	• •
AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	В
Induction	
Professional Development	
Pay Scales and Performance Pay	*
Differential Pay	*
Compensation for Prior Work Experience	
AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	B+
Extended Emergency Licenses	
Dismissal for Poor Performance	
Reductions in Force	

Goal Summary



Progress on Goals Since 2013



Progress Increased: 2



Progress Decreased: 2

Teacher Policy Priorities for Florida

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Admission into Teacher Preparation

■ Limit admission to teacher preparation programs to candidates in the top half of the college-going population. Academic ability can be measured by a test normed to the general college-bound population or a minimum GPA requirement.

Elementary Teacher Preparation

■ Ensure all new early childhood and elementary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text and incorporating literacy into all content areas associated with college- and career-readiness standards

Middle School Teacher Preparation

■ Ensure all new middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Secondary Teacher Preparation

- Require secondary social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.
- Ensure that all new secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and careerreadiness standards.

Special Education Teacher Preparation

- Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between the preparation of elementary and secondary teacher candidates.
- Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure, as well as 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.
- Ensure that all new special education candidates are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text and incorporating literacy into all content areas associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Student Teaching

Require teacher candidates to spend at least 10 weeks student teaching.

AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Alternate Routes to Certification

Strengthen the induction experience for new teachers.

License Reciprocity

Grant certification to teachers from other states who can demonstrate evidence of effectiveness and/or meet licensure test requirements.

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

Licensure Advancement

Base licensure advancement from a probationary to a nonprobationary license and licensure renewal on evidence of effectiveness.

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

New Teacher Induction

Require effective induction for all new teachers, including mentoring, reduced teaching load, frequent release time to observe effective teachers and seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area.

Figure A	Overall State	Overall State	Overall State	Overall State Grade 2009
	Overall Grade 2	Overall Grade 2	Overall Grade 2	Overa Grade
FLORIDA	B+	B+	В	С
Indiana	В	B-	C+	D
Louisiana	В	В	C-	C-
New York	В	B-	С	D+
Tennessee	В	В	B-	C-
Arkansas	B-	B-	С	C-
Connecticut	B-	B-	C-	D+
Delaware	B-	C+	С	D
Georgia	B-	B-	C	C-
Massachusetts	B-	B-	С	D+
Ohio	B-	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhode Island	B-	В	B-	D
Illinois	C+	C+	С	D+
Michigan	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	C+	С	C-	D
Virginia	C+	C+	D+	D+
Colorado	С	C+	С	D+
Kentucky	С	С	D+	D+
Mississippi	С	С	D+	D+
New Mexico	С	D+	D+	D+
South Carolina	С	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	C-	D+	D+
Idaho	C-	D+	D+	D-
Maine	C-	C-	D-	F
Minnesota	C-	C-	C-	D-
Missouri	C-	C-	D	D
Nevada	C-	C-	C-	D-
North Carolina	C-	С	D+	D+
Pennsylvania	C-	C-	D+	D
Texas	C-	C-	C-	C-
Washington	C-	C-	C-	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-	D+	D+
Alabama	D+	C-	C-	C-
District of Columbia	D+	D+	D	D-
Hawaii	D+	D+	D-	D-
Kansas	D+	D	D	D-
Maryland	D+	D+	D+	D
California	D	D+	D+	D+
Iowa	D	D	D	D
Nebraska	D	D-	D-	D-
New Hampshire	D	D	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D	D	D-
Oregon	D	D	D-	D-
Wisconsin	D	D+	D	D
Wyoming	D	D	D	D-
Alaska	D-	D	D	D
South Dakota	D-	D-	D	D
Vermont	D-	D-	D-	F
Montana	F	F	F	F

How to Read the Yearbook

GOAL SCORE

The extent to which each goal has been met:



Best Practice



Fully Meets



Nearly Meets



Partially Meets



Meets Only a Small Part



Does Not Meet

PROGRESS INDICATOR

Whether the state has advanced on the goal or the state has lost ground on that topic:



Goal progress has increased since 2013



Goal progress has decreased since 2013

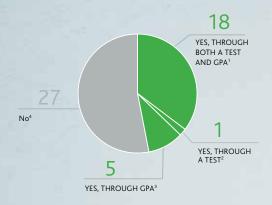
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



Indicates the criteria to meet the goal have been raised since the 2013 Yearbook.

READING CHARTS AND TABLES:

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



This year's edition of the *State Teacher Policy* Yearbook features a new format for presenting state and national data.

Each state's volume is now summarized to present the most important information about key teacher quality policies in an infographic format. Full narrative versions -- including detailed analyses and recommendations as well as the state response for each policy topic -- can now be found online, using NCTO's State Policy Dashboard



(http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard).

The National Summary maintains the traditional Yearbook format and presentation. Topics are organized as policy goals, including the specific components that form the basis of each analysis. National findings are included for each goal, as well



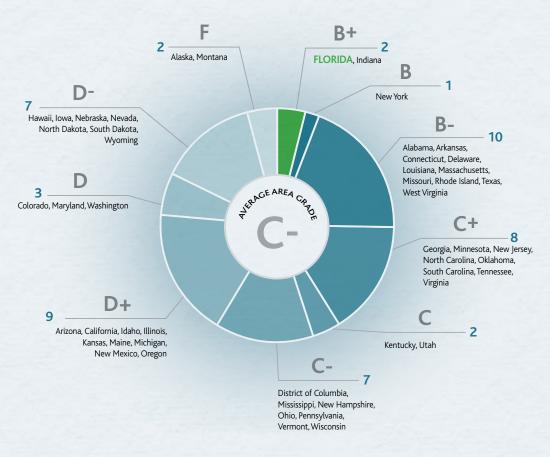
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

Area 1 Summary



How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



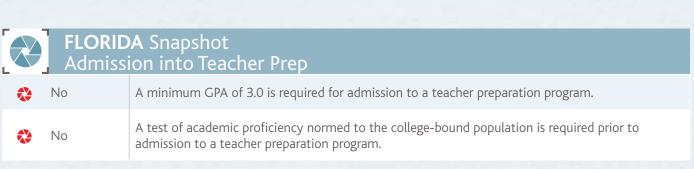
Topics Included In This Area

- Admission into Teacher Preparation
- Elementary Teacher Preparation
- Middle School Teacher Preparation
- Secondary Teacher Preparation
- Special Education Teacher Preparation
- · Assessing Professional Knowledge
- Student Teaching
- Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

Admission into Teacher Prep

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states'
admission into teacher prep
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





FLORIDA Admissi	on into Teacher Prep Characteristics
Test Requirement	Requires passage of General Knowledge Test of the Florida Teacher Certification Examination which is not normed to general college-bound population
GPA Requirement	2.5 GPA

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN FLORIDA

Increase admission requirements.
Florida should raise the bar for admission to teacher preparation programs by either requiring a minimum GPA of 3.0 or requiring a test of academic proficiency normed

to the general college-bound population.

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, Florida might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion.

Examples of Best Practice

While many states now require CAEP accreditation, which includes a standard requiring strong admission practices, Delaware, Rhode Island and West Virginia have set a high bar independent of the accreditation process, ensuring that the state's expectations are clear. These 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, Rhode Island and West Virginia require teacher candidates to have a 3.0 GPA or to be in the top 50th percentile for general education coursework completed. Rhode Island and West Virginia also require 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.

SUMMARY OF ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP FIGURES

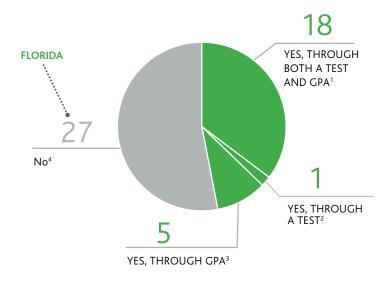
Figure 1 Academic proficiency requirements

Other admission figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Admission tests (p. 4)
- Minimum GPA for admission (p. 5)

For more information about FLORIDA's admission into teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 1
Do states set a high academic bar for admission to teacher preparation programs?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁵, Arkansas⁵, Delaware⁶, District of Columbia⁵, Indiana⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, New Jersey⁷, New York⁵, North Carolina⁵, Oklahoma⁵, Oregon⁵, Rhode Island, South Carolina⁵, Tennessee⁵, Utah⁶, Virginia⁵, West Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Texas
- 3. Strong Practice: Georgia, Hawaii⁸, Mississippi, Montana, Pennsylvania⁹
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- Requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population and cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 are based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{6}}.$ Candidates can qualify for admission through the GPA or test requirement.
- 7. New Jersey requires a cohort minimum GPA of 3.0. The requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- 8. Requirement for cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not Hawaii's own admission standards. Hawaii exempts candidates with a bachelor's degree from admission testing requirements.
- Candidates can also be admitted with a combination of a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states'
elementary teacher preparation
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Elementary Teacher Preparation

FLORIDA Ratings	
Content Knowledge New elementary teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.	•
Reading Instruction New elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction and understand the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.	
Mathematics New elementary teachers have deep knowledge of the math content taught in elementary grades.	
Early Childhood Teachers who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license are appropriately prepared for the elementary classroom.	•
 Fully meets → Nearly meets → Partially meets → Meets only a small part → Does not meet N/A Not Appli Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013 → Bar raised for this goal 	cable

	FLORID Elemen	A Snapshot tary Teacher Preparation
*	Yes	Content test required for elementary teachers in each of the four core subjects.
*	Yes	An adequate science of reading test is required.
<	Yes	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for elementary teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.
**	No	Elementary teachers must have an academic content specialization.
*	Yes	Teachers who teach elementary grades on an early childhood license are held to appropriate content and early reading requirements.

FLORIDA Element	tary Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Elementary Licenses	K-6; PreK-3
Content Tests	FTCE Elementary Education Test (K-6); Prekindergarten/Primary PreK-3 Test (PreK-3)
Science of Reading Requirements	Florida Teacher Certification Examinations Elementary Education (K-6) and Prekindergarten/Primary PreK-3 Examination (PreK-3) include separately scored reading tests
Academic Specialization	Not required
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN FLORIDA

Require early childhood teacher candidates to demonstrate content knowledge in every core subject.
Florida is commended for requiring a three-part content test. However, the state should ensure that early childhood teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach social studies and also require an assess-

ment that provides a separate score in this

SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- **Figure 2** Content test requirements
- **Figure 3** Science of reading tests
- **Figure 4** Instructional shifts associated with college-and career-readiness standards
- Figure 5 Math requirements
- **Figure 6** Requirements for early childhood teachers

Other elementary teacher preparation figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Academic concentrations (p. 8)
- Science of reading preparation and testing requirements (p. 11)
- Early childhood content tests (p. 18)
- Early childhood science of reading tests (p. 19)
- Early childhood math tests (p. 19)
- Early childhood instructional shifts associated with college- and careerreadiness standards (p. 20)

For more information about FLORIDA's elementary teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Ensure that elementary and early childhood teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although Florida's FTCE tests require some knowledge of informational texts, neither the frameworks nor teacher competencies appear to capture the major instructional shifts of college- and career-readiness standards. The state is encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all teachers licensed to teach at the elementary level have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction—as a condition of initial licensure.

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

Although Florida is commended for connecting literacy to the social sciences and for making broad mention of the instructional shift in its pedagogy exams, the state should strengthen its policy and expand its requirements to include literacy skills and using text to specifically build content knowledge in science, technical subjects and the arts.

 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 Florida take higher-level academic coursework.

Examples of Best Practice

Unfortunately, NCTQ cannot award "best practice" honors to any state's policy in the area of elementary teacher preparation. However, three states—Florida, Indiana and Virginia—are worthy of mention for holding early childhood candidates who are licensed to teach elementary grades to the same standards as all other elementary teachers. Each state requires its early childhood candidates to pass a content test with separately scored subtests, as well as a test of scientifically based reading instruction. Florida also ensures that both early childhood and elementary education teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

California stands out for its focus on elementary teachers' readiness to teach reading and literacy skills. All elementary education candidates must pass a comprehensive assessment that specifically tests the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. California's test frameworks go further than most states in ensuring that elementary teacher candidates 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 must also show they know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

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.

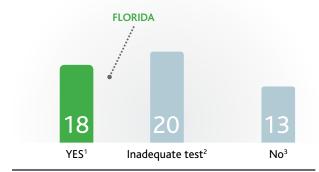
EEMENTARY CONTENT PASSING SCORE FOR EACH Elementary content test for some subjects Elementary content test Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska 1 Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware П П District of Columbia П **FLORIDA** Georgia Hawaii Idaho П П Illinois Indiana Iowa П Kansas Kentucky П Louisiana Maine П Maryland П П ____Z Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota П Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire П New Jersey П П New Mexico New York П П North Carolina North Dakota П Ohio 3 Oklahoma Oregon П П Pennsylvania Rhode Island П П South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas П П Utah П Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 5 22 9 15

Figure 2

- 1. Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.
- 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.
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 3

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

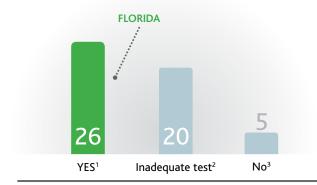


- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming
- 3. Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota
- 4. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.
- 5. Teachers have until their second year to pass the reading test.
- 6. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 4 Are states ensuring that new elementary teachers are prepared for the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards? Alabama	Figure 4		184	SACY SACY
Alaska	Are states ensuring that now	/	M4/	3EC SEC
Alaska		v 	<u></u>	
Alaska		epareo 🔰		41
Alaska			1 8	
Alaska		d 1/2	180	. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Alaska	career-readiness standards?	? 35 ₁	Z Z	5Cp
Alaska		9 /		7 ~ ~
Arizona				
Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia FLORIDA Georgia Hawaii Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Hampshire New Harpshire New Harpshire New Horto Carolina North Carolina North Carolina Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia FLORIDA Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Michigan Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska New 4 New Hampshire New Hampshire New Hampshire New Harpshire New Horkot North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina	===	<u> </u>		
Colorado				
Connecticut <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>				
Delaware				
District of Columbia FLORIDA Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Misssispip Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South C				
FLORIDA				
Georgia				
Hawaii	FLORIDA			
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
Cowa	Illinois			
Kansas	Indiana			
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wissonsin Wyoming	lowa			
Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississisppi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia	Kansas			
Maine	Kentucky			
Maryland	Louisiana			
Massachusetts <	Maine			
Massachusetts <	Maryland			
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming	-			
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Michigan			
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming				
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming				
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	• •			
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Montana		$\overline{\Box}$	
New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming				
New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				Ī
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming				
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming				
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming				
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming				_
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming				
Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming Wyoming				
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming				
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming	West Virginia			
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Wisconsin			
	Wyoming			

Figure 5

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, 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, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee⁴, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska⁵, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Ohio⁶
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
- 6. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.

Figure 6

- These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades, or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.
- 2. Florida's test consists of three subtests covering language arts and reading, math and science.
- Early childhood candidates may pass either multiple subjects (subscores) or content knowledge (no subscores) test.
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Eiguro 6		/
Figure 6	エエ	
What do states require	W. W. Z.	/ &
of early childhood	\$ 2	\ \frac{2}{5}\\ \frac{2}{5}\\ \frac{1}{5}\\
teachers who teach	PRES.	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
elementary grades?	CONTENT TET WITH	4DEQUATE SCIENCE
Alabama		
Alaska ¹		
Arizona		
Arkansas ¹		
California ¹		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
FLORIDA	2	
Georgia ¹		
Hawaii		
Idaho Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky ¹		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan ¹		
Minnesota		
Mississippi ¹		
Missouri		
Montana ¹		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina ¹		
North Dakota		
Ohio ¹		
Oklahoma		
Oregon ¹		
Pennsylvania ¹		
Rhode Island	3	
South Carolina South Dakota		
Tennessee		<u> </u>
Texas ¹		4
Utah	3	
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
·· <i>y</i> -·····/8	_	13
	7	13

For more information about **FLORIDA** and other states' middle school teacher prep policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Middle School **Teacher Preparation**

FLORIDA Ratings

Middle School Teacher Preparation



New middle school teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content and for the ways that college-and career-readiness standards affect instruction.







Fully meets • Nearly meets • Partially meets • Meets only a small part • Does not meet



♠ Progress increased since 2013







FLORIDA Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

	Yes	Middle school teachers must pass a content test for each subject they are licensed to teach.
4	Yes	Middle school teachers must hold a middle grade-specific or secondary license.
<	Yes	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

FLORIDA Middle	School Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Middle School Licenses	5-9
Content Tests	Florida Teacher Certification Examination (FTCE) single-subject tests
Academic Requirements	Candidates must earn a major or complete 18 credit hours in their intended teaching field.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN FLORIDA

 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.

Florida's testing standards and competencies fail to capture the major instructional shifts of college- and career-ready standards. The state is therefore encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all middle school English candidates have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction.

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, Florida should also include more specific requirements regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Examples of Best Practice

Arkansas ensures that all middle school teacher candidates are adequately prepared to teach middle school-level content. The state does not offer a K-8 generalist license, requires passing scores on subject-specific content tests and explicitly requires at least two content-area minors. Arkansas also ensures that middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. The state's competencies for the middle grades specify that middle school 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 must also know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

SUMMARY OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- Figure 7 Distinctions in licenses between middle and elementary teachers
- Figure 8 Content test requirements
- Figure 9 Requirements for instructional shifts associated with college-and career-readiness standards

for more information about FLORIDA's middle school teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

igure 7	K-8 LICENSE NOT	K-8 license offered for	swood /
Do states distinguish	ģ		gassu /
middle grade preparation from	SE,	, o 4	
elementary preparation?	€	Sers,	\ .\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	K-84	K-81ii Self-C	K-8 license of
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			
California	\sqcup	2	
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
FLORIDA			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas		- i	
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina North Dakota			1
Ohio			
Oklahoma			3
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			1
Wyoming			
	32	6	13

^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms.
 With the exception of mathematics.

Figure 8		No, test does not to	No. K.8 license re	No text
Do middle school teachers		/ ta		<u> </u>
have to pass an appropriate		1 8		£ /
content test in every core		7 9 9		5 /
subject they are licensed		Core /	1 2 %	1
to teach?	ZF /	88	/ 2 E	/ 8
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
FLORIDA				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho			3	
Illinois				
Indiana Iowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland	5			
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire			6	
New Jersey				L
New Mexico New York	7			L
North Carolina	8			Ļ
North Dakota				Ė
Ohio				_
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee	9			
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin Wyoming				
wyoning				
	26	2	14	9

- ${\it 1. Alaska does \ not \ require \ content \ tests \ for \ initial \ licensure.}$
- 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.
- 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 have a core concentration and to pass a middle school content test in a core area. Teachers with a 5-8 license must pass a Praxis II assessment.
- 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.
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Are states ensuring that new middle school teachers are	LSE OF MFORM	INCORPORATING ITES	SUPPORT.
prepared for the instructional	Ş	1 / 64/	7 / 2
shifts associated with college-	JF W	/ Jako	/ 8
and career-readiness standards	25/		1 3 3
Alabama	. ~ /	ν, 	/ 4
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California	$\overline{\Box}$		
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
FLORIDA			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota Ohio			
Oklahoma Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Secondary Teacher Preparation

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states' secondary
teacher prep policies, including full
parrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

FLORIDA Ratings Content Knowledge New secondary teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content and for the ways that college-and career-readiness standards affect instruction. General Science and Social Studies Secondary science and social studies teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Bar raised for this goal

	FLORID Second	A Snapshot ary Teacher Preparation
*	Yes	Secondary teachers must pass a content test to teach any single core subject.
�	Yes	Only single-subject science certifications are offered or general science license has appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject.
⇔	No	Only single-subject social studies certifications are offered or general social studies license has appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject.
	Somewhat	A content test is required to add an endorsement to a license.
₹	Somewhat	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

FLORIDA Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics				
Secondary Licenses	6-12			
Content Tests	Florida Teacher Certification Examinations (FTCE) single-subject content test required for initial licensure			
General Science License and Testing Requirements	Not offered			
General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements	General social studies license offered; requires only general social studies test			
Endorsement Requirements	Content tests are required to add endorsements; general social studies endorsement only requires general social studies test			
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Partially addressed			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN FLORIDA

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

By allowing a general social studies certification—and only requiring a general knowledge social studies exam—Florida is not ensuring that its secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge.

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- Figure 10 Content test requirements
- Figure 11 Instructional shifts associated with college-and career-readiness standards

Other secondary teacher preparation figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Endorsement requirements (p. 28)
- Content knowledge of general science teachers (p. 32)
- Content knowledge of general social studies teachers (p. 33)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 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.

Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Florida should specifically 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 the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

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, Florida should also include more specific requirements regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

Florida should articulate more specific requirements ensuring that secondary teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

Examples of Best Practice

Missouri requires that secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects. Of particular note, Missouri ensures that its secondary science teachers know the content they teach by taking a dual approach to general secondary science certification. The state offers general science certification but only allows these candidates to teach general science courses. Missouri also offers an umbrella certification—called unified science—that requires candidates to pass individual subtests in biology, chemistry, earth science and physics. These certifications are offered in addition to single-subject licenses. In addition, Missouri requires general social studies teachers to pass a multi-content test with six independently scored subtests.

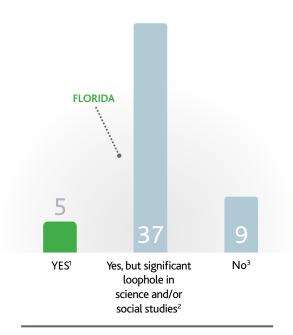
Arkansas also ensures that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. The state's competencies specify that secondary teacher candidates must have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts but also to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity. Candidates must also know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

For more information about FLORIDA's secondary teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 10

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Tennessee⁴
- 2. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska⁶, Arizona⁷, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Washington, Wyoming
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Teachers may also have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 6. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
- 7. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.

Figure 11		$\frac{\omega}{2}$	\$ 5.
Are states ensuring that		₹ / ±	
new secondary teachers			12/25
are prepared for the	, 8	2	₹ / ₹
instructional shifts associated	J .₩	/ & ≷	188
with college-and career-	φ, φ	100	19 58 A
readiness standards?	5	INCORPOBATING:	A 3.
Alabama		INCORPORATING I	SUPPORTING STRUC
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
FLORIDA			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Special Education Teacher Preparation

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states'
special education teacher prep
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

	FLORIDA Ratings		
Content Knowledge New special education teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.			
Reading Instruction New elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction and understand the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards		•	
	Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013		

FLORIDA Snapshot Special Education Teacher Preparation				
	No	Only discrete elementary and secondary special education licenses are offered.		
*	No	Elementary subject-matter test is required for elementary special education license.		
(2)	No	Secondary-level test in at least one subject area is required for secondary special education license.		
*	No	An adequate test on the science of reading is required for elementary special education teachers.		
	Somewhat	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for special education teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.		

FLORIDA Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Special Education License(s)	K-12	
Content Tests	Not required	
Science of Reading Test	No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep standards.	
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN FLORIDA

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 Florida to ensure that a K-12 special education teacher knows all the subject matter he or she is expected to be able to teach. While the broad K-12 umbrella may be appropriate for teachers of low-incidence special education students, such as those with severe cognitive disabilities, it is deeply problematic for the overwhelming majority of high-incidence special education students, who are expected to learn grade-level content.

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

Florida should requiring a rigorous content test that reports separate, meaningful passing scores for each content area to ensure teachers possess requisite content knowledge in each subject area.

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- Figure 12 Distinctions in licenses between elementary and secondary teachers
- **Figure 13** Content test requirements
- Figure 14 Instructional shifts associated with college-and careerreadiness standards

Other special education teacher preparation figures available in the Yearbook National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Science of reading tests (p. 39)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.
 - While it may be unreasonable to expect multi-subject secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements as single-subject teachers, Florida's current policy of requiring no subject-matter testing is problematic and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards.
- Require all special education teacher candidates who teach the elementary grades to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction. Florida should require a rigorous reading
 - Florida should require a rigorous reading assessment tool to ensure that special education teacher candidates are adequately prepared in all five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.
- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

 Although Florida's competencies address informational texts, the state should strengthen its policy and ensure that special education teachers are able to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity.
- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to 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, Florida should also include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Examples of Best Practice

Unfortunately, NCTQ cannot award "best practice" honors to any state's policy in the area of special education. However, **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 licensed to teach. These 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.

In addition, California ensures that all special education teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students. All special education candidates must pass a comprehensive assessment that specifically tests the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. California's test frameworks go further than most states and ensure that special education teacher candidates 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 also must know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

For more information about FLORIDA's special education teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 12	_	Offers K-12 and	^{ati} on(s)
Do states distinguish) E		ertifi
Do states distinguish between elementary	0	Z / Z =	
and secondary special		2 K	Son
education teachers?	DOESNOT OF ER	Offer Stades	Certification 4-7-7
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut Delaware			
District of Columbia			
FLORIDA			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine		П	
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri	1		
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	2		
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota Ohio			
Onio Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			3
Virginia		П	
Washington			
West Virginia		- T	
Wisconsin			
Wisconsin Wyoming			

Figure 12

- Missouri offers a K-12 certification but candidates must pass either the Elementary Multi-Content Assessment or the new Middle/Secondary Content Assessment (English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies) or choose one of the specific content assessment for a specific area of certification.
- 2. Although New Jersey does issue a K-12 certificate, candidates must meet discrete elementary and/or secondary requirements.
- 3. Candidates must meet requirements for both the K-8 and 7-12 special education licenses.

Figure 13
Which states require subject-matter testing for special education teachers?

Elementary Subject-Matter Test			
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri¹, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³, Wisconsin		
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, North Carolina⁴		
Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s)			
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	Missouri¹, New York⁵, Wisconsin ⁶		
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, Massachusetts, 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 new Middle/Secondary Content Assessment (English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies) or choose one of the specific content assessment for a specific area of certification.
- In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary or secondary special education 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.
- North Carolina gives teachers until their second year to earn a passing score, provided they attempt to pass during their first year.
- 5. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.
- Wisconsin requires a middle school level content area test which does not report subscores for each area.

igure 14	he &	INCORPORATING:	SUPPORTING STRIFF
re states ensuring that new special			11.50, 57.80,
ducation teachers are prepared for t	he 👌	\$ / \$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1	
nstructional shifts associated with co	lleae-		188
nd career-readiness standards?		\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	READ!
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Colombia			
District of Columbia			
FLORIDA			
Georgia Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states'
assessing professional knowledge
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Assessing Professional Knowledge





Yes All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

FLORIDA Pedagogy Characteristics	
Pedagogy Test	Professional Education test
Type of Test	Multiple choice
Teachers Included	All new teachers

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN FLORIDA

 As a result of Florida's strong policies for assessing professional knowledge, no recommendations are provided.

Examples of Best Practice

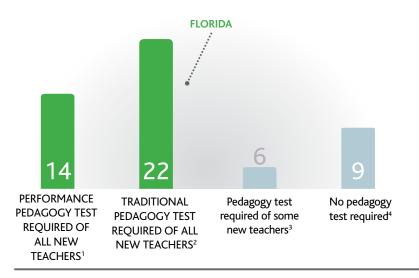
Although no state stands out for its pedagogy test policy, eight states are worthy of mention for the licensing test they require to verify that all new teachers meet state standards. Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas ensure that all new teachers take a pedagogy test that specifically is aligned with each state's own professional standards.

SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

For more information about FLORIDA's assessing professional knowledge policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 15 Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning?

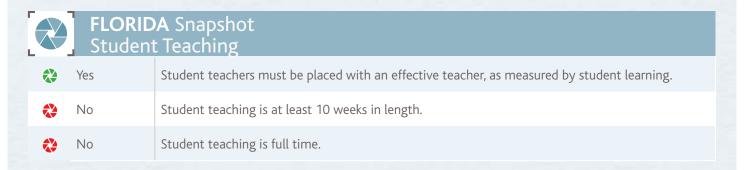


- 1. Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois⁵, Iowa⁶, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee⁶, Washington, Wisconsin
- 2. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina⁷, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia
- 3. Connecticut, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Utah⁸
- 4. Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming
- 5. All new teachers must also pass a traditional pedagogy test.
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{6}}.\ensuremath{\mathsf{Teachers}}$ have the option of the edTPA or a traditional Praxis pedagogy test.
- 7. North Carolina teachers have until their second year to pass if they attempt to pass during their first year.
- 8. Not required in Utah until a teacher advances from a Level One to a Level Two license.

Student Teaching

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states' student
teaching policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

FLORIDA Ratings Student Teaching Teacher candidates are provided with a high-quality clinical experience. ● Fully meets ● Nearly meets ● Partially meets ● Meets only a small part ● Does not meet ● Progress increased since 2013 ● Lost ground since 2013



FLORIDA Student Teaching Characteristics		
Duration of Student Teaching	No specific requirements	
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	Cooperating teachers must have earned an effective or highly effective rating on the prior year's evaluation	
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	Must show evidence of clinical training, have at least 3 years of experience and teach at a school representative the full spectrum of student populations	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN FLORIDA

Require teacher candidates to spend at least 10 weeks student teaching.

Florida should require a full-time, summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers; this ensures both adequate classroom experience and exposure to a variety of ancillary professional activities.

Examples of Best Practice

Rhode Island and Tennessee not only require teacher candidates to complete at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching, but they also require that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning. Further, both of these states ensure that student teaching is completed locally, which better ensures teacher training on relevant state instructional frameworks and allows a higher degree of program oversight and feedback to the teacher candidate.

SUMMARY OF STUDENT TEACHING FIGURES

Figure 16 Student teaching requirements

Other student teaching figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Effectiveness as a factor in selection of cooperating teachers (p. 44)
- Student teaching duration (p. 45)

For more information about FLORIDA's student teaching policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 16	COPERATING TECHES	
Do states ensure a	4SED	SS SS
high-quality student	5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
teaching experience?		STUDE 45754
Alabama		7 3
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware District of Columbia		
FLORIDA		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	13	34

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states'
leacher prep program accountability
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

↑ Progress increased since 2013

Teacher Prep Program Accountability

Program Accountability The approval process for teacher preparation programs holds programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce. Pully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

Lost ground since 2013

FLORIDA Snapshot Teacher Prep Program Accountability							
*	Yes	Data are collected that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.					
*	Yes	Other objective data related to the performance of teacher preparation programs are collected.					
	Yes	Minimum standards for program performance have been established.					
	Yes	Report cards showing program performance are available to the public.					
*	Yes	The state maintains full authority over program approval.					

FLORIDA Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics				
Use of Student Achievement Data	Program performance based in part on performance of students who are assigned to program completers on statewide assessments using results of student learning growth formula and results of program completers' annual evaluations			
Other Data Collected	Placement and retention rates of program completers			
Performance Standards for Data Collected	Minimum standards required for continued program approval; based on placement and retention rates, student performance, evaluations of completers and, in some cases, production of completers in critical shortage areas			
Program Report Cards	Annual, publicly accessible report cards, broken down by preparation program type			
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains full authority over teacher preparation program approval			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN FLORIDA

 As a result of Florida's strong teacher preparation program accountability policies, no recommendations are provided.

SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

- Figure 17 Use of student achievement data
- Figure 18 Accountability requirements

Other teacher prep program accountability figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

National accreditation (p. 49)

For more information about FLORIDA's teacher prep program accountability policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Examples of Best Practice

Delaware and Florida have made great strides in teacher preparation program accountability policies in the past few years and now stand out as leaders in this area. In Delaware and Florida, preparation programs report and are held accountable to a number of measures, including the effectiveness of program graduates as measured by student achievement, as well as placement and retention rates of program graduates.

Delaware has developed minimum standards of performance for each data category and has released the first of its program report cards, which make preparation program data accessible and transparent. In Florida, the state applies specific cut-scores in various data categories to decide on continued program approval. In addition, after two years of initial employment, any program completer in Florida who receives an unsatisfactory evaluation rating must be provided additional training by the preparation program at no additional cost to the teacher.

Figure 17

Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



Strong Practice: Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROGRAM.	MINIMUM STANDARDS	DATA PUBLICY AVAILABLE ON WE
Do states hold teacher	% \ O C	STAN MAN	
preparation programs	24/2	1 5 6	PUB,
accountable?		R PER	Z Z Z
accountable:	0 & /	z 0	Q, 4,
Alabama		■ ¹	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia FLORIDA			
			2
Georgia Hawaii			<u></u>
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			3
Kansas			
Kentucky			4
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland	5		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		1	1
Minnesota			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	1	1	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1		1
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina	6		6
North Dakota		Ш	
Ohio	1		1
Oklahoma			
Oregon	<u> </u>		
Pennsylvania Rhode Island	1		
South Carolina			3
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia	1		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

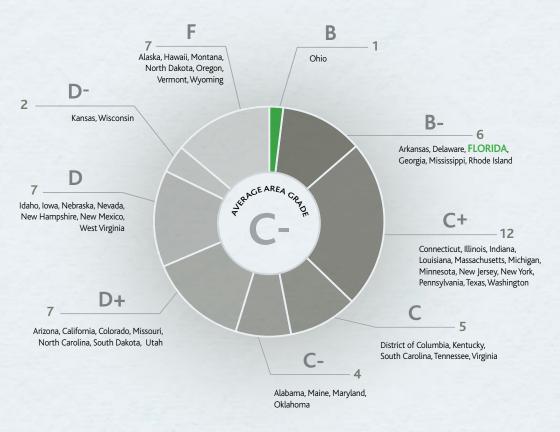
- $1. \ For \ traditional \ preparation \ programs \ only.$
- 2. Report cards only include limited data.
- 3. Report cards are at the institution rather than the program level.
- ${\it 4.\ Non-university\ based\ alternate\ route\ programs\ are\ not\ included}.$
- $5. \ For \ alternate \ route \ programs \ only.$
- 6. University-based programs only; state does not distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional programs in public reporting.

Area 2 Summary



How States are Faring in Expanding the Pool of Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- Alternate Routes to Certification
- Part-Time Teaching Licenses

• Licensure Reciprocity

Alternate Routes to Certification

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states'
alternate routes to certification
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

FLORIDA Ratings	
Eligibility Alternate route programs only admit candidates with strong academic records while also providing flexibility for nontraditional candidates.	•
Preparation Alternate route programs provide efficient preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers, as well as adequate mentoring and support.	•
Usage and Providers Alternate routes are free from limitations on usage, and a diversity of providers is allowed.	
Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013	

	FLORID Alterna	A Snapshot te Routes to Certification
*	No	A rigorous academic standard is required for program entry.
**	Yes	A subject-matter test is required for admission.
*	Yes	Subject-matter test can be used in lieu of a major to demonstrate content knowledge.
*	Somewhat	A practice teaching opportunity is required prior to becoming teacher of record.
	No	Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers.
	Somewhat	Coursework requirements are streamlined.
	Yes	Coursework requirements are limited to relevant topics.
	Yes	Alternate routes are offered without limitation by grades, subjects or geographic areas.
(2)	Yes	Providers other than institutions of higher education are permitted.

FLORIDA Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics				
Name of Route(s)	Professional Development Certification Program (PDCP); Educator Preparation Institutes (EPI)			
Academic Requirements for Entry	Minimum 2.5 GPA or a major in, or closely related to, candidates' intended teaching field candidates can pass a subject-exam in lieu of a major			
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Florida Subject Area Examination			
Coursework Requirements	PDCP: twenty tasks to achieve competencies related to Florida Educator Accomplished Practices; EPI: training related to Florida Educator Accomplished Practices and stateadopted content standards			
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	PDCP: no practice teaching opportunity required; candidates must be assigned a mentor who has a least three years experience and at least an effective evaluation rating the previous year; EPI: field experience required			
Usage	No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area			
Eligible Providers	Diverse providers allowed			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN FLORIDA

Increase academic requirements for admission.

Florida should require that candidates to its alternate routes provide some evidence of good academic performance, such as a GPA of 3.0 or higher or taking the GRE.

Strengthen the induction experience for new teachers.

Although Florida requires PDCP teachers to work with a mentor, there are insufficient guidelines indicating that the mentoring program is structured for new teacher success. The state should consider strategies like practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom or intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school.

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION **FIGURES**

- **Figure 19** Quality of alternate routes
- Figure 20 Alternate route requirements

Other alternate routes to certification figures available in the Yearbook National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Admission requirements (p. 54)
- Minimum GPA for admission (p. 55)
- Flexibility in demonstrating content knowledge (p. 56)
- Preparation requirements (p. 59)
- Diversity of usage and providers (p. 62)
- Providers of alternate route programs (p. 62)

For more information about FLORIDA's alternate routes to certification policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see ... http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Ensure program completion in less than two years.

Florida should consider shortening the length of time it takes an alternate route teacher to earn standard certification to no later than the end of the second year of teaching.

Examples of Best Practice

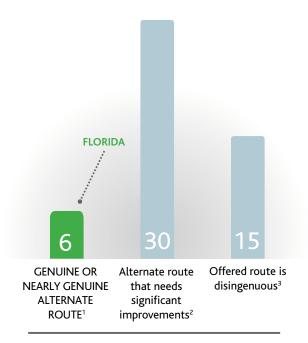
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

With regard to admissions into alternate routes, the **District of Columbia** and **Michigan** have established a high bar. Both require candidates to demonstrate strong academic performance as a condition of admission with a minimum 3.0 GPA. In addition, neither requires a content-specific major; subjectarea knowledge is demonstrated by passing a test, making their alternate routes flexible to the needs of nontraditional candidates. Also worthy of note is new policy in **New York** that significantly raises the bar by requiring that all graduate-level teacher preparation programs adopt entrance standards that include a minimum score on the GRE or an equivalent admission exam and a cumulative minimum GPA of 3.0 in the candidate's undergraduate program.

Delaware has policies that help to ensure that alternate routes provide efficient preparation that meets the needs of new teachers. The state requires a manageable number of credit hours, relevant coursework, intensive mentoring and a practice teaching opportunity.

Most states offer alternate routes that are widely available across grades, subjects and geographic areas and permit alternate route providers beyond higher education institutions. NCTQ commends all states that permit both broad usage and a diversity of providers for their alternate routes.

Figure 19
Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?



- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island
- Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia
- 3. Alaska⁴, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Alaska no longer offers an alternate route to certification.

igure 20	L	J /4		ts: /		Now /	ي	'RINC	/
	PREREQUISITE OF PREPENCE OF CALOR		ž / (3	· /	. / .	*S / 3			
/hat are the	25.5	2 X X	#/ <u>\$</u>		ž / Š		. / W	, \ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	7 6
haracteristics of states'	Z Z Z Z		1/28 / 1/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2	17 M	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	/ 5/2	/ 1/5/	70	1 55
lternate routes?	PREREQUISITE OF PERFOM, AGAIN	VERIFICATION OF KNOWN C.	AVAILABILITY OF TE	STREAMLINED	RELEVANT CO	PRACTICE TEAC.	INTENSIVE ME.	BROAD USAGE	DIVERSITY OF PROJ
Alabama			*						
Alaska									
Arizona			*			*		*	*
Arkansas		*	*	*	*		*		*
California							*	*	*
Colorado			*	*				*	*
Connecticut	*			*	*	*		*	*
Delaware		*		*	*	*	*		*
District of Columbia	*	*	*			*	*	★	★
FLORIDA			*	*	*		*	*	*
Georgia Hawaii									
Idaho									
Illinois	*	*						*	*
Indiana				*				*	*
lowa				*					
Kansas		*		- Â					
Kentucky							*	*	*
Louisiana		*	*					*	*
Maine		★	→						
Maryland		ô			*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts		*	*		*	*		*	*
Michigan	*	*	*						*
Minnesota	*	*	*				*	*	
Mississippi		*	*	*	*				
Missouri							*		
Montana								*	
Nebraska				*		*			
Nevada			*					*	*
New Hampshire		*						*	*
New Jersey	*	*		*	*		*	*	
New Mexico		*				*		*	
New York	*	*						*	*
North Carolina			*					*	*
North Dakota									
Ohio		*	*	*		*		*	*
Oklahoma Oregon		*	*						*
Pennsylvania		*						*	*
Rhode Island	*		*	*		*		*	*
South Carolina		*		*	*		*		*
South Dakota		*							
Tennessee			*					*	*
Texas	*		*					*	*
Utah								*	
Vermont						*		*	
Virginia		*		*				*	*
Washington		★	*				*	*	
West Virginia		*			*				*
Wisconsin									*
Wyoming									

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states'
part-time teaching licenses
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Part-Time Teaching Licenses

Part-Time Teaching Licenses A license with minimal requirements is offered that allows content experts to teach part time. Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013



Yes A part-time license with minimal requirements is available for those with subject-matter expertise.

FLORIDA Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics					
Name of License	Adjunct Certification				
Subject-Matter Requirements	Subject-matter test				
Other Requirements	None				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN FLORIDA

 As a result of Florida's strong parttime teaching licenses policy, no recommendations are provided.

Examples of Best Practice

Georgia offers a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time. Individuals seeking this license must pass a subjectmatter test and are assigned a mentor.

SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

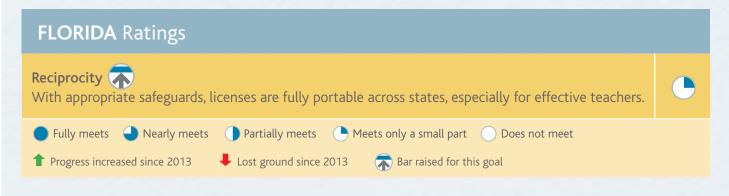
Figure 21 Part-time licenses

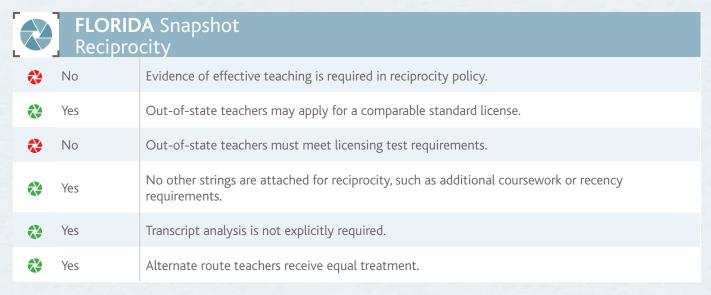
For more information about FLORIDA's part-time teaching licenses policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

		Restricted or Van.	ey S
Do states offer a license		/ %	ο Ρε
with minimal requirements		/ p _g	£ /
that allows content experts		trica / se o	
to teach part time?	YES	, Res.	/ ;
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
FLORIDA			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			L
Kentucky Louisiana			L
Maine			L
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			٦
Mississippi			
Missouri			ſ
Montana			[
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			[
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	Ц		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	10	16	2
		.5	

Licensure Reciprocity

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states'
reciprocity policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





	FLORIDA Reciprocity Characteristics				
	License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Professional			
	None				
	Testing Requirements	Waiver is available with a comparable standard certificate.			
	Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	None			
	Additional Alternate Route Requirements	None			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN FLORIDA

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

To facilitate the movement of effective teachers between states, Florida should require that evidence of teacher effectiveness, as determined by an evaluation that includes objective measures of student growth, be considered for all out-of-state candidates.

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

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

SUMMARY OF RECIPROCITY FIGURES

Figure 22 Requirements for licensing teachers from other states

Other reciprocity figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Licensure tests (p. 70)
- Evidence of effectiveness (p. 71)
- Traditional versus alternate route requirements (p. 72)

For more information about FLORIDA's reciprocity policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Examples of Best Practice

Although no state stands out for its overall reciprocity policies, two states are worthy of mention for their connection of reciprocal licensure to evidence of teacher effectiveness. When determining eligibility for full certification, both **Delaware** and **Idaho** consider teacher evaluations from previous employment that include objective measures of student growth. NCTQ also commends **Indiana**, **Massachusetts**, **Mississippi**, **North Carolina**, **Ohio**, **Pennsylvania**, **Rhode Island** and **Texas** for appropriately supporting licensure reciprocity by requiring that certified teachers from other states meet their own testing requirements, and by not specifying any additional coursework or recency requirements to determine eligibility for either traditional or alternate route teachers.

Figure 22		PASSAGE OF LICE.	NO OTHER OBSTACLES
	ć	F. L. C.	
What do states require of	<i>y</i>	£ / £	PRO TE
teachers transferring from	DE	5/8/	(FC)
other states?	EFF	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	/ 2/2
Alabama			
Alaska		2	
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
FLORIDA			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee		3	
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
\ finalin in			
Virginia			
Washington			
Washington			
Washington West Virginia			

Obstacles include transcript analysis, recency and/or coursework requirements, and additional requirements for teachers certified through alternate routes.

^{2.} Alaska allows up to three years to meet testing requirements.

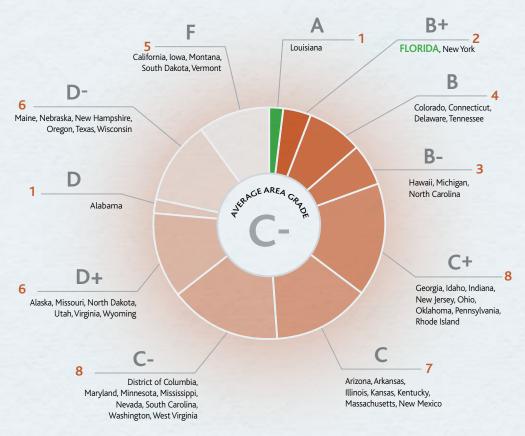
^{3.} Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.

Area 3 Summary



How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- · Licensure Advancement
- · Equitable Distribution of Teachers

State Data Systems

For more information about **FLORIDA** and other states' data 🖫 systems policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

FLORIDA Ratings

State Data Systems 🗼



The state's data system contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness.





Fully meets • Nearly meets Partially meets • Meets only a small part Does not meet









FLORIDA Snapshot State Data Systems

*	Yes	Use of data system for providing evidence of effectiveness is mandated.
	Yes	Teacher of record is adequately defined.
**	Yes	A process is in place for teacher roster verification.
	Somewhat	Data on teacher production are publicly reported.

FLORIDA State Data System Characteristics

Teacher Student Data Link	Capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time
Teacher of Record Definition	The instructor responsible for providing instruction for a specific group of students; operationally, it is the individual reported (teacher course format) with a group of students (associated student course formats).
Other Characteristics	Roster verification; Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Publishes Critical Shortage Area Reports, which include some information on teacher production, but no connection is made between these data and district-level hiring statistics.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN FLORIDA

Connect supply data to district hiring statistics.

Florida should strengthen its data collection practices by connecting program completion and licensure rates to district hiring statistics and using these data to inform policy decisions.

Examples of Best Practice

Hawaii and West Virginia are leaders in using their state data systems to support the identification and supply of effective teachers. Both states have all three elements needed to assess teacher effectiveness, and both states have also developed definitions of teacher of record that reflect instruction. Their data links can connect multiple teachers to a particular student, and there is a process for teacher roster verification. In addition, Hawaii and West Virginia publish teacher production data. Maryland remains worthy of mention for its "Teacher Staffing Report," which serves as a model for other states. The report's primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, while also identifying areas of surplus.

SUMMARY OF STATE DATA SYSTEMS FIGURES

Figure 23 Using data system elements to assess teacher effectiveness

Other state data systems figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Teacher production data (p. 77)

For more information about FLORIDA's state data system policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

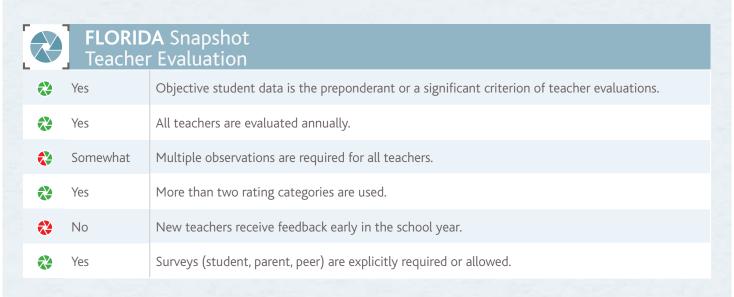
Figure 23		6 /	28/
Do states' data systems		1 S / 5	\$ /
nclude elements needed	7		
to assess teacher	A 74		
effectiveness?	ADEOU, RECORD	CAN CONNECT MON	TEACHER ROSTER
Alabama		, .	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
FLORIDA			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine ¹			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi Missouri			
Montana ¹			
Nebraska	П		
Nevada ¹			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota ¹			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	29	34	26

^{1.} Lacks capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time.

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states' teacher
evaluation policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Teacher Evaluation

FLORIDA Ratings	
Evaluation of Effectiveness Instructional effectiveness is the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.	••
Frequency of Evaluations All teachers receive annual evaluations.	•
 Fully meets → Nearly meets → Partially meets → Meets only a small part → Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013 	



FLORIDA Teacher	Evaluation Characteristics
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Significant criterion. One-third must be based on data and indicators of student performance.
Types of Required Student Data	Student performance data must reflect actual contribution of the teacher to the performance of the students assigned to that teacher and in the teacher's subject matter.
Other Required Measures	One-third: Instructional practice. Remainder may include: Professional and job responsibilities, peer reviews, objectively reliable survey info from students and parents based on teaching practices that are consistently associated with higher student achievement, and other valid and reliable measures of instructional practice.
Number of Rating Categories	4
Frequency of Evaluations	Annual for all teachers
Number of Observations	New teachers: twice in their first year; All others: unspecified
System Structure	State provides criteria for and approves district-designed evaluation systems.
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Allows objectively reliable survey info from students and parents based on teaching practices that are consistently associated with higher student achievement.
Evaluator Requirements	Training

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN FLORIDA

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

Florida's evaluation system now falls short by failing to require that evidence of student learning be the most significant criterion. The state should strengthen its policy by ensuring a teacher is unable to receive an effective rating if found to be ineffective in the classroom.

For more information about FLORIDA's teacher evaluation policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 Base evaluations on multiple observations.

To guarantee that annual evaluations are based on an adequate collection of information, Florida should require multiple observations for all teachers.

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

Florida should ensure that the primary component of a classroom observation be quality of instruction, as measured by student time on task, student grasp or mastery of the lesson objective and efficient use of class time.

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

Florida should ensure that its new teachers get the support they need, and that supervisors know early on which new teachers may be struggling or at risk for unacceptable levels of performance.

Examples of Best Practice

Tennessee requires that objective measures of student growth be the preponderant criterion of all evaluations. All teachers in the state must be evaluated annually, and multiple observations are required, with a postobservation conference scheduled after each to discuss performance. The state's observation schedule ensures that new teachers receive feedback early in the year. Tennessee also requires the use of five performance rating categories.

Idaho, New Jersey and Washington also require annual evaluations and multiple observations for all teachers, and they ensure that new teachers are observed and receive feedback during the first half of the school year.

SUMMARY OF TEACHER EVALUATION FIGURES

- Figure 24 Use of student learning data
- Figure 25 Frequency of evaluations

Other teacher evaluation figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Use of surveys (p. 81)
- Rating categories (p. 81)
- State role in evaluations (p. 82)
- Evaluator requirements (p. 83)
- Annual evaluations (p. 85)
- Classroom observation requirements (p. 87)
- Observation frequency (p. 87)
- Timing of observations for new teachers (p. 88)

Figure 24	REQUIRES THAT STUDENT	Requires that student achievement student senifoan our Bown.	Requires that student	Requires some control	Student achievenen
	757				%ct, "t (e _{a)} "e _n ;
Do states consider	Z 2 2	\\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \fr		74. Sp. 14. Sp	
classroom effectiveness	NO E	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	rest me		ot st. ed
as part of teacher	Z 4 6 6		\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		fent.
evaluations?	A 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1		Red Land	Student achie
Alabama					, 1
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
FLORIDA					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana			Ц		
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					1
New Jersey New Mexico		2			
New York North Carolina					
North Carolina North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					1
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia		3			
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
3		11	0	0	0
	16	11	8	8	8

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

In 2014-15, student achievement was 10% of the total evaluation rating; for 2015-16, it is 20%. This appears connected to test transition rather than permanent lowering of student growth percentage.

^{3.} Explicitly defined for 2014-15 school year.

Figure 25	OF ALL VETER LATIO.	ANNUA EVALUATON ACHERS ACHERS ACHERS
Do states require districts	74 A	Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z
to evaluate all teachers	Z 2	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
each year?	4. 4. E. Z.	\ \ <u>\</u> \ <u></u>
	AWV. Jr ALL	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
FLORIDA		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island South Carolina		
South Carolina South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	27	45

Tenure

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states' tenure
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





FLORIDA Tenure Characteristics						
Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Must not receive any of the following: 2 consecutive annual performance evaluation ratings of unsatisfactory, 2 annual performance evaluation ratings of unsatisfactory within a 3-year period, or 3 consecutive annual performance evaluation ratings of needs improvement or a combination of needs improvement and unsatisfactory. An annual contract is not renewed if a nonprobationary teacher receives any of the above evaluation ratings.					
Length of Probationary Period	Not applicable; Only awards annual contracts.					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN FLORIDA

 As a result of Florida's strong tenure policies, no recommendations are provided.

Examples of Best Practice

Colorado, Connecticut and New York appropriately base tenure decisions on evidence of teacher effectiveness. In Connecticut, tenure is awarded after four years and must be earned on the basis of effective practice as demonstrated in evaluation ratings. Colorado requires ratings of either effective or highly effective for three consecutive years to earn tenure status, which can then be lost with two consecutive years of less-than-effective ratings. New York has extended its probationary period to four years and requires teachers to be rated effective or highly effective for three of those years. All three states require that student growth be the preponderant criterion of teacher evaluations.

SUMMARY OF TENURE FIGURES

- Figure 26 Tenure and teacher effectiveness
- Figure 27 Length of probationary period

For more information about FLORIDA's
tenure policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative
analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 26	£	ER/ON	ted /	٨ /
How are tenure	25		"side,	Ture Ture
decisions made?	EVIDENCE OF STUDENT	Some evidence of t	Virtually automo	No Polisy/No tenura
Alabama				_
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware District of Columbia				
FLORIDA	<u></u> 1			
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas				2
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri	Ī			n
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico New York				
North Carolina		3		
North Dakota				4
Ohio				
Oklahoma	5			
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	9	14		

- 1. Florida only awards annual contracts; decisions are connected to effectiveness.
- 2. Kansas only awards annual contracts; decisions are not connected to effectiveness.
- 3. North Carolina generally awards only one-year contracts, except that teachers can be awarded a two- or four-year contract if they have "shown effectiveness as demonstrated by proficiency on the evaluation instrument." However, no student growth measures required.
- 4. No state-level policy.
- Oklahoma has created a loophole by essentially waiving student learning requirements and allowing the principal of a school to petition for career-teacher status.

How long before a teacher							
arns tenure?							
	<i>,</i>	/ .	/ 5	/ 5	1 8	/ 5	/ _{mure}
	No policy	7 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 YEARS	SYEARS	No tenure
Alabama							
Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas							
California Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware						П	
District of Columbia							
FLORIDA							1
Georgia							
Hawaii							
Idaho				2			
Illinois							
Indiana							
lowa							
Kansas							3
Kentucky Louisiana							
Maine							
Maryland				i		П	П
Massachusetts							
Michigan							
Minnesota							
Mississippi							
Missouri							
Montana							
Nebraska							
Nevada New Hampshire							
New Jersey							
New Mexico							
New York						П	\Box
North Carolina							4
North Dakota							
Ohio						5	
Oklahoma				6			
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island							
South Carolina South Dakota							
Tennessee							
Texas							
Utah						П	П
Vermont							
Virginia				7			
Washington				8			
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							

- 1. Florida only awards annual contracts.
- 2. Idaho limits teacher contract terms to one year.
- 3. Kansas has eliminated due process rights associated with tenure.
- 4. North Carolina teachers can be awarded a two- or four-year contract if they have "shown effectiveness as demonstrated by proficiency on the evaluation instrument." However, no student growth measures required.
- 5. In Ohio, teachers must hold an educator license for at least 7 years, and have taught in the district at least 3 of the last 5 years.
- Oklahoma teachers may also earn career status with an average rating of at least effective for a four-year period and a rating of at least "effective" for the last two years.
- 7. In Virginia, local school boards may extend up to five years.
- 8. In Washington, at a district's discretion, a teacher may be granted tenure after the second year if he/she receives one of the top two evaluation ratings.

Licensure Advancement

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states' licensure
Advancement policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

FLORIDA Ratings Licensure Advancement Licensure advancement is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness. Partially meets → Nearly meets → Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013

	Licensu	re Advancement
*	No	Advancement from a probationary to a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.
*	No	Renewal of a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.
*	No	Other advancement/renewal requirements have a direct connection to classroom effectiveness.
*	Yes	An advanced degree is not a requirement for license advancement.

FLORIDA Licensu	FLORIDA Licensure Advancement Characteristics						
Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	None						
Other Requirements for Advancement	Must demonstrate mastery of general knowledge, subject-area knowledge, and professional preparation and education competence.						
Initial Certification Period	3 years						
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	None						
Other Requirements for Renewal	Must complete 6 semester hours of college credit.						
Renewal Period	5 years						

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN FLORIDA

- Require evidence of effectiveness as a part of teacher licensing policy.
 - Florida should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license.
- Discontinue license renewal requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.
 - While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, Florida's general, nonspecific coursework requirements for license renewal do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.

Examples of Best Practice

Both **Rhode Island** and **Louisiana** are integrating certification, certification renewal and educator evaluations. In Rhode Island, teachers who receive poor evaluations for five consecutive years are not eligible to renew their licenses. In addition, teachers who consistently receive highly effective ratings are eligible for a special license designation. Louisiana requires its teachers to meet the standard for effectiveness for three years during their initial certification or renewal period to be issued a certificate or have their certificate renewed.

SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

- Figure 28 Evidence of effectiveness for license advancement
- Figure 29 Advanced degree requirements

Other licensure advancement figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Coursework requirements (p. 96)
- Lifetime licenses (p. 96)

For more information about FLORIDA's licensure advancement policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 28	OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE	Some objective evit	Consideration given to	dassroom effective but Performance not consider.
Do states require teachers	ع چ	1 D / 15	Year Year	classion and are in an expension of the control of
o show evidence of	(A)	S / S		
effectiveness before	F EL	Some objective		76 is 1760 ie 176
conferring professional		\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	797 179 1897
icensure?	BEC FCC	onsi,	/ & \$ [‡] &	F & / &
recrisure.	OÆ /	/ 8.5/	# &	g \ g
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
FLORIDA				
Georgia	1			
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois		2		
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland		3		
Massachusetts				
Michigan				4
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				4
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				5
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	6	4	12	29
	0	4	14	29

Georgia does not require evidence of effectiveness for each year of renewal period.

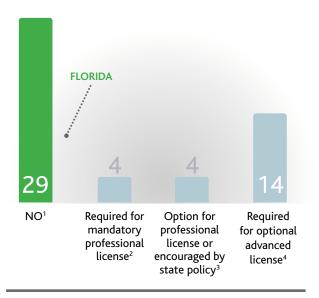
^{2.} Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.

^{3.} Uses objective evidence for advancement, not renewal.

 $^{{\}bf 4.}\,{\bf An}\,\,{\bf optional}\,\,{\bf license}\,\,{\bf requires}\,\,{\bf evidence}\,\,{\bf of}\,\,{\bf effectiveness}.$

^{5.} Teachers have the option of using evaluation ratings as a factor in license advancement or renewal.

Figure 29 Do states require teachers to earn advanced degrees before conferring professional licenses?



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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

For more information about FLORIDA and other states' equitable distribution of teachers policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

FLORIDA Ratings

Equitable Distribution

Districts' distribution of teacher talent among schools is publicly reported to identify inequities in schools serving disadvantaged students.



Fully meets
Nearly meets















FLORIDA Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

*	Yes	School districts must publicly report aggregate school-level data about teacher performance.
*	No	A school-level teacher-quality index is used to demonstrate the academic backgrounds of a school's teachers and the ratio of new to veteran teachers.
*	No	School-level data on teacher absenteeism or turnover rates are reported.
*	Yes	School-level data on percentage of highly qualified teachers are reported.
*	No	School-level data on percentage of teachers with emergency credentials are reported.

FLORIDA Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data

Publishes teacher evaluation ratings by district. Annual teacher evaluation reports include school-level teacher effectiveness data.

Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution

Reports percentage of newly hired teachers for each school. Provides data on classes taught by teachers temporarily assigned to areas outside of their field of specialization. Reports percentage of highly qualified teachers for each school; compares the average percentages of highly qualified teachers in high- and low-poverty schools within each district.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN FLORIDA

 As a result of Florida's strong equitable distribution policies, no recommendations are provided.

Examples of Best Practice

Although not awarding "best practice" honors for this topic, NCTQ commends the 13 states that give the public access to teacher performance data aggregated to the school level. This transparency can help shine a light on how equitably teachers are distributed across and within school districts and help to ensure that all students have access to effective teachers.

SUMMARY OF EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS FIGURES

Figure 30 Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

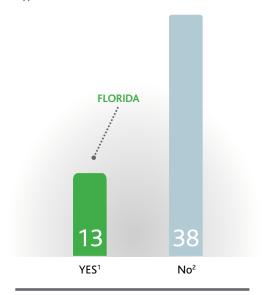
Other equitable distribution of teachers figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

For more information about FLORIDA's equitable distribution of teachers policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see ... http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 30

Do states require public reporting of school-level data about teacher effectiveness?



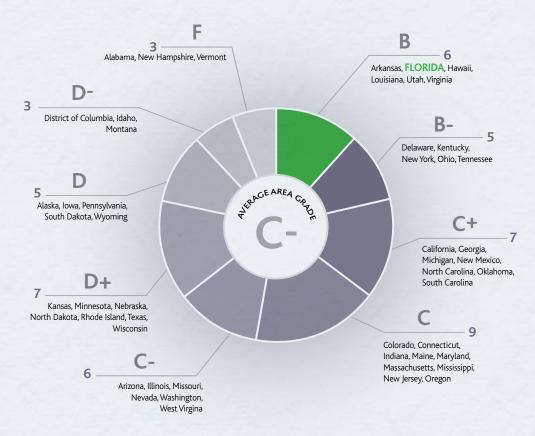
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island³, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah³, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Reports data about teacher effectiveness at the district level.

Area 4 Summary



How States are Faring in Retaining Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

New Teacher Induction

Compensation

Professional Development

New Teacher Induction

For more information about **FLORIDA** and other states' new teacher induction policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

FLORIDA Ratings

Induction

Effective induction is available for all new teachers, with special emphasis on teachers in high-need schools.





Fully meets • Nearly meets • Partially meets • Meets only a small part • Does not meet



↑ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



FLORIDA Snapshot New Teacher Induction

*	Somewhat	All new teachers receive mentoring.
*	No	Mentoring is of sufficient frequency and duration.
*	Yes	Mentors are carefully selected.
	No	Induction programs are evaluated.
	No	Induction programs include a variety of effective strategies.

FLORIDA New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	Only teachers with a temporary certificate enrolled in the alternate route Professional Development Certification program are required to have a mentor.
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Not specified
Selection Criteria for Mentors	An effective or highly effective rating on the prior year's performance evaluation
Other Mentor Requirements	Not specified
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	Not specified

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN FLORIDA

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

Florida should ensure that all new teachers—especially any teacher in a low-performing school—receive mentoring support, especially in the first critical weeks of school. Florida should consider expanding its program throughout the state.

- Set more specific parameters.
 - To ensure that all teachers receive highquality mentoring, Florida should specify how long the program lasts for a new teacher and a method of performance evaluation.
- Require induction strategies that can be successfully implemented, even in poorly managed schools.

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

Arkansas, Illinois, Maryland and New Jersey are also worthy of mention for their requirements related to mentor selection. Arkansas, Illinois and New Jersey require that all mentors must be rated in one of the top two rating categories on their most recent evaluation. Maryland also requires mentors, who are either current or retired teachers, to have obtained effective evaluation ratings.

SUMMARY OF NEW TEACHER INDUCTION FIGURES

Figure 31 Quality of induction policies

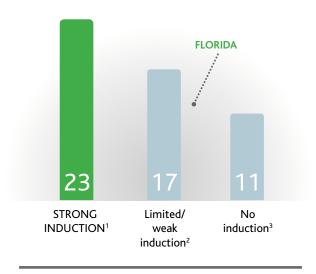
Other new teacher induction figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Elements of induction (p. 104)

: For more information about FLORIDA's
new teacher induction policies, including
detailed recommendations, full narrative
analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 31

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



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

For more information about **FLORIDA** and other states' professional development policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Professional Development

FLORIDA Ratings

Professional Development

Teachers receive feedback about their performance, and professional development is based on needs identified through teacher evaluations.









Fully meets • Nearly meets • Partially meets • Meets only a small part • Does not meet



♠ Progress increased since 2013





*	Yes	Teachers must receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations.
4	Yes	Professional development must be aligned with evaluation results.
*	Yes	Teachers with unsatisfactory/ineffective ratings are placed on improvement plans.

FLORIDA Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	Evaluations must be used when identifying professional development.
Evaluation Feedback	Written report and conference with evaluator
Improvement Plan	Teachers rated unsatisfactory are placed on "performance probation" for 90 days. During that time, the teacher "must be provided assistance and in-service training opportunities to help correct the noted performance deficiencies."

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN FLORIDA

 Ensure that teachers receiving less than effective ratings are placed on a professional improvement plan.
 Florida should strengthen its policy and

Florida should strengthen its policy and require an improvement plan for any teacher whose performance is in need of improvement, not just those in the lowest performance category.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FIGURES

Figure 32 Connecting teacher evaluation to continuous improvement

Other professional development figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Evaluation feedback (p. 109)
- Evaluations and professional development (p. 109)

For more information about FLORIDA's professional development policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 32		EVALUATION INFORMS TEACLIOPINENS	MPROVEMENT PLANS WITH POOR RATHER CHES
Do states ensure that			
evaluations are used to	ERS.		\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
help teachers improve?	7. 7. F.	955	8 / 2 de 9
, and the second	ALL TEACHERS RECEIVE FEEDES	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	REOUTH P.
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			1
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
FLORIDA			1 —
Georgia			
Hawaii Idaho			
Illinois			1
Indiana			<u> </u>
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			1
Louisiana			
Maine			1
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			1
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			1
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Carolina South Dakota			<u> </u>
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	20		25
	38	31	35

Does not require improvement plans for all less-than-effective teachers; just those in the lowest rating category.

^{2.} South Dakota requires improvement plans only for teachers rated unsatisfactory who have been teaching for four years or more.

Compensation

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states'
compensation policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

FLORIDA Ratings	
Pay Scales and Performance Pay While local districts are given the authority over pay scales, performance pay is supported, but in a manner that recognizes its appropriate uses and limitations.	*
Differential Pay Differential pay for effective teaching in shortage and high-need areas is supported.	*
Compensation for Prior Work Experience Districts are encouraged to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.	
Best Practice Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet	
↑ Progress increased since 2013 ↓ Lost ground since 2013	

	FLORID Compe	A Snapshot nsation
*	Yes	Districts have flexibility to determine pay structure and scales.
4	Yes	Effective teachers can receive performance pay.
*	Yes	Districts are discouraged from tying compensation to advanced degrees.
*	Yes	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching shortage subjects.
*	Yes	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching in high-need schools.
₹	No	Districts are encouraged to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.

FLORIDA Comper	nsation Characteristics
Authority for Salary Schedule	Controlled by local districts
Performance Pay Initiatives	Local salary schedules must ensure that a highly effective teacher will receive a salary increase greater than the highest annual salary adjustment available to that individual through any other salary schedule adopted by the school district. An effective teacher will receive a salary increase between 50 and 75 percent of the annual salary increase provided to a highly effective teacher, and an employee under any other performance rating is not eligible for a salary increase.
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Performance is primary factor.
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	Under new salary schedule requirements, teachers are provided salary supplements.
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	Under new salary schedule requirements, teachers are provided salary supplements for teaching in a Title I-eligible school, or a school in the bottom two categories of the school improvement system.
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN FLORIDA

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

National Board Certified teachers in Florida may receive up to 10 percent of previous years' statewide average teachers' salary. This differential pay could be another incentive to attract some of the most effective teachers to low-performing schools.

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

Florida should encourage districts to incorporate mechanisms such as starting these teachers at a higher salary than other new teachers. Such policies would be attractive to career changers with related work experience, such as in the STEM subjects.

SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FIGURES

- Figure 33 Compensation for performance
- Figure 34 Compensation for advanced degrees
- Figure 35 Differential pay

Other compensation figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- State role in teacher pay (p. 112)
- State support for performance pay (p. 114)
- Differential pay for shortage subjects or high-need schools (p. 119)
- Compensation for prior work experience (p. 121)

For more information about FLORIDA's compensation policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

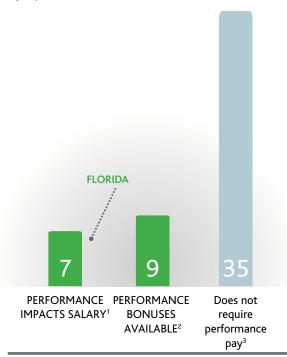
Examples of Best Practice

Florida allows local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. Local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment available. Florida also supports differential pay by providing salary supplements for teachers in both high-need schools and shortage subject areas.

In addition, **Indiana** and **Utah** both articulate compensation policies that reward effective teachers by requiring performance to be the most important factor in deciding a teacher's salary. **Louisiana** supports differential pay by offering up to \$3,000 per year, for four years, to teach math, biology, chemistry, physics and special education, and up to an additional \$6,000 per year, up to four years, to teach in low-performing schools. **North Carolina** compensates new teachers with relevant prior-work experience by awarding them one year of experience credit for every year of full-time work after earning a bachelor's degree that is related to their area of licensure and work assignment.

Figure 33

Do states ensure pay is structured to account for performance?



- Strong Practice: Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, Utah
- 2. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee⁴
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona⁵, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho⁶, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky⁷, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri⁶, Montana, Nebraska⁷, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon⁷, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia⁷, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. A performance component is not required. Districts must differentiate teacher compensation based on at least one of the following criteria: additional roles or responsibilities, hard-to-staff schools or subject areas, and performance based on teacher evaluations.
- Arizona allocates funds for teacher compensation increases based on performance and employment related expenses; there is no clear requirement for compensation connected to evidence of effectiveness.
- Idaho does offer a master teacher premium, but it is dependent on years of experience.
- 7. Performance bonuses are available, but not specifically tied to teacher effectiveness
- 8. Performance bonuses are available for teachers in schools deemed "academically deficient."

Figure 34

- Louisiana allows districts to set salary schedules based on three criteria: effectiveness, experience and demand. Advanced degrees may be included only as part of demand.
- 2. Only discouraged for those districts implementing $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Q}}$ Comp.
- 3. For advanced degrees earned after April 2014.
- 4. Rhode Island requires local district salary schedules to include teacher "training".
- Texas has a minimum salary schedule based on years of experience. Compensation for advanced degrees is left to district discretion.

Figure 34		PROHIBITS ADDITO	¥ /	Requires compensation for
Do states prevent districts	700		discretion	
from basing teacher pay on	REQUIRES PERFOR	WCED DEGREE HIBITS ADDITION		\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \
	25 P	24 / 20	2 / 2	
advanced degrees?	\$5	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	5/8.5	18 C
	202	2 \ 2 \ 7 \ 7 \ 7 \ 7 \ 7 \ 7 \ 7 \ 7 \	i/est	gui,
	155	\ \alpha \ \	1 4 8 1	ag g
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
FLORIDA				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana		1	Ц	
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota			2	
Mississippi Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina	П	3		
North Dakota				
Ohio	$\bar{\Box}$			
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island			4	
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas			5	
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	3	2	31	15

Figure 35		HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	/
Do states provide				\ ADEAC	
incentives to teach ir	7	1 PX		K PX	
high-need schools			/ 4	Zi. / zi.	/ £
or shortage subject	ER		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		ď
areas?	THQ	Loan for Biveness	/ Ja	Voan forgiveness	No support
Alabama		, ,		7	
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
FLORIDA					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					1
Kansas					
Kentucky Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland	2				
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota	П				
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					3
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	22	9	15	12	20

^{1.} Iowa provides state assistance to supplement salaries of teachers in high-need schools.

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

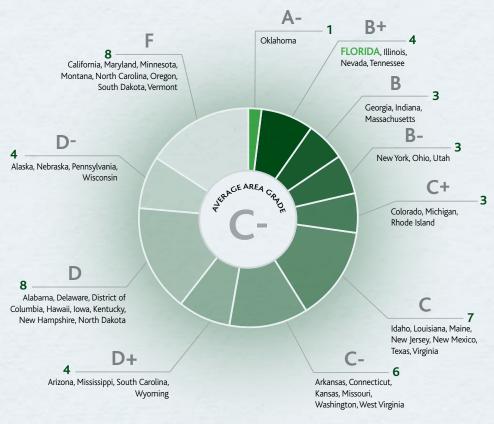
^{3.} South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in highneed schools.

Area 5 Summary



How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- Extended Emergency Licenses
- Dismissal for Poor Performance
- · Reductions in Force

Extended Emergency Licenses

For more information about
FLORIDA and other states'
extended emergency license
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





FLORIDA Extended Emergency License Characteristics				
Emergency License	Temporary certificate			
Minimum Requirements	Temporary certificate requires teachers to pass the general knowledge test and content test within the first year from the date of employment.			
Duration	Up to 3 years			
Renewal Requirements	Licensure tests are required in the first year, but the temporary certificate can be extended up to two years for teachers who are unable to meet the testing requirements due to "extraordinary extenuating circumstances."			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN FLORIDA

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSES FIGURES

Figure 36 Time to pass licensure tests

Other extended emergency licenses figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Emergency licenses (p. 127)

For more information about FLORIDA's extended emergency licenses policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 36		/	/	/
How long can new teachers				
practice without passing		/	/	/ હ
icensing tests?	¥	/ *	\$ 5	130, 130, 1
recrising tests:	FER	/ 🕺	/ 🕺	75 Of 08G;
	30 C	, to ,	/ vo.	, yea, 1
	NO DEFERRAL	Up to Tyear	Up to 2 years	3 Years or more (or unspecified)
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
FLORIDA		1		
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho	2			
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				3
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia	2			
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	9	18	6	18

^{1.} Teachers can have up to two additional years to pass licensing tests in the event of "extraordinary extenuating circumstances."

^{2.} Out-of-state teachers can teach on a non-renewable license until all requirements are met.

^{3.} Tennessee does not offer emergency licenses but candidates for initial practitioner license have three years to pass licensure tests.

^{4.} Permits can be extended without passing licensing tests if districts receive hardship approval.

For more information about **FLORIDA** and other states' 🖫 dismissal policies, including full arrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Dismissal for Poor Performance

FLORIDA Ratings

Dismissal

Ineffective classroom performance is grounds for dismissal and the process for terminating ineffective teachers is expedient and fair to all parties.



- Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

- ↑ Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013

FLORIDA Snapshot Dismissal

€	Yes	Teacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.
*	Yes	Terminated teachers have one opportunity to appeal.
<	Yes	Appeals process occurs within a reasonable timeframe.
*	Yes	The due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are different from those facing license revocation.

FLORIDA Dismissal Characteristics

Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	All teachers are placed on annual contracts, which are not renewed if performance is unsatisfactory.
Due Process Rights of Teachers	May contest dismissal based on a performance evaluation rating by requesting a hearing with the district school board, and that hearing must take place within 60 days.
Length of Appeals Process	No multiple appeals; the district school board's decision is final.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN FLORIDA

 As a result of Florida's strong dismissal policies, no recommendations are provided.

Examples of Best Practice

New York now allows charges of incompetence against any teacher who receives two consecutive ineffective ratings; charges must be brought against any teacher who receives three consecutive ineffective ratings. Due process rights for teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are distinguishable from those facing other charges, and an expedited hearing is required. For teachers who have received three consecutive ineffective ratings, that timeline must not be longer than 30 days.

SUMMARY OF DISMISSAL FIGURES

Figure 37 Dismissal due to ineffectiveness

Other dismissal figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Dismissal appeals (p. 130)

For more information about FLORIDA's
dismissal policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative
analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 37		/
Do states articulate that	Ŧċ	8 <u>C</u>
ineffectiveness is grounds	24	% / · · · ·
for dismissal?	£ 35 E	§ /
or distriissat:	FS THOUGH EVALUATE AND	/ 2
Alabama		/ <
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
FLORIDA		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		1
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		2
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania Rhada Island		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
Washington West Virginia		

Kansas has repealed the law that gave tenured teachers who faced dismissal the right to an independent review of their cases.

In Nevada, a teacher reverts to probationary status after two consecutive unsatisfactory evaluations, but the state does not articulate that ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Reductions in Force

For more information about **FLORIDA** and other states' reductions in force policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

FLORIDA Ratings

Reductions in Force

Districts must consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off when a reduction in force is necessary.



Fully meets • Nearly meets • Partially meets • Meets only a small part • Does not meet



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



FLORIDA Snapshot Reductions in Force



Yes

Districts must consider classroom performance when determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.



Yes

Seniority cannot be the only/primary factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

FLORIDA Reductions in Force Characteristics Use of Teacher Performance Teachers with the lowest performance evaluations must be released first Use of Seniority Can be considered; may not be sole factor Other Factors Determined by districts

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN FLORIDA

 As a result of Florida's strong reductions in force policies, no recommendations are provided.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF REDUCTIONS IN FORCE FIGURES

■ Figure 38 Layoff criteria

Other reductions in force figures available in the Yearbook National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Performance in layoffs (p. 132)
- Emphasis on seniority in layoffs (p. 133)

For more information about FLORIDA's reductions in force policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 38	<i>t</i> =	
Do states prevent districts	MUS	/ 8
from basing layoffs solely	¥. EG	\ \S\\\
on "last in, first out"?	S. S. D.	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
on tasem, just out .	PERFORMANCE MUST	SEWORITY CANNOT
Alabama	_ ~& ,	
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
FLORIDA		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	19	22





1120 G Street, NW • Washington, DC 20005 Tel: 202-393-0020 Fax: 202-393-0095 Web: www.nctq.org

Follow NCTQ on Twitter 🕒 and Facebook 🕤

NCTQ is available to work with individual states to improve teacher policies.

For more information, please contact:

Sandi Jacobs
Senior Vice President for State and District Policy
sjacobs@nctq.org
202-393-0020