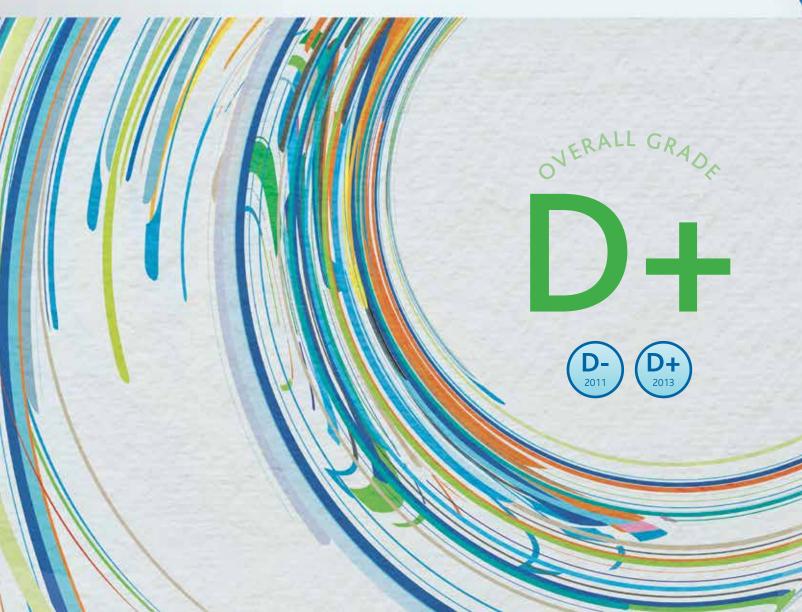
2015 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

Hawaii



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.

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NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

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National Council on Teacher Quality

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.

Hawaii at a Glance



2015 Hawaii Area Goal Scores

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	D-	AREA 3: Ident
Admission into Teacher Preparation		State Data Sy
Elementary Teacher Preparation		Evaluation of
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	\bigcirc	Frequency of
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics		Tenure
Early Childhood Teacher Preparation	\bigcirc	Licensure Adv
Middle School Teacher Preparation		Equitable Dist
Secondary Teacher Preparation	lacksquare	AREA 4: Reta
Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science and Social Studies		Induction
Special Education Teacher Preparation	lacksquare	Professional
Special Education Preparation in Reading		Pay Scales an
Assessing Professional Knowledge		Differential P
Student Teaching		Compensatio
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	\bigcirc	AREA 5: Exit
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	F	Extended Em
Alternate Route Eligibility	\bigcirc	Dismissal for
Alternate Route Preparation		Reductions in
Alternate Route Usage and Providers		
Part-Time Teaching Licenses		
Licensure Reciprocity		

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	B-
State Data Systems	*
Evaluation of Effectiveness	$\overline{}$
Frequency of Evaluations	
Tenure	•
Licensure Advancement	\bigcirc
Equitable Distribution	٠
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	D
Extended Emergency Licenses	
Dismissal for Poor Performance	
Reductions in Force	

Goal Summary

🚖 Best Practice: 1

Fully Meets: 5 Searly Meets: 3

Progress Decreased: 1

Partially Meets: 3

Meets Only a Small Part: 3

Does Not Meet: 17

Progress on Goals Since 2013

Progress Increased: 2

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Elementary Teacher Preparation

- As a condition of initial licensure, require that all elementary candidates pass a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all core subjects and require a meaningful passing score for each area.
- Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction for all elementary candidates.
- Ensure all new early childhood and elementary 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.
- Establish equivalent requirements for teachers who may teach elementary grades on an early childhood license.

Middle School Teacher Preparation

- Require middle school teacher candidates to pass a content test in every core area they are licensed to teach as a condition of initial licensure.
- Ensure that 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 careerreadiness standards.

Secondary Teacher Preparation

- As a condition of initial licensure, require secondary candidates to pass a content test in each subject they are licensed to teach.
- Require secondary science and 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, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Student Teaching

Ensure that student teachers are only placed with cooperating teachers who have demonstrated effectiveness as measured by student learning.

Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

Hold teacher preparation programs accountable by collecting data that connect student achievement gains to programs, as well as other meaningful data that reflect program performance, and by establishing the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.

AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Alternate Routes to Certification

- Increase admission requirements to alternate route programs, including a high bar for academic proficiency and passage of a subject-matter test.
- Establish guidelines for alternate route programs that require preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers. Ensure programs provide intensive induction support to alternate route teachers.
- Broaden alternate route usage, and allow a diversity of providers for alternate route programs.

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

Teacher Evaluation

Require annual evaluations for all teachers.

Licensure Advancement

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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

Publish aggregate school-level teacher evaluation ratings from an evaluation system based on instructional effectiveness.

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

Compensation

Support differential pay initiatives for effective teachers in subject-shortage areas.

AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Extending Emergency Licenses

Award standard licenses to teachers only after they have passed all required subject-matter licensing tests.

Dismissal for Poor Performance

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

Reductions in Force

Use teacher effectiveness as a factor when determining which teachers are laid off during a reduction in force.

Figure A	Gverall State Grade 2015	+ Grade 2015	a Overall State Grade 2013	Overall State Grade 2009
	0.5 /	00	03	
Florida	DT		_	
Indiana	В	B-	C+	D
Louisiana	В	В	C-	C-
New York	В	В-	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-	С	C-
Massachusetts	B-	B-	C	D+
Ohio	B-	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma Dhada Island	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhode Island	B-	B	B-	D
Illinois	C+	C+	C	D+
Michigan	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+ C+	B- C	D+ C-	D+
Utah			-	D
Virginia Colorado	C+ C	C+ C+	D+ C	D+ D+
	c	C+	D+	D+
Kentucky	c	C	D+	D+
Mississippi New Mexico	c	D+	D+	D+
South Carolina	c	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+
lowa	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:



PROGRESS INDICATOR

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

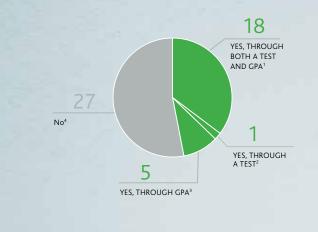
Goal progress has increased since 2013
Goal progress has decreased since 2013

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 NCTQ'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

State Area Grades



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B+ 2 2 Alaska, Montana Florida, Indiana B 1 D-New York 7 HAWAII, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, B-North Dakota, South Dakota, 10 Wyoming Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Rhode Island, Texas, HERAGE AREA CR 3 West Virginia Colorado, Maryland, Washington 8 Georgia, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia D+ 9 Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, 2 Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Kentucky, Utah New Mexico, Oregon 7 District of Columbia, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin

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

NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2015 | AREA 1 SUMMARY | HAWAII : 5

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

Admission into Teacher Prep

HAWAII Ratings

Admission into Teacher Prep Preparation programs only admit candidates with strong academic records.

Fully meets Area Nearly meets	Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet
1 Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013

HAWAII Snapshot Admission into Teacher Prep New A minimum GPA of 3.0 is required for admission to a teacher preparation program. Somewhat A test of academic proficiency normed to the college-bound population is required prior to admission to a teacher preparation program.

HAWAII Admission into Teacher Prep Characteristics

Test Requirement	Requirement for cohort average above the 50th percentile on admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policy. Hawaii exempts candidates with bachelor's degree from testing requirement.
GPA Requirement	Required cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN HAWAII

Establish rigorous admission criteria independent of accreditation process.

While the CAEP standards set an admirably high bar for admission to teacher preparation programs, Hawaii should enact its own policy articulating rigorous criteria for admission. Clear state policy would send an unequivocal message to programs about the state's expectations. Further, Hawaii's exemption of candidates with a bachelor's degree from testing requirements appears to undermine CAEP's admission test standard. While it is true that basic skills tests normed to the prospective teacher population are not an appropriate academic benchmark for those entering post-baccalaureate teacher prep programs, an assessment such as the GRE would be quite appropriate for such candidates.

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, Hawaii 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

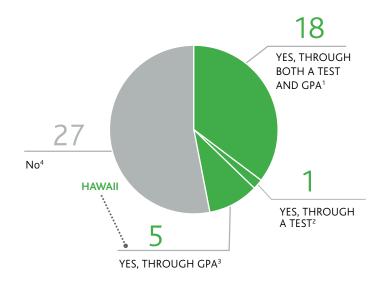
Figure 1 Academic proficiency requirements

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

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



- Strong Practice: Alabama⁵, Arkansas⁵, Delaware⁶, District of Columbia⁵, Indiana⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, New Jersey⁷, New York³, 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
- 4. 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
- 5. 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.
- 6. Candidates can qualify for admission through the GPA or test requirement.
- 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.
- 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.
- 9. 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 HAWAII and other states' elementary teacher preparation policies, including full harrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Elementary Teacher Preparation

HAWAII Ratings

1 Progress increased since 2013

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	cable

Real Bar raised for this goal

	HAWAI Elemen	I Snapshot tary Teacher Preparation
*	No	Content test required for elementary teachers in each of the four core subjects.
	No	An adequate science of reading test is required.
*	No	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.
*	No	Teachers who teach elementary grades on an early childhood license are held to appropriate content and early reading requirements.

Lost ground since 2013

HAWAII Elementary Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Elementary Licenses	K-6; PreK-3
Content Tests	Content tests are optional.
Science of Reading Requirements	Not required
Academic Specialization	Not required
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN HAWAII

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

Hawaii should require a rigorous content test with separate, meaningful passing scores for each core academic area to assure elementary teachers have adequate knowledge in each subject area they are licensed to teach.

Require teacher candidates to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.

Hawaii should require a rigorous reading assessment tool to ensure that its early childhood and elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared in all five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.

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 careerreadiness 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 HAWAII'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.

Hawaii 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.

To ensure that elementary school students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Hawaii should include specific teacher preparation requirements for all teachers licensed to teach at the elementary level regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

Hawaii should articulate requirements ensuring that all teachers licensed to teach at the elementary level are prepared to identify and support students who are struggling.

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 Hawaii 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 careerreadiness 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.

Figure 2	TEST UNTARY CONTENT PASSING SC PEARAGENT	Collect Collection Elements Elementary Content test for some care passes:	Elementary With Composition	25
Do states ensure that		REA It tes	\$200 j	Jre te
elementary teachers	EP TO	PF FC	ts unit	ired be
know core content?	E E			lleon lleon
LEMI	ANS	Separate CT	nent.	test
41	A Ska Slava	for so	Eler. With	No test required
Alabama				
Alaska				1
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
HAWAII Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts			2	
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York			2	
North Carolina North Dakota				
Ohio				3
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina South Dakota				
Tennessee			4	
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	22	9	15	5
		-		

Figure 2

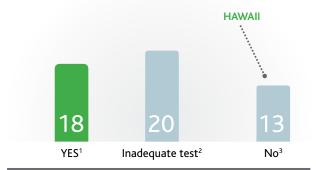
1. Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.

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

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

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.

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



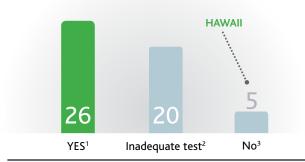
- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, 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

Figure 4	d solution	INCORPORATING	SUPPORTING STRUGGLING
Are states ensuring that new	/		SUBJE RUG
elementary teachers are pre	epared		ALL CSJ
for the instructional shifts	, Š	l d	NIL S
associated with college- and	0 ¹	05	Det DEF
career-readiness standards?	57	SKII N	LEA SC
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			
Fully addresses instructional component	Partially add	dresses inst	ructional component

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



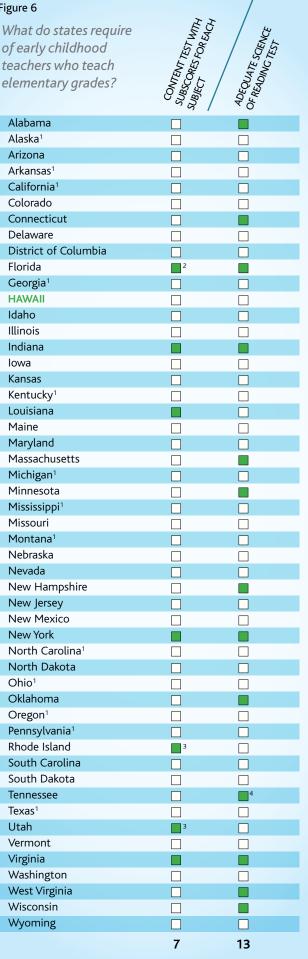
- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 2. 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

- 1. These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades, or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.
- 2. Florida's test consists of three subtests covering language arts and reading, math and science.
- 3. 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.

Figure 6

What do states require of early childhood teachers who teach elementary grades?



For more information about HAWAII 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

HAWAII 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
----------------------------	-----------------	-------------------------	---------------

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

🕋 Bar raised for this goal

HAWAII Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

	No	Middle school teachers must pass a content test for each subject they are licensed to teach.
	Yes	Middle school teachers must hold a middle grade-specific or secondary license.
*	No	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

HAWAII Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Middle School Licenses	6-8
Content Tests	Not required
Academic Requirements	No requirements for major or minors
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN HAWAII

Require content testing in all core areas.

Hawaii should require subject-matter testing for all middle school teacher candidates in every core academic area they intend to teach as a condition of initial licensure.

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.

Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Hawaii 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 middle school students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Hawaii should also include 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.

Hawaii should articulate requirements ensuring that middle school teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

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 HAWAII's middle school teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, seehttp://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Hawaii is urged to require that all teachers who add the middle grade levels to their certificates pass a rigorous subject-matter test to ensure content knowledge of all subject areas before they are allowed in the classroom.

1. Offers 1-8 license.

2. California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms. 3. With the exception of mathematics.

Figure 7

Figure 7	K-8LICENSE NOT OF	Contained offered for	K-Blicense offered
Do states distinguish	NO NO	d d	offer
middle grade preparation from	SNSE	lse c aine	'se
elementary preparation?	101	Coni Coni	lice
	¥-8	Self.	£-8
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			
California		2	
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
HAWAII			
Idaho	<u> </u>		
Illinois	<u> </u>		
Indiana			
lowa	-		
Kansas Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina North Dakota			1
Ohio			
Oklahoma			3
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin Wyoming			
	32	6	13

		Subscores for an I con each	.5	1
Figure 8		*	No, K-8 license requires	No, testing of all subjects
Do middle school teachers		lepo,		subje
have to pass an appropriate			58 E	fall
content test in every core		to.	licen Tenti	ped o
subject they are licensed		orest ores	K-8	^e quii
to teach?	YES .	ર્ટ્સ નુ	ぞを	Śź
	~ /	» /		
Alabama Alaska				1
Alaska				
Arkansas				
California				2
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware	-			
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
HAWAII				
Idaho			3	
Illinois				4
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland	5			
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire			6	
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	⁷			
North Carolina				
North Dakota Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island	-			
South Carolina	-			
South Dakota				
Tennessee	9			
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				

26

2

14

9

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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 9. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

igure 9	USE OF NEORNAL	Stills INTO A TIME I TEXT	SUPPORTING STRUGGUNG
Are states ensuring that new			
middle school teachers are	12	DNL DNL	151
prepared for the instructional	ð	12	
hifts associated with college-	F NI	AND CAN	See S
and career-readiness standards	2 45		tan 2
	5.27	· ‹› ·	· &
Alabama			
Alaska Arizona			
Arizona Arkansas			
California			
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Delaware			
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Oklahoma Oragon			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

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

Secondary Teacher Preparation

HAWAII 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

Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

	HAWAI Second	II Snapshot ary Teacher Preparation
	No	Secondary teachers must pass a content test to teach any single core subject.
	No	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.
	No	A content test is required to add an endorsement to a license.
	No	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

HAWAII Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Secondary Licenses	6-12
Content Tests	Not required for initial licensure
General Science License and Testing Requirements	General science license offered; content tests not required
General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements	General social studies license offered; content tests not required
Endorsement Requirements	Content tests not required
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN HAWAII

Require subject-matter testing for secondary teacher candidates.

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

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

Hawaii should require passing scores on subject-specific content tests, regardless of other coursework or degree requirements, for teachers who are licensed in core secondary subjects and wish to add another subject area to their licenses.

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- **Figure 10** Content test requirements
- Figure 11 Instructional shifts associated with college-and careerreadiness 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

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

By allowing general social studies and general science certifications—and only requiring general knowledge exams for each—Hawaii is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge.

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although Hawaii's secondary English language arts content tests address informational texts, the state should ensure that all secondary English language arts teachers have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction—prior to entering the classroom.

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, Hawaii should also include 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.

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

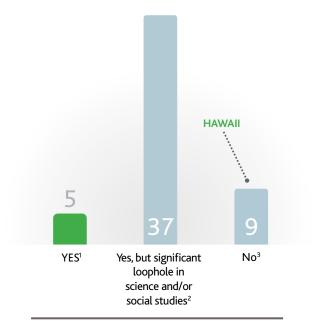
Examples of Best Practice

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 HAWAII's secondary teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see ...http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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
- 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 Are states ensuring that	USE OF INFORMAL	INCORPORATING ITEN	SUPPORTING STRUGGLING
new secondary teachers			187 JUN
are prepared for the	M		
instructional shifts associated	ð	6	
with college-and career-	Å.	180	DER O
readiness standards?	LSE I	SKIL N	SU,
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			
tryonning			

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component

Special Education Teacher Preparation

HAWAII 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

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

	HAWAI Special	I Snapshot 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.
*	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.
	No	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for special education teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

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

HAWAII Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Special Education License(s)	PreK-3; K-6; 7-12; K-12	
Content Tests	Not required	
Science of Reading Test	Not required	
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN HAWAII

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 Hawaii 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.

Hawaii 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, Hawaii'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.

Hawaii 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.

Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Hawaii 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.

Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

Hawaii should also include 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

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 HAWAII's special education teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Prepare special education teachers to support struggling readers.

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

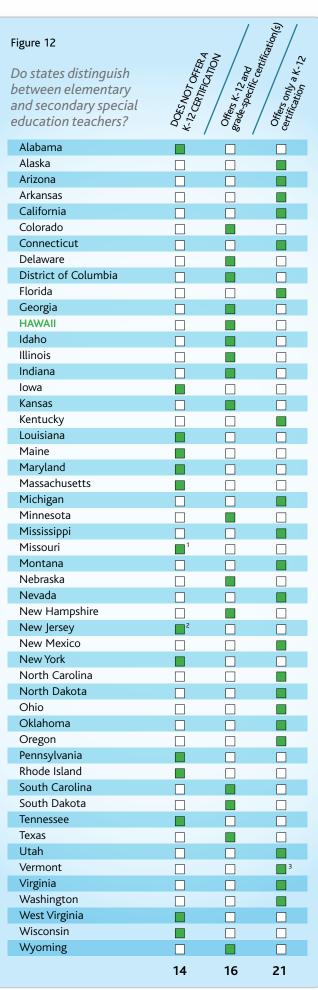
Figure 12

- 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.
- 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 12

Do states distinguish *between elementary* and secondary special education teachers?



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

Elementa	ry Subject-Matter Test		
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri ¹ , New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, West Virginia ³ , Wisconsin		
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, North Carolina ⁴		
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.

- 2. 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.
- 4. 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.
- 6. Wisconsin requires a middle school level content area test which does not report subscores for each area.

Figure 14

Figure 14	e ege- ¹ 0307	Saluts INTER TINGE	SUPPORTING STRUCCUNG
			SUB FUC
Are states ensuring that new special	AAA.		ALL VCS
education teachers are prepared for th	e o		NIL S
instructional shifts associated with coll	ege- 🖉	05	Deg
and career-readiness standards?	rse ,	₹¥	REA SI
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Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
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HAWAII			
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Kentucky			
Louisiana			
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Maryland Massachusetts			
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Montana			
Nebraska			
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New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
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Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
These thighna			
Wisconsin			

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component



Yes All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

 \mathbf{a}

HAWAII Pedagogy Characteristics

Pedagogy Test	edTPA or ETS Pre-Service Assessment
Type of Test	Performance assessment
Teachers Included	All new teachers

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN HAWAII

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

Since additional research is needed to determine how the Teacher Performance Assessment and ETS Pre-Service Assessment compare to other teacher tests as well as whether the tests' scores are predictive of student achievement, Hawaii should carefully monitor and collect data about the validity of these tests.

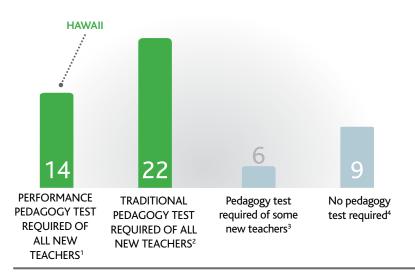
Examples of Best Practice

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

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



 Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois⁵, Iowa⁶, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee⁶, Washington, Wisconsin

- 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.
- 6. 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.

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

Student Teaching

HAWAII Ratings Student Teaching Teacher candidates are provided with a high-quality clinical experience. • Fully meets • Nearly meets • Fully meets • Partially meets • Progress increased since 2013 • Lost ground since 2013

HAWAII Snapshot Student Teaching

No	Student teachers must be placed with an effective teacher, as measured by student learning.
Yes	Student teaching is at least 10 weeks in length.
Yes	Student teaching is full time.

HAWAII Student Teaching Characteristics

Duration of Student Teaching	A minimum of 450 hours
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	No specific requirements
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	No specific requirements

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN HAWAII

Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.

In addition to the ability to mentor an adult, cooperating teachers in Hawaii should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement.

Use evidence from the state's teacher evaluation system to select cooperating teachers.

Since Hawaii requires objective measures of student growth to be a significant criterion of its teacher evaluations, the state should utilize its evaluation results in the selection of effective cooperating teachers.

Explicitly require that student teaching be completed locally, thus prohibiting candidates from completing this requirement abroad.

Outsourcing arrangements for student teaching makes it impossible to ensure the selection of the best cooperating teacher and adequate supervision of the student teacher and may prevent training of the teacher on relevant state instructional frameworks.

Examples of Best Practice

Rhode Island and **Tennessee** not only require teacher candidates to complete at least 10 weeks of fulltime 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 HAWAII's student teaching policies, including detailed rècommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
 ... http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

		1
Figure 16	'IER	EKS .
	COOPERATING TEACHER	STUDENT TEACHING LASTS AT LEAST TO WEEKS
	SED S	EACH 157
<i>Do states ensure a high-quality student</i>	ERAL DBA	
teaching experience?		UDE 15A
country experience.	U H H	SN 192
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas California		
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 Dia da Island		
Rhode Island South Carolina		
South Carolina South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	13	34

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

Teacher Prep Program Accountability

O Does not meet

HAWAII Ratings

Program Accountability

The approval process for teacher preparation programs holds programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

Meets only a small part

Fully meets 🕘 Nearly meets 🚺 Partially meets

.

Lost ground since 2013

Progress increased since 2013

HAWAII Snapshot

	Leacher	^r Prep Program Accountability
R	No	Data are collected that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.
R	No	Other objective data related to the performance of teacher preparation programs are collected.
R	No	Minimum standards for program performance have been established.
R	No	Report cards showing program performance are available to the public.
R	No	The state maintains full authority over program approval.

HAWAII Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics

Use of Student Achievement Data	None
Other Data Collected	None
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None
Program Report Cards	Plans made in 2013 to publish reports to monitor and evaluate preparation programs have not materialized
Role of National Accreditation	National accreditation is required for program approval

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN HAWAII

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

Hawaii should consider the academic achievement gains of students taught by programs' graduates, averaged over the first three years of teaching and disaggregated by specific preparation programs. Hawaii should report all collected data at the program level for accountability purposes.

Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

Hawaii's accountability system should include other objective measures in addition to student growth that show how well programs are preparing teachers for the classroom.

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)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data. Hawaii should establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data, which programs should be held accountable for meeting.

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

Hawaii should produce an annual report card on individual teacher preparation programs, which should be published on the state's website at the program level and presented in a manner that clearly conveys whether programs have met performance standards.

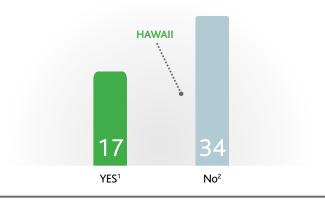
Examples of Best Practice

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

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

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROCRAM.	MINIMUN STANDARDS	DATA PUBLICLY AVAILABLE ON WEBSITE
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Louisiana			
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Nevada	1	1	
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New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina	6		6
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Ohio	1		1
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Pennsylvania Rhode Island	1		
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Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia	1		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	27	10	25
	37	10	25

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.

4. Non-university based alternate route programs are not included.

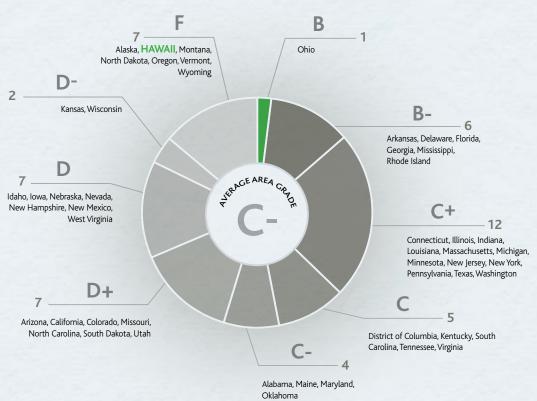
5. For alternate route programs only.

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
- Licensure Reciprocity

• Part-Time Teaching Licenses

2 GA

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

Alternate Routes to Certification

HAWAII 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

- **1** Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013
- HAWAII Snapshot Alternate Routes to Certification A rigorous academic standard is required for program entry. 24 No A subject-matter test is required for admission. No * Subject-matter test can be used in lieu of a major to demonstrate content knowledge. No A practice teaching opportunity is required prior to becoming teacher of record. No Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers. No No Coursework requirements are streamlined. 2 No Coursework requirements are limited to relevant topics. Alternate routes are offered without limitation by grades, subjects or geographic areas. Somewhat Somewhat Providers other than institutions of higher education are permitted.

HAWAII Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics

Name of Route(s)	No state guidelines for alternate routes; state does offer Teach For America, Kaho'iwai and iTeach Hawaii
Academic Requirements for Entry	None
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	None
Coursework Requirements	None
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	None
Usage	No state guidelines, and usage is limited in practice
Eligible Providers	No state guidelines, and providers are limited in practice

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN HAWAII

Establish admission guidelines for alternate route programs.

Hawaii should develop guidelines that ensure that alternate route candidates are screened for academic ability and have subject-matter knowledge prior to admission and that programs are flexible regarding the needs of nontraditional candidates.

Articulate guidelines for alternate route program preparation.

Hawaii should ensure programs do not overburden new teachers by establishing clear guidelines regarding the nature and amount of coursework required of candidates, and through a two-year maximum for programs. The state should also establish guidelines for practice teaching and/ or induction to ensure that new teachers are supported in the first year of teaching.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Broaden usage for all alternate routes.

Hawaii should explicitly ensure there are no grade and subject-level restrictions on any of its alternate route programs, as a way to expand the teacher pipeline throughout the state.

Further expand diversity of alternate route providers.

Hawaii should continue to consider policies that encourage additional providers beyond Teach For America and iTeach Hawaii to operate programs, including other nonprofit organizations.

Examples of Best Practice

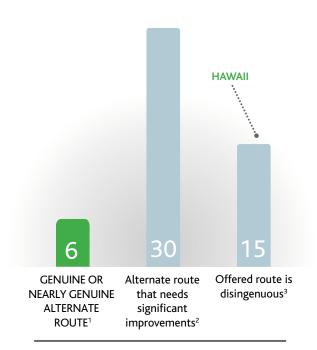
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

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.

Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?



- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island
- 2. 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
- 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.

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

Part-Time Teaching Licenses

HAWAII Ratings

Part-Time Teaching Licenses A license with minimal requirements is offered that allows content experts to teach part time.

Fully meets Available Nearly meets	Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet
1 Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013

HAWAII Snapshot Part-Time Teaching Licenses

🛟 No

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

HAWAII Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics

Name of License	Not offered
Subject-Matter Requirements	Not applicable
Other Requirements	Not applicable

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN HAWAII

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

Hawaii should permit individuals with deep subject-area knowledge to teach a limited number of courses without fulfilling a complete set of certification requirements. The state should verify content knowledge through a rigorous test and conduct background checks as appropriate, while waiving all other licensure requirements.

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 subject-matter test and are assigned a mentor.

SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

Figure 21 Part-time licenses

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

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Do states offer a license		Nager .	
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Virginia Washington			
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For more information about HAWAII and other states' reciprocity policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Licensure Reciprocity

HAWAII Ratings

Reciprocity With appropriate safeguards, licenses are fully portable across states, especially for effective teachers.

Fully meets Area Nearly meets	Partially meets Meets only a small part ODoes not meet
1 Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013

HAWAII Snapshot Reciprocity Evidence of effective teaching is required in reciprocity policy. * No Out-of-state teachers may apply for a comparable standard license. 2 Yes * No Out-of-state teachers must meet licensing test requirements. No other strings are attached for reciprocity, such as additional coursework or recency 2 No requirements. Transcript analysis is not explicitly required. Yes Alternate route teachers receive equal treatment. \mathbf{a} Yes

HAWAII Reciprocity Characteristics

License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Standard
Effectiveness Requirements	Teachers must now verify at least three years of "satisfactory" full-time teaching experience out of the last five years, but no specific requirement for evidence of effectiveness.
Testing Requirements	Traditionally prepared teachers must only meet passing score requirements of their original state. Alternate route teachers are not required to meet testing requirements if they have a content major, at least 30 semester hours in the content field, an advanced degree or National Board certification.
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	Must verify at least three years of "satisfactory" full-time teaching experience out of the last five years.
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	None

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN HAWAII

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

To facilitate the movement of effective teachers between states, Hawaii 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. Although Hawaii now requires proof of "satisfactory" evaluations, the policy falls short of ensuring that evidence of effectiveness will be reflected in these evaluation scores.

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

Hawaii 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 HAWAII's reciprocity policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see ... http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Hawaii should reconsider its recency requirement, as it is unlikely to positively affect a teacher's effectiveness, and such a requirement may deter effective teachers from applying for licensure in the state.

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.



What do states require of teachers transferring from other states?

other states?		A E	l ≤ õ
Alabama			
Alaska		2	
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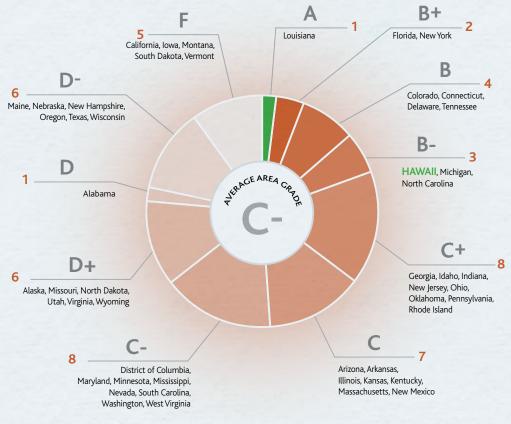
- Obstacles include transcript analysis, recency and/or coursework requirements, and additional requirements for teachers certified through alternate routes.
- 2. Alaska allows up to three years to meet testing requirements.
- 3. Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.



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

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

State Data Systems

HAWAII Ratings State Data Systems The state's data system contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness. ★ Best Practice Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet ★ Progress increased since 2013 ↓ Lost ground since 2013 This goal

HAWAII 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.
	Yes	Data on teacher production are publicly reported.

HAWAII 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	An educator assigned primary responsibility for a student's learning in a subject/course section with aligned performance measures; explicitly linked to evaluation policy.
Other Characteristics	Roster verification; Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Publishes an Annual Employment Report, which includes data on the total number of new teacher hires for a particular year. Data also show the number of new teachers hired with degrees from in-state and out-of-state colleges and universities, as well as the placement of newly employed teachers by subject and district.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN HAWAII

As a result of Hawaii's strong state data systems policies, no recommendations are provided.

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

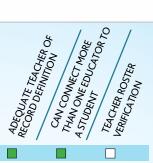
Figure 23 Using data system elements to assess teacher effectiveness

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 HAWAII's state data system policies, including detailed rècommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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



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



Teacher Evaluation

HAWAII 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	

	HAWAI Teacher	l Snapshot Evaluation
	Yes	Objective student data is the preponderant or a significant criterion of teacher evaluations.
	No	All teachers are evaluated annually.
	Somewhat	Multiple observations are required for all teachers.
	Yes	More than two rating categories are used.
	Yes	New teachers receive feedback early in the school year.
	Yes	Surveys (student, parent, peer) are explicitly required or allowed.

HAWAII Teacher Evaluation Characteristics

Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Preponderant criterion. 50 percent must be based on multiple measures of student growth.
Types of Required Student Data	For classroom teachers of tested grades and subjects, the Hawaii growth model counts for 25 percent and student learning objectives (SLOs) comprise the other 25 percent. For nontested grades and subjects, the breakdown is 5 percent for the growth model and 45 percent for SLOs.
Other Required Measures	50 percent is based on teacher practice, which includes classroom observations, core professionalism, and student surveys.
Number of Rating Categories	4
Frequency of Evaluations	Teachers with effective or higher ratings: Alternate between standard and streamlined evaluations each year. During the year of a streamlined evaluation, the previous year's final rating can be carried over. Probationary or teachers with less than effective rating: annual
Number of Observations	Teachers receiving an enhanced comprehensive evaluation (for any overall marginal rating teacher and all nontenured teachers) are required to be formally observed at least twice. Standard evaluations require just one formal observation, with streamlined evaluations not requiring any. The first observation with feedback for nontenured teachers must take place during the first semester.
System Structure	Single statewide system
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Student surveys required; no longer independently weighted, now part of core professionalism component.
Evaluator Requirements	Certification

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN HAWAII

Require annual formal evaluations for all teachers.

All teachers in Hawaii should be evaluated annually, even those who consistently exceed performance standards.

For more information about HAWAII's teacher evaluation policies, including detailed rècommendations, 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, Hawaii should require multiple observations for all teachers.

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 Do states consider classroom effectiveness as part of teacher evaluations?	ACHUIRES THAT STUDENT IS PREPENENTIAT STUDENT CRITERONDERANT Renin	achieven that student significant criterion this a defined Rea	achives that student "achive student "senificant" student without explicit criterion	Requires some objective evidence of studence the	Student achievement data
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New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
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Tennessee					
Texas					1
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia		3			
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	16	11	8	8	8
	10		0	0	0

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

lowa

Do states require districts to evaluate all teachers each year?



Tenure

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

HAWAII Ratings Tenure Tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness. • Fully meets • Nearly meets • Progress increased since 2013 • Lost ground since 2013

	HAWAI Tenure	l Snapshot
*	Yes	Evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
*	Yes	Tenure is not automatically awarded.
*	No	Probationary period is at least four years.

HAWAII Tenure Characteristics

Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Must receive at least 2 consecutive overall ratings of effective or better.
Length of Probationary Period	At least three, no more than five, years

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN HAWAII

Ensure that the probationary period is adequate.

Hawaii should consider extending the time before teachers can earn tenure and requiring that probationary teachers earn at least three consecutive effective ratings prior to the award of tenure.

Examples of Best Practice

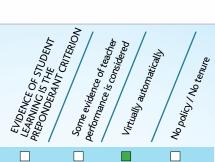
Colorado, **Connecticut** and **New York** appropriately base tenure decisions on evidence of teacher effectiveness. In Connecticut, tenure is awarded after four years and must be earned on the basis of effective practice as demonstrated in evaluation ratings. Colorado requires ratings of either effective 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 HAWAII's tenure policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
 http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

How are tenure decisions made?



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Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
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Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
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Georgia				
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Idaho				
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lowa				
Kansas				2
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
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Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina		3		
North Dakota				4
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Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	9	14	26	2

- 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.

Figure 27		/	' /	· /	' /	' /	' /
<i>How long before a teacher</i>							
earns tenure?							
camb tenare.	ح						e li
	^D oli _Č	ar .	ars.	Siers	SARS	SARS	ten
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lowa							
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Tennessee							
Texas							
Utah							
Vermont							
Virginia				7			
Washington				8			
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							
	2	1	3	31	5	6	3

- 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.
- 6. 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.

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

Licensure Advancement

HAWAII Ratings

Licensure Advancement Licensure advancement is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet
 Progress increased since 2013
 Lost ground since 2013

HAWAII Snapshot Licensure 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.
Somewhat	An advanced degree is not a requirement for license advancement.

HAWAII Licensure Advancement Characteristics

Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	None
Other Requirements for Advancement	Standard: Must verify satisfactory teaching for 3 of the last 5 years; no consideration of effectiveness. Advanced: Must earn a master's or doctoral degree or National Board certification.
Initital Certification Period	3 years
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	None
Other Requirements for Renewal	Must meet performance standards; do not include evidence of effectiveness.
Renewal Period	5 years

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN HAWAII

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

Hawaii 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. Although the state requires demonstration of all performance standards, it should make review of performance verification documentation mandatory for advancement or renewal.

End requirement tying teacher advancement to master's degrees.

Hawaii should remove its mandate that teachers obtain a master's degree for license advancement, as research is conclusive that master's degrees do not have any significant correlation to performance.

SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

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

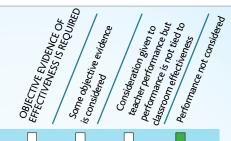
Other licensure advancement figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

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

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

Alabama

Do states require teachers to show evidence of effectiveness before conferring professional licensure?



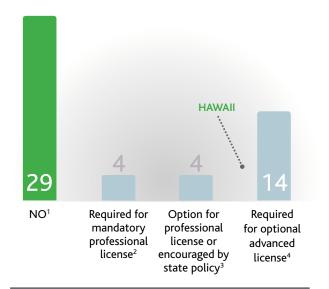
Examples of Best Practice

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.

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District of Columbia				
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Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	6	4	12	29

- 1. 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.
- 4. An optional license requires evidence of effectiveness.
- 5. Teachers have the option of using evaluation ratings as a factor in license advancement or renewal.

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

HAWAII 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 🌔 Partially meets 🕒 Meets only a small part 🔵 Does not meet

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

HAWAII Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

No	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.

HAWAII Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher
Effectiveness DataNot reportedOther Public Reporting
Related to Teacher
DistributionReports percentage of highly qualified teachers and identifies the school's poverty quartile
as low, mid-low, mid-high or high. Also reports the average number of years of teacher
experience by complex. Not updated since 2011-2012.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN HAWAII

Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

Hawaii should make aggregate school-level data about teacher performance—from an evaluation system based on instructional effectiveness—publicly available.

Publish other data that facilitate comparisons across schools.

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

Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

Hawaii should provide comparative data for schools with similar poverty and minority populations, as this would yield a more comprehensive picture of gaps in the equitable distribution of teachers.

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

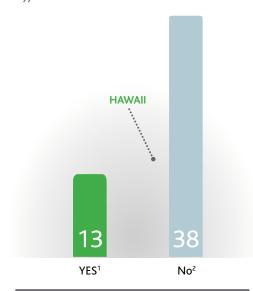
Figure 30 Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

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 HAWAII's equitable distribution of teachers policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, seehttp://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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

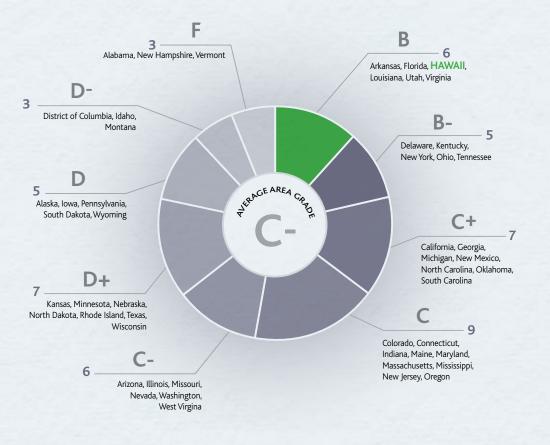


- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, 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



State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- New Teacher Induction
- Professional Development

Compensation

4 GR

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

New Teacher Induction

HAWAII Ratings

Induction

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

Lost ground since 2013

🔵 Fully meets 🛛 🕘 Nearly	meets O Partially meets	🕒 Meets only a small part	O Does not meet
--------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------

1 Progress increased since 2013

HAWAII Snapshot New Teacher Induction

Let 1		
	Yes	All new teachers receive mentoring.
	Yes	Mentoring is of sufficient frequency and duration.
	Somewhat	Mentors are carefully selected.
	Yes	Induction programs are evaluated.
	Yes	Induction programs include a variety of effective strategies.

HAWAII New Teacher Induction Characteristics

All new teachers participate in three-year induction program.
Intensive mentoring for two years
Locally-developed but must include "a range of characteristics that indicate mentoring potential"
Training and participation in professional development activities
Program standards require "mentors and beginning teachers [to] have protected time to engage in rigorous mentoring and induction-related activities."

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN HAWAII

Ensure high quality mentors.

Hawaii should consider clearly articulating that evidence of effective classroom performance is required for mentor selection. Of particular importance is that mentors themselves are effective teachers. Teachers without evidence of effectiveness should not be able to serve as mentors.

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

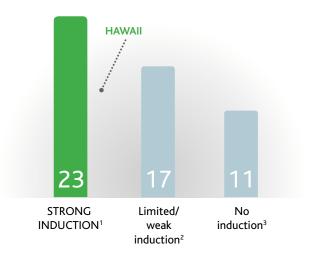
Figure 31 Quality of induction policies

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

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 HAWAII and other states' professional development policies, including full marrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Professional Development

HAWAII 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

1 Progress increased since 2013

3 I Lost ground since 2013

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

HAWAII Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	Evaluation must guide professional development.
Evaluation Feedback	Provided throughout the year in the form of pre- and post-observation conferences, with a final conference to discuss the teacher's summative ratings.
Improvement Plan	Required for teachers rated less than effective

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN HAWAII

As a result of Hawaii's strong professional development policies, no recommendations are provided.

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 HAWAII's professional development policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
 http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 32		EVALLATION INFORMS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENTS DEVELOPMENTS	MPROVENENT PLANS WITH POOR RATINGSHERS
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evaluations are used to	ERS.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	38	31	35

1. 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 HAWAII and other states' compensation policies, including full marrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

HAWAII 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.	
Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet	
🕇 Progress increased since 2013 🛛 🦊 Lost ground since 2013 🛛 🕋 Bar Raised for this Goal	

	HAWAI Comper	l Snapshot nsation
	N/A	Districts have flexibility to determine pay structure and scales.
	Yes	Effective teachers can receive performance pay.
	No	Pay scales discourage tying compensation to advanced degrees.
	No	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching shortage subjects.
	Yes	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching in high-need schools.
	No	Teachers can be compensated for related prior subject-area work experience.

HAWAII Compensation Characteristics				
Authority for Salary Schedule	State provides a minimum salary schedule			
Performance Pay Initiatives	Any increase in pay "shall be based on an evaluation of the performance of those employees and only employees who receive a rating of 'effective' or higher will be eligible to receive such pay increases."			
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Minimum salary schedule is based on teachers' years of experience and earned advanced degrees.			
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	None			
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	National Board Certified teachers in high-need schools may earn an additional \$5,000 bonus.			
Pay for Prior Work Experience	Up to four years of salary credit for prior military experience			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN HAWAII

- Discourage tying compensation to advanced degrees and/or experience.
 Hawaii should articulate policies that definitively discourages tying compensation to advanced degrees as well as determining the highest steps on the pay scale
- Support differential pay initiatives for effective teachers in subject-shortage areas.

solely by seniority.

Hawaii should link compensation to school and area needs. Such policies can help achieve a more equitable distribution of teachers.

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)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Hawaii should not limit this policy to only military experience. Such policies would be attractive to career changers with related work experience, such as in the STEM subjects.

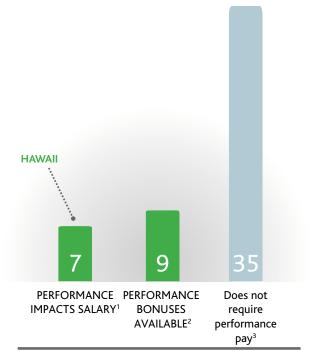
Examples of Best Practice

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.

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

Do states ensure pay is structured to account for performance?



- 1. 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, Missouri⁸, 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.
- 5. 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.
- 6. 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

- 1. 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 Q Comp.
- 3. For advanced degrees earned after April 2014.
- 4. Rhode Island requires local district salary schedules to include teacher "training"
- 5. Texas has a minimum salary schedule based on years of experience. Compensation for advanced degrees is left to district discretion.

Figure 34

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Figure 34			7	n for
Do states prevent districts	os O	THE SHI		^c itct ^{sati} o
from basing teacher pay on	PERF		N	Den j
advanced degrees?	EE ST	19 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21		deg deg
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Vermont Virginia				
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West Virginia				
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Wyoming				
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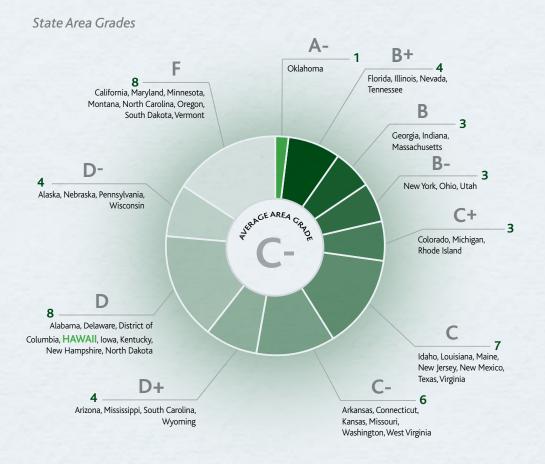
Figure 35		IGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	: /
Do states provide	DIFFERENTIAL		DIFFERENTIAL		
incentives to teach in		Fa , Sa		r by	
high-need schools	ATIA VII	iven.	NIIN	, ven	t t
or shortage subject	ERE	forg	ERE,	forg	ppc
areas?	DIFF	Loan forgiveness	DIFF	Akeas Salar for Biveness	No support
	_				
Alabama					
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					
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					
					26
	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



Topics Included In This Area

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

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

Extended Emergency Licenses

HAWAII Ratings

Emergency Licenses Teachers who have not met licensure requirements may not continue teaching.

Fully meets Nearly meets	Partially meets • Meets only a small part • Does not meet
Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013

	HAWAI Extende	I Snapshot ed Emergency Licenses
	No	Teachers are not granted a license if they do not pass all required subject-matter tests.
	No	If emergency licenses are offered, teachers are given no longer than one year to pass all subject- matter tests.

HAWAII Extended Emergency License Characteristics

Emergency License	Emergency hire credential			
Minimum Requirements	Emergency hire credential requires bachelor's degree and active pursuit of a license			
Duration	1 year			
Renewal Requirements	Unclear but appears to be renewable at least two times			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN HAWAII

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

All students are entitled to teachers who know the subject matter they are teaching. Permitting individuals who have not yet passed state licensing tests to teach neglects the needs of students, instead extending personal consideration to adults who may not be able to meet minimal state standards.

Limit exceptions to one year.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

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

How long can new teachers practice without passing licensing tests?	NO DEFERRAL	Up to 7 Jear	Up to 2 Jears	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 HAWAII and other states' dismissal policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Dismissal for Poor Performance

HAWAII 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

Lost ground since 2013

Progress increased since 2013

HAWAII Snapshot
DismissalNeYesTeacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.NoTerminated teachers have one opportunity to appeal.NoAppeals process occurs within a reasonable timeframe.YesThe due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are different from those facing license revocation.

HAWAII Dismissal Characteristics

Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	Any teacher given an unsatisfactory rating must be dismissed. Those rated as marginal who do not improve to effective after assistance must be dismissed.		
Due Process Rights of Teachers	Due process for dismissal for unsatisfactory performance distinguished from that for those facing other charges commonly associated with license revocation such as a felony and/or morality violations.		
Length of Appeals Process	Multiple opportunities to appeal: After notice, the teacher has 20 days to file a grievance with the Superintendent, a meeting must be held within five days. A decision is delivered within five days. The teacher may file an appeal with a Performance Judge within 10 days, and the judge must be selected within 20 days. While the Performance Judge has 30 days to issue a decision after the case is heard, no time frame is specified for the hearing. The decision of the Performance Judge is final and binding.		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN HAWAII

Ensure that the appeals process occurs within a reasonable time frame.

Hawaii is encouraged to establish more time-sensitive parameters for its appeals process, as it is in the best interest of both teacher and school system to reach a conclusion within a reasonable time frame.

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 HAWAII's dismissal policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
 http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 37	YES THROUGH EVALUATION	
Do states articulate that	E	
ineffectiveness is grounds		
for dismissal?	SSA SSA	
	YES DISM	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		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia Washington		
Washington West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	28	23
	20	23

1. 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.

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

Reductions in Force

HAWAII 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

Lost ground since 2013

1 Progress increased since 2013

HAWAII Snapshot Reductions in Force

*	No	Classroom performance must be considered when determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.
	No	Seniority cannot be the only/primary factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

HAWAII Reductions in Force Characteristics

Use of Teacher Performance	Performance not considered	
Use of Seniority	Sole criterion	
Other Factors	None	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN HAWAII

Consider performance in determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.

Although it may be useful to consider seniority among other criteria, Hawaii's current policy puts adult interests before student needs by not considering teacher effectiveness.

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

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



	PEI BE	म
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



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

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