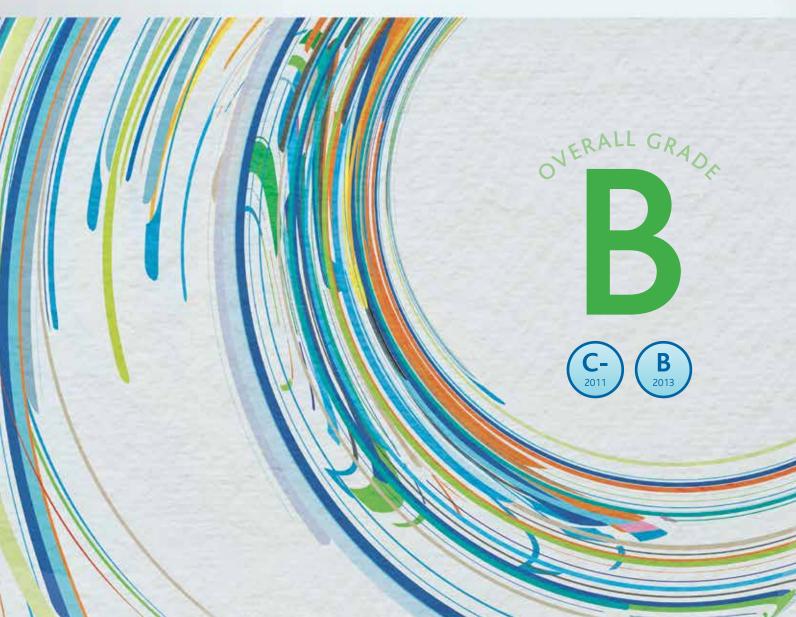
2015 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

Louisiana



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

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

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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.

Louisiana at a Glance



2015 Louisiana Area Goal Scores

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	В-	AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	Α
Admission into Teacher Preparation		State Data Systems	
Elementary Teacher Preparation	•••	Evaluation of Effectiveness	
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction		Frequency of Evaluations	•
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics		Tenure	
Early Childhood Teacher Preparation		Licensure Advancement	*
Middle School Teacher Preparation	•	Equitable Distribution	
Secondary Teacher Preparation		AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	В
Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science and Social Studies		Induction	
Special Education Teacher Preparation		Professional Development	*
Special Education Preparation in Reading		Pay Scales and Performance Pay	
Assessing Professional Knowledge		Differential Pay	*
Student Teaching		Compensation for Prior Work Experience	-
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability		AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	С
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	C+	Extended Emergency Licenses	
Alternate Route Eligibility	•	Dismissal for Poor Performance	
Alternate Route Preparation		Reductions in Force	
Alternate Route Usage and Providers			
Part-Time Teaching Licenses			
Licensure Reciprocity			

Goal Summary

The set Practice: 3

Fully Meets: 9 🕘 Nearly Meets: 8

Progress Decreased: 0

Partially Meets: 5

Meets Only a Small Part: 4

Does Not Meet: 3

Progress on Goals Since 2013

Progress Increased: 3

Teacher Policy Priorities for Louisiana

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Elementary Teacher Preparation

- Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction for all elementary candidates
- Ensure all new elementary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text and incorporating literacy into all content areas associated with college- and career-readiness standards.
- Establish equivalent requirements for teachers who may teach elementary grades on an early childhood license

Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

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 and incorporating literacy into all content areas associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Special Education Teacher Preparation

- Require elementary special education candidates to pass as a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction as a condition of initial licensure.
- Ensure that all new special education candidates are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text and incorporating literacy into all content areas associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Student Teaching

Ensure that student teachers are only placed with cooperating teachers who have demonstrated effectiveness as measured by student learning and require at least 10 weeks of student teaching.

AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Alternate Routes to Certification

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.

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

State Data Systems

Publish data on teacher production.

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

New Teacher Induction

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

AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Extending Emergency Licenses

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

Figure A



	ैर्ड	ð g	ð Ĕ	0.8
Florida	B+	B+	В	С
Indiana	В	B-	C+	D
LOUISIANA	В	В	C-	C-
New York	в	B-	С	D+
Tennessee	В	В	B-	C-
Arkansas	B-	B-	C	C-
Connecticut	B-	B-	C-	D+
Delaware	B-	Б- С+	C-	D
	в- В-	B-	C	C-
Georgia Massachusetts	B-	в- В-	C	D+
Ohio	B-	в-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhode Island	B-	B-	B-	D
Illinois	C+	C+	C	D+
Michigan	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	C+	C	D+ C-	D+
Virginia	C+	C+	D+	D+
Colorado	C	C+	C	D+
Kentucky	c	C	D+	D+
Mississippi	C	C	D+	D+
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-	C	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
Vermone				

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:

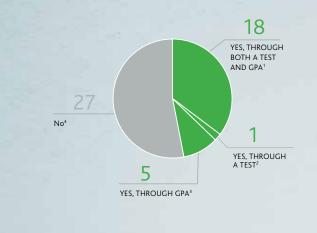
Goal progress has increased since 2013
Goal progress has decreased since 2013

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

How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

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, HERAGE AREA CR 3 Rhode Island, Texas, West Colorado, Maryland, Washington Virginia **C+** 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 | LOUISIANA : 5

For more information about LOUISIANA 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

LOUISIANA Ratings

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

Fully meets Availy meets	Partially meets
1 Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013

LOUISIANA Snapshot Admission into Teacher Prep

YesA minimum GPA of 3.0 is required for admission to a teacher preparation program.YesA test of academic proficiency normed to the college-bound population is required prior to admission to a teacher preparation program.

LOUISIANA 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.
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 LOUISIANA

Establish rigorous admission criteria independent of accreditation process.

While the CAEP standards set an admirably high bar for admission to teacher preparation programs, Louisiana 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.

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, Louisiana 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.

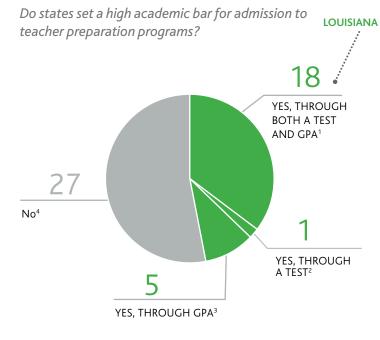
SUMMARY OF ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP FIGURES

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)

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



- 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.
- 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 LOUISIANA and other states' elementary teacher preparation policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Elementary Teacher Preparation

LOUISIANA Ratings				
Content Knowledge New elementary teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.	1			
Reading Instruction New elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction and understand the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.	٠			
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 Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013 Bar raised for this goal 	Applicable			

OUISIANA Snapshot entary Teacher Preparation Content test required for elementary teachers in each of the four core subjects. 24 Yes An adequate science of reading test is required. No Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for elementary teachers include the instructional Somewhat shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards. Elementary teachers must have an academic content specialization. 2 No Teachers who teach elementary grades on an early childhood license are held to appropriate Somewhat content and early reading requirements.

LOUISIANA Elementary Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Elementary Licenses	1-5; PreK-3
Content Tests	Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects Test (5001) 1-5; PreK-3
Science of Reading Requirements	No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep standards.
Academic Specialization	Not required
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

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

Louisiana 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)

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.

Louisiana 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, Louisiana 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.

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 Louisiana 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	5	UBLCT SCORE For EACH Elementary content test for some out abereit test	.e. /	* /
Do states ensure that	ALEY I	REAC test	12 Scor	re tes
elementary teachers	04	E FO	nter "	ed Sco
know core content?	E E E		8 8 8	^{colt}
ENER		Penta Repart	enta omp	est "
E	ELSS E	UBJE Vith Sor, Sor,	tlem vith	No test required
Alabama		,/ <i>«/</i>	Elementary Contracts	
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			4	
Tennessee 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.

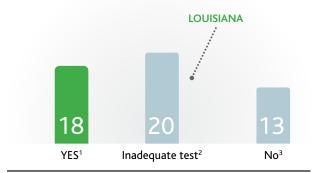
3. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.

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.

Figure 4		INCORPORATIONAL TEXT SKILLS INTO RATING	SUPPORTING STRUGGLING
Are states ensuring that new		NON I	UCC,
elementary teachers are prepar	red		278
for the instructional shifts	Q.		
associated with college- and	F IN	LAN C	Sor Sal
career-readiness standards?	ر بخ		Charles Sup
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
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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			

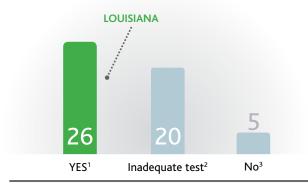
Figure 3

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.

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 LOUISIANA 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

LOUISIANA 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.



- Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013

Rear raised for this goal

LOUISIANA Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

Yes	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.
Somewhat	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

LOUISIANA Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Middle School Licenses	4-8
Content Tests	Praxis II Middle School single-subject tests
Academic Requirements	Candidates must complete two in-depth teaching areas (19 credit hours each) that include language arts, science, social studies and mathematics.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

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

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

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

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

Louisiana 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.

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

För more information about LOUISIANA's middle school teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 7	K-8 LICENSE NOT OFF	Kellicense officed for	K-Blicense offered
Do states distinguish	V0)	lered (fere
middle grade preparation from	ASE	se of When	Se O,
elementary preparation?	[E	icen. Onta	icen,
	K-8'	K-8'	4.8
Alabama	. ,		
Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			
California		2	
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
LOUISIANA			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota Ohio			
Oklahoma			3
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	32	6	13
	JL	0	13

1. Offers 1-8 license.

2. California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms.

3. With the exception of mathematics.

F i 0		No, test does for the port	£ 1	1.
Figure 8		to	No, K-8 license requires	No testing of all subjects
Do middle school teachers		ore the	requ	ll sul
have to pass an appropriate		es n	itary	ofa
content test in every core		es fo	8 lig	sting
subject they are licensed		Score Score	E E	, tes
<i>to teach?</i>	YES .	293	Z Fo /	°4 2°
Alabama				
Alaska				1
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				2
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii			3	
Idaho				
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	8			
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma			<u> </u>	
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 MEDRA	Stills INTO 24 TIME LITER	READERS NUSSERACY READERS NG STRUGGUNG
Are states ensuring that new		MAN ET	
niddle school teachers are	141		151
prepared for the instructional	,ð	5	
hifts associated with college-	F N	APC A	Sold Star
and career-readiness standards	, 4 /	KII I	tang land
		· ~ /	~ ~
Alabama			
Alaska Arizona			
Arizona Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
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Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
LOUISIANA			
Maine			
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New Mexico			
New York			
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North Dakota			
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Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
wyonning			

Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

LOUISIANA Ratings

	LOUISI Second	ANA Snapshot ary Teacher Preparation
	Yes	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.
	Somewhat	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

LOUISIANA Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Secondary Licenses	6-12
Content Tests	Praxis II single-subject test required for initial licensure
General Science License and Testing Requirements	General science license offered; requires only general science test
General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements	General social studies license offered; requires only general social studies test
Endorsement Requirements	Content test or 30 credit hours in subject area
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

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—Louisiana is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge.

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

Louisiana 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

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

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that secondary students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Louisiana 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.

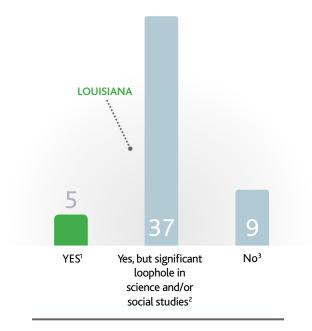
Examples of Best Practice

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 LOUISIANA'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		INCORPORATIONAL TEXT	SUPPORTING STRUGGING
Are states ensuring that			
new secondary teachers			157 455
are prepared for the	Ś	AA AA	
instructional shifts associated	<u> </u>		122
with college-and career-	Q ^r	E C	1907 1907
readiness standards?	5	\$\$	RE
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			
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Montana			
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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 addresses instructional component

Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

LOUISIANA 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

LOUISIANA Snapshot Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

LOUISIANA Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Special Education License(s)	1-5; 4-8; 6-12
Content Tests	Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5001) test 1-5; Praxis II single-subject content test 4-8, 6-12
Science of Reading Test	No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep standards.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Commendably, Louisiana ensures that these teachers will have subject-matter knowledge in at least one core content area. However, while it may be unreasonable to expect multi-subject secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements as single-subject teachers, the state's current policy will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards.

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

Louisiana 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.

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 new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Louisiana is encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure all elementary candidates have the ability to incorporate complex informational texts into classroom instruction.

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

To ensure that special education students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Louisiana 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 LOUISIANA's special education teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, seehttp://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Colur Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana lowa Kansas Kentucky LOUISIANA Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi

Missouri

Montana

Nebraska

New Jersey

New York

Oklahoma

Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

South Carolina

South Dakota

Tennessee

Texas

Utah

Vermont

Virginia

Washington

West Virginia

Wisconsin

Wyoming

Oregon

Ohio

New Mexico

North Carolina

North Dakota

New Hampshire

Nevada

Do states distinguish between elementary and secondary special education teachers?

nguish entary special chers?	Desnorofera k.12.Centrofera hcunon	Offers k-12 and Brade-specific centificati	Offers only a K-12
mbia			

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3

21

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.
- 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.

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

Elementary 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 Carolina⁴		
Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s)			
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	Missouri¹, New York⁵, Wisconsin ⁶		
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	LOUISIANA , Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, West Virginia ³		
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		NCORPORATING	SUPPORTING STRUGGING
		M	
Are states ensuring that new special			11 21
education teachers are prepared for the	Ğ.	है । हैं द	
instructional shifts associated with colleg	e- 🔏	e de la	ER D
and career-readiness standards?	JE C		Scip.
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
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Illinois			
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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 addresses instructional component

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

Assessing Professional Knowledge

LOUISIANA Ratings

Pedagogy Test Teachers are required to demonstrate professional knowledge of teaching and learning.

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

LOUISIANA Snapshot Pedagogy

Yes

All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

LOUISIANA Pedagogy Characteristics

Pedagogy Test	Praxis II
Type of Test	Multiple choice
Teachers Included	All new teachers

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

 Verify that commercially available tests of pedagogy actually align with state standards.

Louisiana should ensure that its selected test of professional knowledge measures the knowledge and skills the state expects new teachers to have.

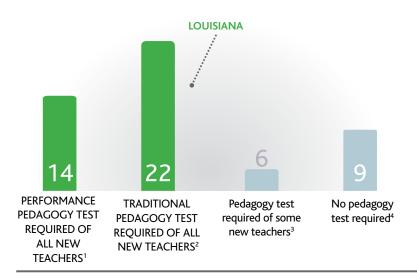
Examples of Best Practice

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 LOUISIANA and other states' student teaching policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Student Teaching

LOUISIANA Ratings

Student Teaching

Teacher candidates are provided with a high-quality clinical experience.

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

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

LOUISIANA Student Teaching Characteristics

Duration of Student Teaching	At least 270 hours, with at least 180 of these hours spent in actual teaching
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	Cooperating teachers with a Level 2 or 3 Professional Certificate must show evidence of effectiveness; those with Type A or B certificates do not have to show any evidence of effectiveness.
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	No specific requirements

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

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

Louisiana should ensure all, not just some, cooperating teachers are selected based on their capacity to further student achievement.

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

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

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)

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

Figure 16	IER.	STUDENT TEACHING LASTS AT LEAST TO WEEKS
8		
	RC'	ST I T
Do states ensure a	P RAJ	LEY LEY
high-quality student		SAI
teaching experience?	E E C	LS AL
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		
	13	34

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

Teacher Prep Program Accountability

LOUISIANA Ratings Program Accountability The approval process for teacher preparation programs holds programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Partially meets Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013

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

LOUISIANA Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics

Use of Student Achievement Data	Value-added scores and final evaluation ratings for first and second year teachers
Other Data Collected	Five-year teacher retention rates
Performance Standards for Data Collected	While the state's accountability system is under revision, it identifies "At-Risk" and "Low Performing" programs based on licensure assessment data.
Program Report Cards	Annual, publicly accessible performance reports
Role of National Accreditation	National accreditation is required for program approval.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

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

While Louisiana is in the midst of transitioning to a new accountability system for its teacher preparation programs, the state should be mindful of setting rigorous standards for program performance, which programs should be held accountable for meeting.

SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

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

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

National accreditation (p. 49)

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

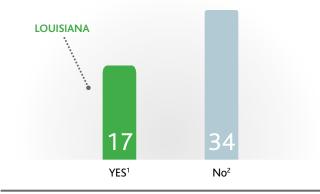
Examples of Best Practice

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

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

Figure 17

Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



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

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

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROCRAM.	FOR PERFORMANCE RDS	DATA PUBLICLY 4VAILABLE ON WEBSITE
Do states hold teacher	0 0 2 2	STA P	
preparation programs	DA LA	202	PUB
accountable?		R PE	414
accountable.	ँ दुँ /	z Q	Q 7.
Alabama		1	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			2
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			3
Kansas			
Kentucky			4
LOUISIANA			
Maine			
Maryland	5		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		1	1
Minnesota			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada New Hampshire	1	1	
New Jersey	1		1
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina	6		6
North Dakota			
Ohio	1		1
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			3
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia Wisconsin	1		
Wyoming			
wyonning.			
	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

State Area Grades



B F 1 Alaska, Hawaii, Montana, Ohio North Dakota, Oregon, Vermont, Wyoming D-2 Kansas, Wisconsin B-6 Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Rhode Island HERACE AREA CRAD 7 Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, C+ West Virginia 12 Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, LOUISIANA, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington D+ 7 5 Arizona, California, Colorado, Missouri, North Carolina, South Dakota, Utah District of Columbia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia Δ Alabama, Maine, Maryland, Oklahoma

Topics Included In This Area

- Alternate Routes to Certification
- Licensure Reciprocity

• Part-Time Teaching Licenses

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Alternate Routes to Certification

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

LOUISIANA 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

LOUISIANA Snapshot Alternate Routes to Certification A rigorous academic standard is required for program entry. 24 No A subject-matter test is required for admission. Yes 2 Yes Subject-matter test can be used in lieu of a major to demonstrate content knowledge. Somewhat A practice teaching opportunity is required prior to becoming teacher of record. Somewhat Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers. No Coursework requirements are streamlined. Somewhat Coursework requirements are limited to relevant topics. Alternate routes are offered without limitation by grades, subjects or geographic areas. Yes **6**4 2 Providers other than institutions of higher education are permitted. Yes

LOUISIANA Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics

Name of Route(s)	Practitioner Teacher Alternate Certification Program; Master's Degree Alternate Certification Program; Certification-Only Alternate Certification Program
Academic Requirements for Entry	Practitioner Teacher Program and Certification-Only Program: minimum 2.5 GPA if applying to a private provider or a 2.2 minimum GPA if applying to a college or university program; Master's Degree Program: minimum 2.5 GPA
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Subject-matter exam; in a content area for which a subject-matter test does not exist, candidates must demonstrate content knowledge through 31 semester hours of coursework in that specific area
Coursework Requirements	Practitioner Teacher Program: nine credit hours in Summer Preparation Sessions and 12 credit hours during the school year; elementary coursework includes instruction in classroom management/organization and assessment and instructional design/strategies and special education coursework includes methodology, behavior management, curriculum based assessment/IEP and reading and literacy. Master's Degree Program: 33-39 credit hours that cover "The Learner and the Learning Environment," and methods and for special education candidates, six to nine credit hours of methodology for reading instruction. Certification-Only route: 27-33 credit hours, and coursework includes instructional design and delivery, classroom management, "The Learner and the Learning Environment" and methodology.
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	Practitioner Teacher Program: mentors provided during first year; Master's Degree Program: student teaching or an internship; Certification-Only route: student teaching and mentor during candidates' first year of teaching
Usage	No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area
Eligible Providers	Diverse providers allowed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

Increase academic requirements for admission.

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

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)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Ensure that new teachers are not burdened by excessive requirements.

Alternate route programs should not be permitted to overburden the new teacher by requiring multiple courses to be taken simultaneously during the school year. Louisiana should also ensure that the program can be completed within two years.

Establish coursework guidelines for all alternate route preparation programs.

Louisiana should ensure that coursework requirements are contribute to the immediate needs of new teachers. Appropriate coursework should include grade-level or subject-level seminars, methodology in the content area, assessment and scientifically based early reading instruction.

Extend induction to all alternate route teachers.

While Louisiana is commended for requiring Practitioner Program and Certification-Only teachers to work with a mentor, the state should ensure that all new teachers receive this support and that the induction program for all alternate routes is structured for new teacher success. The state should consider strategies like practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom or intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school.

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.

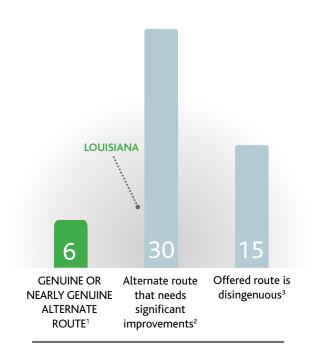
With regard to admissions into alternate routes, the **District of Columbia** and **Michigan** have established a high bar. Both require candidates to demonstrate strong academic performance as a condition of admission with a minimum 3.0 GPA. In addition, neither requires a content-specific major; subjectarea 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.

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

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

Part-Time Teaching Licenses

LOUISIANA Ratings

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

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

LOUISIANA Snapshot Part-Time Teaching Licenses

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

LOUISIANA Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics

Name of License	Math for Professionals Certificate, allows teaching of one or more mathematics courses
Subject-Matter Requirements	Undergraduate degree with at least 30 credit hours of mathematics coursework, a master's degree in mathematics or science content area, or pass the mathematics content area test
Other Requirements	Complete a district-developed classroom readiness/training program

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

Allow other subject-matter experts to teach under a similar certificate.

While Louisiana is commended for offering a license that increases districts' flexibility to staff mathematics courses, the state should consider extending such a license to content experts in other subjects that are frequently hard to staff or may not have high enough enrollment to necessitate a full-time position.

Require applicants to pass a subjectmatter test.

Louisiana should require a subject-matter test of all applicants, including those with 30 credit hours or a master's degree. While the state does require evidence of content knowledge, only a subject-matter test ensures that teachers on the Math for Professionals Certificate know the specific content they will need to teach.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

Figure 21 Part-time licenses

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

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

Licensure Reciprocity

LOUISIANA Ratings

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🔵 Fully meets 🛛 🕘 Nearly meets	Partially meets
1 Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013 💦 Bar raised for this goal

LOUISIANA Snapshot Reciprocity Evidence of effective teaching is required in reciprocity policy. No 24 Out-of-state teachers may apply for a comparable standard license. 24 Yes Out-of-state teachers must meet licensing test requirements. \mathbf{a} No No other strings are attached for reciprocity, such as additional coursework or recency 2 No requirements. Transcript analysis is not explicitly required. * Yes * No Alternate route teachers receive equal treatment.

LOUISIANA Reciprocity Characteristics

License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Professional Level 1
Effectiveness Requirements	None required. To get service credit for three or more years taught in another state, out-of- state teachers must receive a "successful evaluation as provided by board policy."
Testing Requirements	Waivers available with three years of experience and one year of teaching in a Louisiana school under the out-of-state certificate, a three-year nonrenewable certificate issued to teachers who have not met the testing requirements.
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	Required to have completed a teacher preparation program and meet the recency requirement of five years of experience immediately preceding application. Candidates who have not taught for five years may be issued a one-year certificate to complete six semester hours.
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	Must have completed student teaching, an internship or have three years of teaching experience in the area of certification. Depending on the working definition of the term "student teaching," this policy is unlikely to offer much flexibility for teachers prepared in district-based alternate route programs.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

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

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

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

Louisiana 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 LOUISIANA'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.

Louisiana should reconsider its recency requirement regarding experience, as it may deter talented teachers from applying for certification.

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

Regardless of whether a teacher was prepared through a traditional or alternate route, all certified out-of-state teachers should receive equal treatment.

Examples of Best Practice

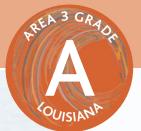
Although no state stands out for its overall reciprocity policies, two states are worthy of mention for their connection of reciprocal licensure to evidence of teacher effectiveness. When determining eligibility for full certification, both **Delaware** and **Idaho** consider teacher evaluations from 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?

States?	EF EI	~~ <u>~</u>	<i>></i> ⁰
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Arkansas			
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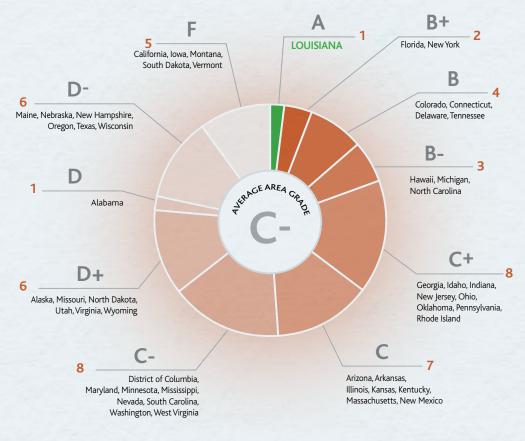
- Obstacles include transcript analysis, recency and/or coursework requirements, and additional requirements for teachers certified through alternate routes.
- 2. Alaska allows up to three years to meet testing requirements.
- 3. Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.



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 LOUISIANA and other states' data systems policies, including full marrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

State Data Systems

LOUISIANA Ratings

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

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

 Progress increased since 2013
 Lost ground since 2013
 Bar raised for this goal

LOUISIANA 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.
	No	Data on teacher production are publicly reported.

LOUISIANA 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	Educators who are responsible for a portion of a student's learning outcomes within a subject/course.
Other Characteristics	Roster verification; Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Not reported

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

Publish data on teacher production.

Louisiana should look to Maryland's "Teacher Staffing Report" as a model whose primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, while also identifying areas of surplus.

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

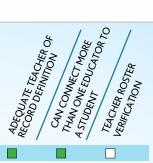
Figure 23 Using data system elements to assess teacher effectiveness

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 LOUISIANA's state data system policies, including detailed recommendations, 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.

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

2

Teacher Evaluation

LOUISIANA 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	

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

LOUISIANA Teacher Evaluation Characteristics

Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Preponderant criterion. 50 percent of the evaluation score must be based on student learning.
Types of Required Student Data	For subjects tested by state standardized assessments, student growth on such tests is used to measure student learning. For subjects not tested by state standardized tests, targets established by teachers and evaluators are used to measure student learning.
Other Required Measures	Observations
Number of Rating Categories	4
Frequency of Evaluations	Annual for all teachers
Number of Observations	At least two observations with feedback. One observation may be waived for teachers who have earned a highly effective rating.
System Structure	State provides presumptive evaluation model for districts; approval required to use alternate district-designed system.
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Not mentioned
Evaluator Requirements	Training; certification

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

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

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

> For more information about LOUISIANA's teacher evaluation policies, including detailed rècommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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)

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.

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

Do states require districts to evaluate all teachers each year?



Tenure

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

LOUISIANA Ratings

Tenure

Tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Fully meets Nearly meets	Partially meets
1 Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013

	LOUISI Tenure	ANA Snapshot
ŝ	Yes	Evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
Ŕ	Yes	Tenure is not automatically awarded.
¢	Yes	Probationary period is at least four years.

LOUISIANA Tenure Characteristics

Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Must be rated highly effective for 5 of 6 years. A subsequent rating of ineffective results in loss of tenure.
Length of Probationary Period	5 years

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF TENURE FIGURES

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

För more information about LOUISIANA'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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- 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		/	' /	. /	' /	' /	/
How long before a teacher							
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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 LOUISIANA and other states' licensure advancement policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Licensure Advancement

LOUISIANA Ratings

Licensure Advancement Licensure advancement is based on evidence of 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

LOUISIANA Snapshot Licensure Advancement

Yes	Advancement from a probationary to a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.
Yes	Renewal of a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.
Yes	Other advancement/renewal requirements have a direct connection to classroom effectiveness.
Somewhat	An advanced degree is not a requirement for license advancement.

LOUISIANA Licensure Advancement Characteristics

Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	Must meet the standard for effectiveness for 3 years.
Other Requirements for Advancement	Level 3 (optional): Must earn a master's degree.
Initial Certification Period	3 years, with 2 possible 1-year extensions
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	Must meet the standard for effectiveness for 3 of 5 years.
Other Requirements for Renewal	None
Renewal Period	5 years

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

Consider implications of connecting evaluation results to license policy.

Louisiana should consider carefully how to use evidence of effectiveness, as the standard for denying licensure—the right to practice in the state—should not necessarily be the same standard that might result in termination from a particular position.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

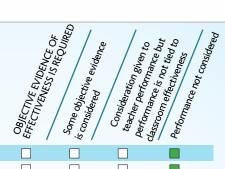
- **Figure 28** Evidence of effectiveness for license advancement
- **Figure 29** Advanced degree requirements

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

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

För more information about LOUISIANA's licensure advancement policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, seehttp://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

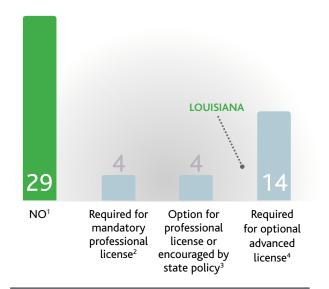
Do states require teachers to show evidence of effectiveness before conferring professional licensure?



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

LOUISIANA 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

LOUISIANA Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

LOUISIANA Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Reports aggregate school-level data about teacher performance. Publishes teacher evaluation ratings by school.
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Reports percentage of highly qualified teachers teaching core classes for each school.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

Louisiana 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

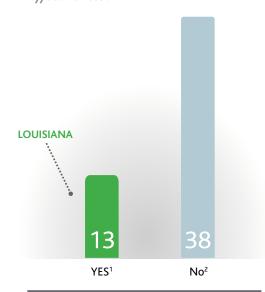
Figure 30 Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

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 LOUISIANA'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?



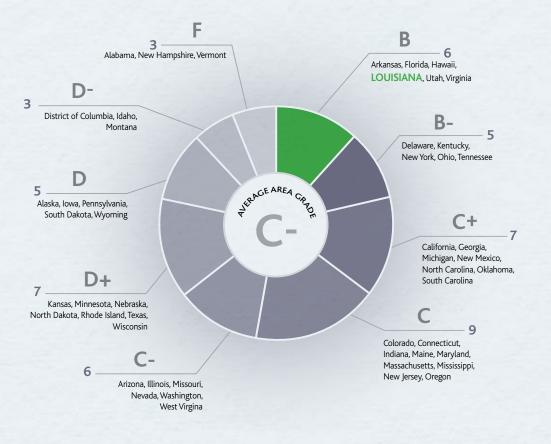
1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania

- 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

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

New Teacher Induction

LOUISIANA Ratings

Induction

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

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

Lost ground since 2013

1 Progress increased since 2013

LOUISIANA Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

LOUISIANA New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	None
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Not applicable
Selection Criteria for Mentors	Not applicable
Other Mentor Requirements	Not applicable
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	Not applicable

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

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

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

Set specific parameters.

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

Ensure high quality mentors.

Louisiana should also establish criteria for the selection of high-quality mentors. Of particular importance is that mentors themselves are effective teachers. Teachers without evidence of effectiveness should not be able to serve as mentors.

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

SUMMARY OF NEW TEACHER INDUCTION FIGURES

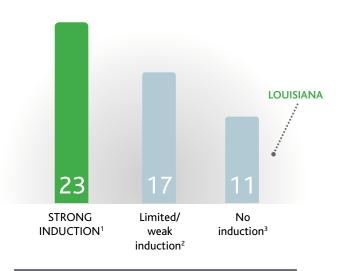
Figure 31 Quality of induction policies

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

Elements of induction (p. 104)

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

Professional Development

LOUISIANA Ratings

Professional Development

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



🛨 Best Practice 🔵 Fully meets 🥥 Nearly meets 🕕 Partially meets 🕒 Meets only a small part 🔵 Does not meet

Progress increased since 2013

LOUISIANA Snapshot Professional 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.

LOUISIANA Professional Development Characteristics

Lost ground since 2013

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	Must provide targeted professional development to beginning and continuing teachers to "address deficiencies identified in the evaluation process"
Evaluation Feedback	Clear performance expectations and significant regular information on such performance must be provided; postobservation conferences; multiple opportunities for feedback throughout the year
Improvement Plan	Professional growth plans designed in "meeting the standards of effectiveness;" teachers rated ineffective are put on intensive assistance plans.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

As a result of Louisiana'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 LOUISIANA's professional development policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 32		PROFESSION INFORMS DEVELUATION INFORMS DEVELOPMENT	MPROVEMENT PLANS MITH POOR RATINGS
Do states ensure that		8	PLA INCS
evaluations are used to	Do.		2 0 H
help teachers improve?	E E	Na Sala	PC CLE
neip teachers improve.	L H	Le la	
	REC	100	MI W
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona Arkansas			1
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			1
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			1
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky LOUISIANA			1
Maine			1
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			1
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Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			1
New York			
North Carolina North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			2
Tennessee			
Texas			
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.

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

Compensation

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

	LOUISI Compe	ANA Snapshot nsation
	Yes	Districts have flexibility to determine pay structure and scales.
	Yes	Effective teachers can receive performance pay.
	Somewhat	Districts are discouraged from tying compensation to advanced degrees.
	Yes	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching shortage subjects.
*	Yes	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching in high-need schools.
	Yes	Districts are encouraged to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.

LOUISIANA Compensation Characteristics

Authority for Salary Schedule	Controlled by local districts
Performance Pay Initiatives	Local districts establish a salary schedule based on the following criteria: 1) effectiveness determined by performance evaluations; 2) demand inclusive of area of certification, particular school need, geographic area, and subject, which may include advance degree levels; and 3) experience. No one criterion can account for more than 50 percent of the formula used to compute salaries. Local districts may also adopt "an incentive compensation program providing for monetary awards based on performance."
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Distrists set salary schedule based on three criteria: effectiveness, experience and demand. Advanced degrees may be included only as part of demand.
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	As part of the Critical Teacher Shortage Incentive Program, new teachers may earn \$3,000 per year for the first four consecutive years of teaching.
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	Eligible to receive up to an additional \$6,000 per year for up to four years
Pay for Prior Work Experience	Districts are required to develop local compensation plans based on effectiveness, experience and demand with no one factor accounting for more than 50 percent. Experience may include "relevant non-educational professional experience related to the teacher's content area."

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

 Discourage districts from tying compensation to elements not associated with teacher effectiveness.

Although Louisiana ensures that teacher effectiveness is a factor, the state's policy still allows districts to prioritize advanced degrees and years of experience at their discretion. The limitation that neither factor can count for more than 50 percent does not prevent a district from maintaining a salary schedule that pays a premium for advanced degrees and/or determines the highest steps by seniority.

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

Rather than include prior relevant work experience as a possible option that districts may include in their compensation plans, Louisiana is encouraged to articulate that teachers should be compensated for such experience.

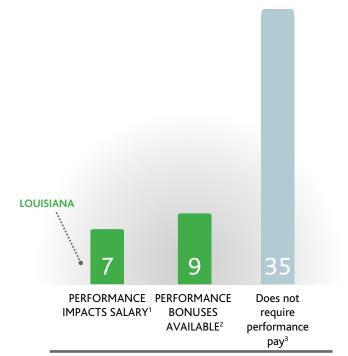
Examples of Best Practice

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.

För more information about LOUISIANA'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

AlaskaArizonaArkansasCaliforniaColoradoConnecticutDelawareDistrict of ColumbiaFloridaGeorgiaHawaiiIdahoIllinoisIndianaIowaKansasKentuckyLOUISIANAMaineMarylandMassachusettsMichiganMinnesotaMississippiMissouriMontanaNebraskaNevadaNew HampshireNew YorkNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvania			Control of the second seco	Image: Second stress Image: Second stress Image: Second stress Image: Second stress
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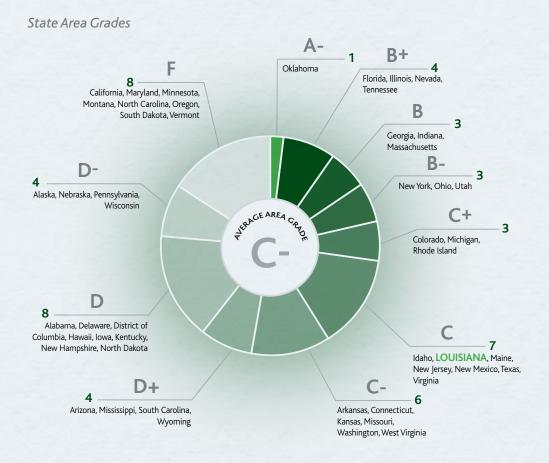
Figure 35		HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	. /
Do states provide	DIFFERENT		DIFFERENTIA		
incentives to teach in		these 1		less	
high-need schools	Å	iver,		iver	Ę
or shortage subject	ERE	fors	ERE	fors	dan
areas?	DIF	Loan forgiveness	DIE	Akeness to an forgiveness	No support
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
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lowa					1
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Oregon					
Pennsylvania Rhodo Island					
Rhode Island South Carolina					
South Carolina South Dakota					3
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	22	9	15	12	20
	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 LOUISIANA and other states' extended emergency license policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Extended Emergency Licenses

LOUISIANA Ratings

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

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

, r 1	LOUISI Extende	ANA 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.

LOUISIANA Extended Emergency License Characteristics

Emergency License	Temporary Authority to Teach (TAT); Temporary Employment Permit (TEP)
Minimum Requirements	Temporary Authority to Teach (TAT): Enrollment in preparation program, must meet all requirements for Practitioner license by the end of the year Temporary Employment Permit (TEP): Aggregate score on all of candidate's exams is equal to or higher than the total required on all the tests
Duration	TAT: 1 year TEP: 1 year
Renewal Requirements	TAT: Nonrenewable TEP: Renewed up to 3 years if the candidate demonstrates that the test was retaken during the past year

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

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

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.

There might be limited and exceptional circumstances under which conditional or emergency licenses need to be granted. Louisiana's current policy puts students at risk by allowing teachers who have not passed required subject-matter tests to teach for up to three years on the TEP certificate.

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

How long can new teachers practice without passing licensing tests?	NO DEFERRAL	Up to 7 Jear	Up to 2 years	a ³ ^{years} or ^m ore (or ^{unspecifed)}	
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					
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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					
		4.5			
	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 LOUISIANA and other states' 5- dismissal policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Dismissal for Poor Performance

LOUISIANA Ratings

Dismissal

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

Partially meets • Meets only a small part • Does not meet Fully meets Searly meets Fully meets Searly meets Searl Lost ground since 2013

1 Progress increased since 2013

LOUISIANA Snapshot Dismissal Teacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal. 2 Yes Yes Terminated teachers have one opportunity to appeal. * No Appeals process occurs within a reasonable timeframe. The due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are different from those 24 No facing license revocation.

LOUISIANA Dismissal Characteristics

Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	Ineffective performance "shall constitute sufficient proof of poor performance, incompetence, or willful neglect of duty and no additional documentation shall be required to substantiate such charges."	
Due Process Rights of Teachers	Same appeals procedures as teachers facing charges commonly associated with license revocation, such as a felony and/or morality violations.	
Length of Appeals Process	One opportunity to appeal: After the board notifies the teacher of dismissal, the teacher has up to 60 days to file an appeal with a court of competent jurisdiction.	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

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

Although Louisiana only allows one appeal and limits the amount of time for filing to 60 days, the fact that appeals are to a court makes the likelihood of disposition within a reasonable time frame questionable at best. The state should ensure that the opportunity to appeal occurs at the district level, and that appeals related to classroom effectiveness are decided only by those with educational expertise.

Distinguish the process and accompanying due process rights between dismissal for classroom ineffectiveness and dismissal for morality violations, felonies or dereliction of duty.

While nonprobationary teachers should have due process for any termination, Louisiana should differentiate between loss of employment and issues with far-reaching consequences that could permanently affect a teacher's right to practice. Appeals related to effectiveness should only be decided by those with educational expertise.

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

Figure 37		. /
Do states articulate that	I	
ineffectiveness is grounds	A C	
for dismissal?	LAN SAL	
	YES THROUGH DISMISSALOUGH EVALUATCAND	9
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		
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New Jersey		
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North Carolina		
North Dakota		
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Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	28	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 LOUISIANA and other states' reductions in force policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Reductions in Force

LOUISIANA 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

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

LOUISIANA Snapshot Reductions in Force

*	Yes	Districts must consider classroom performance when determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.
	Yes	Seniority cannot be the only/primary factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

LOUISIANA Reductions in Force Characteristics

Use of Teacher Performance	Decisions based "solely upon demand, performance and effectiveness"		
Use of Seniority	Can be considered among other factors		
Other Factors	None		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN LOUISIANA

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF REDUCTIONS IN FORCE FIGURES

Figure 38 Layoff criteria

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

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

For more information about LOUISIANA'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"?



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