

### Acknowledgments

#### **STATES**

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

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### **NCTQ PROJECT TEAM**

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## **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.

## Michigan at a Glance



## Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







### 2015 Michigan Area Goal Scores

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

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	B-
State Data Systems	
Evaluation of Effectiveness	• •
Frequency of Evaluations	
Tenure	<b>4</b>
Licensure Advancement	
Equitable Distribution	<b>● ①</b>
AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	C+
Induction	•
Professional Development	
Pay Scales and Performance Pay	•
Differential Pay	
Compensation for Prior Work Experience	
AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	C+
Extended Emergency Licenses	•
Dismissal for Poor Performance	0
Reductions in Force	

### **Goal Summary**



Fully Meets: 4

Nearly Meets: 8

Partially Meets: 4

Meets Only a Small Part: 7

Does Not Meet: 7

## **Progress on Goals Since 2013**



Progress Increased: 2



Progress Decreased: 2

## Teacher Policy Priorities for Michigan

### **AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers**

### **Elementary Teacher Preparation**

- As a condition of initial licensure, require that all elementary candidates pass a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all core subjects and require a meaningful passing score for each area.
- Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction for all elementary candidates.
- Ensure all new elementary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

### Middle School Teacher Preparation

- Require middle school teacher candidates to pass a content test in every core area they are licensed to teach as a condition of initial licensure.
- Ensure that all new middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and careerreadiness standards.

### Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

### Special Education Teacher Preparation

- Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between the preparation of elementary and secondary teacher candidates.
- Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure, as well as a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
- Ensure secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge for the grades and subjects they teach.

Ensure that all new special education candidates are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and careerreadiness standards.

### Assessing Professional Knowledge

Require that all new teachers pass a pedagogy test.

### Student Teaching

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

### 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

Strengthen data link between teachers and students, and publish data on teacher production.

### Teacher Evaluation

Require annual evaluations for all teachers.

#### Tenure

■ Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.

### Licensure Advancement

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

### **AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers**

### Compensation

Support differential pay initiatives for effective teachers in both subject-shortage areas and high-need schools.

### **AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers**

### **Extending Emergency Licenses**

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

### Dismissal for Poor Performance

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

Figure A	Overall State Grade 2015	Overall State	Overall State	Overall State Grade 2009
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Florida	B+	B+	В	С
Indiana	В	B-	C+	D
Louisiana	В	В	C-	C-
New York	В	B-	С	D+
Tennessee	В	В	B-	C-
Arkansas	B-	B-	С	C-
Connecticut	B-	B-	C-	D+
Delaware	B-	C+	С	D
Georgia	B-	B-	С	C-
Massachusetts	B-	B-	С	D+
Ohio	B-	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhode Island	B-	В	B-	D
Illinois	C+	C+	С	D+
MICHIGAN	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	C+	С	C-	D
Virginia	C+	C+	D+	D+
Colorado	С	C+	С	D+
Kentucky	С	С	D+	D+
Mississippi	С	С	D+	D+
New Mexico	С	D+	D+	D+
South Carolina	С	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	C-	D+	D+
Idaho	C-	D+	D+	D-
Maine	C-	C-	D-	F
Minnesota	C-	C-	C-	D-
Missouri	C-	C-	D	D
Nevada	C-	C-	C-	D-
North Carolina	C-	С	D+	D+
Pennsylvania	C-	C-	D+	D
Texas	C-	C-	C-	C-
Washington	C-	C-	C-	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-	D+	D+
Alabama	D+	C-	C-	C-
District of Columbia	D+	D+	D	D-
Hawaii	D+	D+	D-	D-
Kansas	D+	D	D	D-
Maryland	D+	D+	D+	D
California	D	D+	D+	D+
Iowa	D	D	D	D
Nebraska	D	D-	D-	D-
New Hampshire	D	D	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D	D	D-
Oregon	D	D	D-	D-
Wisconsin	D	D+	D	D
Wyoming	D	D	D	D-
Alaska	D-	D	D	D
South Dakota	D-	D-	D	D
Vermont	D-	D-	D-	F
Montana	F	F	F	F

### How to Read the Yearbook

### **GOAL SCORE**

The extent to which each goal has been met:



**Best Practice** 



**Fully Meets** 



**Nearly Meets** 



**Partially Meets** 



Meets Only a Small Part



Does Not Meet

### **PROGRESS INDICATOR**

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



Goal progress has increased since 2013



Goal progress has decreased since 2013

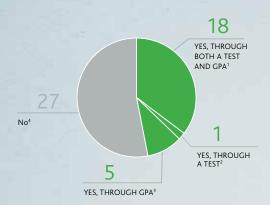
### BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



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

#### **READING CHARTS AND TABLES:**

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



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

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



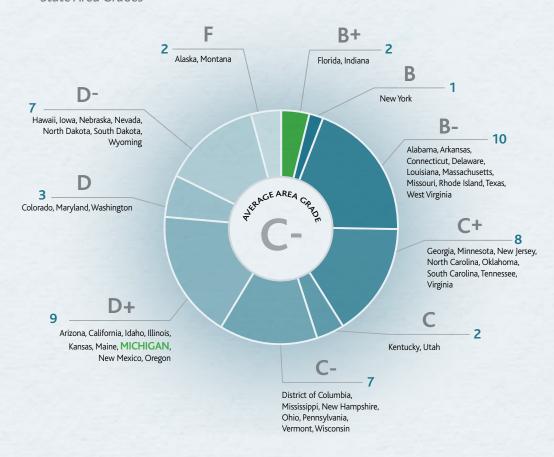
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

## **Area 1 Summary**



# How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



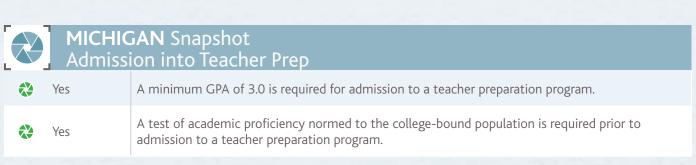
## Topics Included In This Area

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

## Admission into Teacher Prep

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





MICHIGAN 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 MICHIGAN

- Establish rigorous admission criteria independent of accreditation process. While the CAEP standards set an admirably high bar for admission to teacher preparation programs, Michigan 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, Michigan might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion.

## **Examples of Best Practice**

While many states now require CAEP accreditation, which includes a standard requiring strong admission practices, Delaware, Rhode Island and West Virginia have set a high bar independent of the accreditation process, ensuring that the state's expectations are clear. These states require a test of academic proficiency normed to the general college-bound population rather than a test that is normed just to prospective teachers. Delaware, Rhode Island and West Virginia require teacher candidates to have a 3.0 GPA or to be in the top 50th percentile for general education coursework completed. Rhode Island and West Virginia also require an average cohort GPA of 3.0, and, beginning in 2016, the cohort mean score on nationally normed tests such as the ACT, SAT or GRE must be in the top 50th percentile. In 2020, the requirement for the mean test score will increase from the top half to the top third.

#### SUMMARY OF ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP FIGURES

Figure 1 Academic proficiency requirements

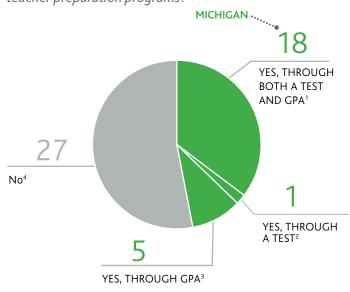
Other admission figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

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

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

Figure 1

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>5</sup>, Arkansas<sup>5</sup>, Delaware<sup>6</sup>, District of Columbia<sup>5</sup>, Indiana<sup>5</sup>, Louisiana<sup>5</sup>, Michigan<sup>5</sup>, New Jersey<sup>7</sup>, New York<sup>3</sup>, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Oklahoma<sup>5</sup>, Oregon<sup>5</sup>, Rhode Island, South Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Tennessee<sup>5</sup>, Utah<sup>6</sup>, Virginia<sup>5</sup>, West Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Texas
- 3. Strong Practice: Georgia, Hawaii<sup>8</sup>, Mississippi, Montana, Pennsylvania<sup>9</sup>
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- Requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population and cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 are based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{6}}.$  Candidates can qualify for admission through the GPA or test requirement.
- 7. New Jersey requires a cohort minimum GPA of 3.0. The requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- 8. Requirement for cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not Hawaii's own admission standards. Hawaii exempts candidates with a bachelor's degree from admission testing requirements.
- 9. Candidates can also be admitted with a combination of a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.

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

## **Elementary Teacher Preparation**

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

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

MICHIGAN Elementary Teacher Preparation Characteristics			
Elementary Licenses	K-5		
Content Tests	MTTC General Elementary Content Test		
Science of Reading Requirements	Not required		
Academic Specialization	Requires an academic major or minor, but requirement may be met through a "group" approach.		
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Partially addressed		

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

Require elementary teacher candidates to pass a subject-matter test, as a condition of initial licensure, designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all core subjects including reading/ language arts, math, science and social studies.

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

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

Michigan should require a rigorous reading assessment tool to ensure that its 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 career-readiness standards
- Figure 5 Math requirements
- **Figure 6** Requirements for early childhood teachers

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

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

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Michigan 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, Michigan should include more specific teacher preparation requirements for all teachers licensed to teach at the elementary level regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

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

Require at least an academic concentration.

Michigan's policy requiring elementary candidates to earn an academic major or minor is undermined because it may be met through a "group" approach. Unlike an academic major or minor, this approach will not necessarily enhance teachers' content knowledge or ensure that prospective teachers have taken higher-level academic coursework.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

**California** stands out for its focus on elementary teachers' readiness to teach reading and literacy skills. All elementary education candidates must pass a comprehensive assessment that specifically tests the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. California's test frameworks go further than most states in ensuring that elementary teacher candidates have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts, but also to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity. Candidates must also show they know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

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

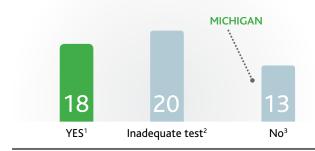
EEMENTARY CONTENT PASSING SCORE FOR EACH Elementary content test for some subjects Elementary content test Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska 1 Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia П П П Florida Georgia Hawaii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

#### Figure 2

- 1. Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.
- Massachusetts and North Carolina require a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math.
- 3. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 3

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

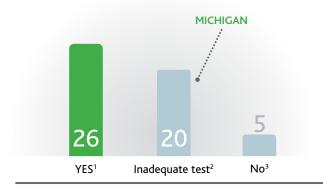


- Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>4</sup>, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee<sup>6</sup>, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District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

Figure 4		INCORPORATIONAL TEXT	SUPPORTING STRUGGLING
Are states ensuring that new		ZZ /	
elementary teachers are prepa	arad	\$ / \$	3 / 2
for the instructional shifts	4 CO	Z / Z	17 / S
	∑	) / Q &	
associated with college- and	9	/ 85	Day Dr.
career-readiness standards?	<i>\$</i> /	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\ 3 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
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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			
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Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
Trilly addresses in the still a	Dant!-II	dua a •	maticus!
Fully addresses instructional component	rartially ad	iuresses inst	ructional componen

Figure 5

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee<sup>4</sup>, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska<sup>5</sup>, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Ohio<sup>6</sup>
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
- 6. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.

#### Figure 6

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

			,
Figure 6		* *	
What do states	s require	Z Z	/ 5
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elementary gra		E S C	7 2 8
cterricitary gre	a0c5.		L PEC
		SUBSCONTENT TEST WITH SUBJECT RESTONER	40EQUATE SCIENCE
Alabama			
Alaska <sup>1</sup>			
Arizona			
Arkansas <sup>1</sup>			
California <sup>1</sup>			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Colur	mbia		
Florida		2	
Georgia <sup>1</sup>			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa Kansas			
Kentucky <sup>1</sup> Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
MICHIGAN <sup>1</sup>			
Minnesota			
Mississippi <sup>1</sup>			
Missouri			
Montana <sup>1</sup>			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire	2		
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina <sup>1</sup>			
North Dakota			
Ohio <sup>1</sup>			
Oklahoma			
Oregon <sup>1</sup>			
Pennsylvania <sup>1</sup>			
Rhode Island		3	
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			4
Texas <sup>1</sup>			
Utah		3	
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
		7	13
		•	

For more information about MICHIGAN 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**

## **MICHIGAN** Ratings

### Middle School Teacher Preparation



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



Fully meets 
Nearly meets







Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet



♠ Progress increased since 2013





Bar raised for this goal



# MICHIGAN Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

### **MICHIGAN** Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics K-8 (self contained only) May also teach single subjects on a secondary license or by adding an endorsement to an Middle School Licenses elementary license for grades 6-8 K-8 Generalist: Michigan Test for Teacher Certification (MTTC) General Elementary Content test; **Content Tests** Grade 6-8 Endorsement added to Elementary certificate: MTTC Single Subject Content Test Generalist or 6-8 endorsement: Must complete a major of not less than 30 semester hours Academic Requirements or a group major of 36 semester hours, plus a "planned program" of 20 semester hours in "other fields deemed appropriate to elementary education." Complex informational text: Not addressed Instructional Shifts Associated Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed with College-and Career-Readiness Standards Struggling readers: Not addressed

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

Require content testing in all core areas.

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

 Prepare middle school teachers to teach middle school.

Michigan should not allow middle school teachers to teach on a generalist license that does not differentiate between the preparation of middle school teachers and that of elementary teachers. These teachers are less likely to be adequately prepared to teach core academic areas at the middle school level because their preparation requirements are not specific to the middle or secondary levels and they need not pass a subject-matter test in each subject they teach.

■ Ensure that middle school 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.

Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Michigan should specifically address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

**Arkansas** ensures that all middle school teacher candidates are adequately prepared to teach middle school-level content. The state does not offer a K-8 generalist license, requires passing scores on subject-specific content tests and explicitly requires at least two content-area minors. Arkansas also ensures that middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. The state's competencies for the middle grades specify that middle school candidates must have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts but also to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity. Candidates must also know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

## SUMMARY OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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, Michigan should also include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

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

Figure 7	OFFER		
Do states distinguish middle grade preparation from elementary preparation?	K-8 LICENSE NOT OFFEE	K-8 license offered for	K-8 license offered
	7/8/	* # /	7,
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona	<u> </u>		1
Arkansas			
California		2	
Colorado			
Connecticut  Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana	_		
Maine			
Maryland		$\overline{\Box}$	
Massachusetts			
MICHIGAN			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			1
Ohio			
Oklahoma			3
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			-
Wyoming			
	32	6	13

<sup>1.</sup> Offers 1-8 license.

<sup>2.</sup> California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms.

<sup>3.</sup> With the exception of mathematics.

Figure 8			on Rubje	ïes.
Do middle school teachers		No test does not ro.	No, K-8 license E.	No, tec.
have to pass an appropriate		8,00	)]]e /	[a]
content test in every core		7 9 3		į / ;
subject they are licensed		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	4 20
to teach?	YES /	28	/ 25	/ ≥,
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Alaska				
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California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
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lowa				
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Maryland	5			
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Nebraska				
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New Jersey				
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North Dakota Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
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Rhode Island				
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South Dakota				
Tennessee	9			
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	26	2	14	9

- ${\it 1. Alaska does \ not \ require \ content \ tests \ for \ initial \ licensure.}$
- 2. Candidates teaching multiple subjects only have to pass the elementary test. Single-subject credential does not require content test.
- 3. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires one single-subject test.
- 4. Illinois requires candidates to take a middle level core content test if a test is available. It is not clear that this will result in teachers passing a test in each subject.
- 5. Maryland allows elementary teachers to teach in departmentalized middle schools if not less than 50 percent of the teaching assignment is within the elementary grades.
- 6. New Hampshire requires K-8 candidates to have a core concentration and to pass a middle school content test in a core area. Teachers with a 5-8 license must pass a Praxis II assessment.
- 7. For nondepartmentalized classrooms, generalist in middle childhood education candidates must pass the new assessment with three subtests.
- 8. Teachers may have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 9 Are states ensuring that new	LIST OF WEORK	MCORPORATMELTER SKILLSINTO	SUPPLY SUBJECTS
middle school teachers are	; <u> </u>		γ <sub>71</sub>
prepared for the instructional	Ş	, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	δ / <u>.</u>
shifts associated with college-	7	/ 86 %	/ ද
and career-readiness standards	25/		/ \$
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Alaska			_
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Arkansas			
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Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
-			

## Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

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

	MICHIC Second	GAN 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.
*	Somewhat	A content test is required to add an endorsement to a license.
<	No	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

MICHIGAN Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Secondary Licenses	6-12	
Content Tests	Michigan Test for Teacher Certification (MTTC) single-subject test required for initial licensure	
General Science License and Testing Requirements	Integrated 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 tests are required to add endorsements; integrated science and general social studies endorsements only require general content tests	
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Partially addressed	

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

Require subject-matter testing for all secondary teacher candidates.

Michigan wisely requires subject-matter tests for most secondary teachers but should address any loopholes that undermine this policy. This applies to the addition of endorsements as well.

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

### SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Michigan should specifically address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that secondary students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Michigan should also include more specific requirements regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

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

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

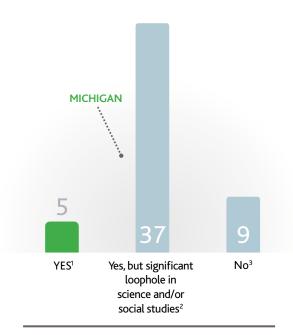
Arkansas also ensures that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. The state's competencies specify that secondary teacher candidates must have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through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

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 10

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Tennessee<sup>4</sup>
- 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 Carolina<sup>5</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska<sup>6</sup>, Arizona<sup>7</sup>, 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.

Are states ensuring that		INCORPORATING:	SUPPORTING STRUCTS  READERS STRUCTS
new secondary teachers		§ \ §	
are prepared for the	. 8	7 / 2	¥ / §
instructional shifts associated	d ĕ		83
with college-and career-	FOF	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	19 4 P. E. P.
readiness standards?	3	/ = 3	RES
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Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
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Connecticut		Ш	
Delaware			
District of Columbia Florida			
Georgia Hawaii			
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Maryland			
Massachusetts			
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Minnesota			
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Nevada			
New Hampshire			
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New Mexico			
New York North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

## Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

MICHIGAN 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	
<ul> <li>Fully meets → Nearly meets → Partially meets → Meets only a small part → Does not meet</li> <li>Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013</li> </ul>	

	MICHIC Special	GAN Snapshot Education Teacher Preparation
	No	Only discrete elementary and secondary special education licenses are offered.
<b>*</b>	Somewhat	Elementary subject-matter test is required for elementary special education license.
	Somewhat	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.
<b>₹</b>	Somewhat	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for special education teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

MICHIGAN Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Special Education License(s)	K-12	
Content Tests	An initial teaching certificate is required at the elementary or secondary level.  An elementary certificate requires the Michigan Test for Teacher Certification (MTTC) general elementary content test. Secondary certification requires an MTTC single-subject exam.	
Science of Reading Test	Not required	
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed (only candidates with an elementary certificate) Struggling readers: Partially addressed	

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

End licensure practices that fail to distinguish between the skills and knowledge needed to teach elementary grades and secondary grades.

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

## 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 career-readiness 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**

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

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

 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

While it may be unreasonable to expect multi-subject secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements as single-subject teachers, Michigan's current policy of allowing an elementary content test is problematic and 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.
  Michigan 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 comprehen-
- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

sion.

Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Michigan should specifically address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

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

#### Figure 12

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

Michigan should expand on its existing standards and require that all special education teachers include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

■ Prepare special education teachers to support struggling readers.

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

Figure 12	_	Offers K-12 and	ation(
Do states distinguish	DOESNOTOFERA	Q / P	Certifi, Hers only a K-12
Do states distinguish	0,0	3 / 2	
between elementary and secondary special		2 K-1	Son
education teachers?	20 25 27		) fer
education teachers:	74	/ 0 % /	, O &
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Alaska Arizona			
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District of Columbia			
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Rhode Island			
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Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

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

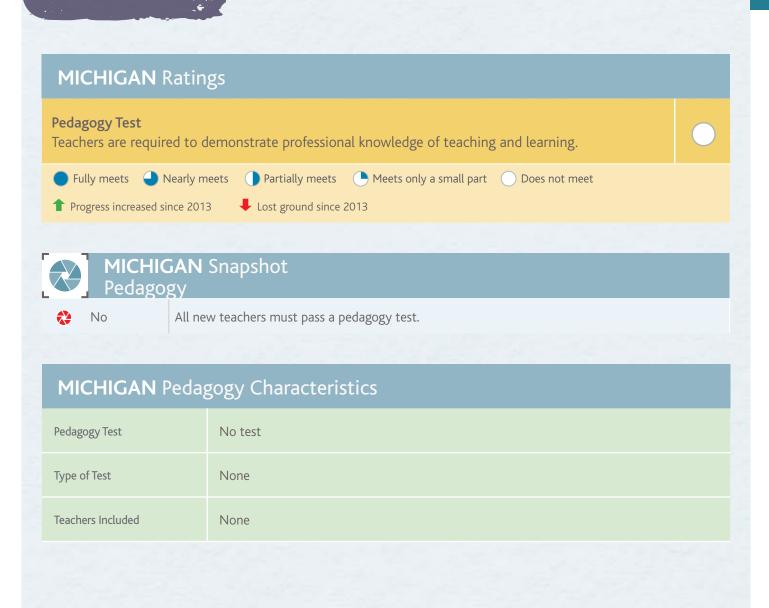
Elementary Subject-Matter Test		
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri <sup>1</sup> , New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup> , Rhode Island, West Virginia <sup>3</sup> , Wisconsin	
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, North Carolina <sup>4</sup>	
Secondary	Subject-Matter Test(s)	
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	Missouri¹, New York⁵, Wisconsin <sup>6</sup>	
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³	
Required for a K-12 special education license	None	

- Missouri offers a K-12 certification but candidates must pass either the Elementary Multi-Content Assessment or the new Middle/Secondary Content Assessment (English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies) or choose one of the specific content assessment for a specific area of certification.
- In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary or secondary special education as a reading specialist does not have to take a content test.
- 3. West Virginia also allows elementary special education candidates to earn dual certification in early childhood, which would not require a content test. Secondary special education candidates earning a dual certification as a reading specialist are similarly exempted.
- North Carolina gives teachers until their second year to earn a passing score, provided they attempt to pass during their first year.
- 5. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.
- Wisconsin requires a middle school level content area test which does not report subscores for each area.

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ducation teachers are prepared for th	ie .Õ	\$ \ \\ \delta \ \delt	Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z /
nstructional shifts associated with col	leae- 🕌	\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \	188
nd career-readiness standards?	CSEO	SKILLS	SUP
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Maryland			
Massachusetts			
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Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
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Utah Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

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

## Assessing Professional Knowledge



### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

Require that all new teachers pass a pedagogy test.

Michigan should verify that all new teachers meet professional standards through a test of professional knowledge.

## **Examples of Best Practice**

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

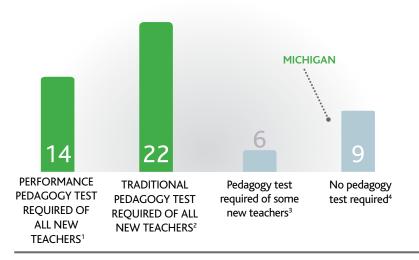
## SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

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

Figure 15

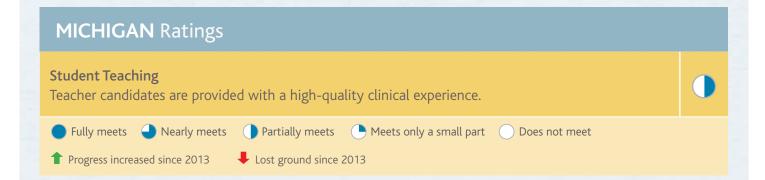
Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning?



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

## Student Teaching

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





MICHIGAN Student Teaching Characteristics		
Duration of Student Teaching	At least 12 weeks, for a minimum of six semester credit hours	
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	No specific requirements	
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	No specific requirements	

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

- Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.
  In addition to the ability to mentor an adult, cooperating teachers in Michigan should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement.
- Use evidence from the state's teacher evaluation system to select cooperating teachers.

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

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

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

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### SUMMARY OF STUDENT TEACHING FIGURES

Figure 16 Student teaching requirements

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

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

For more information about MICHIGAN's student teaching policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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Figure 16	TEACHER	STUDENT TEACHING
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Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
**yoning		
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For more information about
MICHIGAN 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

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

	MICHIC Teacher	GAN Snapshot Prep Program Accountability
*	Yes	Data are collected that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.
*	Yes	Other objective data related to the performance of teacher preparation programs are collected.
*	Yes	Minimum standards for program performance have been established.
<b>*</b>	Yes	Report cards showing program performance are available to the public.
*	No	The state maintains full authority over program approval.

MICHIGAN Teach	ner Prep Program Accountability Characteristics
Use of Student Achievement Data	Program performance for traditional programs based in part on the most recent three years of teacher effectiveness ratings within the last five years for preparation institution graduates employed in Michigan public schools
Other Data Collected	For traditional programs: surveys of candidates and supervisors; for alternate route programs: number of teachers who were certified under each program, how long participating teachers served in the classroom and comparison of evaluations of participating teachers and teachers with traditional certification
Performance Standards for Data Collected	Traditional programs are rated on a 100-point scale for each category of data and then assigned an overall Educator Preparation Institution (EPI) performance score; all programs are assigned a phase in the EPI corrective action system, ranging from Satisfactory, At Risl or Low Performing.
Program Report Cards	Publicly accessible data and program grades for traditional programs
Role of National Accreditation	National accreditation is required for ongoing program approval.

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

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

While Michigan is commended for its focus on connecting student achievement gains to teacher preparation institutions, the state should consider disaggregating this data by program rather than institution level.

Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

Michigan should expand its current data collection requirements for traditional teacher preparation programs to alternate route programs.

# SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

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

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

National accreditation (p. 49)

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

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

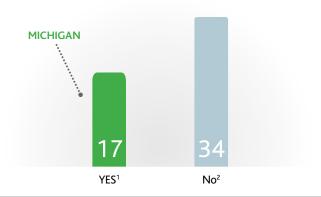
### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

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

Figure 17

Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



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

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

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROCERM.	MINIMUM STANDARDS	DATA PUBLICLY AVAILABLE ON IN.
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Kentucky			4
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland	5		
Massachusetts			
MICHIGAN		1	1
Minnesota			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	1	1	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1		1
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina	6		6
North Dakota			
Ohio	1		1
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			3
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia	1		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

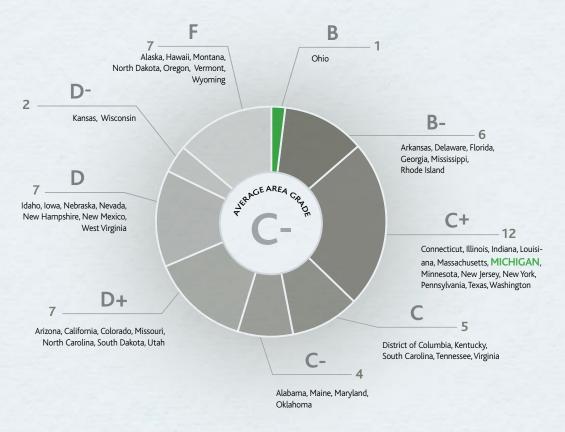
- $1. \ For \ traditional \ preparation \ programs \ only.$
- ${\it 2. Report\ cards\ only\ include\ limited\ data.}$
- 3. Report cards are at the institution rather than the program level.
- ${\it 4.\ Non-university\ based\ alternate\ route\ programs\ are\ not\ included}.$
- $5. \ For \ alternate \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

# Area 2 Summary



# How States are Faring in Expanding the Pool of Teachers

State Area Grades



## **Topics Included In This Area**

- · Alternate Routes to Certification
- Part-Time Teaching Licenses

Licensure Reciprocity

# Alternate Routes to Certification

For more information about MICHIGAN and other states' alternate routes to certification policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

MICHIGAN 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.	•
<ul> <li>★ Best Practice  Fully meets  Nearly meets  Partially meets  Meets only a small part  Does not progress increased since 2013</li> <li>Lost ground since 2013</li> </ul>	not meet

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

MICHIGAN Altern	nate Routes to Certification Characteristics					
Name of Route(s)	Michigan authorizes alternative programs, but there is no specific name given to the route.					
Academic Requirements for Entry	Minimum 3.0 GPA					
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Subject-matter exam					
Coursework Requirements	Programs must provide at least the equivalent of 12 college credit hours; coursework includes child development or psychology, family and community relationships, diverse learners and instructional strategies					
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	Field-based experience required as well as district support through observation and coaching, but no specific requirements					
Usage	Special education and early childhood not offered					
Eligible Providers	Diverse providers allowed					

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

 Ensure that new teachers are not burdened by excessive requirements.

Setting minimum requirements, without established maximums, does not ensure that the new teacher will be able to complete the program in an appropriate amount of time without being overburdened by coursework. Michigan should ensure that programs do not require multiple courses to be taken simultaneously during the school year.

 Establish coursework guidelines for alternate route preparation programs.

Michigan should ensure that coursework requirements are contribute to the immediate needs of new teachers, through exposure to topics like methodology in the content area, classroom management, assessment and scientifically based early reading instruction.

# SUMMARY OF ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION FIGURES

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

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

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

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

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

Ensure that new teachers are supported in the first year of teaching.

Michigan should provide more detailed mentoring and field-experience guidelines to ensure that new teachers will receive the support they need to facilitate their success in the classroom. 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.

Ensure program completion in less than two years.

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

■ Encourage diversity of alternate route providers.

Michigan should specifically authorize alternate route programs run by local school districts and nonprofits, as well as institutions of higher education.

 Broaden alternate usage. While the intent behind the restrictions is understandable.

Michigan should reconsider the restrictions to special education and early childhood on its alternate route programs, as a way to expand the teacher pipeline throughout the state.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

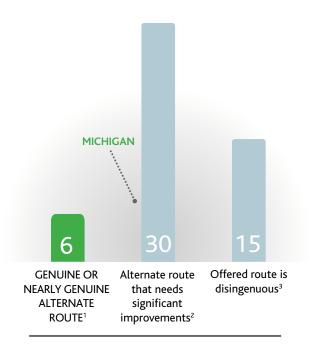
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

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

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

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

Figure 19
Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?



<sup>1.</sup> Strong Practice: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island

- Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia
- 3. Alaska<sup>4</sup>, 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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New York	*	*						*	*
North Carolina			*					*	*
North Dakota									
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Washington		*	*				*	*	*
West Virginia		*			*				*
Wisconsin									*
Wyoming									

For more information about MICHIGAN and other states' parttime teaching licenses policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

# Part-Time Teaching Licenses

# Part-Time Teaching Licenses A license with minimal requirements is offered that allows content experts to teach part time. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013



# MICHIGAN Snapshot Part-Time Teaching Licenses

Yes

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

MICHIGAN Part-	Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics
Name of License	Expert in Residence
Subject-Matter Requirements	Bachelor's degree or higher from an accredited college or university; "demonstrated unusual distinction or exceptional talent in the field of specialization that will be taught;" and five years of successful work experience within the preceding seven years, with the exception of world language which is exempt from the work experience requirement if candidate passes an oral language exam to demonstrate proficiency.
Other Requirements	Completion of an orientation that includes classroom management, instructional strategies and working with diverse learners

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

Require applicants to pass a subjectmatter test.

Although Michigan offers a license designed to enable individuals who have demonstrated unusual distinction or exceptional talent in a specialized field to teach, the state should still require a subject-matter test to ensure that Expert in Resident teachers 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**

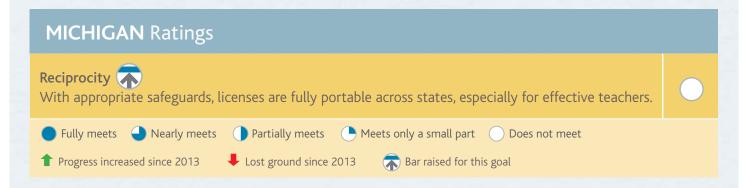
■ Figure 21 Part-time licenses

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

Do states offer a license		Restricted or Var.	975
Do states offer a license with minimal requirements		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	/ وم
that allows content experts		ρ <sub>φ</sub> υ,	· /
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to teach part time.	YES	/ &	/ -
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South Carolina			
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Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

# Licensure Reciprocity

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



	MICHIC Recipro	GAN Snapshot city
*	No	Evidence of effective teaching is required in reciprocity policy.
*	Yes	Out-of-state teachers may apply for a comparable standard license.
	No	Out-of-state teachers must meet licensing test requirements.
<b>₹</b>	No	No other strings are attached for reciprocity, such as additional coursework or recency requirements.
*	Yes	Transcript analysis is not explicitly required.
<	Yes	Alternate route teachers receive equal treatment.

MICHIGAN Reciprocity Characteristics					
License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Professional, with three years of "successful" teaching experience				
Effectiveness Requirements	None				
Testing Requirements	Waiver available with three years of experience and fulfillment of reading and higher education coursework requirements.				
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	Six semester credit hours of reading methods for an elementary level certificate, or three such hours for a secondary level certificate. Completion of 18 semester credit hours in an approved master's program after issuance of the initial license or an approved out-of-state master's or higher degree.				
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	None				

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

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

To facilitate the movement of effective teachers between states, Michigan 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.

Michigan 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 MICHIGAN'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.

Michigan should ensure that the reading coursework focuses on the science of reading instruction and allow a test-out option. The state should also reconsider its higher education coursework requirement, as it is unlikely to positively affect a teacher's effectiveness, and may deter effective teachers from applying for licensure.

## **Examples of Best Practice**

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

Figure 22		PASSAGE OF LICE	NO OTHER OBSTACLES
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teachers transferring from	<i>₹</i>		10/1
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Delaware			
District of Columbia			
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Iowa			
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Louisiana			
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Maryland			
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Washington West Virginia			

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

<sup>2.</sup> Alaska allows up to three years to meet testing requirements.

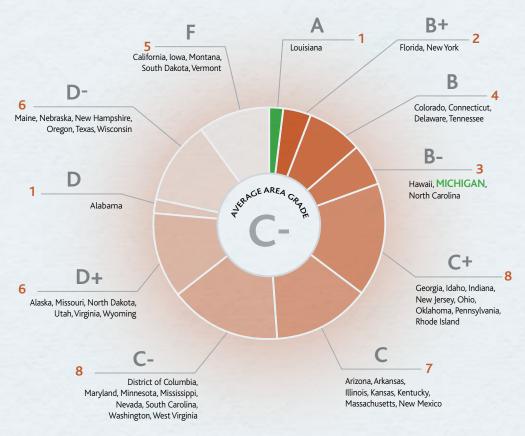
<sup>3.</sup> Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.

# **Area 3 Summary**



# How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



## Topics Included In This Area

- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- · Licensure Advancement
- · Equitable Distribution of Teachers

# State Data Systems

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

# MICHIGAN Ratings State Data Systems The state's data system contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness. Pully meets Nearly meets Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013 Bar raised for this goal

		MICHIC State D	GAN Snapshot ata Systems
•	<b>X</b>	Yes	Use of data system for providing evidence of effectiveness is mandated.
	X	Yes	Teacher of record is adequately defined.
•		No	A process is in place for teacher roster verification.
•		No	Data on teacher production are publicly reported.

MICHIGAN State Data System Characteristics						
Teacher Student Data Link	Capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time					
Teacher of Record Definition	The certificated teacher who provides instruction, tests and quizzes and evaluates performance and gives a grade.					
Other Characteristics	Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student					
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Not reported					

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

Strengthen data link between teachers and students.

Although Michigan's teacher-student data link can connect more than one educator to a particular student in a given course, the state should put in place a process for teacher roster verification, which is of particular importance for using the data system to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Publish data on teacher production.

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

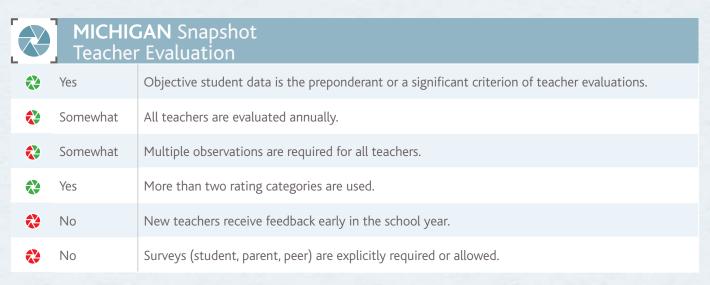
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<sup>1.</sup> Lacks capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time.

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

# **Teacher Evaluation**





MICHIGAN Teach	er Evaluation Characteristics
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Significant criterion. 2018-19: 40 percent must be based on student growth and assessment data
Types of Required Student Data	For tested core content areas, half of student growth will be measured using state assessments, and half will be measured using "multiple research-based growth measures or alternative assessments that are rigorous and comparable across schools." Student learning objectives may also be used.
Other Required Measures	Observations
Number of Rating Categories	4
Frequency of Evaluations	Annual except that teachers who are rated highly effective on three consecutive evaluations may be evaluated biennially.
Number of Observations	Multiple observations required for all except for teachers who have received ratings of effective or highly effective on their two most recent year-end evaluations.
System Structure	State provides criteria for district-designed evaluation systems
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Not mentioned
Evaluator Requirements	Training

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

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

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

teacher evaluation policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

 Require annual formal evaluations for all teachers.

All teachers in Michigan should be evaluated annually, even those who receive high ratings on previous evaluations.

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

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

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

Michigan should ensure that its new teachers get the support they need early, and that supervisors know from near the beginning of the school year which new teachers may be at risk for ineffective performance.

#### 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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 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.

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# **Tenure**

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





MICHIGAN Tenure Characteristics					
Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Must be rated effective or highly effective on 3 most recent annual performance evaluations. Those rated ineffective on 3 consecutive annual evaluations are dismissed.				
Length of Probationary Period	5 years				

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

 Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.

Michigan should make evidence of effectiveness, rather than number of years in the classroom, the most significant factor when determining this leap in professional standing.

#### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### **SUMMARY OF TENURE FIGURES**

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

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

Figure 26	<i>\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\</i>	. VO/	, per Led	_ /
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- 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."
- 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.

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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.
- Oklahoma teachers may also earn career status with an average rating of at least effective for a four-year period and a rating of at least "effective" for the last two years.
- 7. In Virginia, local school boards may extend up to five years.
- 8. In Washington, at a district's discretion, a teacher may be granted tenure after the second year if he/she receives one of the top two evaluation ratings.

# Licensure Advancement

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

## **MICHIGAN** Ratings

#### Licensure Advancement

Licensure advancement is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.









Partially meets • Meets only a small part



Does not meet

Progress increased since 2013





# MICHIGAN Snapshot Licensure Advancement



No

Advancement from a probationary to a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.



No

Renewal of a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.



No

Other advancement/renewal requirements have a direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

Somewhat

An advanced degree is not a requirement for license advancement.

## **MICHIGAN** Licensure Advancement Characteristics

Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License

None; to advance to optional Advanced Professional Education Certificate, must have received 5 consecutive effective or highly effective ratings on annual teacher evaluations in the most recent 5-year period.

Other Requirements for Advancement

Must complete one or a combination of the following: 6 semester hours in a planned course of study, 150 state continuing education clock hours, 150 district-provided professional development clock hours, or a master's degree or higher. Must also have 3 years of successful teaching experience.

Initial Certification Period

Up to 6 years

Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License

None; to renew optional Advanced Professional Education Certificate, must have received 5 consecutive effective or highly effective ratings.

Other Requirements for Renewal

Must complete 6 semester hours or 150 hours of continuing education units, or a combination of the two.

Renewal Period

5 years

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

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

Although Michigan has an optional Advanced Professional license requiring teachers to have five consecutive ratings of effective or highly effective, the state should use evidence of effectiveness from its teacher evaluations as a factor in determining whether teachers advance to the next licensure level or renew their certificates.

 Discontinue license requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, Michigan's general, nonspecific coursework requirements for license advancement and renewal do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.

■ End policies that tie teacher advancement to master's degrees.

Michigan should modify any policies that encourage or require teachers to obtain a master's degree for license advancement, as research is conclusive that master's degrees do not have any significant correlation to performance.

#### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

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

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

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

For more information about MICHIGAN's licensure advancement policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 28		45 /	e / a	\$ \$ 4
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Georgia does not require evidence of effectiveness for each year of renewal period.

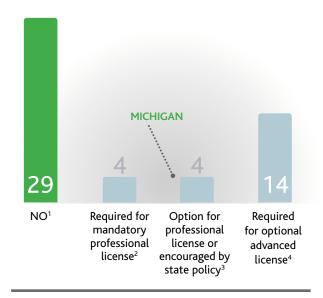
<sup>2.</sup> Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.

<sup>3.</sup> Uses objective evidence for advancement, not renewal.

 $<sup>{\</sup>bf 4.}\,{\bf An}\,\,{\bf optional}\,\,{\bf license}\,\,{\bf requires}\,\,{\bf evidence}\,\,{\bf of}\,\,{\bf effectiveness}.$ 

<sup>5.</sup> Teachers have the option of using evaluation ratings as a factor in license advancement or renewal.

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



Strong Practice: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

- 2. Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, New York
- 3. Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Oregon
- 4. Alabama, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia

# Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

## **MICHIGAN** 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



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



# MICHIGAN 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.
**	No	School-level data on percentage of highly qualified teachers are reported.
	No	School-level data on percentage of teachers with emergency credentials are reported.

## **MICHIGAN** Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data

Educator Effectiveness Snapshots provide evaluation ratings broken down by both district and school. Aggregate numbers and percentages are provided regarding the four possible evaluation ratings: highly effective, effective, minimally effective and ineffective.

Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution

Reports percentage of highly qualified teachers, but only at the state level.

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

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

#### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

# SUMMARY OF EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS FIGURES

Figure 30 Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

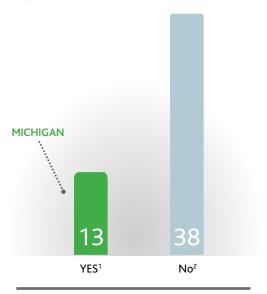
Other equitable distribution of teachers figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

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

Figure 30

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



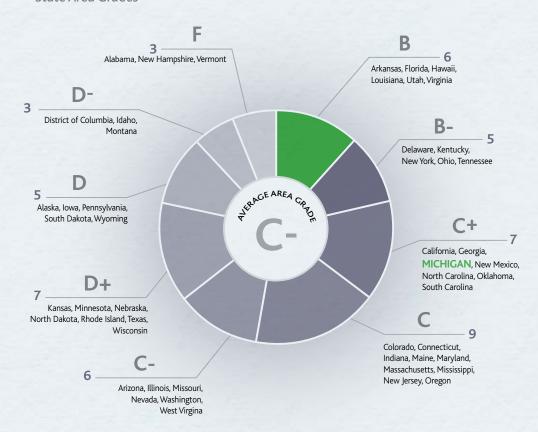
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland,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

# **Area 4 Summary**



# How States are Faring in Retaining Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



#### **Topics Included In This Area**

New Teacher Induction

Compensation

· Professional Development

## New Teacher Induction

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

## **MICHIGAN** Ratings

#### Induction

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









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



↑ Progress increased since 2013





# MICHIGAN Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

## **MICHIGAN** New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	All new teachers receive mentoring.
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Not specified
Selection Criteria for Mentors	Criteria determined at the local level
Other Mentor Requirements	Not specified
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	15 days of professional development, including regional seminars conducted by master teachers and mentors

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

- Ensure high quality mentors.
  - Michigan should 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.
- Expand guidelines to include other key areas.
  - Michigan should articulate minimum guidelines for a high-quality induction experience. For example, the state should set a timeline in which mentors are assigned to all new teachers throughout the state, soon after the commencing of teaching, to offer support during those critical first weeks of school.

#### **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

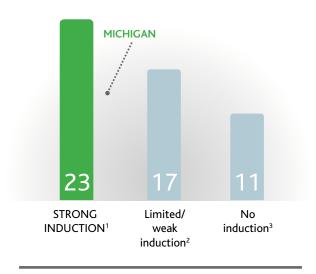
Other new teacher induction figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Elements of induction (p. 104)

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

Figure 31

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



- Strong Practice: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia
- 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 MICHIGAN and other states' professional development policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

# Professional Development

## **MICHIGAN** Ratings

#### **Professional Development**

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



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

- ♠ Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013



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

#### **MICHIGAN** Professional Development Characteristics Connection Between Evaluations must inform relevant coaching, instructional support and professional **Evaluation and Professional** development. Development **Evaluation Feedback** Requires "timely and constructive feedback" Improvement Plan Required for teachers rated minimally effective or ineffective

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

 As a result of Michigan'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)

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

Figure 32		)RMS	4 / A / K
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lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			1
Louisiana			
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Maryland			
Massachusetts			
MICHIGAN			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			1
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			1
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio Oklahoma			
Oregon Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			2
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

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

<sup>2.</sup> South Dakota requires improvement plans only for teachers rated unsatisfactory who have been teaching for four years or more.

# Compensation

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

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

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

MICHIGAN Comp	pensation Characteristics				
Authority for Salary Schedule	Controlled by local districts				
Performance Pay Initiatives	Districts are required to "implement and maintain a method of compensation for its teachersthat includes job performance and job accomplishments as a significant factor in determining compensation and additional compensation."				
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Not explicitly discouraged				
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	None				
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	None				
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None				

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

 Discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees and/or experience.

While still leaving districts the flexibility to establish their own pay scales, Michigan should articulate policies that definitively discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees as well as determining the highest steps on the pay scale solely by seniority.

 Support differential pay initiatives for effective teachers in both subjectshortage areas and high-need schools.

Michigan should encourage districts to link compensation to district needs. Such policies can help districts achieve a more equitable distribution of teachers.

#### **SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FIGURES**

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

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

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

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

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

#### **Examples of Best Practice**

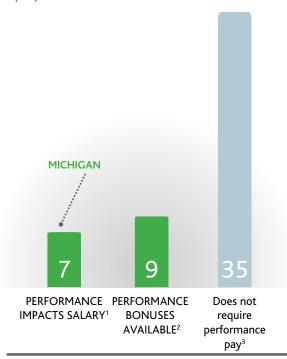
Florida allows local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. Local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment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

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

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

Figure 33

Do states ensure pay is structured to account for performance?



- Strong Practice: Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, Utah
- 2. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee<sup>4</sup>
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona<sup>5</sup>, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho<sup>6</sup>, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky<sup>7</sup>, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri<sup>6</sup>, Montana, Nebraska<sup>7</sup>, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon<sup>7</sup>, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia<sup>7</sup>, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. A performance component is not required. Districts must differentiate teacher compensation based on at least one of the following criteria: additional roles or responsibilities, hard-to-staff schools or subject areas, and performance based on teacher evaluations.
- Arizona allocates funds for teacher compensation increases based on performance and employment related expenses; there is no clear requirement for compensation connected to evidence of effectiveness.
- Idaho does offer a master teacher premium, but it is dependent on years of experience.
- 7. Performance bonuses are available, but not specifically tied to teacher offsetiveness
- 8. Performance bonuses are available for teachers in schools deemed "academically deficient."

#### Figure 34

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

Figure 34		POHIBITS ADDITION	, M /	Requires compensation for
Do states prevent districts	28	EFS		
from basing teacher pay or		<u> </u>	∑ \ <i>i</i> §	e Sens
advanced degrees?	55	24 S	7 7	
advanced degrees:	302	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	S \ 8 .6	
	\$0.5 0.02	. \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\		/ Jub 3
	- 5 4	7 2 2 7	Leaves pay to distri	-
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
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Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana		1		
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
MICHIGAN				
Minnesota			2	
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New York				
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Ohio				
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South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas			5	
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Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	3	2	31	15
	5	L	31	13

Do states provide incentives to teach in high-need schools or shortage subject areas?  Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois	Figure 35		HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	/
Alabama	Do states provide				\ ADEAC	
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Alabama	hiah-need schools			/ /		/ £
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Florida	Delaware					
Georgia	District of Columbia					
Hawaii	Florida					
Idaho	Georgia					
Illinois	Hawaii					
Indiana	Idaho					
Name	Illinois					
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 Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Indiana					
Kentucky  <	Iowa					1
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Maryland         22						
Massachusetts					_	
Minnesota		_		_		
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			_	_		
Missouri						
Montana				_		
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Nevada						
New Hampshire						
New Jersey						
New Mexico	•					
North Carolina	New Mexico					
North Dakota	New York					
Ohio	North Carolina					
Oklahoma	North Dakota					
Oregon	Ohio					
Pennsylvania	Oklahoma					
Rhode Island					_	
South Carolina						
South Dakota						
Tennessee				_	<del>_</del>	<b>—</b> 3
Texas						<b>1</b>
Utah  Vermont  Virginia  Washington  West Virginia  Wisconsin  Wyoming				_	_	
Vermont				_		
Virginia			_			
Washington					_	
West Virginia	_				_	
Wisconsin						
Wyoming	_	_		_	_	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				_		
22 9 15 12 20					<u> </u>	

<sup>1.</sup> 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.

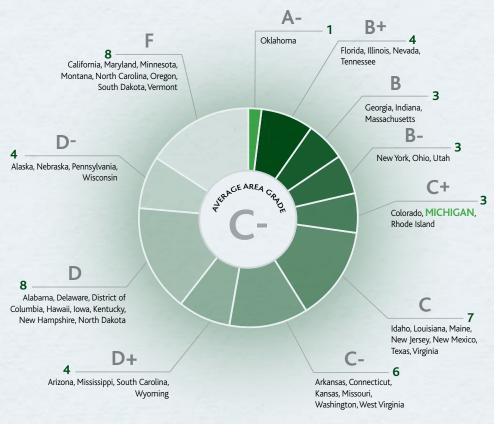
<sup>3.</sup> South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in highneed schools.

# **Area 5 Summary**



# How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers

State Area Grades



## Topics Included In This Area

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

# **Extended Emergency Licenses**

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

# MICHIGAN Ratings Emergency Licenses Teachers who have not met licensure requirements may not continue teaching. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013



MICHIGAN Extended Emergency License Characteristics				
Emergency License Full year permit; Emergency permit; Temporary teacher authorization				
Full year permit: If teaching in core content area, must have academic major in content area or have passed subject matter test Emergency permit: Bachelor's degree or higher in area to be taught Temporary teacher authorization: Out-of-state license				
Duration	Full year permit: 1 year Emergency permit: 1 year Temporary Teacher Authorization: 1 year			
Renewal Requirements	Full year permit: Renewable up to 4 years with 6 additional credit hours towards certification and passage of subject-area test within 3 years; Emergency permit: Unspecified number of renewals with continued documented need, enrollment in teacher preparation program and 6 additional credit hours towards certification Temporary Teacher Authorization: Nonrenewable			

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

■ 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. Michigan's current policy puts students at risk by allowing teachers to teach on special permits for at least three years without passing required licensing tests.

#### **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)

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

Figure 36		/	/	/
How long can new teachers		/		
practice without passing		/	/	/ હૃ
licensing tests?	Ž	/ *	/ 5	/ 60 J
recrising tests:	FER	/ %	/ 🕺	, 20, V
	<i>4</i> 0	/ ¿	/ 2	/ "se "
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Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida		1		
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho	2			
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
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West Virginia Wisconsin	2			
Wyoming				
vv yourning				
	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 MICHIGAN and other states' 🖫 dismissal policies, including full arrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

## Dismissal for Poor Performance

## **MICHIGAN** Ratings

#### Dismissal

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



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

- ↑ Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013



*	Yes	Teacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.
*	No	Terminated teachers have one opportunity to appeal.
*	No	Appeals process occurs within a reasonable timeframe.
<b>₹</b>	Yes	The due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are different from those facing license revocation.

MICHIGAN Dism	MICHIGAN Dismissal Characteristics					
Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	"If a teacher is rated as ineffective on three consecutive annual year-end evaluations," the district must dismiss the teacher.					
Due Process Rights of Teachers	Nonprobationary teachers have the opportunity to request a review of the evaluation and rating within 20 days of being informed of the rating. Only two reviews can be requested every three school years. Even so, the dismissal proceedings for an ineffective teacher are the same as those for teachers dismissed for a "reason that is not arbitrary or capricious."					
Length of Appeals Process	Multiple opportunities to appeal: After written notice, the teacher has 20 days to file the first appeal with the tenure commission; the hearing must be concluded within 75 days. The teacher may then file an additional appeal with the court of appeals within 20 days. Time frame for this appeal not specified.					

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

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

Michigan should ensure that the opportunity to appeal occurs only once and only at the district level so that a conclusion is reached within a reasonable time frame.

## **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### **SUMMARY OF DISMISSAL FIGURES**

Figure 37 Dismissal due to ineffectiveness

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

Dismissal appeals (p. 130)

recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 37	FES THROUGH FVALUATE AND	. /
Do states articulate that	Į,	8 <u>5</u>
ineffectiveness is grounds	24	<i>7                                    </i>
for dismissal?	25 Z	§ /
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Arizona		
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Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	28	23

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

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

## Reductions in Force

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

## **MICHIGAN** Ratings

#### **Reductions in Force**

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



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



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



# MICHIGAN 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.

## **MICHIGAN** Reductions in Force Characteristics Top criterion; an ineffective teacher is not retained over one evaluated as minimally Use of Teacher Performance effective, effective or highly effective Use of Seniority May be considered as a tie-breaker between teachers with comparable effectiveness Other Factors None

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN MICHIGAN

 As a result of Michigan'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 MICHIGAN's reductions in force policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 38	55	SENORITY CANNOT BE
Do states prevent districts	EM D	/ <u>₹</u> 5
from basing layoffs solely	74NC JERE	72
on "last in, first out"?	W. 138	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \
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Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	19	22





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

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