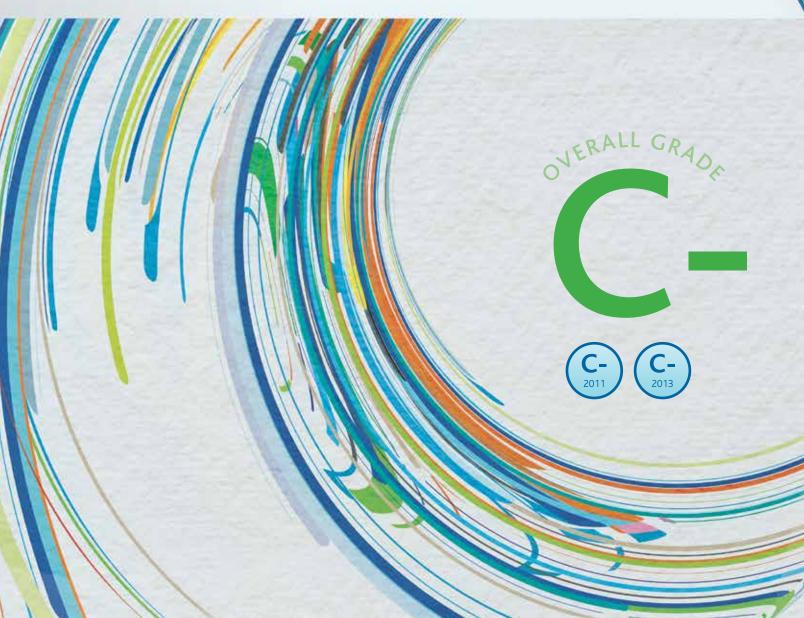
# 2015 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

# Minnesota



# Acknowledgments

#### **STATES**

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

## **FUNDERS**

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- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
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## NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

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

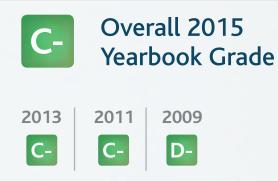
Special thanks to Leigh Zimnisky and Lauren DeSha at Ironmark for their design of the 2015 Yearbook. Thanks also to Colleen Hale and Jeff Hale at EFA Solutions for the original Yearbook design and ongoing technical support.

National Council on Teacher Quality

# **Executive Summary**

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

# Minnesota at a Glance



# 2015 Minnesota Area Goal Scores

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

# **Goal Summary**

Best Practice: 0

Fully Meets: 5 🕘 Nearly Meets: 4

Progress Decreased: 0

Partially Meets: 7

Meets Only a Small Part: 9

Does Not Meet: 7

# Progress on Goals Since 2013

Progress Increased: 1

# AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

# Admission into Teacher Preparation

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

# Elementary Teacher Preparation

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

# Middle School Teacher Preparation

Require teacher candidates to pass a content test in every core area they are licensed to teach as a condition of initial licensure.

# Special Education Teacher Preparation

- Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between the preparation of elementary and secondary teacher candidates.
- Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure, as well as a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
- Ensure secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge for the grades and subjects they teach.
- Ensure that all new special education candidates are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text and incorporating literacy into all content areas associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

## Student Teaching

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

# *Teacher Preparation Program Accountability*

Hold teacher preparation programs accountable by collecting data that connect student achievement gains to programs and by establishing the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.

# 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.

# License Reciprocity

Grant certification to teachers from other states who can demonstrate evidence of effectiveness.

# **AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers**

## State Data Systems

Develop a definition of teacher of record that can be used to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness, 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.

## Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

# **AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers**

# New Teacher Induction

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

#### Professional Development

Make sure teachers receive actionable feedback from their performance evaluations.

#### 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

Make classroom ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal, and ensure that teachers terminated for ineffectiveness have the opportunity to appeal within a reasonable time frame.

#### Reductions in Force

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

Figure A	Crade 201	+ Overall State	B Overall State Grade 2017	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-	C	C-
Massachusetts	B-	B-	С	D+
Ohio	B-	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhode Island	B-	В	B-	D
Illinois	C+	C+	С	D+
Michigan	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	C+	С	C-	D
Virginia	C+	C+	D+	D+
Colorado	С	C+	С	D+
Kentucky	С	С	D+	D+
Mississippi	С	С	D+	D+
New Mexico	С	D+	D+	D+
South Carolina	С	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	C-	D+	D+
Idaho	C-	D+	D+	D-
Maine	C-	C-	D-	F
MINNESOTA	C-	C-	C-	D-
Missouri	C-	C-	D	D
Nevada	C-	C-	C-	D-
North Carolina	C-	С	D+	D+
Pennsylvania	C-	C-	D+	D
Texas	C-	C-	C-	C-
Washington	C-	C-	C-	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-	D+	D+
Alabama	D+	C-	C-	C-
District of Columbia	D+	D+	D	D-
Hawaii	D+	D+	D-	D-
Kansas	D+	D	D	D-
Maryland	D+	D+	D+	D
California	D	D+	D+	D+
lowa	D	D	D	D
Nebraska	D	D-	D-	D-
New Hampshire	D	D	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D	D	D-
Oregon	D	D	D-	D-
Wisconsin	D D	D+ D	D	D D-
Wyoming Alaska	D-	D	D D	D- D
South Dakota	D-	D-	D	D
Vermont	D-	D-	D-	F
Montana	F	F	D- F	F

# How to Read the Yearbook

# **GOAL SCORE**

The extent to which each goal has been met:



#### **PROGRESS INDICATOR**

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

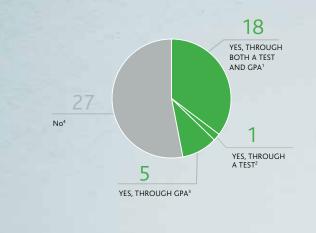
Goal progress has increased since 2013
Goal progress has decreased since 2013

# BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL

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

## **READING CHARTS AND TABLES:**

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



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

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



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

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



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



# Area 1 Summary

State Area Grades

# How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

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

# **Topics Included In This Area**

- Admission into Teacher Preparation
- Elementary Teacher Preparation
- Middle School Teacher Preparation
- Secondary Teacher Preparation

- Special Education Teacher Preparation
- Assessing Professional Knowledge
- Student Teaching
- Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

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

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

# Admission into Teacher Prep

# **MINNESOTA** Ratings

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

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

# MINNESOTA Snapshot Admission into Teacher Prep

No
 A minimum GPA of 3.0 is required for admission to a teacher preparation program.
 A test of academic proficiency normed to the college-bound population is required prior to admission to a teacher preparation program.

# MINNESOTA Admission into Teacher Prep Characteristics

Test Requirement	Minnesota Teacher Licensure Examinations (MTLE) basic skills assessment must be attempted, but not passed for admission.
GPA Requirement	Not required

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

Require that teacher preparation programs screen candidates for academic proficiency prior to admission.

Minnesota should require candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, mathematics and writing prior to program admission. Alternatively, the state could require a minimum grade point average to establish that candidates have a strong academic history.

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

This would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class, as well as facilitate program comparison.

 Consider requiring candidates to pass subject-matter tests as a condition of admission into teacher programs.

In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Minnesota 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

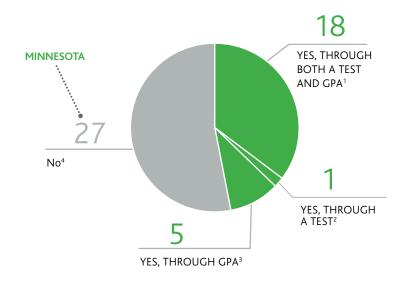
**Figure 1** Academic proficiency requirements

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

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



- Strong Practice: 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>
- 4. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 5. Requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population and cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 are based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- 6. Candidates can qualify for admission through the GPA or test requirement.
- New Jersey requires a cohort minimum GPA of 3.0. The requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- Requirement for cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not Hawaii's own admission standards. Hawaii exempts candidates with a bachelor's degree from admission testing requirements.
- 9. Candidates can also be admitted with a combination of a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.

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

# **Elementary Teacher Preparation**

MINNESOTA Ratings		
<b>Content Knowledge</b> 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.		
<b>Early Childhood</b> Teachers who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license are appropriately prepared for the elementary classroom.	٠	
<ul> <li>Fully meets</li> <li>Nearly meets</li> <li>Partially meets</li> <li>Meets only a small part</li> <li>Does not meet</li> <li>N/A Not Appli</li> <li>Progress increased since 2013</li> <li>Lost ground since 2013</li> <li>Bar raised for this goal</li> </ul>	cable	

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

# **MINNESOTA** Elementary Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Elementary Licenses	K-6; Birth to grade 3
Content Tests	MTLE Elementary education test (K-6); MTLE Early Childhood Education test (Birth to grade 3)
Science of Reading Requirements	MTLE Elementary Education test, which includes the equivalent of stand-alone reading test (K-6); MTLE Early childhood test, which includes the equivalent of stand-alone reading test (Birth to grade 3)
Academic Specialization	Not required
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed (K-6); Not addressed (Birth to grade 3) Struggling readers: Fully addressed (K-6); Not addressed (Birth to grade 3)

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

Require all elementary teacher candidates—including candidates for an early childhood license—to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all subjects including reading/language arts, math, science and social studies.

Although Minnesota is on the right track by administering multi-part licensing tests, thus making it harder for early childhood or elementary teachers to pass if they fail some subject areas, the state is encouraged to further strengthen its policy and require separate passing scores for each core subject on its licensing tests.

# SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

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

For more information about MINNESOTA'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.

Minnesota's testing frameworks are commendable. The state is encouraged to strengthen its existing policy and explicitly require that teachers possess the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction.

# 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, Minnesota 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.

Minnesota should articulate more specific requirements that ensuring all early childhood candidates are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

# Require elementary teacher candidates to complete a content specialization in an academic subject area.

In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement would ensure that prospective teachers in Minnesota take higher-level academic coursework.

# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

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

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

Figure 2	BEST WITH SPARY CONTENT PASSING CO SEARA	UBJECT - SCORE TOR EACH Elementary content test for some and passes test	.e. /	* /
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know core content?	E E		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	<sup>e</sup> quii
	NO N	Penta Repart	enta comp	No test required
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	- 6	5/ -&/ □	Elementary Conternation	
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MINNESOTA				
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Nebraska Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina			2	
North Dakota				
Ohio				3
Oklahoma Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee			4	
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	22	9	15	5

#### Figure 2

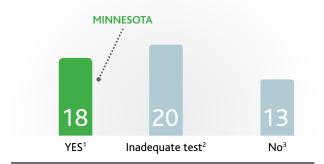
1. Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.

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

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

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

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

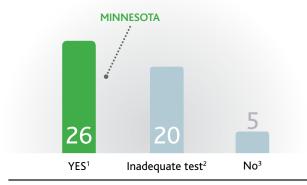


- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>4</sup>, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee<sup>6</sup>, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District 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

Figure 4		INCORPORATIONAL TEXT	SUPPORTING SUBJECTS READERS STRUGGUNG
Are states ensuring that new		MA	LITE BEC
elementary teachers are prepa	red		2. J. S. 1
for the instructional shifts	, Q	NR41	D AT
associated with college- and	F INH	Day Contract	L'S SA
career-readiness standards?	ري بر		10K3
	ン /	- 5	/ '' &
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Arizona			
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Louisiana			
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Maryland Massachusette			
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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			

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



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

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

# Figure 6

Figure 6	CONTENT TEST WITH SUBSCOTES FOR EACL	/
What do states require	ĘЗ	F 44
of early childhood	2 Z Z Z	NA LS
teachers who teach	SFO	2 H S
	E O L	
elementary grades?		
Alabama	୍ୟ /	ADECUATE SCENCE OF READING TEST
Alaska <sup>1</sup>		
Arizona		
Arkansas <sup>1</sup>		
California <sup>1</sup>		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida	2	
Georgia <sup>1</sup>		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas Kontuchul		
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		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina <sup>1</sup>		
North Dakota		
Ohio <sup>1</sup>		
Oklahoma Orogon1		
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 VINNESOTA 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

# **MINNESOTA** 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 Searly meets	ts 🕕 Partially meets	Meets only a small part	O Does not meet
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- **1** Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013

🕋 Bar raised for this goal 🛛

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

# MINNESOTA Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Middle School Licenses	K-6; Teachers with K-8 license may teach grades 7-8 in self-contained classrooms; Teachers with secondary licenses may teach single subjects in grades 7-8
Content Tests	5-8: Minnesota Teacher Licensure Examinations (MTLE) Middle Level single-subject tests K-6: MTLE Elementary Education test 5-12: MTLE Secondary level single-subject tests
Academic Requirements	5-8: Candidates must complete the equivalent of a minor in each subject area of licensure.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Fully addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

# Require content testing in all core areas.

Minnesota 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.

Minnesota 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 careerreadiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although Minnesota's testing framework is commendable, the state should strengthen its policy and ensure that teachers are able to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity.

# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

# SUMMARY OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

Figure 7	K-8 LICENSE NOT OFFE	K-8 license offerd for self. contained dasse	K-8 license offered
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Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
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Nebraska			
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New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota Ohio			<b>1</b>
Oklahoma			3
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Pennsylvania			
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Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia Washington			
Washington West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	32	6	13
	52	0	5

1. Offers 1-8 license.

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

3. With the exception of mathematics.

		No, test doer not report	21	1
Figure 8			No, K-8 license routiers	No, testing of all subjects
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Mississippi				
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Nevada				
New Hampshire			6	
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	7			
North Carolina	8			
North Dakota				
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Oklahoma				
Oregon Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee	9			
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Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
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26

2

14

9

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

2. Candidates teaching multiple subjects only have to pass the elementary test. Single-subject credential does not require content test.

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

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Louisiana			
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Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
MINNESOTA			
Mississippi			
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Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
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West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

# Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

# **MINNESOTA** 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

- 1 Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013
- Real Bar raised for this goal

# MINNESOTA Snapshot Secondary Teacher Preparation

- L.	-		
		Yes	Secondary teachers must pass a content test to teach any single core subject.
		Yes	Only single-subject science certifications are offered or general science license has appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject.
		Somewhat	Only single-subject social studies certifications are offered or general social studies license has appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject.
		Yes	A content test is required to add an endorsement to a license.
		Yes	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

# **MINNESOTA** Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Secondary Licenses	Single-subject secondary for mathematics, communication arts and social studies 5-12 or science fields 9-12
Content Tests	Minnesota Teacher Licensure Examinations (MTLE) single-subject test required for initial licensure
General Science License and Testing Requirements	Not offered
General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements	General social studies license offered. Teachers must pass the MTLE Social Studies test, which is comprised of two subtests. Candidates must pass each subtest to pass the test.
Endorsement Requirements	Content test required
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Fully addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

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

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

# **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.

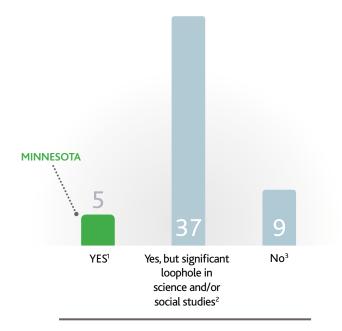
#### SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

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

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
- 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. Teachers may also have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 6. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
- 7. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.

Figure 11		NCORPORATING LITER	SUPPORTING STRUGGLING
Are states ensuring that		No E	
new secondary teachers			SCB 2
are prepared for the	Ň		kc S
instructional shifts associated	Q ≹	် / စိုမို	S STIN
with college-and career-	Ğ	05	DER
readiness standards?	<i>3</i> 57	1 2 2 2	REA
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Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
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lowa			
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Maine			
Maryland			
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Michigan			
MINNESOTA			
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Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component

# Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

# **MINNESOTA** Ratings

**Content Knowledge** 

New special education teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.

# **Reading Instruction**

New elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction and understand the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards

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

**1** Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

MINNESOTA Snapshot Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

# **MINNESOTA** Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Special Education License(s)	Birth to grade 1; K-12
Content Tests	Not required
Science of Reading Test	Special Education Core Skills test includes science of reading, but does not have separate subscore.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

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

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

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

# SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

Science of reading tests (p. 39)

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

# Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

While it may be unreasonable to expect multi-subject secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements as single-subject teachers, Minnesota's current policy of requiring no subject-matter testing is problematic and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards.

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

Minnesota's MTLE elementary education test required of general education teachers includes the equivalent of a standalone science of reading assessment. Minnesota should, therefore, expand its existing policy and require all special education teachers who teach the elementary grades to pass this assessment as well.

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

Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Minnesota should more 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 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 MINNESOTA's special education teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

## **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

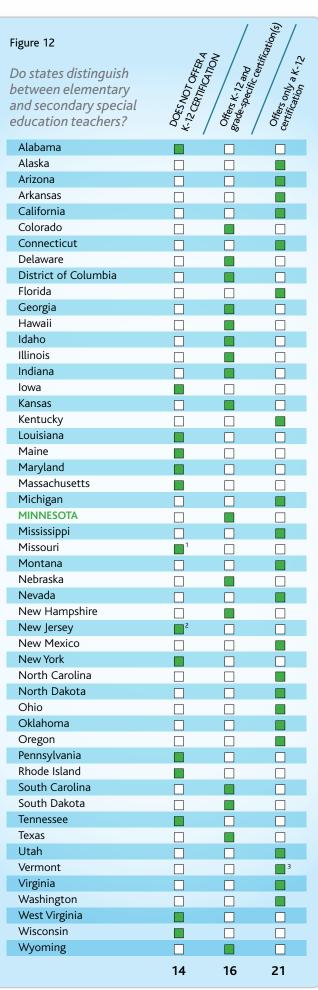
Minnesota should include more specific requirements regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

#### Figure 12

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

#### Figure 12

Do states distinguish between elementary and secondary special education teachers?



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

Elementa	ry Subject-Matter Test	
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri <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 Carolina⁴	
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	

1. Missouri offers a K-12 certification but candidates must pass either the Elementary Multi-Content Assessment or the new Middle/Secondary Content Assessment (English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies) or choose one of the specific content assessment for a specific area of certification.

- 2. In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary or secondary special education as a reading specialist does not have to take a content test.
- 3. West Virginia also allows elementary special education candidates to earn dual certification in early childhood, which would not require a content test. Secondary special education candidates earning a dual certification as a reading specialist are similarly exempted.
- 4. North Carolina gives teachers until their second year to earn a passing score, provided they attempt to pass during their first year.
- 5. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.
- 6. Wisconsin requires a middle school level content area test which does not report subscores for each area.

#### Figure 14

Figure 14	USE OF INEORINA MON.	NCORDRAING LIFEAT	SUPPORTING STRUCGUNG
	NOV.		
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education teachers are prepared for the	Ę0	<i>ବୁ</i> ହ	MES .
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and career-readiness standards?	357		SU REAL
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Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
MINNESOTA			
Mississippi			
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Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico New York			
North Carolina North Dakota			
Ohio			
Ohio Oklahoma			
Oregon			
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Wisconsin			
Wisconsin Wyoming			

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component

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

# Assessing Professional Knowledge

# **MINNESOTA** Ratings

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

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

MINNESOTA Snapshot Pedagogy

🚷 Yes

All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

# **MINNESOTA** Pedagogy Characteristics

Pedagogy Test	Minnesota Teacher Licensure Examinations
Type of Test	Multiple choice
Teachers Included	All new teachers

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

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

# **Examples of Best Practice**

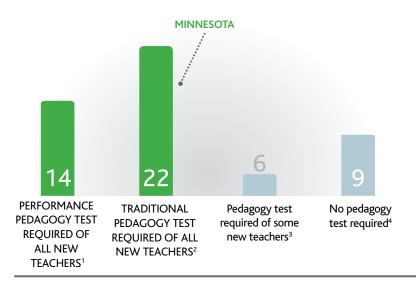
Although no state stands out for its pedagogy test policy, eight states are worthy of mention for the licensing test they require to verify that all new teachers meet state standards. **Arizona, Florida**, **Indiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma** and **Texas** ensure that all new teachers take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

# SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

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

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

- 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.
- 6. Teachers have the option of the edTPA or a traditional Praxis pedagogy test.
- 7. North Carolina teachers have until their second year to pass if they attempt to pass during their first year.
- 8. Not required in Utah until a teacher advances from a Level One to a Level Two license.

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

# **Student Teaching**

# **MINNESOTA** Ratings **Student Teaching** Teacher candidates are provided with a high-quality clinical experience. 🛑 Fully meets 🛛 Nearly meets 🕕 Partially meets 🕒 Meets only a small part 🔵 Does not meet

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

#### MINNESOTA Snapshot Student Teaching Student teachers must be placed with an effective teacher, as measured by student learning. No 24 2 Student teaching is at least 10 weeks in length. Yes Student teaching is full time. 2 Yes

# **MINNESOTA** Student Teaching Characteristics

Duration of Student Teaching	At least 12 full weeks
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 MINNESOTA

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

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

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

# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### SUMMARY OF STUDENT TEACHING FIGURES

Figure 16 Student teaching requirements

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

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

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

Figure 16	HED.	STUDENT TEACHING LASTS AT LEAST TO WEEKS
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	KC'	5271
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high-quality student		SAI
teaching experience?	EFE	LS H
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Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
MINNESOTA		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio Oklahoma		
Oregon Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	13	34

For more information about MINNESOTA 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

# MINNESOTA Ratings Program Accountability The approval process for teacher preparation programs holds programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013

# MINNESOTA Snapshot

L		
	Somewhat	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.
	No	Minimum standards for program performance have been established.
*	Yes	Report cards showing program performance are available to the public.
*	Yes	The state maintains full authority over program approval.

<b>MINNESOTA</b> Teacher	Prep Program Acco	untability Characteristics
--------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------

Use of Student Achievement Data	Program reports include summative evaluation ratings for all teachers who finished their probationary period and accepted a continuing contract position
Other Data Collected	Licensure areas for probationary teachers whose contracts were not renewed or who were released by a district, percentage of program completers who were hired to teach full time in their licensure field, and satisfaction levels of program completers and school principals or supervising teachers
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None
Program Report Cards	Annual, publicly accessible reports are required but have not yet been funded by the state
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains authority over teacher preparation program approval

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

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

Minnesota requires programs to report a narrow slice of teacher effectiveness data that it reflects only one subset of teachers at one point in time. Minnesota should consider expanding its efforts to connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs by collecting the academic achievement gains of students taught by programs' graduates, averaged over the first three years of teaching and disaggregated by specific preparation programs.

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

accountable for meeting.

# SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

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

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

National accreditation (p. 49)

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

### Prioritize funding for program accountability system.

Although Minnesota's new legislation includes important elements of an accountability system for teacher preparation programs, it also appears that funding has not been provided to implement these requirements. NCTQ encourages the state to prioritize funding for program accountability.

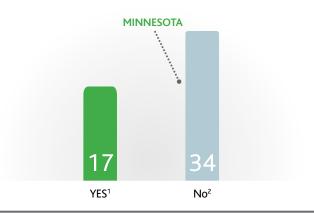
### **Examples of Best Practice**

**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

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

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROCINAM	FOR PERFORMANCE	DATA PUBLICLY AVAILABLE ON WEBSITE
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accountable?		S PET	
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Maine			
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Massachusetts			
Michigan		1	1
MINNESOTA			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey New Mexico	1		1
New York			
North Carolina	6		6
North Dakota			
Ohio	1		1
Oklahoma			
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Vermont			
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Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	37	10	25

1. For traditional preparation programs only.

2. Report cards only include limited data.

3. Report cards are at the institution rather than the program level.

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

5. For alternate route programs only.

6. University-based programs only; state does not distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional programs in public reporting.

# Area 2 Summary

State Area Grades



B 1 Alaska, Hawaii, Montana, Ohio North Dakota, Oregon, Vermont, Wyoming D-2 Kansas, Wisconsin B-6 Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Rhode Island HERACE AREA CRAD 7 Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, C+ West Virginia 12 Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, MINNESOTA, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington D+ 7 5 Arizona, California, Colorado, Missouri, North Carolina, South Dakota, Utah District of Columbia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia 4 Alabama, Maine, Maryland, Oklahoma

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

- Alternate Routes to Certification
- Licensure Reciprocity

• Part-Time Teaching Licenses

# Alternate Routes to Certification

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

### **MINNESOTA** Ratings

### Eligibility

Alternate route programs only admit candidates with strong academic records while also providing flexibility for nontraditional candidates.

### Preparation

Alternate route programs provide efficient preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers, as well as adequate mentoring and support.

### **Usage and Providers**

Alternate routes are free from limitations on usage, and a diversity of providers is allowed.

Fully meets Searly meets Fully meets Searly meets Searl

- Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet
- **1** Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013

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

### MINNESOTA Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics

Name of Route(s)	Minnesota authorizes alternative programs, but there is no specific name given to the route
Academic Requirements for Entry	Minimum 3.0 GPA; waivers for this requirement may be granted for candidates meeting specific criteria that have not yet been determined
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Subject-matter exam
Coursework Requirements	Minimum of 200 instructional hours; no specific guidelines about the nature or amount of coursework
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	Districts required to provide intensive, multi-year mentoring and induction support; no practice teaching opportunity required
Usage	No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area
Eligible Providers	School districts, charter schools and nonprofit providers are permitted, but in practice virtually all providers are instituions of higher education

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

Ensure that pending waivers for minimum GPA requirements are appropriate.

Waiver criteria should offer accommodation to career changers with relevant work experience. Alternatively, the state could require one of the standardized tests of academic proficiency commonly used in higher education for graduate admissions, such as the GRE.

### Establish coursework guidelines for all alternate route preparation programs.

Minnesota should ensure that coursework requirements are manageable and 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 MINNESOTA'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 not burdened by excessive requirements.

While Minnesota is commended for limiting the length of its alternate route programs, the state should ensure that programs do not overburden the new teacher by requiring multiple courses to be taken simultaneously during the school year.

- Offer opportunities to practice teach. In addition to intensive induction support, Minnesota may want to consider providing its candidates with a practice-teaching opportunity prior to their placement in the classroom.
- Encourage diversity of alternate route providers.

While Minnesota allows schools districts or charter schools to set up alternate routes, in practice the state almost entirely has only approved Institutes of Higher Education (IHE) to provide alternate route preparation programs.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

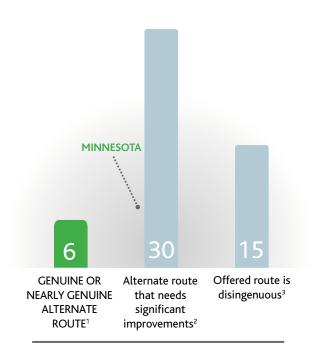
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

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

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

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

*Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?* 



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

- 2. Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia
- 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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Wisconsin									<b>±</b>
Wyoming									
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# Part-Time Teaching Licenses

### **MINNESOTA** Ratings

\*

**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

### MINNESOTA Snapshot Part-Time Teaching Licenses

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

### MINNESOTA Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics

Name of License	Non-licensed Community Expert
Subject-Matter Requirements	District outlines candidate's qualifications to Board of Teaching
Other Requirements	District application to Board of Teaching

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

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

It is unclear whether the Non-licensed Community Expert serves as a vehicle for individuals with deep subject-area knowledge to teach a limited number of courses without fulfilling a complete set of certification requirements. It appears that this may be the intent of the license; however, state policy does not describe the conditions of employment, whether it is for part-time or full-time teaching or requirements that candidates must fulfill.

### Require applicants to pass a subject-matter test.

Minnesota should require Non-licensed Community Expert candidates to pass a subject-matter test to ensure expertise in a content area. Only a subject-matter test ensures that Non-licensed Community Expert 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 MINNESOTA's part-time teaching licenses policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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Wyoming			
	10	16	25

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

# Licensure Reciprocity

# MINNESOTA Ratings

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

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

	MINNE Recipro	SOTA Snapshot city
	No	Evidence of effective teaching is required in reciprocity policy.
	Yes	Out-of-state teachers may apply for a comparable standard license.
*	Yes	Out-of-state teachers must meet licensing test requirements.
	Yes	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.

### **MINNESOTA** Reciprocity Characteristics

License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Professional
Effectiveness Requirements	None
Testing Requirements	Must meet state's testing standards; out-of-state teachers allowed up to four years to meet requirements.
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	None
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	None

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

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

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

# Ensure out-of-state teachers meet testing requirements in a timely manner.

Although Minnesota requires out-of-state teachers to meet its own testing standards, the state allows up to four years for this important requirement to be met. Minnesota is encouraged to strengthen its policy and not allow a teacher to be in a classroom more than one year without having met the state's testing 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)

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



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.

- 1. Obstacles include transcript analysis, recency and/or coursework requirements, and additional requirements for teachers certified through alternate routes.
- 2. Alaska allows up to three years to meet testing requirements.
- 3. Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.

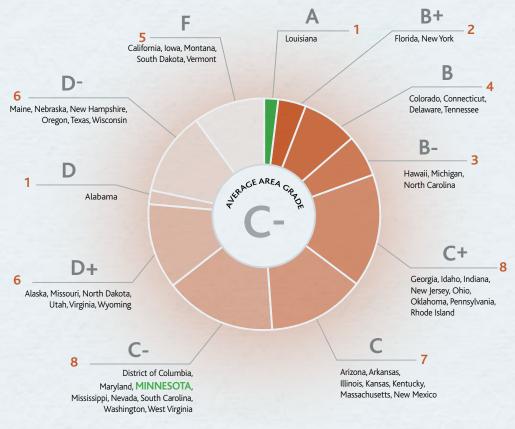
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# Area 3 Summary

# How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



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

- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- Licensure Advancement
- Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

# State Data Systems

### **MINNESOTA** Ratings

1 Progress increased since 2013

 State Data Systems

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

 Fully meets
 Nearly meets

 Partially meets
 Meets only a small part

 Does not meet

### MINNESOTA Snapshot State Data Systems

	Yes	Use of data system for providing evidence of effectiveness is mandated.
	No	Teacher of record is adequately defined.
	No	A process is in place for teacher roster verification.
*	No	Data on teacher production are publicly reported.

↓ Lost ground since 2013 💦 🕋 Bar raised for this goal

## MINNESOTA 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	Not adequately connected to providers of instruction.
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 MINNESOTA

### Develop a definition of "teacher of record" that can be used to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Minnesota should articulate a definition of teacher of record that reflects instruction.

### Strengthen data link between teachers and students.

Although Minnesota'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.

Minnesota 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

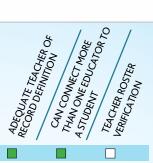
**Figure 23** Using data system elements to assess teacher effectiveness

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

Teacher production data (p. 77)

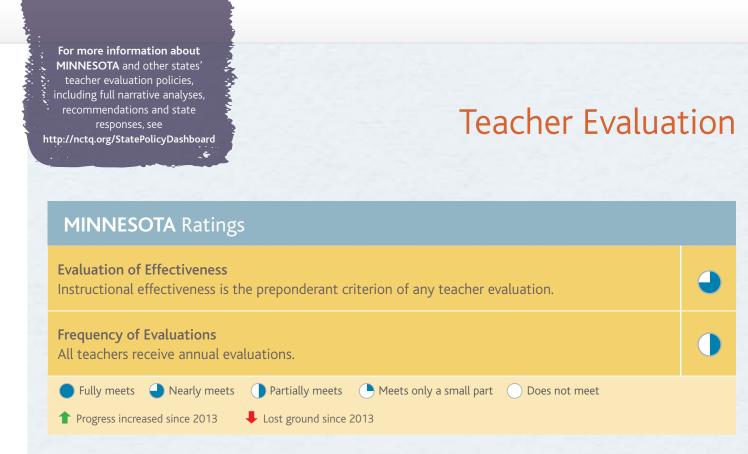
För more information about MINNESOTA's state data system policies, including detailed rècommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see ...http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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



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



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

MINNESOTA lead	cher Evaluation Characteristics
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Significant criterion. Value-added assessment model must count for 35 percent of teacher evaluation results.
Types of Required Student Data	For grade levels and subject areas for which value-added data are not available, state or local measures of student growth must be established
Other Required Measures	Teacher practice; student engagment
Number of Rating Categories	3
Frequency of Evaluations	Three-year professional review cycle that includes the following: an individual growth and development plan, a peer review process, the opportunity to participate in a professional learning community and at least one summative evaluation. New teachers must be evaluated at least 3 times a year, and the first evaluation must occur within the first 90 days of teaching services.
Number of Observations	Required, but not guaranteed to occur on an annual basis for veteran teachers.
System Structure	State provides framework for district-designed evaluation systems
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Student surveys explicitly allowed
Evaluator Requirements	Training

### **RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN** MINNESOTA

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

Minnesota's evaluation system 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.

### **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.

For more information about MINNESOTA's teacher evaluation policies, including detailed and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

### Ensure annual review of teacher performance.

Minnesota should clarify its requirements regarding the three-year professional review cycle to ensure that a tenured teacher's performance is adequately reviewed, especially for those years when a summative evaluation is not required.

### Base evaluations on multiple observations.

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

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

Minnesota 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.

### 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)

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- 1. The state has an ESEA waiver requiring an evaluation system that includes student achievement as a significant factor. However, no specific guidelines or policies have been articulated.
- In 2014-15, student achievement was 10% of the total evaluation rating; for 2015-16, it is 20%. This appears connected to test transition rather than permanent lowering of student growth percentage.

3. Explicitly defined for 2014-15 school year.

Do states require districts to evaluate all teachers each year?



# Tenure

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

### **MINNESOTA** Ratings

### Tenure

Tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

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

MINNE Tenure	SOTA Snapshot
No	Evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
Somewhat	Tenure is not automatically awarded.
No	Probationary period is at least four years.

# MINNESOTA Tenure Characteristics

Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	At the conclusion of probationary period, the board consults with the peer review committee charged with evaluating the teacher to determine whether to renew the annual contract.	
Length of Probationary Period	3 years	

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

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

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

Require a longer probationary period.

Minnesota should extend its probationary period, ideally to five years. This would allow sufficient time to collect data that adequately reflect teacher performance.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

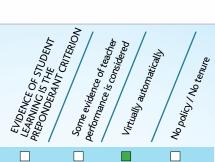
**Colorado**, **Connecticut** and **New York** appropriately base tenure decisions on evidence of teacher effectiveness. In Connecticut, tenure is awarded after four years and must be earned on the basis of effective practice as demonstrated in evaluation ratings. Colorado requires ratings of either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

How are tenure decisions made?



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

*How long before a teacher earns tenure?* 

	No policy	<sup>1</sup> Y <sub>ear</sub>	2 Years	<sup>3</sup> Y <sub>ears</sub>	4 YEARS	5 YEARS	No tenure
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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.
- In Ohio, teachers must hold an educator license for at least 7 years, and have taught in the district at least 3 of the last 5 years.
- 6. Oklahoma teachers may also earn career status with an average rating of at least effective for a four-year period and a rating of at least "effective" for the last two years.
- 7. In Virginia, local school boards may extend up to five years.
- In Washington, at a district's discretion, a teacher may be granted tenure after the second year if he/she receives one of the top two evaluation ratings.

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

# Licensure Advancement

### **MINNESOTA** Ratings

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

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

### MINNESOTA 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.
Somewhat	Other advancement/renewal requirements have a direct connection to classroom effectiveness.
Yes	An advanced degree is not a requirement for license advancement.

### **MINNESOTA** Licensure Advancement Characteristics

Other Requirements for AdvancementMust complete 125 clock hours of professional development in the following areas: positive behavioral intervention strategies, accomodations and modifications to meet student needs, warning signs for mental illness in children, technology and in-service preparation in scientifically based reading instruction and effective integration of technology with student learning. Must include evidence of work that demonstrates professional reflection and growth in best-teaching practices.Initial Certification Period5 yearsPerformance Requirements to Renew a Professional LicenseNoneOther Requirements for RenewalMust complete 125 clock hours of professional development in the following areas: positive behavioral intervention strategies, accomodations and modifications to meet student needs, warning signs for mental illness in children, technology and in-service preparation in scientifically based reading instruction and effective integration of technology with student learning. Must include evidence of work that demonstrates positive behavioral intervention strategies, accomodations and modifications to meet student needs, warning signs for mental illness in children, technology and in-service preparation in scientifically based reading instruction and effective integration of technology with student learning. Must include evidence of work that demonstrates professional reflection and growth in best-teaching practices.	Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	None
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional LicenseNoneOther Requirements for RenewalMust complete 125 clock hours of professional development in the following areas: positive behavioral intervention strategies, accomodations and modifications to meet student needs, warning signs for mental illness in children, technology and in-service preparation in scientifically based reading instruction and effective integration of technology with student learning. Must include evidence of work that demonstrates 		positive behavioral intervention strategies, accomodations and modifications to meet student needs, warning signs for mental illness in children, technology and in-service preparation in scientifically based reading instruction and effective integration of technology with student learning. Must include evidence of work that demonstrates
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Penevel Deried E veors		positive behavioral intervention strategies, accomodations and modifications to meet student needs, warning signs for mental illness in children, technology and in-service preparation in scientifically based reading instruction and effective integration of technology with student learning. Must include evidence of work that demonstrates
Kellewal Fellod 5 years	Renewal Period	5 years

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

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

Minnesota should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license. The state's renewal requirement for professional reflection on evidence of effectiveness does not constitute an objective measure of teacher effectiveness.

### SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

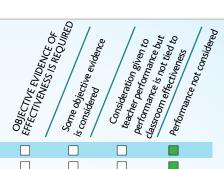
- **Figure 28** Evidence of effectiveness for license advancement
- **Figure 29** Advanced degree requirements

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

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



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### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

### Discontinue license requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

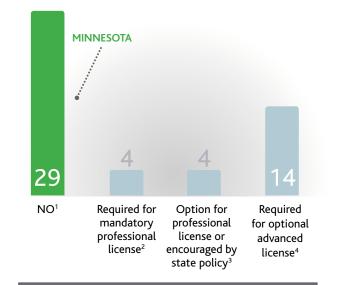
While Minnesota's targeted coursework requirements in accommodations and scientifically based reading instruction may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, Minnesota's other general, nonspecific coursework requirements for license advancement and renewal do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

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

### **MINNESOTA** Ratings

### **Equitable Distribution**

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

🔵 Fully meets 🛛 Nearly meets 🕦 Partially meets 🕒 Meets only a small part 🔵 Does not meet

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

# MINNESOTA Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

### MINNESOTA Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Not reported
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Reports percentage of teachers with fewer than three years of experience and the percentage of highly qualified teachers; reported at the school level.

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

### Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

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

# Publish other data that facilitate comparisons across schools.

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

# Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

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

### Ensure that ideas outlined in the Equity Plan evolve into state policy.

Minnesota's 2015 Equity Plan outlines the state's intention to further report on the equitable distribution of its teachers throughout the state. However, because adherence is voluntary, Minnesota is strongly encouraged to follow through with its public reporting plan.

### **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

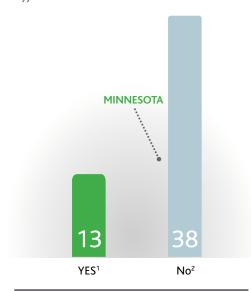
**Figure 30** Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

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

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



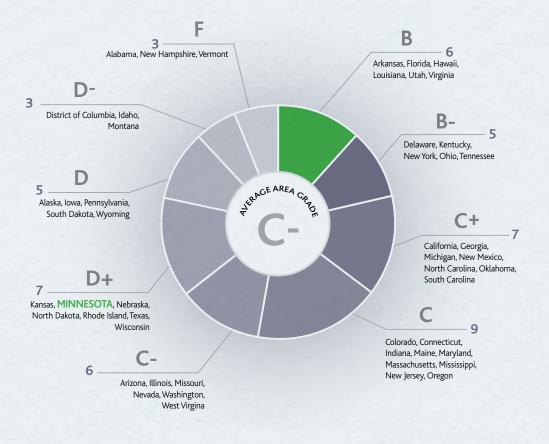
- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode 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
- Professional Development

Compensation

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

# New Teacher Induction

## **MINNESOTA** Ratings

#### Induction

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

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

Lost ground since 2013

Progress increased since 2013

## MINNESOTA Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

## **MINNESOTA** New Teacher Induction Characteristics

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

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

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

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

#### Set specific parameters.

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

#### Ensure high quality mentors.

Minnesota should articulate minimum guidelines for the selection of high-quality mentors. Of particular importance is that mentors themselves are effective teachers. Teachers without evidence of effectiveness should not be able to serve as mentors.

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

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

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

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

#### SUMMARY OF NEW TEACHER INDUCTION FIGURES

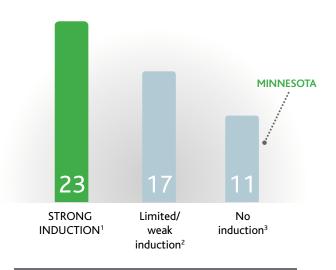
**Figure 31** Quality of induction policies

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

Elements of induction (p. 104)

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

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



 Strong Practice: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia

2. Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin

3. Alabama, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming For more information about MINNESOTA and other states' professional development policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

# **Professional Development**

### **MINNESOTA** Ratings

### **Professional Development**

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

Fully meets 🕘 Nearly meets 🌔 Partially meets 🕒 Meets only a small part 🔵 Does not meet

Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

### MINNESOTA Snapshot Professional Development

No	Teachers must receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations.
Yes	Professional development must be aligned with evaluation results.
Yes	Teachers with unsatisfactory/ineffective ratings are placed on improvement plans.

### **MINNESOTA** Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	Staff development activities must be coordinated with "the evaluation process and teachers' evaluation outcomes."
Evaluation Feedback	Not required
Improvement Plan	Teachers not meeting the evaluation standards must be given "support to improve through a teacher improvement process that includes established goals and timelines."

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

Require that evaluation systems provide teachers with feedback about their performance.

Minnesota should require that evaluation systems provide teachers with adequate feedback about strengths and areas that need improvement identified in their evaluations.

### **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)

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

Figure 32		PROFESSON INFORMS	THERS ON FOR ALL IMPROVEMENT PLANS WITH POOR RATINGSHERS
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neip teachers improve.	L H	Le la	
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Nevada			
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New Jersey			
New Mexico			1
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South Carolina			
South Dakota			2
Tennessee			
Texas			
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Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	38	31	35

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

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

# Compensation

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

MINNESOTA Ratings	
<b>Pay Scales and Performance Pay</b> 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.	•
<b>Differential Pay</b> Differential pay for effective teaching in shortage and high-need areas is supported.	0
<b>Compensation for Prior Work Experience</b> Districts are encouraged to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.	•
<ul> <li>Fully meets</li> <li>Nearly meets</li> <li>Partially meets</li> <li>Meets only a small part</li> <li>Does not meet</li> <li>Progress increased since 2013</li> <li>Lost ground since 2013</li> <li>Bar Raised for this Goal</li> </ul>	

	MINNE Compei	SOTA Snapshot nsation
	Yes	Districts have flexibility to determine pay structure and scales.
	Yes	Effective teachers can receive performance pay.
	Somewhat	Districts are discouraged from tying compensation to advanced degrees.
	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.

MINNESOTA Compensation Characteristics				
Authority for Salary Schedule Controlled by local districts				
Performance Pay Initiatives	Local districts may choose to implement an alternative teacher professional pay system, Quality Compensation for Teachers (Q Comp), in which 60 percent of compensation is determined by teacher performance.			
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Only discouraged for those districts implementing Q Comp			
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 MINNESOTA

Expand requirement for salary schedule reform to include all districts.

Minnesota should require all districts, not just those participating in Q Comp, to emphasize teacher effectiveness in their salary schedules. The state should discourage all districts from basing teacher pay solely on advanced degrees and years of experience.

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

Minnesota 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.

Minnesota 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.

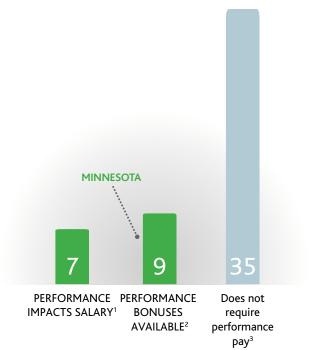
### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

Do states ensure pay is structured to account for performance?



- 1. Strong Practice: Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, Utah
- 2. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee4
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, 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>8</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.
- 5. Arizona allocates funds for teacher compensation increases based on performance and employment related expenses; there is no clear requirement for compensation connected to evidence of effectiveness.
- 6. Idaho does offer a master teacher premium, but it is dependent on years of experience.
- 7. Performance bonuses are available, but not specifically tied to teacher effectiveness
- 8. Performance bonuses are available for teachers in schools deemed "academically deficient."

#### Figure 34

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

#### Figure 34

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District of Columbia	Connecticut				
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Indiana       Image: Imag					
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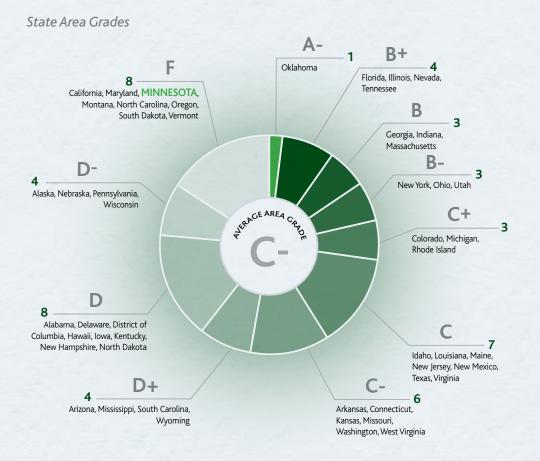
Figure 35		HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	. /
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Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	22	9	15	12	20

- 1. Iowa provides state assistance to supplement salaries of teachers in high-need schools.
- Maryland offers tuition reimbursement for teacher retraining in specified shortage subject areas and offers a stipend for alternate route candidates teaching in shortage subject areas.
- 3. South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in highneed schools.

# Area 5 Summary



# How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers



### Topics Included In This Area

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

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

# **Extended Emergency Licenses**

## **MINNESOTA** 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

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

## MINNESOTA Extended Emergency License Characteristics

Emergency License	Temporary Limited License; One-year teaching license
Minimum Requirements	Temporary Limited License: Applicants must have "completed a college or university degree with at least a minor in the area for which teacher licensure is requested." One-year Teaching License: "an otherwise qualified candidate who has not yet passed the board-adopted skills exam."
Duration	Temporary Limited License: 1 year One-year Teaching license: 1 year
Renewal Requirements	Temporary Limited License: May be renewed 2 times, teachers must verify that they have taken the skills area examination, and that they are participating in an approved remedial assistance program for support in the test areas that were not passed One-year Teaching license: May be renewed 4 times, renewal requirements unclear

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

### 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. Minnesota's current policy puts students at risk by allowing teachers to teach on a temporary limited license for three years without passing required licensing tests, especially since the state's policy acknowledges that some of these teachers are permitted to continue teaching despite having failed all or some sections of the required examinations.

### **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)

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

How long can new teachers practice without passing licensing tests?	NO DEFERRAL	Up to 1 Jear	Up to 2 Jears	a <sup>3 years or more</sup>
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida		1		
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho	2			
Illinois				
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lowa				
Kansas				
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Massachusetts				
Michigan				
MINNESOTA				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
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Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
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Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				3
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia	2			
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	9	18	6	18
	9	10	0	10

- 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 MINNESOTA and other states' dismissal policies, including full harrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

# **Dismissal for Poor Performance**

### **MINNESOTA** Ratings

#### Dismissal

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

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

Lost ground since 2013

1 Progress increased since 2013

MINNESOTA Snapshot<br/>DismissalImage: SomewhatTeacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.Image: NoTerminated teachers have one opportunity to appeal.Image: NoAppeals process occurs within a reasonable timeframe.Image: NoThe due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are different from those facing license revocation.

### **MINNESOTA** Dismissal Characteristics

Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	May be dismissed for "inefficiency" as it pertains to the state's evaluation system, but no explicit definition that ties inefficiency to classroom ineffectiveness
Due Process Rights of Teachers	Same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which include "inefficiency in teaching; neglect of duty, or persistent violation of school laws, rules, regulations, or directives; conduct unbecoming a teacher which materially impairs the teacher's educational effectiveness; and other good and sufficient grounds rendering the teacher unfit to perform the teacher's duties."
Length of Appeals Process	Multiple opportunities to appeal: After written notice, the teacher has 14 days to file the first appeal. Time frame not specified except that it must be "held upon appropriate and timely notice to the teacher." An appeal for judicial review is possible, but no time frame or procedures are specified.

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

Specify that classroom ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Even though Minnesota links "inefficiency in teaching" to its evaluation process, the state should more explicitly define teacher ineffectiveness so that districts have clear parameters for terminating consistently poor performers.

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

Minnesota 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.

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

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

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### SUMMARY OF DISMISSAL FIGURES

**Figure 37** Dismissal due to ineffectiveness

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

Dismissal appeals (p. 130)

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

Figure 37		. /
Do states articulate that	I	
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1. Kansas has repealed the law that gave tenured teachers who faced dismissal the right to an independent review of their cases.

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

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

# **Reductions in Force**

## **MINNESOTA** 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 I Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

## MINNESOTA Snapshot Reductions in Force

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

## MINNESOTA Reductions in Force Characteristics

Use of Teacher Performance	Performance not considered
Use of Seniority	Must be considered
Other Factors	Tenure status

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN MINNESOTA

### Require that districts consider performance in determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.

Minnesota can still leave districts flexibility in determining layoff policies, but it should do so within a framework that ensures that classroom performance is considered.

#### Ensure that seniority is not the only factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

While it is not unreasonable for Minnesota to lay off probationary teachers before those with tenure, doing so based solely on seniority and without also considering performance risks sacrificing effective teachers while maintaining low performers, putting adult interests before student needs.

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

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



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

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

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