# 2015 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

# Missouri



# Acknowledgments

### **STATES**

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

# **FUNDERS**

The primary funders for the 2015 Yearbook were:

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

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

# NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

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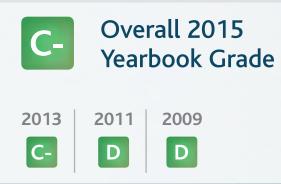
Special thanks to Leigh Zimnisky and Lauren DeSha at Ironmark for their design of the 2015 Yearbook. Thanks also to Colleen Hale and Jeff Hale at EFA Solutions for the original Yearbook design and ongoing technical support.

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.

# Missouri at a Glance



# 2015 Missouri Area Goal Scores

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	B-	AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	D+
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	C-
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	C-
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	D+	Extended Emergency Licenses	
Alternate Route Eligibility	٠	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: 6 🕘 Nearly Meets: 5

Progress Decreased: 0

Partially Meets: 6

Meets Only a Small Part: 9

Does Not Meet: 6

# Progress on Goals Since 2013

Progress Increased: 3

# 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**

- Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction for all elementary candidates.
- Ensure all new elementary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and careerreadiness standards.
- Establish equivalent requirements for teachers who may teach elementary grades on an early childhood license, including a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all core subjects.

# Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

# Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

# Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

# AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

# Alternate Routes to Certification

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

# License Reciprocity

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

# **AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers**

# 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.

# **AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers**

### Professional Development

Link professional development activities to findings in individual teacher evaluations.

### Compensation

While leaving districts flexibility to determine their own pay scales, support pay systems that recognize teachers for their effectiveness and for teaching in both subject-shortage areas and high-need schools and discourage systems tied to advanced degrees and/or experience.

# **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.

Ingule A	Overall Sta Grade 2015	Ha Overall Sta Grade 2015	B Overall Sta Grade 2011	Overall St. 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+	C	D
Georgia	B-	B-	C	C-
Massachusetts	B-	B-	C	D+
Ohio	B-	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhode Island	B-	В	B-	D
Illinois	C+	C+	C	D+
Michigan	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	C+	C	C-	D
Virginia	C+	C+	D+	D+
Colorado	C	C+	C	D+
Kentucky	c	C	D+	D+
Mississippi	C	C	D+	D+
New Mexico	c	D+	D+	D+
South Carolina	c	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	C-	D+	D+
Idaho	C-	D+	D+	D-
Maine	C-	C-	D-	F
Minnesota	C-	C-	C-	D-
MISSOURI	C-	C-	D	D
Nevada	C-	C-	C-	D-
North Carolina	C-	C	D+	D+
Pennsylvania	C-	C-	D+	D
Texas	C-	C-	C-	C-
Washington	C-	C-	C-	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-	D+	D+
Alabama	D+	C-	C-	C-
District of Columbia	D+	D+	D	D-
Hawaii	D+	D+	D-	D-
Kansas	D+	D.	D	D-
Maryland	D+	D+	D+	D
California	D	D+	D+	D+
lowa	D	D	D	D
Nebraska	D	D-	D-	D-
New Hampshire	D	D	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D	D	D-
Oregon	D	D	D-	D-
Wisconsin	D	D+	D	D
Wyoming	D	D	D	D-
Alaska	D-	D	D	D
South Dakota	D-	D-	D	D
Vermont	D-	D-	D-	F
Montana	F	F	F	F

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Figure A

# 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:

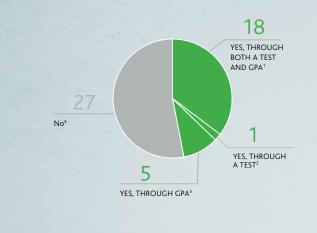
Goal progress has increased since 2013
 Goal progress has decreased since 2013

# 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, HERAGE AREA CR 3 Texas, West Virginia Colorado, Maryland, Washington C+ 8 Georgia, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia D+ 9 Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, 2 Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Kentucky, Utah New Mexico, Oregon 7 District of Columbia, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin

# **Topics Included In This Area**

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

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

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

For more information about MISSOURI 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

# **MISSOURI** 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

# MISSOURI 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.

# **MISSOURI** Admission into Teacher Prep Characteristics

Test Requirement	Passage of the Missouri General Education Assessment, which includes content knowledge and basic skills, is required prior to admission
GPA Requirement	Not required

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN MISSOURI

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

Missouri's five-part content test is an important step in the right direction to ensure that candidates are academically competitive. However, the state should require a common test normed to the general college population to allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class, as well as facilitate program comparison.

# **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

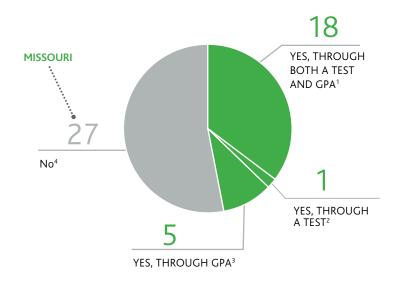
**Figure 1** Academic proficiency requirements

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

# **Elementary Teacher Preparation**

MISSOURI 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.	٠
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.	
<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>	icable

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

# **MISSOURI** Elementary Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Elementary Licenses	1-6; Birth to grade 3
Content Tests	MEGA Elementary Education Multi-subject test (1-6); not required for birth to grade 3
Science of Reading Requirements	No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher preparation standards.
Academic Specialization	Not required
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed (1-6); Not addressed (Birth to grade 3); Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed (1-6); Not addressed (Birth to grade 3); Struggling readers: Not addressed (1-6); Not addressed (Birth to grade 3)

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN MISSOURI

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

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

# Ensure that early childhood education teachers are adequately prepared to teach at the elementary level.

Missouri should require all early childhood teacher candidates who teach the elementary grades to pass a content test with separate passing scores for each of the core subject areas including reading/ language arts, mathematics, science and social studies.

# 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 MISSOURI'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.

Missouri is encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all teachers licensed to teach at the elementary level have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction—as a condition of initial licensure.

# Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

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

# Support struggling readers.

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

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

In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement would ensure that prospective teachers in Missouri 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 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content?	\$	UBLCT - SCORE To A FE Elementary Content Edge Nutritiseparate passes they	Elementary With Composition	** /
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North Dakota				
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Rhode Island				
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Tennessee			4	
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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.

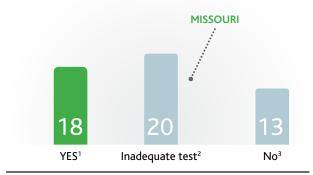
4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

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Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland Massachusetts			
Michigan			
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New Mexico			
New York North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
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Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
Fully addresses instructional component	Partially add	dresses inst	ructional component

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component

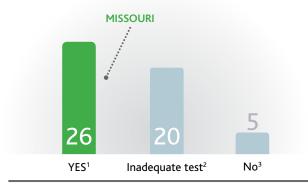
### Figure 3

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.

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



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

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



For more information about MISSOURI 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

# **MISSOURI** Ratings

Middle School Teacher Preparation 🕋

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

🔵 Fully meets 🛛 Nearly meets 🕕 Partially meets	Meets only a small part ODoes not meet
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**1** Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

Rear raised for this goal

# MISSOURI Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

# MISSOURI Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Middle School Licenses	5-9
Content Tests	Missouri Educator Gateway Assessments (MEGA) single-subject tests
Academic Requirements	Candidates must earn a minimum of 24 semester hours in one content area.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Partially addressed

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN MISSOURI

# 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.

Missouri is encouraged to make certain that the English language arts middle school content test framework captures the major instructional shifts of collegeand career-readiness standards, thereby ensuring that all middle school English teacher candidates have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction.

# Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

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

# Support struggling readers.

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

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

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

# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

# SUMMARY OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

For more information about MISSOURI'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 DEF	Kelicense offerd self.contained offerd for	K-Blicense offered
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elementary preparation?	[G	icen. Onta	icen.
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Pennsylvania			
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Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
		6	12
	32	6	13

1. Offers 1-8 license.

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

3. With the exception of mathematics.

		No, test does for the port	21	
Figure 8		to	No, K-8 license requires	No, testing of all subjects
Do middle school teachers		rep.	, requi	ins I
have to pass an appropriate		ss nc	tary	ofa
content test in every core	/	s b	<sup>3</sup> lice	iting
subject they are licensed		s tes	ele, K	teg.
<i>to teach?</i>	YES .	293	₹ <i>\</i>	<sup>J</sup> o <sup>r</sup>
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New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	<sup>7</sup>			
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio Oklahoma				
Oregon Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island	-			
South Carolina	-			
South Dakota				
Tennessee	9			
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				

26

2

14

9

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

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

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

gure 9	USE OF MEDRA	Stills INTO 24 TIME LITER	READERS INCOMMUNICATION
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niddle school teachers are			151
repared for the instructional	ð	1	
hifts associated with college-	F M	APC A	<i>S</i>
nd career-readiness standards	2 5 1		1973 1973
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New Jersey			
New Mexico			
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North Dakota			
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Virginia Washington			
Washington West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
, young			

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

# Secondary Teacher Preparation

# **MISSOURI** 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 Searly meets Fully meets Searly meets Searl

Partially meets Areas only a small part Does not meet

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

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

# **MISSOURI** Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Secondary Licenses	9-12
Content Tests	Missouri Educator Gateway Assessment (MEGA) single-subject test required for initial licensure
General Science License and Testing Requirements	General science: teachers may only teach general science and must pass the MEGA General Science test Unified science: teachers must pass single-subject test in each of the core science areas (biology, chemistry, earth sciences and physics)
General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements	General social studies license offered; teachers must pass the MEGA Social Sciences Multi-Content test, which includes six independent subtests in U.S. history, world history, government, geography, economics and behavioral science.
Endorsement Requirements	Content test or coursework
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Partially addressed

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN MISSOURI

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

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

# SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

# Explicitly articulate that general science teachers may only teach general science courses.

Although Missouri requires its Core Data Process to verify that teachers holding the general science certificate are only teaching general science courses, the state is encouraged to clarify its policy so that districts are aware of this license restriction. This would ensure that general science placements are as the state intends, rather than the current system of verification after the fact.

# 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 Missouri is on the right track with the secondary English language arts content test, which addresses knowledge of informational texts, the in-depth coverage of the topic is presented as examples. Therefore, the extent to which this information is required is unclear. Missouri is encouraged to ensure that all secondary English teacher candidates have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction.

# Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that secondary students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Missouri should strengthen its policy and more specifically include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

# Support struggling readers.

Missouri should articulate additional requirements ensuring that secondary teachers are prepared to identify and support students who are struggling.

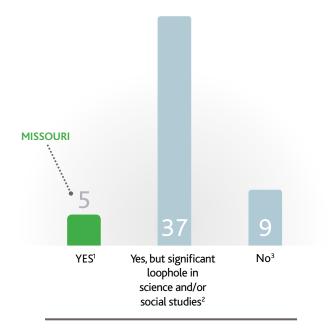
# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

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

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

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, 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
- Alaska<sup>6</sup>, Arizona<sup>7</sup>, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Washington, Wyoming
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Teachers may also have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 6. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
- 7. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.

Figure 11 Are states ensuring that		INCORPORATIONAL TEXT	SUPPORTING STRUGGUNG
new secondary teachers		NCT JO	SUB TRU
are prepared for the	ś		AC S
instructional shifts associated	<u></u>		L'AS
with college-and career-	5	L'Co	041 1901
readiness standards?	5	<i>≦ ≷</i>	RE
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Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
MISSOURI			
Montana			
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Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
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Rhode Island			
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Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component

# Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

# **MISSOURI** 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

# MISSOURI Snapshot Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

# **MISSOURI** Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Special Education License(s)	K-12 Elementary or K-12 Middle/Secondary; Birth to grade 3
Content Tests	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.
Science of Reading Test	No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep standards.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed (K-12 Elementary and Middle/Secondary) Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed (K-12 Elementary and Middle/ Secondary) Struggling readers: Partially addressed (K-12 Elementary and Middle/Secondary)

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN MISSOURI

 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Missouri is on the right track in requiring content testing with separately scored subtests. The state should monitor the rigor of this new test to ensure that it guarantees requisite knowledge needed in the secondary classroom. However, there is no assurance from the license that a secondary teacher who only takes a single subject test only teaches that subject.

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

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

# SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

Science of reading tests (p. 39)

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

Although Missouri is on the right track with its elementary and middle/secondary testing frameworks, which address knowledge of informational texts, the in-depth coverage of the topic is presented as examples. Missouri is encouraged to make certain that both frameworks capture the major instructional shifts of college- and career-readiness standards, thereby ensuring that all special education teacher candidates have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction.

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

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

# Prepare special education teachers to support struggling readers.

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

# **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.

Rhode Island

South Carolina

South Dakota

Tennessee

Vermont

Virginia

Washington

West Virginia

Wisconsin

Wyoming

Texas

Utah

Figure 12	Desworofer	NOUN NOUN NOUN NOUN NOUN NOUN NOUN	Gation(s)	
Do states distinguish	FER	NOL P	Offers only a K-12	
between elementary	0		25	
and secondary special	ER J	3 k	catic	
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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.

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 Carolina <sup>4</sup>	
Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s)		
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	MISSOURI <sup>1</sup> , 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 INE QUANTO	MCORPORATIVE LITE	SUPPORTING STRUGGING
			SUB TRUC
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education teachers are prepared for the	Č,		S
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and career-readiness standards?	žs7 /	₹ <i>\</i> } /	SC REA
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Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component

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

# Assessing Professional Knowledge

# **MISSOURI** 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 Lost ground since 2013 1 Progress increased since 2013 MISSOURI Snapshot Pedagogy All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test. \* Yes **MISSOURI** Pedagogy Characteristics Missouri Pre-Service Teacher Assessment Pedagogy Test Type of Test Performance assessment **Teachers Included** All new teachers

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN MISSOURI

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

Since additional research is needed to determine how performance-based assessments compare to other teacher tests as well as whether the test's scores are predictive of student achievement, Missouri should carefully monitor and collect data about the validity of such measures.

# **Examples of Best Practice**

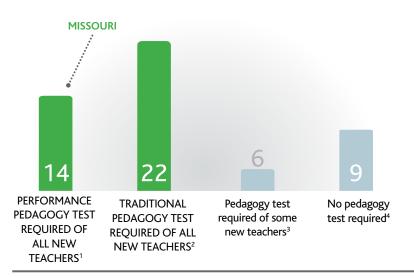
Although no state stands out for its pedagogy test policy, eight states are worthy of mention for the licensing test they require to verify that all new teachers meet state standards. **Arizona**, **Florida**, **Indiana**, **Minnesota**, **New Mexico**, **Ohio**, **Oklahoma** and **Texas** ensure that 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 MISSOURI'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 MISSOURI and other states' student teaching policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

# **Student Teaching**

# MISSOURI Ratings Student Teaching Image: Constraint of the second states are provided with a high-quality clinical experience. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013

	MISSO Student	URI Snapshot t Teaching
	Somewhat	Student teachers must be placed with an effective teacher, as measured by student learning.
	Yes	Student teaching is at least 10 weeks in length.
*	Yes	Student teaching is full time.

# **MISSOURI** Student Teaching Characteristics

Duration of Student Teaching	At least 12 weeks
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	Cooperating teachers must have a rating of either proficient or distinguished on the professional continuum; although not a measure of teacher effectiveness in terms of student learning, both levels on the continuum refer to the advancement of student growth and achievement.
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	Must have at least 3 years of experience and a master's degree

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN MISSOURI

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

While Missouri requires that cooperating teachers are selected in part based on at least a proficient rating on the professional continuum, the state should explicitly ensure cooperating teachers are carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement.

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

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

# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

# SUMMARY OF STUDENT TEACHING FIGURES

Figure 16 Student teaching requirements

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

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

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

		,
Figure 16	HER	ASTUDENT TEACHING LASTS AT LEAST TO WEEKS
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District of Columbia		
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Rhode Island		
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Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	13	34

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

# Teacher Prep Program Accountability

O Does not meet

# **MISSOURI** Ratings

# Program Accountability

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



Partially meets Meets only a small part

Lost ground since 2013

Progress increased since 2013

# MISSOURI Snapshot

L			riep riogram Accountability
	*	Yes	Data are collected that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.
		Yes	Other objective data related to the performance of teacher preparation programs are collected.
		Somewhat	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.

# **MISSOURI** Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics

Use of Student Achievement Data	Program performance based in part on performance ratings from the state's teacher evaluation system
Other Data Collected	The number of times candidates take content assessments; scores on professional knowledge assessment (MoPTA) and survey responses by first-year teachers and principals regarding their first-year teachers
Performance Standards for Data Collected	85% of program completers must have a content GPA of at least 2.5; 90% of program completers must report at least "adequate" preparation at the end of their first year teaching; 90% of principals must report that program completers at their school had at least "adequate" preparation
Program Report Cards	Annual Performance Report for Educator Preparation Programs (APR-EPP) will be made public beginning February 2017
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains authority over teacher preparation program approval

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN MISSOURI

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

It is commendable that Missouri has set benchmarks for several of the indicators included in the APR-EPP. The state should now ensure it sets minimum standards of performance, which programs should be held accountable to, for candidates' pass rates on performance assessments and ratings on the state's teacher evaluation system.

# SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

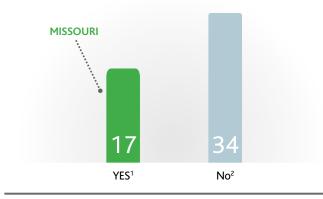
- Figure 17 Use of student achievement data
- **Figure 18** Accountability requirements

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

National accreditation (p. 49)

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

*Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?* 



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

 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

# **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 18	OBJECTIVE PROCRAM.	FOR PERFORMANCS RDS	DATA PUBLICLY 4VAILABLE ON WEBSITE
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preparation programs	DA	10 L	PUB
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Maryland	5		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		1	1
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Mississippi	1		
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Nebraska			
Nevada	1 1	1	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1		1
New Mexico New York			
New York North Carolina	6		6
North Dakota	<b>•</b>		
Ohio	1		1
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			3
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia	1		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	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 District of Columbia, Kentucky, Dakota, Utah South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia Δ Alabama, Maine, Maryland, Oklahoma

# **Topics Included In This Area**

- Alternate Routes to Certification
- Licensure Reciprocity

• Part-Time Teaching Licenses

ISSO

# Alternate Routes to Certification

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

# **MISSOURI** 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 Vearly meets

Nearly meets 🌖 Partially meets 🕒 Meets only a small part 🔵 Does not meet

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

# **MISSOURI** Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics

Name of Route(s)	Innovative and Alternative Professional Education Program; Temporary Authorization Certificate; Doctoral Route to Certification; American Board Certification for Teacher Excellence (ABCTE)
Academic Requirements for Entry	Minimum 2.5 GPA
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Innovative and Alternative Professional Education Program, Temporary Authorization Certificate: a major or degree in intended teaching area with no test-out option offered; Doctoral Route to Certification: major or degree in intended teaching area with no test-out option offered and pass a subject-matter exam; ABCTE: ABCTE's subject-area exams
Coursework Requirements	Innovative and Alternative Professional Education Program: unspecified amount (commonly 30 semester hours) of preservice coursework in adolescent development, psychology of learning and teaching methodology and 8 semester hours of professional education coursework; Temporary Authorization Certificate: coursework limited to 24 credit hours in the areas of psychology of the exceptional child, behavioral management techniques, measurement and evaluation, teaching methods/instructional strategies, methods of teaching reading and developmental psychology, with nine semester hours in candidates' area of assignment; Doctoral Route to Certification and ABCTE: unspecified coursework requirements
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	All alternate routes require two years of intensive mentoring. Practice teaching is not required.
Usage	Temporary Authorization Certificate and ABCTE are limited to certain grades and subjects; no limits on usage for Innovative and Alternative Professional Education Program.
Eligible Providers	With the exception of ABCTE, only colleges and universities

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN MISSOURI

# Increase academic requirements for admission.

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

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

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

# Extend subject-matter test requirement to all applicants.

While Missouri is commended for requiring candidates for some routes to demonstrate content knowledge on a subject-matter test, it is strongly recommended that the state extend this requirement to all of its candidates.

#### Offer flexibility in fulfilling coursework requirements.

Missouri should allow any candidate who already has the requisite knowledge and skills to demonstrate such by passing a rigorous test.

# Establish coursework guidelines for alternate route preparation programs.

Simply mandating coursework without specifying the purpose can inadvertently send the wrong message to program providers—that "anything goes" as long as credits are granted. Missouri should also ensure that programs require appropriate coursework that meets the immediate needs of new teachers, such as grade-level or subject-level seminars, methodology in the content area, classroom management, assessment and scientifically based early reading instruction.

#### Offer opportunities to practice teach.

In addition to intensive induction support, Missouri may want to consider providing its candidates with a practice-teaching opportunity prior to their placement in the classroom.

# Ensure program completion in less than two years.

Missouri should consider ensuring that candidates from all its alternate routes are able to earn standard certification to no later than the end of the second year of teaching.

# SUMMARY OF ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION FIGURES

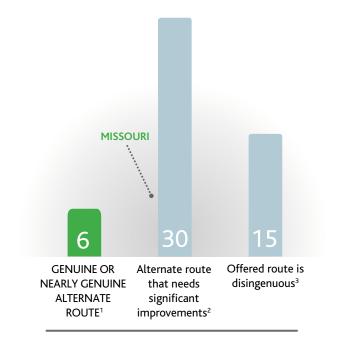
- Figure 19 Quality of alternate routes
- Figure 20 Alternate route requirements

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

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

#### Figure 19

*Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?* 



- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island
- Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia
- 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.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

- Broaden usage for all alternate routes. Missouri should reconsider grade-level and subject-area restrictions on its alternate route, as a way to expand the teacher pipeline throughout the state.
- Expand the diversity of alternate route providers.

Missouri is commended for supporting licensure through completion of the ABCTE program and should continue to consider policies that encourage additional providers, such as school districts and other nonprofit organizations, to operate 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; subject-area 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.

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Wisconsin									<b>★</b>
Wyoming									



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

# **MISSOURI** Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics

\*

Name of License	Doctoral Route, limited to candidates with doctorate in math, science, English or history			
Subject-Matter Requirements	Doctorate in math, science, English or history and pass a pedagogy assessment			
Other Requirements	None			

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

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

It is unclear whether the Doctoral Route certificate 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 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.

# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

# SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

**Figure 21** Part-time licenses

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

igure 21			
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Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
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	10	10	25

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

# Licensure Reciprocity



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

# **MISSOURI** Reciprocity Characteristics

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Professional
Effectiveness Requirements	None
Testing Requirements	Waiver available with a standard license from another state.
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	None
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	None

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN MISSOURI

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

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

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

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

#### SUMMARY OF RECIPROCITY FIGURES

**Figure 22** Requirements for licensing teachers from other states

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

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

For more information about MISSOURI'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.

- 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.



What do states require of
teachers transferring from
other states?

other states?	EFF	PAS -	2,0
Alabama			
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California			
Colorado			
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Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
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Maryland Massachusetts			
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Pennsylvania			
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South Dakota			
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	2	20	21



# Area 3 Summary

# How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades **B+** Α 2 Florida, New York 5 Louisiana California, Iowa, Montana, South Dakota, Vermont B D-6 Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Delaware, Tennessee Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin B 3 Hawaii, Michigan, HERAGE AREA CRAD 1 North Carolina Alabama C+ D+ 8 Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, 6 New Jersey, Ohio, Alaska, MISSOURI, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Rhode Island Wyoming 7 8 District of Columbia, Arizona, Arkansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, South Carolina, Massachusetts, New Mexico Washington, West Virginia

# **Topics Included In This Area**

- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- Licensure Advancement
- Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

# State Data Systems

# **MISSOURI** Ratings State Data Systems 🕋

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

1 Progress increased since 2013

● Fully meets ● Nearly meets ● Partially meets ● Meets only a small part ● Does not meet ↓ Lost ground since 2013 💦 🕋 Bar raised for this goal

MISSOURI 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.

# **MISSOURI** 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	None
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 MISSOURI

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

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

### Strengthen data link between teachers and students.

Although Missouri'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. This is of particular importance for using the data system to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

#### Publish data on teacher production.

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

# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### SUMMARY OF STATE DATA SYSTEMS FIGURES

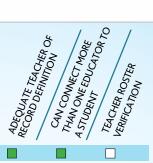
**Figure 23** Using data system elements to assess teacher effectiveness

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

Teacher production data (p. 77)

For more information about MISSOURI'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?



AlabamaAlaskaArizonaArkansasCaliforniaColoradoConnecticutDelawareDistrict of ColumbiaFloridaGeorgiaHawaiiIdahoIllinoisIndianaIowaKansasKentuckyLouisianaMarylandMississippiMinnesotaMississippiMontana¹Nevada¹New HampshireNew HampshireNew YorkNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaSouth Dakota¹South Dakota¹South Dakota¹South Dakota¹	
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1. Lacks capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time.

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

# **Teacher Evaluation**

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

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

# MISSOURI Teacher Evaluation Characteristics

Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Significant criterion.
Types of Required Student Data	Not specified
Other Required Measures	Observations
Number of Rating Categories	3
Frequency of Evaluations	The evaluation process must "assess performance on a regular basis, providing timely feedback from multiple sources that promotes formative development at all career stages and supporting overall improvement."
Number of Observations	Required, but quantity and timing not mandated
System Structure	State provides presumptive evaluation model for districts; approval required to use alternate district-designed system.
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Student, parent and peer surveys explicitly allowed
Evaluator Requirements	Training

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN MISSOURI

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

Missouri falls short by failing to require that evidence of student learning be the most significant criterion, and the state's vague language leaves room for interpretation as to the actual measure of "significant" in the overall evaluation score. Missouri should strengthen its policy by ensuring a teacher is unable to receive an effective rating if found to be ineffective in the classroom.

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

#### Require annual formal evaluations for all teachers.

All teachers in Missouri should be evaluated annually, as a means to reward good teachers, help average teachers improve and hold weak teachers accountable for poor performance.

#### Base evaluations on multiple observations.

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

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

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

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

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

# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

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

### SUMMARY OF TEACHER EVALUATION FIGURES

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

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

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

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

# 

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

# **MISSOURI** Tenure Characteristics

Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Evidence of effectiveness not considered.
Length of Probationary Period	5 years

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN MISSOURI

### End the automatic awarding of tenure.

The decision to grant tenure should be a deliberate one, based on consideration of a teacher's commitment and actual evidence of classroom effectiveness.

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

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

# Articulate a process that local districts must administer when deciding which teachers get tenure.

Missouri should require a clear process, such as a hearing, to ensure that the local district reviews a teacher's performance before making a determination regarding tenure.

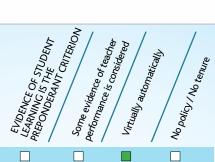
# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### SUMMARY OF TENURE FIGURES

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

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.
- 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 MISSOURI and other states' licensure advancement policies, including full marrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

# Licensure Advancement

# **MISSOURI** 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

# MISSOURI Snapshot Licensure Advancement

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

# **MISSOURI** Licensure Advancement Characteristics

None
Must complete 4 years of teaching; implement a professional development plan with 30 contact hours; participate in a mentoring program and a beginning teacher assistance program; and participate in the district's evaluations. Must also complete 30 contact hours of professional development.
4 years
None
Must complete 15 contact hours each year to maintain, not renew; exemption allowed with 2 of the following: 10 years of teaching experience, a master's degree and/or national certification.
No renewal; annual maintenance requirements

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN MISSOURI

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

Missouri should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license.

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

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

#### SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

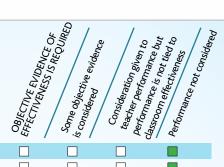
- **Figure 28** Evidence of effectiveness for license advancement
- **Figure 29** Advanced degree requirements

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 MISSOURI'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**

# End requirements tying teacher advancement to master's degrees.

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

- 1. Georgia does not require evidence of effectiveness for each year of renewal period.
- 2. Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.
- 3. Uses objective evidence for advancement, not renewal.
- 4. An optional license requires evidence of effectiveness.
- 5. Teachers have the option of using evaluation ratings as a factor in license advancement or renewal.

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

# **MISSOURI** Ratings

# **Equitable Distribution**

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

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

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

# MISSOURI Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

# **MISSOURI** Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Reports aggregate school-level data about teacher performance based on the evaluation system. Data are published in a building-level report, which shows the number of teachers in each school receiving a score of one to seven.
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Reports school-level data on average years of experience and the percentage of teachers with a master's degree or higher.

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN MISSOURI

Ensure that school-level teacher effectiveness data is meaningful to the public.

Missouri should ensure that the data provided are easily interpreted by the general public, as a reporting system that requires detailed knowledge of the evaluation system will not be very informative.

# **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

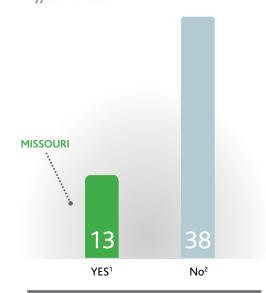
**Figure 30** Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

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 MISSOURI'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?



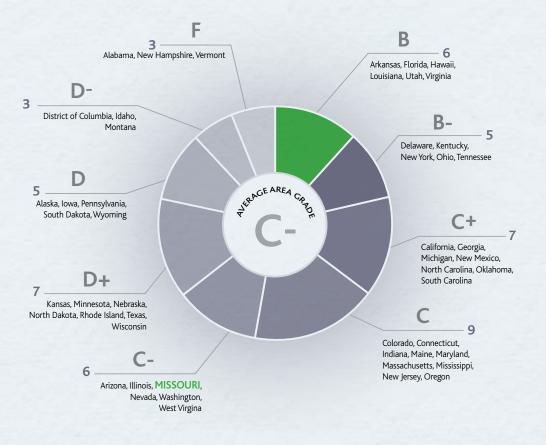
- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, 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 MISSOURI and other states' 🔄 new teacher induction policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

## New Teacher Induction

### **MISSOURI** Ratings

#### Induction

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

Lost ground since 2013

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

# MISSOURI Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

### **MISSOURI** New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	All new teachers receive mentoring.
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Mentor/new teacher contact begins prior to start of the school year and districts must provide sufficient release time
Selection Criteria for Mentors	3 years of teaching experience and same or similar grade or subject area position
Other Mentor Requirements	Mentors must be trained
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	Regular meetings

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

#### Ensure high quality mentors.

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

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

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

#### SUMMARY OF NEW TEACHER INDUCTION FIGURES

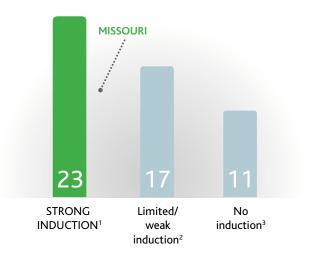
**Figure 31** Quality of induction policies

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

Elements of induction (p. 104)

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

## **Professional Development**

### **MISSOURI** 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

### MISSOURI Snapshot Professional Development

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

### **MISSOURI** Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	No connection
Evaluation Feedback	Must include "regular and meaningful feedback to all educators for the improvement of practice"
Improvement Plan	Required for teachers consistently rated less than effective

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN MISSOURI

Ensure that professional development is aligned with findings from teachers' evaluations.

Missouri should ensure that districts utilize teacher evaluation results in determining professional development needs and activities.

Ensure that teachers receiving less than effective ratings are placed on a professional improvement plan.

Missouri should adopt a policy requiring that teachers who receive even one less than effective evaluation rating be placed on structured improvement plans that focus on performance areas directly connected to student learning.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FIGURES

Figure 32 Connecting teacher evaluation to continuous improvement

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

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

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

Figure 32		PROFESSON INFORMS	MPROVENENT PLANS MITH POOR RATINGS
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neip teachers improve.	L H	Le la	
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Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	38	31	35

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

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

# Compensation

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

MISSOURI 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.	•	
<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>		

	MISSO Compe	URI Snapshot nsation
	Yes	Districts have flexibility to determine pay structure and scales.
	Somewhat	Effective teachers can receive performance pay.
	No	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.

MISSOURI Compensation Characteristics				
Authority for Salary Schedule	Controlled by local districts; state sets minimum salary			
Performance Pay Initiatives	The Missouri Career Development and Teacher Excellence Plan allows teachers to advance up the career ladder based on criteria that include "reference to classroom performance evaluations." However, there is no guaranteed connection to student achievement. Any school deemed "academically deficient" (graduation rate below 65 percent) is required to develop an incentive program for teachers, rewarding those who contribute to preventing schools from remaining "deficient."			
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Not explicitly discouraged			
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	None			
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	None			
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None			

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN MISSOURI

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

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

### Ensure that performance pay is connected to student achievement.

Missouri should guarantee a connection to student achievement and prevent local districts from basing financial incentives on other elements that may not be indicative of performance in the classroom.

### 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**

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

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

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

Teachers who are National Board Certified are eligible to receive either salary increases or annual stipends. This differential pay could be an incentive to attract some of Missouri's most effective teachers to low-performing schools.

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

Missouri 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.

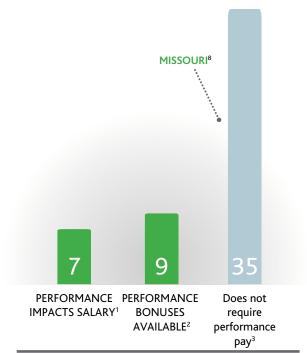
### **Examples of Best Practice**

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 MISSOURI'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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Indiana       Image: Imag					
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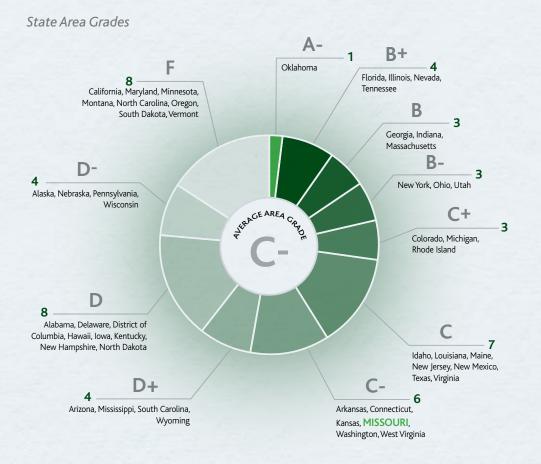
Figure 35		HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	. /
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or shortage subject	EPE	for g	ERE	for	ddn
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Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
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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 MISSOURI and other states' extended emergency license policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

## **Extended Emergency Licenses**

### **MISSOURI** Ratings

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

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

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

### **MISSOURI** Extended Emergency License Characteristics

Emergency License	Temporary Authorization Certificate; Provisional Certificate		
Minimum Requiremer	Temporary Authorization Certificate: bachelor's degree in field or closely related field and 2.5 GPA Provisional Certificate: completion or near completion of academic coursework for licensure		
Duration	Temporary Authorization Certificate: 1 year Provisional Certificate: 2 years		
Renewal Requirement	Temporary Authorization Certificate: Number of times certificate can be renewed is unclear; renewal retirements include positive evaluations, taking Praxis II exams and completes professional education coursework Provisional Certificate: Nonrenewable		

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

### 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. Missouri's current policy puts students at risk by allowing teachers to teach on a Temporary Authorization certificate indefinitely without passing required licensing tests, as well as by allowing teachers to teach for two years on a provisional certificate without passing required licensing tests.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### SUMMARY OF EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSES FIGURES

**Figure 36** Time to pass licensure tests

Other extended emergency licenses figures available in the Yearbook National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook Emergency licenses (p. 127)

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

How long can new teachers practice without passing licensing tests?	NO DEFERRAL	Up to 7 Jear	Up to Zyears	a <sup>3 years or more</sup>
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California				
Colorado				
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Florida		1		
Georgia				
Hawaii				
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West Virginia	2			
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	9	18	6	18

- 1. Teachers can have up to two additional years to pass licensing tests in the event of "extraordinary extenuating circumstances."
- 2. Out-of-state teachers can teach on a non-renewable license until all requirements are met.
- 3. Tennessee does not offer emergency licenses but candidates for initial practitioner license have three years to pass licensure tests.
- 4. Permits can be extended without passing licensing tests if districts receive hardship approval.

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

## **Dismissal for Poor Performance**

### **MISSOURI** 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

MISSOURI 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.

### **MISSOURI** Dismissal Characteristics

Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	Essential Principles of Effective Evaluation: "If sustained demonstration of unacceptable performance occurs, a local dismissal protocol should be enacted."		
Due Process Rights of Teachers	Same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which include "physical or mental condition unfitting him to instruct or associate with children; immoral conduct; incompetency, inefficiency or insubordination in line of duty; willful or persistent violation of, or failure to obey, the school laws of the state or the published regulations of the board of education of the school district employing him; excessive or unreasonable absence from performance of duties or conviction of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude"		
Length of Appeals Process	Multiple opportunities to appeal: After written notice, the teacher has 10 days to file a written request for a hearing, which must take place within 30 days. The teacher may then file an additional appeal with the circuit court and then with the appellate courts. Time frame for these appeals is not specified.		

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN MISSOURI

#### Specify that classroom ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Missouri should explicitly make teacher ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal so that districts do not feel they lack the legal basis for terminating consistently poor performers. Although it may be the intent of the state to make ineffective teachers eligible for dismissal, Missouri's language in its Essential Principles of Effective Evaluation falls short of making it a requirement.

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

Missouri 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, Missouri should differentiate between loss of employment and issues with far-reaching consequences that could permanently affect a teacher's right to practice. Appeals related to effectiveness should only be decided by those with educational expertise.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

### SUMMARY OF DISMISSAL FIGURES

**Figure 37** Dismissal due to ineffectiveness

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

Dismissal appeals (p. 130)

For more information about MISSOURI'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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North Dakota		
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Rhode Island		
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West Virginia		
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Wyoming		
	28	23

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

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

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

## **Reductions in Force**

### **MISSOURI** Ratings

### **Reductions in Force**

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

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

### MISSOURI Snapshot Reductions in Force

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

### **MISSOURI** Reductions in Force Characteristics

Use of Teacher Performance	Performance-based evaluations must be considered for tenured teachers
Use of Seniority	Considered, but must not be controlling factor
Other Factors	Tenure status; nontenured teachers are laid off first

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

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

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### SUMMARY OF REDUCTIONS IN FORCE FIGURES

Figure 38 Layoff criteria

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

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

For more information about MISSOURI'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"?



Alabama		PER, BF CC	SEV THE
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Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia         Florida         Ceorgia         Hawaii         Idaho         Illinois         Indiana         Iowa         Kansas         Kentucky         Louisiana         Maine         Maryland         Massachusetts         Michigan         Mississippi         MISSOURI         Nevada         New Hampshire         New Hampshire         New York         North Carolina         Ohio         Okiahoma         Oregon         Pennsylvania         Rhode Island         South Carolina         Vermont         Virginia         Washington         West Virginia         Visconsin         Wisconsin			
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