

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

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

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



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.

New Jersey at a Glance



Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







2015 New Jersey Area Goal Scores

2013 New Jersey Area Goal Score	:3
AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	C+
Admission into Teacher Preparation	
Elementary Teacher Preparation	•
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	
Early Childhood Teacher Preparation	
Middle School Teacher Preparation	•
Secondary Teacher Preparation	•
Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science and Social Studies	•
Special Education Teacher Preparation	
Special Education Preparation in Reading	
Assessing Professional Knowledge	•
Student Teaching	•
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	••
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	C+
Alternate Route Eligibility	•
Alternate Route Preparation	
Alternate Route Usage and Providers	
Part-Time Teaching Licenses	
Licensure Reciprocity	

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

Goal Summary



Fully Meets: 6 Nearly Meets: 8

Partially Meets: 5

Meets Only a Small Part: 1

Does Not Meet: 10

Progress on Goals Since 2013



Progress Increased: 2



Progress Decreased: 0

Teacher Policy Priorities for New Jersey

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Elementary Teacher Preparation

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

Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

Student Teaching

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

Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

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

AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

License Reciprocity

- Require evidence of effective teaching when determining eligibility for full certification.
- Require that teachers coming from other states meet testing requirements.

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

State Data Systems

■ Ensure that the state longitudinal data system has the capacity to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness, including an appropriate definition of teacher of record and a strong data link between teachers and students. Publish data on teacher production.

Tenure

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

Licensure Advancement

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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

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

Dismissal for Poor Performance

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

Reductions in Force

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

Figure A	4	Overall State	Overall State	Overall State	Overall State Grade 2009
		Overal Grade 2	Overal, Grade	Overal Gade 2	Overa Grade
Florid	da	B+	B+	В	С
India	na	В	B-	C+	D
Louis	iana	В	В	C-	C-
New	York	В	B-	С	D+
Tenn	essee	В	В	B-	C-
Arkaı	nsas	B-	B-	С	C-
Conn	ecticut	B-	B-	C-	D+
Dela		B-	C+	С	D
Geor		B-	B-	С	C-
	achusetts	B-	B-	С	D+
Ohio		B-	B-	C+	D+
Okla	homa	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhod	e Island	B-	В	B-	D
Illino	is	C+	C+	С	D+
Mich		C+	B-	C+	D-
	JERSEY	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	-	C+	С	C-	D
Virgii	nia	C+	C+	D+	D+
Colo		С	C+	С	D+
Kenti		С	С	D+	D+
	ssippi	С	С	D+	D+
	Mexico	С	D+	D+	D+
Sout	n Carolina	С	C-	C-	C-
Arizo	na	C-	C-	D+	D+
Idaho)	C-	D+	D+	D-
Main	e	C-	C-	D-	F
Minn	esota	C-	C-	C-	D-
Misso	ouri	C-	C-	D	D
Neva	da	C-	C-	C-	D-
Nort	h Carolina	C-	С	D+	D+
Penn	sylvania	C-	C-	D+	D
Texas	5	C-	C-	C-	C-
Wash	nington	C-	C-	C-	D+
West	Virginia	C-	C-	D+	D+
Alaba	ama	D+	C-	C-	C-
Distr	ict of Columbia	D+	D+	D	D-
Hawa	aii	D+	D+	D-	D-
Kans	as	D+	D	D	D-
Mary	land	D+	D+	D+	D
Califo	ornia	D	D+	D+	D+
lowa		D	D	D	D
Nebr	aska	D	D-	D-	D-
New	Hampshire	D	D	D-	D-
Nort	h Dakota	D	D	D	D-
Oreg	on	D	D	D-	D-
Wisc	onsin	D	D+	D	D
Wyo	ming	D	D	D	D-
Alask	a	D-	D	D	D
Sout	n Dakota	D-	D-	D	D
Verm	ont	D-	D-	D-	F
Mont	tana	F	F	F	F

How to Read the Yearbook

GOAL SCORE

The extent to which each goal has been met:



Best Practice



Fully Meets



Nearly Meets



Partially Meets



Meets Only a Small Part



Does Not Meet

PROGRESS INDICATOR

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



Goal progress has increased since 2013



Goal progress has decreased since 2013

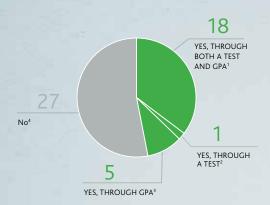
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



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

READING CHARTS AND TABLES:

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



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

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



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

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



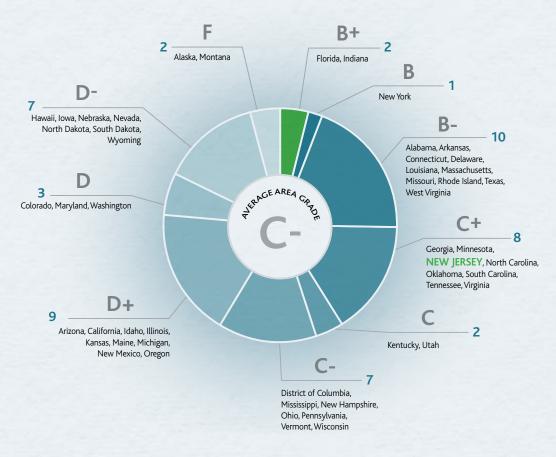
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

Area 1 Summary



How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

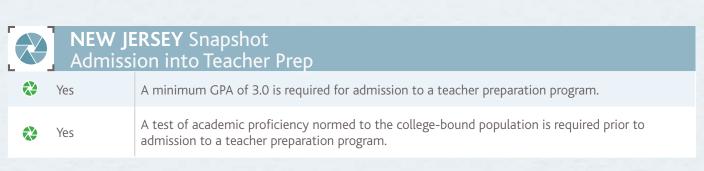
- Admission into Teacher Preparation
- Elementary Teacher Preparation
- Middle School Teacher Preparation
- Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

Admission into Teacher Prep

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





NEW JERSEY Adn	nission into Teacher Prep Characteristics
Test Requirement	Requirement for cohort average above the 50th percentile on admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policy.
GPA Requirement	Average cohort GPA of 3.0; individual candidates 2.75

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

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

In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, New Jersey might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP FIGURES

Figure 1 Academic proficiency requirements

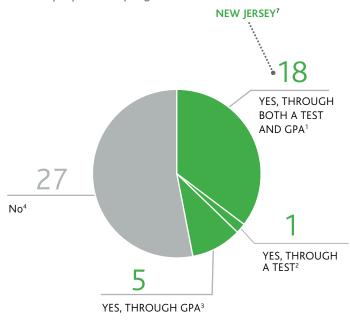
Other admission figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

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

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

Figure 1

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



- Strong Practice: Alabama⁵, Arkansas⁵, Delaware⁶, District of Columbia⁵, Indiana⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, New Jersey⁷, New York⁵, North Carolina⁵, Oklahoma⁵, Oregon⁵, Rhode Island, South Carolina⁵, Tennessee⁵, Utah⁶, Virginia⁵, West Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Texas
- 3. Strong Practice: Georgia, Hawaii⁸, Mississippi, Montana, Pennsylvania⁹
- 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.
- 7. New Jersey requires a cohort minimum GPA of 3.0. The requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- Requirement for cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not
 Hawaii's own admission standards. Hawaii exempts candidates with a bachelor's degree from
 admission testing requirements.
- Candidates can also be admitted with a combination of a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.

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

Elementary Teacher Preparation

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

	NEW JE Elemen	ERSEY 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.
€	No	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for elementary teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.
*	Somewhat	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.

NEW JERSEY Eler	nentary Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Elementary Licenses	K-6; PreK-3
Content Tests	Praxis II Multiple Subjects Test (5001) K-6; Praxis II Early Childhood Education: Content Knowledge (5025) PreK-3
Science of Reading Requirements	Not required
Academic Specialization	Requires a minimum of 90 credits distributed among general education and an academic major, but includes non-core content areas such as technology
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed (K-6); Fully addressed (PreK-3); Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

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

New Jersey 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.

New Jersey should require all early child-hood 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 career-readiness standards
- **Figure 5** Math requirements
- **Figure 6** Requirements for early childhood teachers

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

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

For more information about NEW JERSEY'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.

New Jersey 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, New Jersey 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.

New Jersey 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.

New Jersey should ensure that elementary teacher candidates who major in technology are required to choose an area related to instruction in the elementary classroom.

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

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

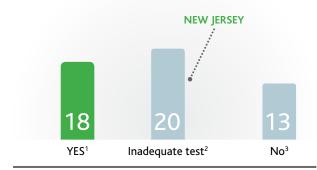
EEMENTARY CONTENT PASSING SCORE FOR EACH Elementary content test for some subjects Elementary content test Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska 1 Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia П П П Florida Georgia Hawaii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

Figure 2

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

Figure 3

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

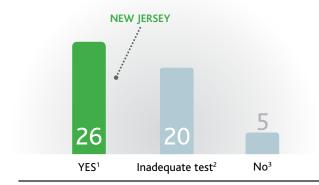


- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming
- 3. Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota
- 4. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.
- 5. Teachers have until their second year to pass the reading test.
- 6. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 4		INCORDORATIONAL TEXT	SUPPORTING STRUGGLING
Are states ensuring that new		/ / ₄ /	
elementary teachers are prepa	ared	\$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	135 / 25
for the instructional shifts	2		7 / S
	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		S / II S
associated with college- and	9	/ 85	PP P
career-readiness standards?	<i>'</i>	18/18	\ 3 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Alabama			,
Alaska			
Arizona		- Ä	
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana	_		
_			4
• •			
North Dakota			ī
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
Fully addresses in the still a	Dout!-II	dua a •	maticus!
Georgia			

Figure 5

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee⁴, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska⁵, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Ohio⁶
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
- 6. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.

Figure 6

- These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades, or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.
- 2. Florida's test consists of three subtests covering language arts and reading, math and science.
- Early childhood candidates may pass either multiple subjects (subscores) or content knowledge (no subscores) test.
- 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	Z Z	/ &
of early childhood	\$ 2	\ \frac{\gamma_{E}}{2}\]
teachers who teach	PRES.	A 77.
elementary grades?	CONTENT TET WITH SUBSC ORES FOR EACH	ADECUATE SCIENCE
Alabama		
Alaska ¹		
Arizona		
Arkansas ¹		
California ¹		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida	2	
Georgia ¹		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky ¹		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan ¹		
Minnesota		
Mississippi ¹		
Missouri		
Montana ¹		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
NEW JERSEY		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina ¹		
North Dakota		
Ohio ¹		
Oklahoma		
Oregon ¹		
Pennsylvania ¹		
Rhode Island	3	
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		4
Texas ¹		
Utah	3	
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming	7	13

For more information about **NEW JERSEY** 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**

NEW JERSEY 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









♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



Bar raised for this goal



NEW JERSEY 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.
	No	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

NEW JERSEY Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics Middle School Licenses 5-8 **Content Tests** Praxis II Middle School single-subject tests Academic Requirements All candidates must earn an academic major. Complex informational text: Partially addressed Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Readiness Standards Struggling readers: Not addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

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

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that middle school students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, New Jersey should 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.

New Jersey should articulate more specific requirements ensuring that middle school teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

■ Ensure meaningful content tests.

To ensure meaningful middle school content tests, New Jersey should make certain that its passing scores reflect high levels of performance.

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 NEW JERSEY's middle school teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 7 Do states distinguish middle grade preparation? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Ilowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire New JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wassington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming Illinois Illino	igure 7		OFFERE.	Soms
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wassington Wassington Wassington Wassington West Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming	On states distinguish	0,	J Par	Tass _r
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wassington Wassington Wassington Wassington West Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming		SF.	100	
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wassington Wassington Wassington Wassington West Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming		Š	ense	Jense /
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wassington Wassington Wassington Wassington West Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming	tementary preparation:	K-81/4	K-8lic Self-Co	K-8 lic
Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Ilowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Cregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Indiana I				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Indiana I			<u></u> □ 2	
Delaware				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho	_			
Illinois				
Indiana Ilowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin In I				
lowa				
Kentucky	lowa			
Louisiana				
Louisiana	Kentucky			
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	-			
Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Maine			
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Maryland			
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Hexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming	Massachusetts			
Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Michigan			
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Minnesota			
Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Mississippi			
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Missouri			
Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
New Hampshire				
NEW JERSEY				
New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming				
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Texas				
Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Virginia				
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming	West Alibilia			1
	_			
	Wisconsin			

^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

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

Figure 8			7. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	G
Do middle school teachers		/ 4		
have to pass an appropriate		2000	ell CC	
content test in every core		Store		֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓
subject they are licensed		test Core	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	tec,
to teach?	ZF.	No test does not to	No, K-8 license E.	No, tees:
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii Idaho			3	
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas		- H		
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland	5			
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire			6	
NEW JERSEY				
New Mexico	7			
New York	8			ᆜ
North Carolina				
North Dakota Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota	Ī			П
Tennessee	9			
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	26	2	14	9

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

Figure 9 Are states ensuring that new	ol Service of the ser	MCORPORATMELLER	SUPPLY SUBJECTS
middle school teachers are	2		l'8γ
prepared for the instructiona	را يُرُّ	1 8 5	5 /
shifts associated with college	. ¥	/ 8 ⁶ 8	် / ဋ
and career-readiness standar	rds2.5		/ \$
	03: 0 /	S	/ ·
Alabama Alaska			_
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			L
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
NEW JERSEY New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

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

	NEW JE Second	ERSEY 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.
*	No	Only single-subject social studies certifications are offered or general social studies license has appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject.
	Somewhat	A content test is required to add an endorsement to a license.
<	No	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

NEW JERSEY Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Secondary Licenses	Single subject PreK-12	
Content Tests	Single subject content test required for initial licensure.	
General Science License and Testing Requirements	General science license not offered. Physical science license requires three Praxis II Content Knowledge tests: Chemistry, Physics and General Science.	
General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements	General social studies license offered; requires only general social studies test	
Endorsement Requirements	Content tests are required to add endorsements; general social studies endorsement only requires general social studies test	
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

 Require secondary social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.

By allowing a general social studies certification—and only requiring a general knowledge social studies exam—New Jersey is not ensuring that its secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required assessment combines all subject areas (e.g., history, geography, economics) and does not report separate scores for each subject area.

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

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

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

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

Support struggling readers.

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

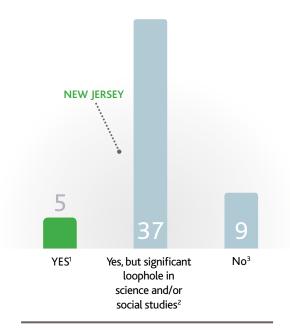
Arkansas also ensures that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. The state's competencies specify that secondary teacher candidates must have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through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

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 10

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Tennessee⁴
- 2. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska⁶, Arizona⁷, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Washington, Wyoming
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Teachers may also have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 6. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
- 7. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.

Figure 11		$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{L}}$	\$ \ \
Are states ensuring that		ZZ / 5	
new secondary teachers			15/8
are prepared for the	à	2 / 2	¥ / 5
instructional shifts associate	d ≱		7 / 8 %
with college-and career-	,6	0,5	Der DE
readiness standards?	35	INCORPORATING:	\ \gamma \frac{\pi}{2}
Alabama		INCORPORATING.	SUPPORTING STRIF
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia		- H	
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			_
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
NEW JERSEY			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington		ī	
West Virginia		- i	
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
J - · · · · · o			

Special Education Teacher Preparation

For more information about
NEW JERSEY and other states'
special education teacher prep
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

NEW JERSEY 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 Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013 	

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

NEW JERSEY Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Special Education License(s)	K-12 endorsement must be added to an elementary or secondary license that restricts the grade level or subject matter that can be taught.	
Content Tests	Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects test (5001) K-5; Praxis II single-subject content tests (5-12)	
Science of Reading Test	Not required	
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

 Consider elementary- and secondaryspecific endorsements for special education teachers.

While New Jersey has taken steps to distinguish between elementary teachers and secondary levels in terms of content knowledge, the K-12 endorsement does not differentiate in pedagogy preparation. The broad K-12 umbrella may be appropriate for teachers of low-incidence special education students, such as those with severe cognitive disabilities, but it is problematic for the overwhelming majority of high-incidence special education students, who are expected to learn grade-level content.

 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

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

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

- Require all special education teacher candidates who teach elementary grades to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
 - New Jersey should require a rigorous reading assessment tool to ensure that special education teacher candidates are adequately prepared in all five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.
- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.
 New Jersey is encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and
 - its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all elementary and secondary special education candidates have the ability to incorporate complex informational texts into classroom instruction, and are are able to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity.
- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.
 - New Jersey should more 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.
 - New Jersey 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.

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

Figure 12	DOSSNOTOFER	Offers K-12 and	Getion(s)
Do states distinguish	FE		entif.
between elementary	0		1 / 2/2 20 / 2/2 20 / 2/2
and secondary special	2 NO	3. K	Son
education teachers?	POE.) 8796.8 87346.	Offers only a K-12
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri	1		
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada		\Box	
New Hampshire			
NEW JERSEY	2		
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			3
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Figure 12

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

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

Elementary Subject-Matter Test		
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri ¹ , NEW JERSEY , New York, Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, West Virginia ³ , Wisconsin	
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, North Carolina ⁴	
Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s)		
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	Missouri ¹ , New York ⁵ , Wisconsin ⁶	
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, Massachusetts, NEW JERSEY , Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, West Virginia ³	
Required for a K-12 special education license	None	

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

gure 14		INCORPORATING !	SUPPORTING STRICE
re states ensuring that new special	<u>;</u>		12/2
ducation teachers are prepared for t	he 👌	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
nstructional shifts associated with col	leae-		\ \dig \
nd career-readiness standards?	icge Oy		1828
	3	7 ' ' ' '	7 7 2
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California Colorado			
Connecticut Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
NEW JERSEY			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota —			
Tennessee 			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

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

Assessing Professional Knowledge





NEW JERSEY Snapshot Pedagogy

Yes

All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

NEW JERSEY Pedagogy Characteristics		
Pedagogy Test	Commissioner-approved performance based assessment of teaching, starting in 2017-2018	
Type of Test	Performance assessment	
Teachers Included	All new teachers	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

 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, New Jersey 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.

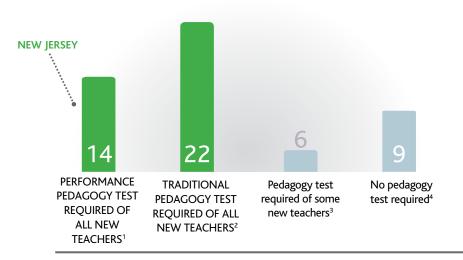
SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

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

Figure 15

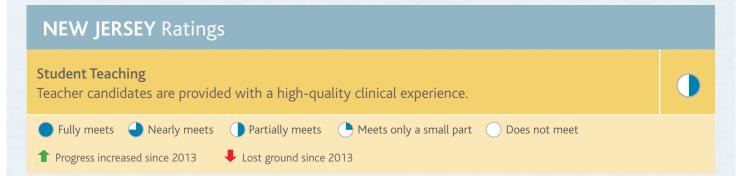
Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning?

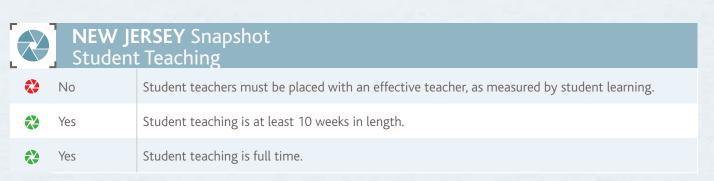


- 1. Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois⁵, Iowa⁶, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee⁶, Washington, Wisconsin
- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina⁷, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia
- 3. Connecticut, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Utah⁸
- 4. Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming
- 5. All new teachers must also pass a traditional pedagogy test.
- 6. Teachers have the option of the edTPA or a traditional Praxis pedagogy test.
- 7. North Carolina teachers have until their second year to pass if they attempt to pass during their first year.
- 8. Not required in Utah until a teacher advances from a Level One to a Level Two license.

Student Teaching

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





NEW JERSEY Student Teaching Characteristics		
Duration of Student Teaching	At least 1 semester	
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	No specific requirements	
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	Must be appropriately certified	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

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

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF STUDENT TEACHING FIGURES

Figure 16 Student teaching requirements

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

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

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

Figure 16	TECHE	STUDENT TEACHNC
Do states ensure a	ASE,	155 EAC
high-quality student	F 54	17 LE
teaching experience?	CO FECT FECT FECT FECT FECT FECT FECT FECT	1978
Alabama	- 7 & 7 	-,3
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
Iowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
NEW JERSEY		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	13	34

For more information about **NEW JERSEY** 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

NEW JERSEY Ratings

Program Accountability

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



Fully meets • Nearly meets

Partially meets

Meets only a small part

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



NEW JERSEY Snapshot Teacher Prep Program Accountability

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

NEW JERSEY Tea	cher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics
Use of Student Achievement Data	For university-based programs: P-12 student achievement data is used where relevant, but no specific requirements
Other Data Collected	For university-based programs: numbers of candidates prepared in critical shortage areas and from diverse backgrounds; placement and retention rates; candidates' performance at the end of the provisional period; surveys of graduates and employers
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None
Program Report Cards	Publicly accessible report card
Role of National Accreditation	National accreditaion required for continued state approval

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN

NEW JERSEY

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

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

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

New Jersey should establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data, which programs should be held accountable for meeting.

SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

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

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

National accreditation (p. 49)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

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

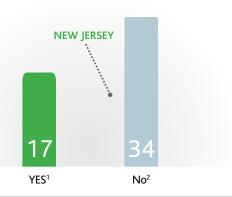
Examples of Best Practice

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

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

Figure 17

Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



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

For more information about NEW JERSEY's teacher prep program accountability policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROCERM.	MINIMUM STANDARDS	$\Box A_{1A}^{P/B}_{$
Do states hold teacher	& \ \? \?	STAN.	
preparation programs	7/2	1 3 6	PUB,
accountable?	CHC CHIC	S PER	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \
accountable:	ð & /	z 5 /	Q, Z ,
Alabama		1	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia Hawaii			2
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			3
Kansas			
Kentucky			4
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland	5		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		1	1
Minnesota			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	1	1	
New Hampshire			
NEW JERSEY	1		1
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina	6		6
North Dakota			
Ohio	1		1
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			3
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont	<u> </u>		
Virginia Washington			
Washington West Virginia	<u> </u>		
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.

 $^{{\}it 4.\ Non-university\ based\ alternate\ route\ programs\ are\ not\ included}.$

 $^{5. \} For \ alternate \ route \ programs \ only.$

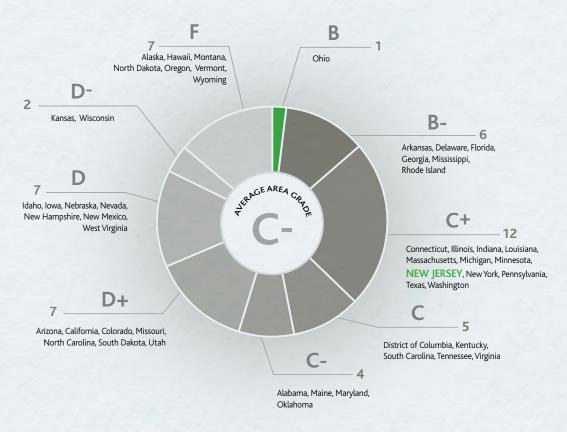
^{6.} University-based programs only; state does not distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional programs in public reporting.

Area 2 Summary



How States are Faring in Expanding the Pool of Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

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

Licensure Reciprocity

Alternate Routes to Certification

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

NEW JERSEY Ratings	
Eligibility Alternate route programs only admit candidates with strong academic records while also providing flexibility for nontraditional candidates.	•
Preparation Alternate route programs provide efficient preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers, as well as adequate mentoring and support.	
Usage and Providers Alternate routes are free from limitations on usage, and a diversity of providers is allowed.	•
 Fully meets → Nearly meets → Partially meets → Meets only a small part → Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013 	

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

NEW JERSEY Al	ternate Routes to Certification Characteristics
Name of Route(s)	Alternate Route Program
Academic Requirements for Entry	Minimum 3.0 GPA for candidates graduating after September 2016
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Subject-matter exam. Secondary candidates must also have 30 hours of coursework in the instructional area they plan to teach; elementary candidates must have a liberal arts, science, dual content or intersdisciplinary academic major or 60 hours in liberal arts/science.
Coursework Requirements	200 hours of instruction in professional education aligned with the Professional Standards for Teachers (elementary candidates must complete a minimum of 290 hours of formal instruction); instruction focused on subject matter, human growth and development, diverse learners, instructional planning, assessment and professional development
Practice Teaching/ Mentoring Requirements	Mentoring over the course of the school year, with four weeks of intensive observation and coaching at the beginning of the program; no practice teaching opportunity required
Usage	No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area
Eligible Providers	No formal limits on providers but priority goes to programs that are provided in conjunction with institutions of higher education; a district can be the sole provider only if it cannot achieve a partnership with a college or university

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

 Offer flexibility in fulfilling coursework requirements.

New Jersey should allow any candidate who already has the requisite knowledge and skills to demonstrate such by passing a rigorous subject-matter test.

Offer opportunities to practice teach.

While New Jersey is commended for offering high-quality mentoring support to new alternate route teachers, the state should provide its candidates with a practice-teaching opportunity prior to their placement in the classroom.

 Encourage diversity of alternate route providers.

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

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION FIGURES

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

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

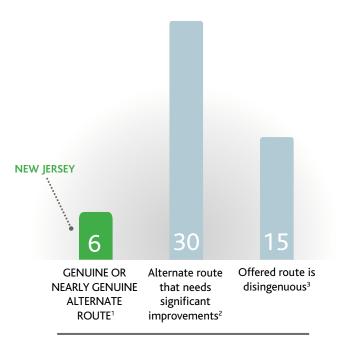
With regard to admissions into alternate routes, the **District of Columbia** and **Michigan** have established a high bar. Both require candidates to demonstrate strong academic performance as a condition of admission with a minimum 3.0 GPA. In addition, neither requires a content-specific major; subjectarea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

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

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

Figure 19

Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?



- 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, Mississispipi, Missouri, Newada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia
- Alaska⁴, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Alaska no longer offers an alternate route to certification.

gure 20	4.	U /4.	AVAILABILITY OF TEC		RELEVANT COURS.	EWO,	INTENSIVE MEN.) RING	DIVERSITY OF PROVIDED.
11	PREREQUISITE OF PERFOM ACADES	VERIFICATION OF KNOWIED	6		\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	PRACTICE TEAC:			, / bho
/hat are the	7.4	Z/ Z Z			§ / ¿		EM	\ \sqrt{2}\	0 /
haracteristics of states' Iternate routes?) N.C.	K F C A	7 \$ 6	4m/	: \ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	/ 2	/ 1/5/	701	1/5%
iternate routes?	PREREQUISITE PERFONGACADO	1	AVAILABILITY OUT OPTION	STREAMUNED COURSEW	R_{EL_E}	/ PA /	/ M/E	BROAD USAGE	$O_1V_{\mathcal{E}_1}$
Alabama			*						
Alaska									
Arizona			*			*		*	*
Arkansas		*	*	*	*		*		*
California							*	*	*
Colorado			*	*				*	*
Connecticut	*			*	*	*		*	*
Delaware				*	*	*	*		*
District of Columbia	*	*	*			*	*	*	*
Florida		*	*					*	*
Georgia			*	*	*		*	*	<u>*</u>
Hawaii									
Idaho									
Illinois	*	*						*	*
Indiana				*				*	*
lowa				*					
Kansas		*							
Kentucky							*	*	*
Louisiana		*	*					*	*
Maine		*	*						
Maryland					*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts		*	*		*	*		*	*
Michigan	*	*	*						*
Minnesota	*	*	*				*	*	
Mississippi		*	*	*	*				
Missouri							*		
Montana								*	
Nebraska			★	*		*		★	
Nevada	_								*
New Hampshire	_	*		<u> </u>			★	*	*
NEW JERSEY		*			*	□ ★		*	
New Mexico New York	*	*						*	*
North Carolina			★					*	*
North Dakota									
Ohio		*	*	*		*		*	*
Oklahoma		*	*	*					*
Oregon									
Pennsylvania		*						*	*
Rhode Island	*		*	*		*		*	*
South Carolina		*		*	*		*		*
South Dakota		*							
Tennessee			*					*	*
Texas	*		*					*	★
Utah	â		ô					*	
Vermont						*		★	
Virginia		*		*				*	*
Washington		*	*				*	*	*
West Virginia		*			*				*
Wisconsin									★
Wyoming									
Jo									

Part-Time Teaching Licenses

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

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



NEW JERSEY Snapshot Part-Time Teaching Licenses

No

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

NEW JERSEY Part	NEW JERSEY Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics				
Name of License	Not offered				
Subject-Matter Requirements	Not applicable				
Other Requirements	Not applicable				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

■ Figure 21 Part-time licenses

For more information about NEW JERSEY's

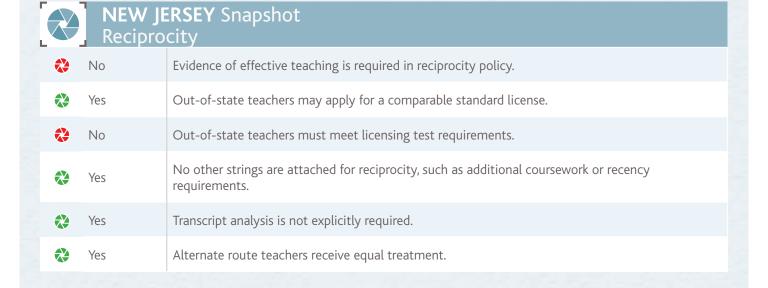
part-time teaching licenses policies, including
detailed recommendations, full narrative
analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 21		/	e e
Do states offer a license		Restricted or vac	ng, p
with minimal requirements		/ 0/2	ě /
that allows content experts			5 /
to teach part time?	YES	Rest, licens	/
Alabama			/ I
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
NEW JERSEY			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota Ohio			
Onio			
Oregon Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	10	16	2

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

Licensure Reciprocity

NEW JERSEY Ratings Reciprocity With appropriate safeguards, licenses are fully portable across states, especially for effective teachers. Pully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Bar raised for this goal



NEW JERSEY Rec	iprocity Characteristics
License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Standard
Effectiveness Requirements	None
Testing Requirements	Waiver available if the out-of-state teacher possesses an equivalent certificate and endorsement, and was required to pass a subject-matter test in that previous state.
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	Those who have not taught successfully for three years under their out-of-state certificate must meet minimum GPA requirement of 3.0. Successful teaching experience is documented by a letter from the applicant's supervisor or district representative.
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	None

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

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

To facilitate the movement of effective teachers between states, New Jersey 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.

New Jersey 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 NEW JERSEY's
reciprocity policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis
and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 Reconsider policy that allows a minimum GPA to mitigate unsuccessful teaching experience.

Although New Jersey's requirement that teachers from other states must have successful teaching experience is sound policy, the reasoning behind allowing out-of-state candidates who fail this criterion to earn a standard license if they meet a minimum grade point average is unclear. A GPA is not indicative of a veteran teacher's ability in the classroom and should not be substituted as such.

Examples of Best Practice

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

Figure 22		PASSAGE OF LICE.	NO OTHER OBSTAC.
		(a / ¿	725 827 A
What do states require of	44	1. N. S.	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
teachers transferring from	Z; A	Z / Z	1 E S
other states?	F. Zo	7455	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
other states;	EF.	/ ~~/	< 2
Alabama			
Alaska		2	
Arizona		Ц	
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana	$\overline{\Box}$		
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
NEW JERSEY			
New Mexico New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee		3	
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	2	20	21

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

^{2.} Alaska allows up to three years to meet testing requirements.

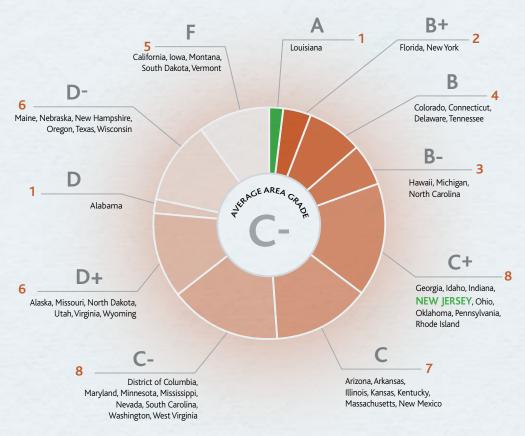
^{3.} Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.

Area 3 Summary



How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- · Licensure Advancement
- · Equitable Distribution of Teachers

State Data Systems

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

NEW JERSEY Ratings State Data Systems The state's data system contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Bar raised for this goal

NEW JERSEY Snapshot State Data Systems					
	No	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.			
	Somewhat	Data on teacher production are publicly reported.			

NEW JERSEY Stat	NEW JERSEY 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	No roster verification or ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student					
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Publishes an annual report that includes some information on teacher production, but no connection is made between these data and district-level hiring statistics					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

- Ensure longitudinal data system is connected to teacher effectiveness.
 - Although New Jersey has a data system with the capacity to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness, the state should strengthen its policy and mandate the use of this system.
- Develop a definition of "teacher of record" that can be used to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.
 - New Jersey should articulate a definition of teacher of record that reflects instruction.
- Strengthen data link between teachers and students.

New Jersey should put in place a process for teacher roster verification, which is of particular importance for using the data system to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness, and ensure that its teacher-student data link is able to connect more than one educator to a particular student in a given course.

Publish data on teacher production.

New Jersey 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 NEW JERSEY's state data system policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 23		0 /	28/
Do states' data systems	,	1 SE	\$ /
include elements needed	Ž		
to assess teacher	74		
effectiveness?) 000 000	CAN CONNECT MON.	TEACHER ROSTER
	4,9	1058	/ 25
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine ¹			
Maryland Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi	\Box		
Missouri			
Montana ¹			
Nebraska			
Nevada ¹			
New Hampshire			
NEW JERSEY			
New Mexico			
New York North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota ¹			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	29	34	26
	23	57	20

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

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

Teacher Evaluation



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

NEW JERSEY Teacher Evaluation Characteristics					
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Significant criterion. Tested: 35-50 percent Nontested: 15-50 percent Weights determined by the commissioner.				
Types of Required Student Data	Multiple measures may include: teacher-set goals for student learning; student performance assessments, including portfolio projects, problem-solving protocols and internships; teacher-developed assessments; standardized assessments; and district-established assessments. Standardized assessments must be used.				
Other Required Measures	Observations				
Number of Rating Categories	4				
Frequency of Evaluations	Annual for all teachers				
Number of Observations	All teachers must receive at least 3 observations (at least one per semester). Multiple observers are required for nontenured teachers. Teachers on corrective action plans must receive one additional observation.				
System Structure	State provides criteria for and approves district-designed evaluation systems				
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Not mentioned				
Evaluator Requirements	Training; certification; multiple evaluators/observers				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF TEACHER EVALUATION FIGURES

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

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

Figure 24	REQUIRES THAT STUDENT	Requires that student definitions of the second sec	Requires that student	Requires some control of services	Student achievenen
	75.5				%ect, "t leg "ent
Do states consider	¥ × ×			74. Sg.	
classroom effectiveness	NO E	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	rest me		ot st.
as part of teacher	Ž <u>~</u>		\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		fent.
evaluations?	7 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	1		Red Legis	Student achie
Alabama					, 1
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					1
NEW JERSEY		2	Ц		
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Carolina South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					1
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia		3			
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
.,8		11	•	0	
	16	11	8	8	8

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 100% of the

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.

Figure 25 Do states require districts to evaluate all teachers each year? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Illinois Indiana Iowa Maine Maryland Massaschusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Harpshire New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming Nicconsin Wyoming Nicconsin Wyoming Para Marie Indiana Indian	Figure 25	بر	CHERS
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Ilowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming Wisconsin Wyoming Wisconsin Wyoming Wisconsin Wyoming Wisconsin Wyoming	Do states require districts	747 ₁ C	V 75
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Ilowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming Wisconsin Wyoming Wisconsin Wyoming Wisconsin Wyoming Wisconsin Wyoming	to evaluate all teachers	ZZ	\ \frac{1}{2}\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Ilowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming	each vear?	1. ETE	482
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming Wisconsin Indiana Indian	euon y eun	4MVU 75 444 1	ANN FACHER
Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming Wisconsin Wyoming Wisconsin Wyoming			
Arkansas			
California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wassonsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming			
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming			
Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming			
Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming Illinois Indiana			
District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Hexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wassingion Westonini Mesonsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming Idaho Illinois Indiana Indian			
Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wassington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
Iowa			
Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
Kentucky			
Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming			
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming			
Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wysoming	Maine		
Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming	Maryland		
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming			
Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming	Michigan		
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wysconsin Wyoming			
Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming	* *		
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming			
New Hampshire			
New Hampshire			
NEW JERSEY Image: Control of the property of the prope			
New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming			
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming		_	
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	South Carolina		
Texas	South Dakota		
Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Tennessee		
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Texas		
Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Utah		
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming		_	
27 45		_	_

Tenure

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





NEW JERSEY Tenure Characteristics					
Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Must complete a one-year mentorship program, then must score effective or highly effective ratings on summative evaluations for 2 of the next 3 years.				
Length of Probationary Period	4 years				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

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

New Jersey should make evidence of effectiveness the most significant factor when determining this leap in professional standing.

Ensure that the probationary period is adequate.

New Jersey should make certain that it allows sufficient time to collect data that adequately reflect teacher performance.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF TENURE FIGURES

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

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

Figure 26	£V/7	ERION /	cher red /	/ ح
How are tenure	37/0/2		, side,	
decisions made?	EVDENCE OF STUDENT	Some evidence of the Performance of the Transport	Virtually automos	No polisy/No tenure
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				2
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
NEW JERSEY	- H			
New Mexico		ī		
New York				
North Carolina		3		
North Dakota				4
Ohio				
Oklahoma	5			
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island South Carolina				
South Carolina South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				

- 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?							/_
	<i>ij</i> ,	/ ,	/ 6	/ 6	8	8	Jn _E
	No policy	7 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 YEARS	SYEARS	No tenure
Alabama							
Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas							
California Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware						П	
District of Columbia						П	
Florida							1
Georgia							
Hawaii							
Idaho				2			
Illinois							
Indiana							
lowa							
Kansas Kentucky							3
Louisiana							
Maine							
Maryland						П	
Massachusetts							
Michigan							
Minnesota							
Mississippi							
Missouri							
Montana	Ш		Ц			Ц	
Nebraska Nevada							
New Hampshire							
NEW JERSEY							
New Mexico							
New York							
North Carolina							4
North Dakota							
Ohio						5	
Oklahoma				6			
Oregon							
Pennsylvania Rhode Island							
South Carolina							
South Dakota							
Tennessee							
Texas							
Utah							
Vermont							
Virginia				7			
Washington				8			
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							

- 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.
- North Carolina teachers can be awarded a two- or four-year contract if they have "shown effectiveness as demonstrated by proficiency on the evaluation instrument." However, no student growth measures required.
- 5. In Ohio, teachers must hold an educator license for at least 7 years, and have taught in the district at least 3 of the last 5 years.
- Oklahoma teachers may also earn career status with an average rating of at least effective for a four-year period and a rating of at least "effective" for the last two years.
- 7. In Virginia, local school boards may extend up to five years.
- 8. In Washington, at a district's discretion, a teacher may be granted tenure after the second year if he/she receives one of the top two evaluation ratings.

Licensure Advancement

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

NEW JERSEY Ratings Licensure Advancement Licensure advancement is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness. Pully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013

	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.						
*	Yes	An advanced degree is not a requirement for license advancement.						

NEW JERSEY Licensure Advancement Characteristics					
Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	None				
Other Requirements for Advancement	Must participate in the Provisional Teacher Program, a 34-week mentoring program. Advancement recommendations are based on results of 3 formal evaluations. These evaluations appear to be specific to the mentoring program, and not standard teacher evaluations.				
Initial Certification Period	2 years				
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	None				
Other Requirements for Renewal	None				
Renewal Period	None				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

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

New Jersey should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license. Although the state's directives appear to require evaluation results, current language does not connect these evaluations to the state's teacher evaluation requirements. New Jersey's policy is further compromised by the issuance of lifetime standard licenses, with no requirements for 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.

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

Figure 28		OS /	ي / بع	\$ 2 /
Do states require teachers	OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE	Some objective evid	Consideration Biven to	Classroom effective but Performance not consist.
to show evidence of	Q) Q) G	,	, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
effectiveness before	FE)		office	ie 76 is 19
conferring professional	1	196	. Sign / .	79 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
licensure?	FCT	me,	\ & \ \ & \ & \ & \ & \ & \ & \ & \ & \	
icerisure:	Q#	Some objective	Pe, tr	Class Per
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia	1			
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois		2		
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland		3		
Massachusetts				
Michigan				4
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
NEW JERSEY				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				4
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				5
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				

Georgia does not require evidence of effectiveness for each year of renewal period.

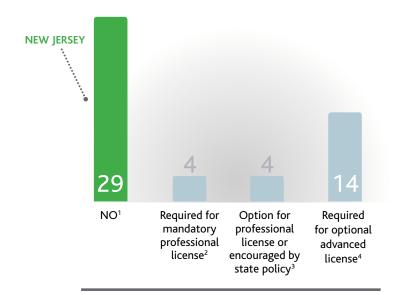
^{2.} Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.

^{3.} Uses objective evidence for advancement, not renewal.

 $^{{\}bf 4.}\,{\bf An}\,\,{\bf optional}\,\,{\bf license}\,\,{\bf requires}\,\,{\bf evidence}\,\,{\bf of}\,\,{\bf effectiveness}.$

^{5.} Teachers have the option of using evaluation ratings as a factor in license advancement or renewal.

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



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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

NEW JERSEY Ratings

Equitable Distribution

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



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





Lost ground since 2013 ♠ Progress increased since 2013



NEW JERSEY Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

*	No	School districts must publicly report aggregate school-level data about teacher performance.
**	No	A school-level teacher-quality index is used to demonstrate the academic backgrounds of a school's teachers and the ratio of new to veteran teachers.
*	Yes	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.

NEW JERSEY Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Not reported
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Reports school-level data on the educational attainments of its teachers and on teacher absenteeism and turnover.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

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

Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

Providing comparative data for schools with similar poverty and minority populations would yield an even more comprehensive picture of gaps in the equitable distribution of teachers.

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS FIGURES

Figure 30 Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

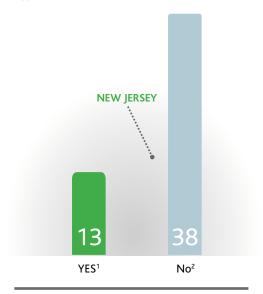
Other equitable distribution of teachers figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

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

Figure 30

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



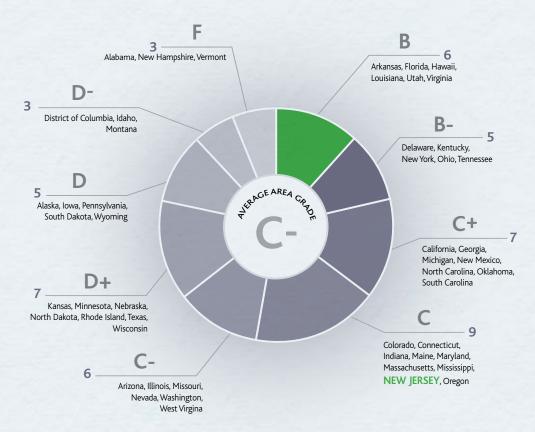
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island³, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah³, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Reports data about teacher effectiveness at the district level.

Area 4 Summary



How States are Faring in Retaining Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

New Teacher Induction

Compensation

· Professional Development

New Teacher Induction

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

NEW JERSEY Ratings

Induction

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









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



↑ Progress increased since 2013





NEW JERSEY 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.

NEW JERSEY New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	All new teachers receive mentoring.
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	30 weeks / 34 weeks for alternate route teachers; New teachers must be assigned a mentor at the beginning of their contracted teaching assignments
Selection Criteria for Mentors	3 years teaching experience; most recent evaluation rating of effective or highly effective
Other Mentor Requirements	Must be certified in a subject matter similar to that of the new teacher; mentors must be trained
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	Release time recommended

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

- Require induction strategies that can be successfully implemented, even in poorly managed schools.
 - New Jersey should make certain that induction includes strategies such as reduced teaching load and/or frequent release time to observe other teachers.
- Prevent fee requirement from creating unnecessary obstacle for alternate route teachers.
 - New Jersey should consider instituting an oversight mechanism to ensure that mentoring fees charged by local districts are reasonable. Abuse of this discretion by local districts could create significant barriers for alternate route teachers.

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

SUMMARY OF NEW TEACHER INDUCTION FIGURES

Figure 31 Quality of induction policies

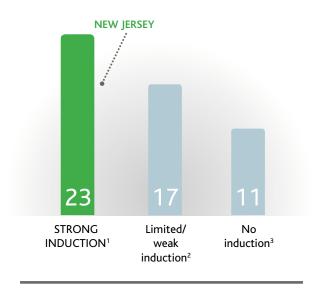
Other new teacher induction figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Elements of induction (p. 104)

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

Figure 31

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



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

Professional Development

NEW JERSEY Ratings

Professional Development

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



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

↑ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



NEW JERSEY Snapshot Professional Development

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

NEW JERSEY Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	Professional development activities must be aligned with findings from teacher evaluations.			
Evaluation Feedback	Postobservation conferences; annual summary conferences			
Improvement Plan	Required for teachers receiving a rating of ineffective or partially effective			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FIGURES

Figure 32 Connecting teacher evaluation to continuous improvement

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

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

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

Figure 32)RMS	4 / K
Do states ensure that		ک \ الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال	\$ \\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \
evaluations are used to	FRS		
help teachers improve?	£ H	1 2 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6	8 / 2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
neip teachers improve.	ALL TE RECEIVE	FALUATON INFORMS TEACUS ON INFORMS TEACUS ON INFORMS	MPROVEMENT PLANS WITH POOR RAY, TEACHER
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			1
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			1
Georgia Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			1
Indiana			<u> </u>
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			1
Louisiana			
Maine			1
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			1
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
NEW JERSEY			
New Mexico			1
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			2
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

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

^{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
NEW JERSEY and other states'
compensation policies, including full
marrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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

	NEW JE Compe	ERSEY Snapshot nsation
	Yes	Districts have flexibility to determine pay structure and scales.
	No	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.

NEW JERSEY Compensation Characteristics					
Authority for Salary Schedule	Controlled by local districts; state sets minimum salary				
Performance Pay Initiatives	None				
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 NEW JERSEY

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

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

 Support a performance pay plan that recognizes teachers for their effectiveness.

New Jersey should ensure that performance pay structures thoughtfully measure classroom performance and connect student achievement to teacher effectiveness.

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. New Jersey should encourage districts to link compensation to district needs. Such policies can help districts achieve a more equitable distribution of teachers.
- Encourage local districts to compensate new teachers with relevant prior work experience.
 New Jersey 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

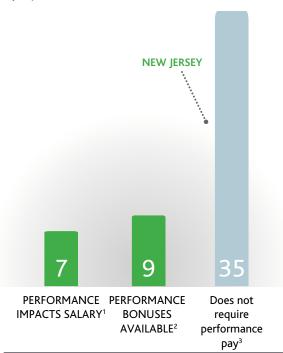
Florida allows local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. Local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment 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 NEW JERSEY's
compensation policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis
and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 33

Do states ensure pay is structured to account for performance?



- Strong Practice: Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, Utah
- 2. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee⁴
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona⁵, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho⁶, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky⁷, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri⁶, Montana, Nebraska⁷, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon⁷, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia⁷, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. A performance component is not required. Districts must differentiate teacher compensation based on at least one of the following criteria: additional roles or responsibilities, hard-to-staff schools or subject areas, and performance based on teacher evaluations.
- Arizona allocates funds for teacher compensation increases based on performance and employment related expenses; there is no clear requirement for compensation connected to evidence of effectiveness.
- Idaho does offer a master teacher premium, but it is dependent on years of experience.
- 7. Performance bonuses are available, but not specifically tied to teacher offsetiveness
- 8. Performance bonuses are available for teachers in schools deemed "academically deficient."

Figure 34

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

Figure 34	ž	PROHIBITS ADDITION	/ / / /	Requires compensar:
Do states prevent districts	Ĉ	F F 7		
from basing teacher pay o	n E	<u> </u>	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	
advanced degrees?	85 ×	00 85	2 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	160
advanced degrees?	\$ 5 5 5 0 8		S / 8.8	
	\$0.5 \$0.5	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\		Pauji Pang
Alabassa	15 A	\ <u>\$</u> \$ \$ \$	Leaves, pay to distri	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana		1		
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota			2	
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
NEW JERSEY				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina		3		
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island			4	
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas			5	
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
				15
	3	2	31	7.6

Do states provide incentives to teach in high-need schools or shortage subject	DIFFERE	> SCHOOLS		SUBJECT	/
incentives to teach in high-need schools		V	/	→ AREAS	
high-need schools		14 p		ARAS AREAS SUBJECT	
9	į		/ 4	,	140
	ĘĘ,	200	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
areas?	PIE	Loan for giveness	DIE	/ _(Oa)	No support
Alabama	П				
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California	ī				
Colorado					
Connecticut	$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{}$		$\overline{\Box}$	
Delaware		П			
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					1
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland	2				
Massachusetts					
Michigan Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana	П				
Nebraska					
Nevada		$\overline{}$		$\overline{\Box}$	
New Hampshire					
NEW JERSEY					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					3
South Dakota					3
Tennessee				_	
Texas					
Utah Vermont					
Virginia Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
<i>J</i> o	22	9	15	12	20

^{1.} Iowa provides state assistance to supplement salaries of teachers in high-need schools.

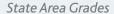
Maryland offers tuition reimbursement for teacher retraining in specified shortage subject areas and offers a stipend for alternate route candidates teaching in shortage subject areas.

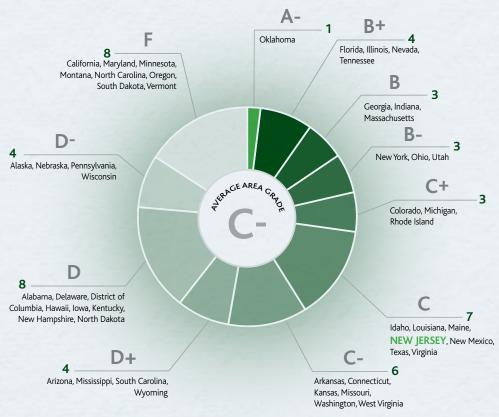
^{3.} South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in highneed schools.

Area 5 Summary



How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers





Topics Included In This Area

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

Extended Emergency Licenses

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





NEW JERSEY Extended Emergency License Characteristics						
Emergency License New Jersey requires that all new teachers pass all required subject-matter tests as a condition of initial licensure.						
Minimum Requirements	No emergency license					
Duration	Not applicable					
Renewal Requirements	Not applicable					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

 As a result of New Jersey's strong extended emergency licensing policies, no recommendations are provided.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSES FIGURES

Figure 36 Time to pass licensure tests

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

Emergency licenses (p. 127)

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

Figure 36		/	/	/
How long can new teachers		/		
practice without passing		/	/	/ e
licensing tests?	\$	' / <u>*</u>	\$	\ \(\begin{align*} 2 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\
ilcensing tests:	FER	/ 🔏	/ 🔏	\$0,r
	$D_{\mathcal{E}}$	to 1	/ Q	/s _a
	NO DEFERRAL	Up to Tyear	Up to 2 years	3 years or more (or unspecified)
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida		1		
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho	2			
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
NEW JERSEY				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				3
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia	2			
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	_	4.0	_	-
	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 **NEW JERSEY** and other states' dismissal policies, including full arrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Dismissal for Poor Performance

NEW JERSEY Ratings

Dismissal

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



- Fully meets
 Nearly meets

- Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

- ♠ Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013



NEW JERSEY Snapshot

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

NEW JERSEY Dismissal Characteristics

If a teacher receives two years of ineffective ratings--or year one is partially effective and year two is ineffective--then the superintendent must file a charge of inefficiency. If a teacher in year one is ineffective and in year two is partially effective--or if partially Dismissal for Ineffectiveness effective both years--then the superintendent may file a charge or may defer until the following year. If in that following year, the rating is ineffective or partially effective, then a charge of inefficiency must be filed. Same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which include "inefficiency, incapacity,

Due Process Rights of Teachers

conduct unbecoming a teacher or other just cause"

Length of Appeals Process

Multiple opportunities to appeal: After notice, teachers have 10 days to respond, unless given an extension. The commissioner has five days to determine whether to dismiss. If so, the commissioner refers the case to an arbitrator for a hearing. The hearing must take place within 45 days of an arbitrator being assigned, and a decision must be rendered within 45 days. The arbitrator's decision is final.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

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

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

Figure 37	VES THROUGH EVALUATION AND	/
Do states articulate that	_ ,	85
	\$€	
ineffectiveness is grounds	\$ 3 × 5	Š /
for dismissal?	5. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7.	' /
	292	/ %
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		1
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		2
New Hampshire		
NEW JERSEY		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island South Carolina		
South Carolina South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		

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

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

Reductions in Force

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

NEW JERSEY Ratings

Reductions in Force

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



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

♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



NEW JERSEY Snapshot Reductions in Force



No

Districts must consider classroom performance when determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.



No

Seniority cannot be the only/primary factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

NEW JERSEY Reductions in Force Characteristics Use of Teacher Performance Consideration of performance not required Use of Seniority Must be considered Determined by districts; must not consider "residence, age, sex, marriage, race, religion or Other Factors political affiliation"

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN NEW JERSEY

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

New Jersey should give districts the flexibility to determine their own layoff policies, but it should do so within a framework that ensures that classroom performance is considered.

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

Although it may be useful to consider seniority among other criteria, New Jersey's current policy puts adult interests before student needs.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF REDUCTIONS IN FORCE FIGURES

Figure 38 Layoff criteria

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

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

For more information about NEW JERSEY's reductions in force policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Marsachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wassington West Virginia Wassington West Virginia Wisconsin I Alabama I Alabaka	Do states prevent districts from basing layoffs solely	NG.	/ 5
Alaska		SOF	/ <u>\$</u>
Alaska	on tasem, just out.	£ 0	100 W. W.
Alaska		B. P.	\ 2 F
Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Arkansas			
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	California		
Delaware	Colorado		
District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Idaho Indiana India			
Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	_		
Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	lowa		
Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	Kentucky		
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	_		
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	_		
Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	Mississippi		
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	Missouri		
Nevada New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
New Hampshire NEW JERSEY New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	North Carolina		
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	-		
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Vermont			
Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	Utah		
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
	_		
WWWTIIIO	Wisconsin Wyoming		





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

Follow NCTQ on Twitter 🕒 and Facebook 🕤

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

For more information, please contact:

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