

Acknowledgments

STATES

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

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NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

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Executive Summary

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

Ohio at a Glance



Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







2015 Ohio Area Goal Scores

2015 Offic Area Goat Scores	
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	N/A
Middle School Teacher Preparation	•
Secondary Teacher Preparation	•
Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science and Social Studies	
Special Education Teacher Preparation	
Special Education Preparation in Reading	•
Assessing Professional Knowledge	
Student Teaching	•
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	•
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	В
Alternate Route Eligibility	•
Alternate Route Preparation	0
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	1
Tenure	•
Licensure Advancement	
Equitable Distribution	
AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	B-
Induction	•
Professional Development	• •
Pay Scales and Performance Pay	
Differential Pay	
Compensation for Prior Work Experience	
AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	B-
Extended Emergency Licenses	•
Dismissal for Poor Performance	
Reductions in Force	•

Goal Summary



Fully Meets: 5 Nearly Meets: 13 Partially Meets: 4

Meets Only a Small Part: 2

Does Not Meet: 7

Progress on Goals Since 2013



Progress Increased: 2



Progress Decreased: 1

Teacher Policy Priorities for Ohio

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Admission into Teacher Preparation

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

Elementary Teacher Preparation

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

Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

Student Teaching

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

AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Alternate Routes to Certification

Establish guidelines for alternate route programs that require preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers. Ensure programs provide intensive induction support to alternate route teachers.

License Reciprocity

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

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

Tenure

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

Licensure Advancement

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

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

Professional Development

■ Make sure teachers receive actionable feedback from their performance evaluations.

Compensation

■ While leaving districts flexibility to determine their own pay scales, 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.

Figure A	+ Grade State	Overall State	Overall State	Overall State Grade 2009
	9,5	\\ \delta \\ \de	0 3	o de la companya de l
Florida	B+	B+	В	С
Indiana	В	B-	C+	D
Louisiana	В	В	C-	C-
New York	В	B-	С	D+
Tennessee	В	В	B-	C-
Arkansas	B-	B-	С	C-
Connecticut	B-	B-	C-	D+
Delaware	B-	C+	С	D
Georgia	B-	B-	С	C-
Massachusetts	B-	B-	С	D+
OHIO	B-	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhode Island	B-	В	B-	D
Illinois	C+	C+	С	D+
Michigan	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	C+	С	C-	D
Virginia	C+	C+	D+	D+
Colorado	С	C+	С	D+
Kentucky	С	С	D+	D+
Mississippi	С	С	D+	D+
New Mexico	С	D+	D+	D+
South Carolina	С	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	C-	D+	D+
Idaho Maine	C-	D+ C-	D+ D-	D- F
Minnesota	C-	C-	C-	D-
Missouri	C-	C-	D	D
Nevada	C-	C-	C-	D-
North Carolina	C-	С	D+	D+
Pennsylvania	C-	C-	D+	D
Texas	C-	C-	C-	C-
Washington	C-	C-	C-	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-	D+	D+
Alabama	D+	C-	C-	C-
District of Columbia	D+	D+	D	D-
Hawaii	D+	D+	D-	D-
Kansas	D+	D	D	D-
Maryland	D+	D+	D+	D
California	D	D+	D+	D+
lowa	D	D	D	D
Nebraska	D	D-	D-	D-
New Hampshire	D	D	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D	D	D-
Oregon	D	D	D-	D-
Wisconsin	D	D+	D	D
Wyoming	D	D	D	D-
Alaska South Dakota	D- D-	D D-	D D	D D
Vermont	D-	D-	D-	F
Montana	F F	F	F	F
Fioritaria				

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

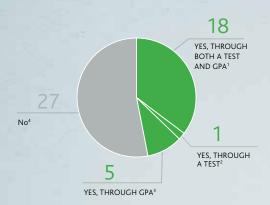
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



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



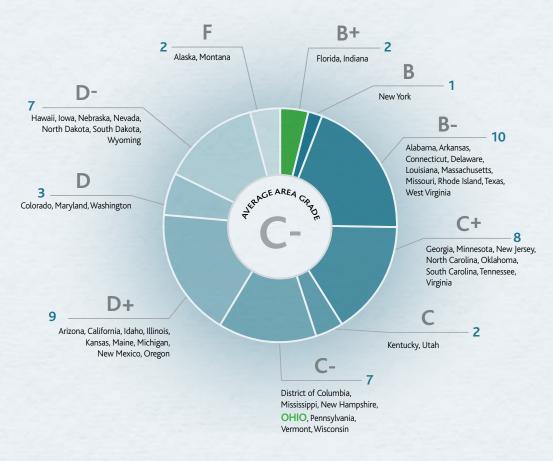
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

Area 1 Summary



How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

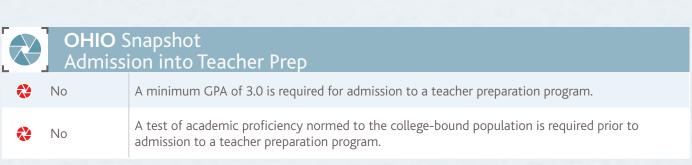
- Admission into Teacher Preparation
- Elementary Teacher Preparation
- Middle School Teacher Preparation
- Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

Admission into Teacher Prep

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





OHIO Admission	into Teacher Prep Characteristics
Test Requirement	Not required
GPA Requirement	Not required

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN OHIO

- Require that teacher preparation programs screen candidates for academic proficiency prior to admission.
 - Ohio should require candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, mathematics and writing prior to program admission. Alternatively, the state could require a minimum grade point average to establish that candidates have a strong academic history.
- Require preparation programs to use a common test normed to the general college-bound population.
 This would allow for the selection of appli-
 - This would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class, as well as facilitate program comparison.
- Consider requiring candidates to pass subject-matter tests as a condition of admission into teacher programs.
 - In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Ohio 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

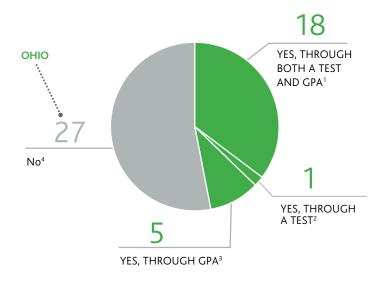
Other admission figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

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

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

Figure 1

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁵, Arkansas⁵, Delaware⁶, District of Columbia⁵, Indiana⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, New Jersey⁷, New York³, North Carolina⁵, Oklahoma⁵, Oregon⁵, Rhode Island, South Carolina⁵, Tennessee⁵, Utah⁶, Virginia⁵, West Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Texas
- 3. Strong Practice: Georgia, Hawaii⁸, Mississippi, Montana, Pennsylvania⁹
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- Requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population and cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 are based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- $\,$ 6. Candidates can qualify for admission through the GPA or test requirement.
- 7. New Jersey requires a cohort minimum GPA of 3.0. The requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- 8. Requirement for cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not Hawaii's own admission standards. Hawaii exempts candidates with a bachelor's degree from admission testing requirements.
- 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 OHIO and other states' elementary teacher preparation policies, including full harrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Elementary Teacher Preparation

OHIO Ratings	
Content Knowledge New elementary teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.	•
Reading Instruction New elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction and understand the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.	•
Mathematics New elementary teachers have deep knowledge of the math content taught in elementary grades.	
Early Childhood Teachers who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license are appropriately prepared for the elementary classroom.	N/A
 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

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

OHIO Elementary	y Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Elementary Licenses PreK-3; Teachers may opt to add grades 4-5	
Content Tests	Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test.
Science of Reading Requirements	Test required but not yet selected
Academic Specialization	Not required
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN OHIO

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

The state is urged to require all early child-hood education teacher candidates who teach elementary grades to pass the same rigorous subject-matter test as grades 4 and 5 teachers. Although Ohio is on the right track by administering a two-part licensing test, thus making it harder for teachers to pass if they fail some subject areas, the state is encouraged to further strengthen its policy and require separate passing scores for each core subject on its licensing test.

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 OHIO'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.

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

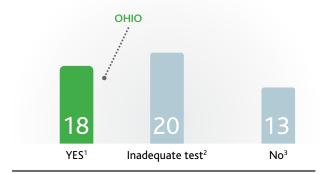
EEMENTARY CONTENT PASSING SCORE FOR ECT Elementary content test for some subjects Elementary content test Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska 1 Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia П П П Florida Georgia Hawaii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

Figure 2

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

Figure 3

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

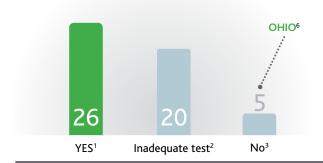


- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, 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 Are states ensuring that new elementary teachers are prepared for the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards? Alabama	Figure 4		182/	72 / 73 / NO.
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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.
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 6	CONTENT TEST WITH SUBJECT RESPONSED	/
What do states require	<u> </u>	; / _{/4}
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teachers who teach	17 7E ES FC	7 ESC /
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Alabama		4DECUATE SCIENCE OF READING TEST
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Wyoming		
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For more information about OHIO 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**

OHIO Ratings

Middle School Teacher Preparation



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



Fully meets • Nearly meets







Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet



♠ Progress increased since 2013



Lost ground since 2013



Bar raised for this goal



OHIO Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

OHIO Middle Scl	nool Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Middle School Licenses	4-9
Content Tests	Ohio Assessments for Educators Middle Grades tests
Academic Requirements	Two content area minors are required.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Partially addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN OHIO

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

Support struggling readers.

Ohio should articulate 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, Ohio 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 OHIO's middle school teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

to http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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Offers 1-8 license.
 California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms.
 With the exception of mathematics.

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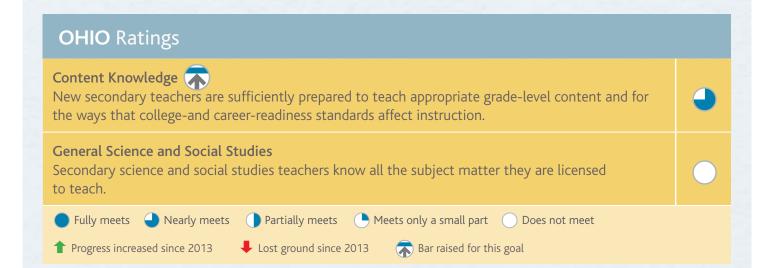
- ${\it 1. Alaska does \ not \ require \ content \ tests \ for \ initial \ licensure.}$
- 2. Candidates teaching multiple subjects only have to pass the elementary test. Single-subject credential does not require content test.
- 3. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires one single-subject test.
- 4. Illinois 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	MCORPORATMELLEY SKILLSINTO	SUPPLY SUBJECTS
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Secondary Teacher Preparation

For more information about OHIO and other states' secondary teacher prep policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard



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

OHIO Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Secondary Licenses	7-12	
Content Tests	Ohio Assessments for Educators (OAE) single-subject test required for initial licensure	
General Science License and Testing Requirements	Integrated science license offered; requires only general science test	
General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements	General social studies license offered; requires only general social studies test	
Endorsement Requirements	Content tests are required to add endorsements; integrated science and general social studies endorsements only require general content tests	
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed StruggliNg readers: Partially addressed	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN OHIO

Require secondary teachers with umbrella certifications to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.

By allowing general social studies and general science certifications—and only requiring general knowledge exams for each—Ohio is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge.

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

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

Support struggling readers.

Ohio 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.

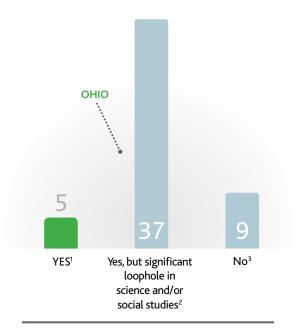
Arkansas also ensures that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. The state's competencies specify that secondary teacher candidates must have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through 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 OHIO'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		2/2/	\$ 5.
Are states ensuring that		₹ / <u>:</u>	
new secondary teachers	ź		12/2
are prepared for the	, 8	25	₹ / §
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Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

OHIO 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 		

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

OHIO Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Special Education License(s)	K-12	
Content Tests	Not required	
Science of Reading Test	No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep requirements.	
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Partially addressed	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN OHIO

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

Science of reading tests (p. 39)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.
 - While it may be unreasonable to expect multi-subject secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements as single-subject teachers, Ohio's current policy of requiring no subject-matter testing is problematic and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards.
- Require all special education teacher candidates who teach elementary grades to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
 - Ohio 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.

 Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Ohio should specifically address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated

with the state's college- and career-readi-

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

ness standards for students.

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

Examples of Best Practice

Unfortunately, NCTQ cannot award "best practice" honors to any state's policy in the area of special education. However, **New York** and **Rhode Island** are worthy of mention for taking steps in the right direction in ensuring that all special education teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach. These states require that elementary special education candidates pass the same elementary content tests, which are comprised of individual subtests, as general education elementary teachers.

Secondary special education teachers in New York must pass a multi-subject content test for special education teachers comprised of three separately scored sections. Rhode Island requires its secondary special education teachers to hold certification in another secondary area.

In addition, California ensures that all special education teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students. All special education candidates must pass a comprehensive assessment that specifically tests the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. California's test frameworks go further than most states and ensure that special education teacher candidates have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts but also to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity. Candidates also must know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Prepare special education teachers to support struggling readers.

Ohio 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.

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.
- 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.

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

Elementa	ry Subject-Matter Test	
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri 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	Missouri¹, New York⁵, Wisconsin ⁶	
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, West Virginia ³	
Required for a K-12 special education license	None	

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

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Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

For more information about

OHIO and other states' assessing professional knowledge policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Assessing Professional Knowledge





Yes

All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

OHIO Pedagogy Characteristics		
Pedagogy Test	Pedagogy test from Ohio Assessments for Educators series	
Type of Test	Multiple choice	
Teachers Included	All new teachers	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN OHIO

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

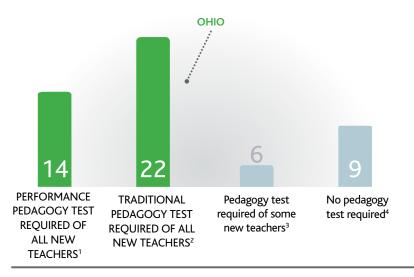
SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

For more information about OHIO'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?

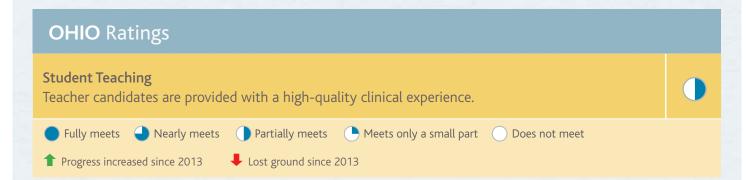


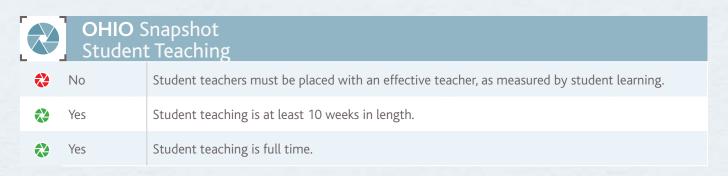
- 1. Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois⁵, Iowa⁶, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee⁶, Washington, Wisconsin
- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, 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.
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{6}}.\ensuremath{\mathsf{Teachers}}$ have the option of the edTPA or a traditional Praxis pedagogy test.
- 7. North Carolina teachers have until their second year to pass if they attempt to pass during their first year.
- 8. Not required in Utah until a teacher advances from a Level One to a Level Two license.

Student Teaching

For more information about OHIO
and other states' student teaching
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





OHIO Student Te	aching Characteristics
Duration of Student Teaching	At least 12 weeks
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	No specific requirements
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	No specific requirements

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN OHIO

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF STUDENT TEACHING FIGURES

■ Figure 16 Student teaching requirements

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

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

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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Figure 16	TEACH	STUDENT TEACHING
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Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	13	34

For more information about OHIO

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

OHIO 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



OHIO Snapshot Teacher Prep Program Accountability

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

OHIO Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics					
Use of Student Achievement Data	For traditional programs, value-added data on the achievement gains of program graduates' students disaggregated by certification area and aggregated evaluation rating data for program completers				
Other Data Collected	For traditional programs, candidate academic measures, field/clinical experiences, preservice candidate and program graduate survey data, and resident educator persistence data				
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None				
Program Report Cards	For traditional programs, publicly accessible report cards				
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains authority over teacher preparation program approval				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN OHIO

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

Ohio 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)

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

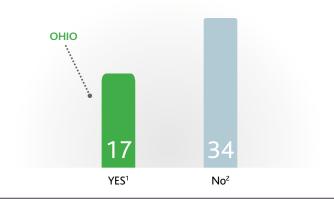
Examples of Best Practice

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

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

Figure 17

Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



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

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROCRAW.	MINIMUM STANDARDS	$\Box A_{VA IABILQV}$ $\Box A_{VA IABILQV}$
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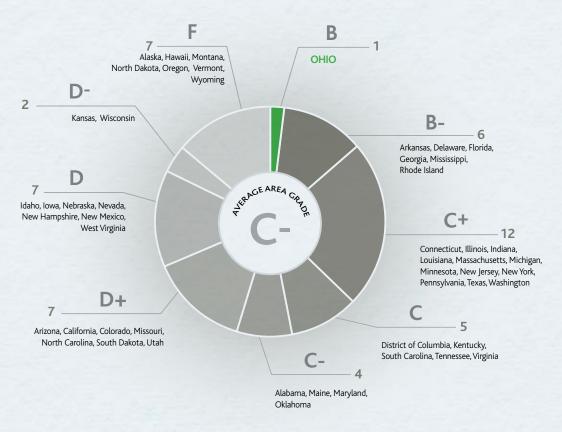
- $1. \ For \ traditional \ preparation \ programs \ only.$
- 2. Report cards only include limited data.
- 3. Report cards are at the institution rather than the program level.
- ${\it 4.\ Non-university\ based\ alternate\ route\ programs\ are\ not\ included}.$
- $5. \ For \ alternate \ route \ programs \ only.$
- 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 OHIO and other states' alternate routes to certification policies, including full harrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

OHIO 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 	

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

OHIO Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics					
Name of Route(s)	Alternative Resident Educator License				
Academic Requirements for Entry	Minimum 2.5 GPA				
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Subject-matter exam				
Coursework Requirements	12 semester hours of college coursework or equivalent professional development within four years; candidates participate in the Intensive Pedagogical Training Institute that covers student development and learning, pupil assessment procedures, curriculum development, classroom management and teaching methodology				
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	Student teaching experience, set up by the candidate, and mentor program are required				
Usage	No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area				
Eligible Providers	Diverse providers allowed				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN OHIO

- Increase academic requirements for admission.
 - Ohio should require that candidates to its alternate routes provide some evidence of good academic performance, such as a GPA of 3.0 or higher or taking the GRE.
- Establish coursework guidelines for alternate route preparation programs.

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

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION FIGURES

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Ensure program completion in less than two years.

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

 Strengthen the induction experience for new teachers.

Although Ohio requires all new teachers to work with a mentor, there are insufficient guidelines indicating that the mentoring program is structured for new teacher success. The state should consider strategies like intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school. Further, other strategies, such as having candidates arrange their own practice teaching opportunities, are of questionable value.

Examples of Best Practice

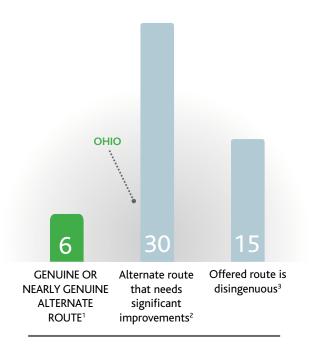
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

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

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For more information about OHIO
and other states' part-time teaching
licenses policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Part-Time Teaching Licenses





OHIO Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics						
Name of License	12-hour permit and 40-hour STEM permit					
Subject-Matter Requirements	Bachelor's, a master's or a doctoral degree or significant experience in the intended teaching field					
Other Requirements	A school or district cannot hire an individual under either permit if it displaces an existing licensed teacher					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN OHIO

■ Require applicants to pass a subjectmatter test.

Ohio should require that candidates on the 12-hour permit and the 40-hour STEM permit pass a subject-matter test to ensure expertise in a content area. Only a subject-matter test ensures that these teachers know the specific content they will need to teach.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

■ Figure 21 Part-time licenses

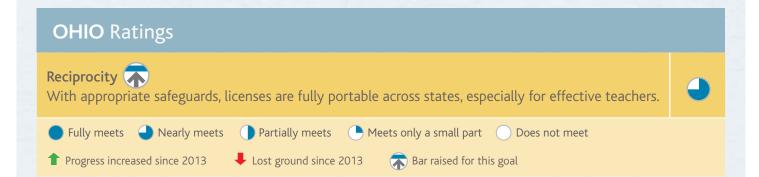
For more information about OHIO's parttime teaching licenses policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

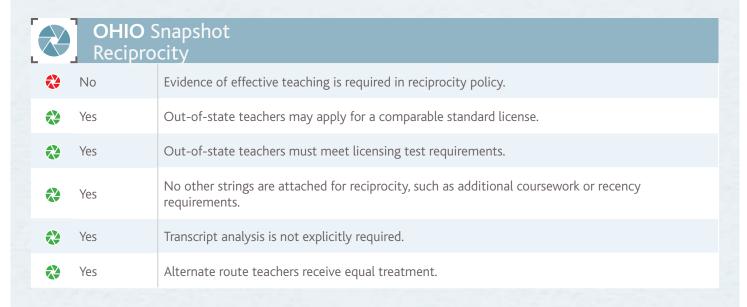
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Licensure Reciprocity

For more information about
OHIO and other states' reciprocity
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





OHIO Reciprocity Characteristics					
License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Professional				
Effectiveness Requirements	None				
Testing Requirements	Must meet Ohio's testing standards.				
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	None				
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	None				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN OHIO

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

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

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

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.

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

Figure 22		/	4 / 4
		PASSAGE OF LICE.	NO OTHER OBSTACLES
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Obstacles include transcript analysis, recency and/or coursework requirements, and additional requirements for teachers certified through alternate routes.

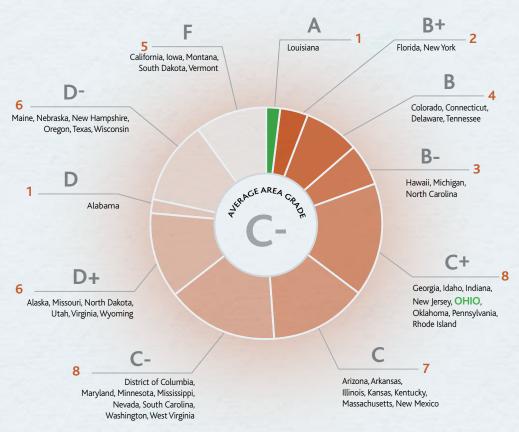
^{2.} Alaska allows up to three years to meet testing requirements.

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

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

OHIO Snapshot State Data Systems							
*	Yes	Use of data system for providing evidence of effectiveness is mandated.					
4 >	Yes	Teacher of record is adequately defined.					
*	Yes	A process is in place for teacher roster verification.					
	Yes	Data on teacher production are publicly reported.					

OHIO 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	An educator who is responsible for a significant portion of a student's instructional time within a given subject or course that is aligned to state assessments; explicitly connected to evaluation policy.		
Other Characteristics	Roster verification; Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student		
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Published a "Teacher Supply and Demand in Ohio: 2013 Report," which replicated key data points and tables that were reported in the previous 2003 and 2007 teacher supply and demand reports and added additional data points. The report contained the following sections on current and historic information on teachers, teacher vacancies, and projections of number of teachers.		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN OHIO

Publish annual data on teacher production.

Ohio is encouraged to report similar teacher production data on a regular basis to address ongoing issues regarding shortage and surplus areas. This will also allow the state to base its policy decisions on the most up-to-date information.

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)

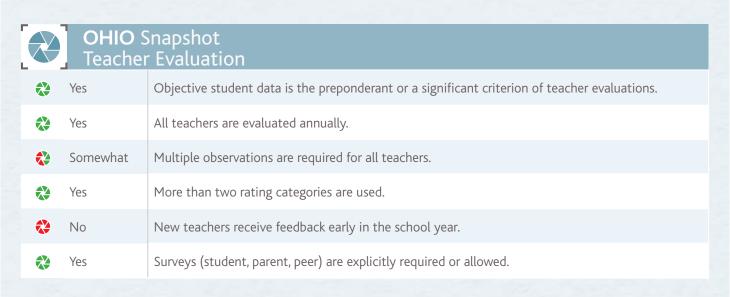
 For more information about OHIO's state data system policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 23		0 /	2 × 1
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, ,			26

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

Teacher Evaluation

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



OHIO Teacher Evaluation Characteristics				
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Significant criterion. Two options: 50 percent; or alternative framework: 35-50 percent			
Types of Required Student Data	Value-added, LEA measures, vendor assessment data			
Other Required Measures	Professional growth plan, observations and walkthroughs. Alternative: student surveys, teacher self-evaluations, peer review evaluations or student portfolios.			
Number of Rating Categories	4			
Frequency of Evaluations	Annually. Teachers with effective/highly effective ratings may be evaluated less frequently but growth measures must be met each year.			
Number of Observations	All evaluations must be comprised of at least 2 classroom observations, but the state does not articulate when they should occur. Districts may require only one observation for a teacher who receives a rating of accomplished on his or her most recent evaluation.			
System Structure	State provides presumptive evaluation model for districts; approval required to use alternate district-designed system.			
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Student surveys are explicitly allowed.			
Evaluator Requirements	Training; certification			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN OHIO

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

Ohio's evaluation system now 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.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

SUMMARY OF TEACHER EVALUATION FIGURES

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

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

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

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

In 2014-15, student achievement was 10% of the total evaluation rating; for 2015-16, it is 20%. This appears connected to test transition rather than permanent lowering of student growth percentage.

3. Explicitly defined for 2014-15 school year.

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Tenure

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





OHIO Tenure Characteristics			
Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	None. If no master's degree at time of initial certification, then must complete 30 semester hours in the licensure area. If a master's degree, then 6 semester hours.		
Length of Probationary Period	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.		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN OHIO

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

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

Ensure an adequate probationary period.

To receive tenure in Ohio, a teacher must have taught in the district at least three of the last five years. Although five years is an adequate probationary period, it is unclear whether a teacher could receive continuing contract status after having only taught for three years in the same district.

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

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

Reconsider coursework requirement.

Ohio's requirement of a master's degree or equivalent coursework is not only burdensome, but it also bears no connection to a teacher's effectiveness in the classroom.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF TENURE FIGURES

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

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

Figure 26	E A	ERION	cher red	٨ /
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- Florida only awards annual contracts; decisions are connected to effectiveness.
- 2. Kansas only awards annual contracts; decisions are not connected to effectiveness.
- 3. North Carolina generally awards only one-year contracts, except that teachers can be awarded a two- or four-year contract if they have "shown effectiveness as demonstrated by proficiency on the evaluation instrument."
- 4. No state-level policy.
- Oklahoma has created a loophole by essentially waiving student learning requirements and allowing the principal of a school to petition for career-teacher status.

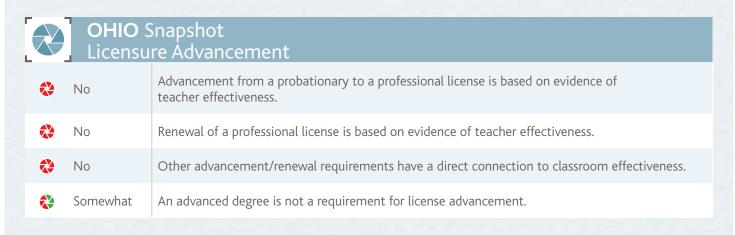
Figure 27 How long before a teacher earns tenure? 3 Years 1 Year Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas П П California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida 1 Georgia П П П П Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana П П П Iowa Kansas 3 Kentucky Louisiana Maine П Maryland Massachusetts П П П П П П Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri П Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey П New Mexico **New York** П П П П П 4 North Carolina North Dakota оню 5 Oklahoma **1**6 П П П Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas П П П П Utah Vermont Virginia Washington П 8 West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 2 1 3 31 5 6 3

- 1. Florida only awards annual contracts.
- 2. Idaho limits teacher contract terms to one year.
- 3. Kansas has eliminated due process rights associated with tenure.
- 4. North Carolina teachers can be awarded a two- or four-year contract if they have "shown effectiveness as demonstrated by proficiency on the evaluation instrument." However, no student growth measures required.
- 5. In Ohio, teachers must hold an educator license for at least 7 years, and have taught in the district at least 3 of the last 5 years.
- Oklahoma teachers may also earn career status with an average rating of at least effective for a four-year period and a rating of at least "effective" for the last two years.
- 7. In Virginia, local school boards may extend up to five years.
- 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
OHIO and other states' licensure
advancement policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





OHIO Licensure Advancement Characteristics			
Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	None		
Other Requirements for Advancement	Professional: Complete preparation program and teacher residency program. Senior educator/Lead professional: Earn a master's degree.		
Initial Certification Period	4 years (resident educator license)		
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	None		
Other Requirements for Renewal	Must design an Individual Professional Development Plan, which includes 6 semester hours of coursework related to classroom teaching and/or the area of licensure, or 18 continuing education units, or a combination of both.		
Renewal Period	5 years		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN OHIO

- Require evidence of effectiveness as a part of teacher licensing policy.
 - Ohio should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license.
- Discontinue license renewal requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

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

SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

■ End requirement tying teacher advancement to master's degrees.

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

- 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.
- ${\bf 4.\,An\ optional\ license\ requires\ evidence\ of\ effectiveness.}$
- 5. Teachers have the option of using evaluation ratings as a factor in license advancement or renewal.

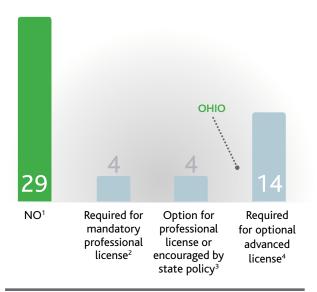
Figure 28	OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE	OUIRED POUIRED	ي ئار ي	Classoom effectivenes but Performance not considered
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Examples of Best Practice

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

Figure 29

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



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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

OHIO Ratings

Equitable Distribution

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



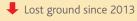




Fully meets • Nearly meets • Partially meets • Meets only a small part • Does not meet



♠ Progress increased since 2013





OHIO Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

OHIO Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Publicly reports teacher effectiveness data in the aggregate at the school, district and state levels.
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Report percentage of highly qualified teachers and the average years of teacher experience for each school. A teacher attendance rate is provided at the district level only.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN OHIO

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 in Ohio.

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

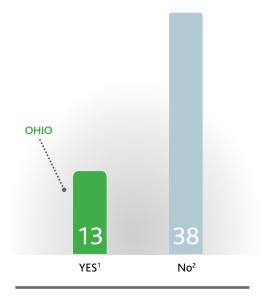
Other equitable distribution of teachers figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

For more information about OHIO'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?



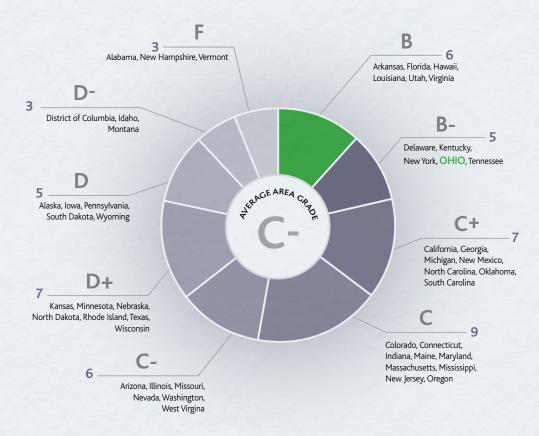
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland,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

OHIO 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
- Lost ground since 2013



OHIO 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.
*	No	Induction programs include a variety of effective strategies.

OHIO New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	Resident Educator Program
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Mentors and new teachers are required to meet one hour per week
Selection Criteria for Mentors	5 years of work experience; mentors and new teachers are matched according to "relevant experiences and local contexts, current assignments and proximity of location."
Other Mentor Requirements	Training
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	Not specified

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN OHIO

Ensure high quality mentors.

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

Set more specific parameters.

To ensure that all teachers receive high-quality mentoring, Ohio should set a timeline in which mentors are assigned to all new teachers throughout the state, soon after the commencing of teaching, to offer support during those first critical weeks of school.

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

SUMMARY OF NEW TEACHER INDUCTION FIGURES

Figure 31 Quality of induction policies

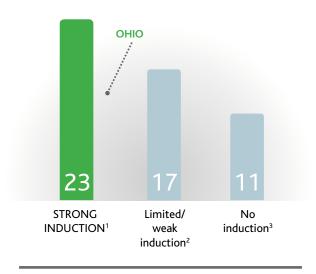
Other new teacher induction figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Elements of induction (p. 104)

: For more information about OHIO'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

OHIO and other states' professional development policies, including full harrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Professional Development

OHIO Ratings

Professional Development

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



Fully meets • Nearly meets







♠ Progress increased since 2013





OHIO Snapshot Professional Development

_	Trotessional Development					
<	Somewhat	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.				

OHIO Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	Evaluations must provide for "professional development to accelerate and continue teacher growth and provide support to poorly performing teachers."
Evaluation Feedback	Written report is provided.
Improvement Plan	Teachers with average or higher growth are placed on professional growth plans; those with less than average growth are placed on improvement plans.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN OHIO

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

Although Ohio requires teachers to receive copies of their evaluations, this only ensures that teachers will receive their ratings, not necessarily feedback on their performance. Ohio should specify that teachers should receive specific feedback on identified strengths and areas that need improvement.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FIGURES

Figure 32 Connecting teacher evaluation to continuous improvement

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

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

For more information about OHIO's

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

Figure 32)RMS	178 / 441
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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 OHIO and other states' compensation policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard



OHIO Snapshot Compensation					
*	No	Districts have flexibility to determine pay structure and scales.			
₹	Yes	Effective teachers can receive performance pay.			
	No	Districts are discouraged from tying compensation to advanced degrees.			
₹	Yes	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching shortage subjects.			
<	Yes	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.			

OHIO Compensation Characteristics				
Authority for Salary Schedule	State provides a minimum salary schedule			
Performance Pay Initiatives	"Guiding Principles for Alternative Compensation System Exploration, Design and Implementation," offers guidance to local districts to explore an alternative compensation system. For municipal school districts (Cleveland Public Schools), each year the board of education must adopt a differentiated salary schedule for teachers based on performance.			
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	The minimum salary schedule is based on teachers' years of experience and earned advanced degrees.			
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	Eligible for differential pay to teach special education, science and math			
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	Eligible for differential pay			
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN OHIO

- Give districts flexibility to determine their own pay structure and scales.
 - While Ohio may find it appropriate to articulate the starting salary that a teacher should be paid, it should not require districts to adhere to a state-dictated salary schedule.
- Discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees and/or experience.

While still leaving districts the flexibility to establish their own pay scales, Ohio 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.

SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FIGURES

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Ohio 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

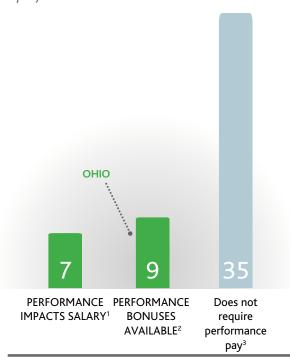
Florida allows local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. Local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment 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 OHIO'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".
- 5. Texas has a minimum salary schedule based on years of experience. Compensation for advanced degrees is left to district discretion.

Figure 34	Š	<i>y</i>	' × /	Requires compensation 5
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from basing teacher pay on	18. C		δ. / φ. /	Sense 1
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advanced degrees:	308	SED DEGRE SIBITS ADDIT	ئ \ چ ي و نو	
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Figure 35		HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	
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South Carolina					
South Dakota					3
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Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					

^{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.

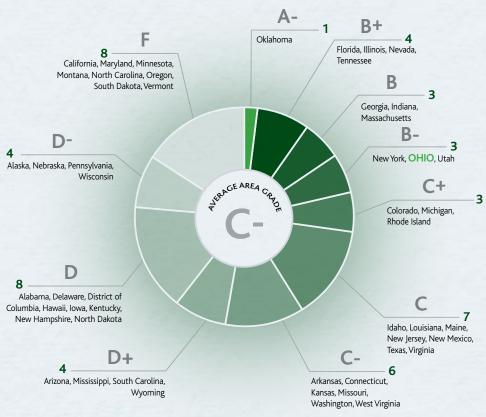
^{3.} South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in highneed schools.

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 OHIO and other states' extended emergency license policies, including full harrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





OHIO Extended Emergency License Characteristics				
Emergency License	Supplemental License			
Minimum Requirements	Supplemental license must be requested by the employing superintendent and is only issued to those who hold a currently valid Ohio standard certificate "to teach in a supplemental area while they are in the process of obtaining standard licensure for that area."			
Duration	1 year			
Renewal Requirements	Renewable twice, but successful completion of the Praxis II content knowledge test for the particular licensure area is required for the first renewal			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN OHIO

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

While Ohio's policy offering its supplemental license for one year only before requiring successful completion of the Praxis II does minimize the risks of having teachers in classrooms who lack sufficient or appropriate subject-matter knowledge, the state could take its policy a step further and require all teachers to meet subject-matter license requirements prior to entering the classroom.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSES FIGURES

Figure 36 Time to pass licensure tests

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

Emergency licenses (p. 127)

For more information about OHIO's 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?	Ž	' / _'	87.8	
ireensing tests.	FFE	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \frac{1}{2}	, 20 20 20 20
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Alaska				
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Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
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Hawaii				
Idaho	2			
Illinois				
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
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Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
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New Jersey				
New Mexico				
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Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
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- 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 **OHIO** and other states' dismissal policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Dismissal for Poor Performance

OHIO 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

- ♠ Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013



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

OHIO Dismissal Characteristics

After a teacher has received two ratings of ineffective over a three-year period, the teacher must take content examination tests and participate in professional development targeted Dismissal for Ineffectiveness to the deficiencies identified in his or her evaluation. An ineffective rating "after completion of the professional development, or the failure of the teacher to complete the professional development, shall be grounds for termination of the teacher." Due Process Rights of Teachers Same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which are vaguely "good and just cause." Multiple opportunities to appeal: After written notice, the teacher may, within 10 days, request a hearing, which must occur within 30 days. The teacher may then, within 30 **Length of Appeals Process** days, file an additional appeal with the court of common pleas. This decision may again be appealed to the appellate court.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN OHIO

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

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

Figure 37	FS THOUGH EVALUATE AND	. /
Do states articulate that	Į,	8 <u>5</u>
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Wyoning	_	
	28	23

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

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

Reductions in Force

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

OHIO 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



OHIO Snapshot Reductions in Force



Yes

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



Yes

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

OHIO Reductions in Force Characteristics

Use of Teacher Performance	First probationary teachers are laid off according to their performance, then tenured teachers are laid off according to their performance
Use of Seniority	May be considered when teachers have comparable evaluations
Other Factors	Tenure status; nontenured teachers are laid off first

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN OHIO

 Clarify performance requirement in determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.

While Ohio uses teacher performance as a factor in layoff decisions, the state could make it clearer that this is the case. In addition, the state might want to reconsider its emphasis on tenure due to its exceptionally long probationary period—up to seven years. Putting a greater emphasis on tenure status rather than teacher performance might undermine Ohio's efforts to prohibit a "last hired, first fired" layoff policy.

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)

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

Figure 38	5	SEWORITY CANNOT BY
Do states prevent districts	EMC.	/ 8/
from basing layoffs solely	4NG EREL	7 2 2
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Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	19	22





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

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