

# 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.

# Pennsylvania at a Glance



# Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







# 2015 Pennsylvania Area Goal 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	0
Assessing Professional Knowledge	•
Student Teaching	•
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	•
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	C+
Alternate Route Eligibility	•
Alternate Route Preparation	•
Alternate Route Usage and Providers	
Part-Time Teaching Licenses	•
Licensure Reciprocity	

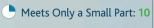
AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	C+
State Data Systems	•
Evaluation of Effectiveness	
Frequency of Evaluations	•
Tenure	
Licensure Advancement	
Equitable Distribution	
AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	D
Induction	
Professional Development	•
Pay Scales and Performance Pay	
Differential Pay	•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

# **Goal Summary**









Does Not Meet: 5

# **Progress on Goals Since 2013**



Progress Increased: 0



Progress Decreased: 1

# Teacher Policy Priorities for Pennsylvania

# AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

# Elementary Teacher Preparation

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

# 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

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

## Assessing Professional Knowledge

Require that all new teachers pass a pedagogy test.

# Student Teaching

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

# Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

■ Hold teacher preparation programs accountable by collecting data that connect student achievement gains to programs, as well as other meaningful data that reflect program performance, and by establishing the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.

# AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

## Alternate Routes to Certification

Establish guidelines for alternate route programs that require preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers. 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**

## State Data Systems

■ Publish data on teacher production.

### Tenure

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

### Licensure Advancement

Establish requirements for licensure renewal and base it on evidence of effectiveness.

# **AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers**

### New Teacher Induction

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

# Professional Development

■ Link professional development activities to findings in individual teacher evaluations. Make sure teachers receive actionable feedback about their performance.

# Compensation

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

# AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

# **Extending Emergency Licenses**

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

# Dismissal for Poor Performance

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

### Reductions in Force

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

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

# How to Read the Yearbook

# **GOAL SCORE**

The extent to which each goal has been met:



**Best Practice** 



**Fully Meets** 



**Nearly Meets** 



**Partially Meets** 



Meets Only a Small Part



**Does Not Meet** 

### **PROGRESS INDICATOR**

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



Goal progress has increased since 2013



Goal progress has decreased since 2013

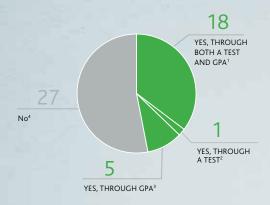
# BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



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

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

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



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

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



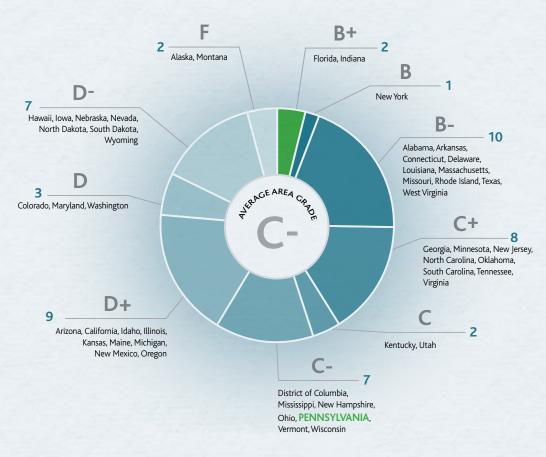
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

# **Area 1 Summary**



# How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



# Topics Included In This Area

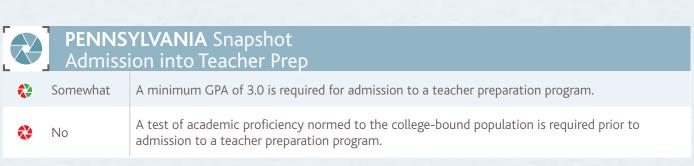
- Admission into Teacher Preparation
- Elementary Teacher Preparation
- Middle School Teacher Preparation
- Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

# Admission into Teacher Prep

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





PENNSYLVANIA A	Admission into Teacher Prep Characteristics
Test Requirement	Pre-Service Academic Performance Assessment (PAPA) or the Praxis I Core Academic Skills for Educators required for admission
GPA Requirement	GPA of 3.0 required for admission and programs may admit applicants with a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

- Require preparation programs to use a common test normed to the general college-bound population.
  - This would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class, as well as facilitate program comparison.
- Consider requiring candidates to pass subject-matter tests as a condition of admission into teacher programs.
  - In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Pennsylvania 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

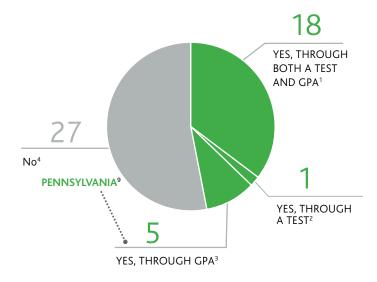
Other admission figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

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

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

Figure 1

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>5</sup>, Arkansas<sup>5</sup>, Delaware<sup>6</sup>, District of Columbia<sup>5</sup>, Indiana<sup>5</sup>, Louisiana<sup>5</sup>, Michigan<sup>5</sup>, New Jersey<sup>7</sup>, New York<sup>3</sup>, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Oklahoma<sup>5</sup>, Oregon<sup>5</sup>, Rhode Island, South Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Tennessee<sup>5</sup>, Utah<sup>6</sup>, Virginia<sup>5</sup>, West Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Texas
- 3. Strong Practice: Georgia, Hawaii<sup>8</sup>, Mississippi, Montana, Pennsylvania<sup>9</sup>
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- Requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population and cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 are based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{6}}.$  Candidates can qualify for admission through the GPA or test requirement.
- 7. New Jersey requires a cohort minimum GPA of 3.0. The requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- 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
PENNSYLVANIA and other states'
elementary teacher preparation
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

# **Elementary Teacher Preparation**

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

	PENI Elem	NSYLVANIA Snapshot entary Teacher Preparation
4	Somewhat	Content test required for elementary teachers in each of the four core subjects.
<b>4</b>	<b>N</b> o	An adequate science of reading test is required.
€	Somewhat	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for elementary teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.
<b>4</b>	<b>N</b> o	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.

PENNSYLVANIA	Elementary Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Elementary Licenses	PreK-4
Content Tests	Pennsylvania's Educator Certification PreK-4 (PECT)
Science of Reading Requirements	No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep standards.
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 PENNSYLVANIA

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

Although Pennsylvania 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.

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

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

### SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

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

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Pennsylvania 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, Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania 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.

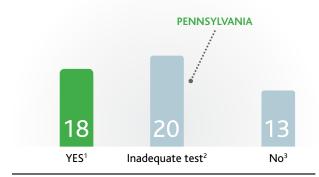
EEMENTARY CONTENT PASSING SCORE FOR EACH Elementary content test for some subjects Elementary content test Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska 1 Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia П П П Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho П П Illinois Indiana Iowa П Kansas Kentucky П Louisiana Maine Maryland П П \_\_\_\_Z Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota П Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire П New Jersey П П New Mexico New York П П North Carolina North Dakota П 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 22 9 5 15

### Figure 2

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

Figure 3

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

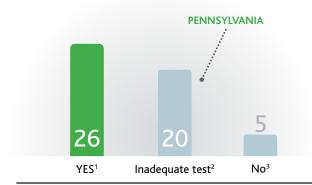


- Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>4</sup>, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee<sup>6</sup>, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District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

Figure 4		INCORPORATIONAL TEXT SKILLS INTO	SUPPORTING STRUGGING
Are states ensuring that new		<b>ĕ</b> / .	14 / S
elementary teachers are prepai	red	Z / Z	25/25
for the instructional shifts	.0	7 2	
associated with college- and	, A	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	1. \S
career-readiness standards?	0,		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
career readiness standards.	S /	< 3°	\ 2 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
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Rhode Island			
South Carolina South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Figure 5

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



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

### Figure 6

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

For more information about **PENNSYLVANIA** 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**

# **PENNSYLVANIA** 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



# **PENNSYLVANIA** 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.
<b>*</b>	Yes	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards

# PENNSYLVANIA Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Middle School Licenses	4-8
Content Tests	Praxis II Middle School single-subject tests
Academic Requirements	Requires a content area major or two minors.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Fully addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

■ Ensure meaningful content tests.

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

Ensure that middle school teachers

are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although Pennsylvania'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.

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

Figure 7	K-8 LICENSE N.C	K-8 license of free for	suo <sub>o</sub>
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elementary preparation?	Ψ	, cens	/ ,&
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Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
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North Carolina			
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Ohio			
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PENNSYLVANIA Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Carolina South Dakota			
Tennessee			
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			1
Wyoming			
	32	6	13
	32	U	13

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

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

Figure 8			on Rubje	ïes.
Do middle school teachers		No test does not ro.	No, K-8 license E.	No, tec.
have to pass an appropriate		8,00	)]]e	[\$\frac{1}{2}\]
content test in every core		7 9 3		į / ;
subject they are licensed		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	4 7
to teach?	YES /	28	/ 25	/ ≥,
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Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	26	2	14	9

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

Figure 9 Are states ensuring that new	LSE OF NEORMS	MCORPORATMELTER SKILLSINTO	SUPPLY SUBJECTS
middle school teachers are	8		S /
prepared for the instructional	Ď	1 8 6	§ / ,
shifts associated with college-	0,4	\ \display{\dinty\dinta\dinta\display{\display{\dinta\dinta\dinta\dinta\dinta\dinta\dinta\dinta\dinta\dinta\display{\dinta\din	/ a
and career-readiness standards	? \$ /	<b>₹</b>	/ 35
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# Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

# PENNSYLVANIA Ratings Content Knowledge New secondary teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content and for the ways that college-and career-readiness standards affect instruction. General Science and Social Studies Secondary science and social studies teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach. Fully meets Nearly meets Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013 Bar raised for this goal

	PENNS Second	SYLVANIA Snapshot lary Teacher Preparation
4	Yes	Secondary teachers must pass a content test to teach any single core subject.
<b>₹</b>	<b>&gt;</b> No	Only single-subject science certifications are offered or general science license has appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject.
4	<b>&gt;</b> 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.

PENNSYLVANIA S	Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Secondary Licenses	7-12
Content Tests	Praxis II single-subject content test required for initial licensure
General Science License and Testing Requirements	General 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; general 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 PENNSYLVANIA

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—Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania'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, Pennsylvania should also more specifically include literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects, and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

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

# **Examples of Best Practice**

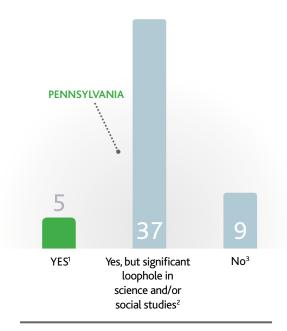
Missouri requires that secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects. Of particular note, Missouri ensures that its secondary science teachers know the content they teach by taking a dual approach to general secondary science certification. The state offers general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

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

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

Figure 10

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Tennessee<sup>4</sup>
- 2. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska<sup>6</sup>, Arizona<sup>7</sup>, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Washington, Wyoming
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Teachers may also have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 6. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
- 7. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.

Figure 11		$\frac{2}{2}$	\$ 5.
Are states ensuring that		₹ / ±	
new secondary teachers		$\sum_{i \in I} X_i = \sum_{i \in I} X_i$	75/5
are prepared for the	. 8	4 / 4	₹ / ≥
instructional shifts associated	d 🚆		188
with college-and career-	6	1 0 15	P CEL
readiness standards?	Š	INCORPOBATING:	R. S.
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Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

# Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

PENNSYLVANIA 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
Progress increased since 2013
Lost ground since 2013

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

PENNSYLVANIA Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics			
Special Education License(s)	PreK-4; 4-8; 7-12		
Content Tests	PreK-4: Pennsylvania Educator Certification (PECT) PreK-4 test, which is comprised of two content modules 4-8: Praxis II Pennsylvania Grades 4-8 Subject Concentration: English Language Arts test 7-12: Praxis II single-subject content test 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.		
Science of Reading Test	No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep standards.		
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed (4-8) (7-12); Not addressed (PreK-4) Struggling readers: Fully addressed (4-8); Partially addressed (PreK-4) (7-12)		

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

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

Pennsylvania 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 career-readiness standards

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

Science of reading tests (p. 39)

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Pennsylvania is on the right track in requiring dual certification in a secondary content area, which would ensure content knowledge in at least one subject area. However the state allows teachers who opt for dual certification as a reading specialist to not pass any content tests. While it may be unreasonable to expect multi-subject secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements as single-subject teachers, Pennsylvania's current policy will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards.

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

Pennsylvania 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.

Pennsylvania is encouraged to make certain that its PK-4 test framework captures the major instructional shifts of college-and career-readiness standards, thereby ensuring that all special education teacher candidates have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction. Further, although Pennsylvania's required 4-8 and secondary English language arts content test address informational texts, the state should strengthen its policy and ensure that these teachers are able to challenge all special education students with texts of increasing complexity.

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

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

 Prepare special education teachers to support struggling readers.

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

### Figure 12

- 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.

Figure 12	DOESNOTOFFER	Offes K. 12 and	ation(s)
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Do states distinguish	0,0	Z / L	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
between elementary	0 k	2 K / 3	onl
and secondary special education teachers?	0FS		Tific
education teachers?	04	/ 0 & /	/ O &
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Alaska			
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Washington			
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,			
	14	16	21

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

Elementary Subject-Matter Test				
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri <sup>1</sup> , New Jersey, New York, PENNSYLVANIA <sup>2</sup> , Rhode Island, West Virginia <sup>3</sup> , Wisconsin			
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, North Carolina⁴			
Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s)				
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	Missouri¹, New York⁵, Wisconsin <sup>6</sup>			
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, PENNSYLVANIA <sup>2</sup> , Rhode Island, West Virginia <sup>3</sup>			
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.

Are states ensuring that new special education teachers are prepared for	~	INCORPORATING !	SUPPORTING STR.
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ind career-readiness standards?	onege- 4	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
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For more information about
PENNSYLVANIA and other states'
assessing professional knowledge
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

# Assessing Professional Knowledge





Somewhat

All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

PENNSYLVANIA Pedagogy Characteristics		
Pedagogy Test	Praxis Core Assessment for grades 4-8, pedagogy subtest	
Type of Test	Multiple choice	
Teachers Included	All new grade 4-8 teachers	

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Require that all new teachers pass a pedagogy test.

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

# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

# SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

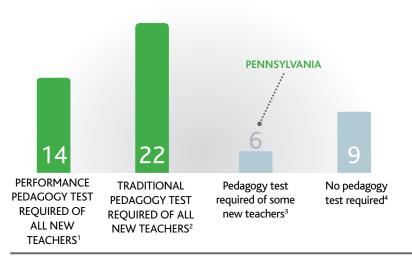
Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

For more information about

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

# Student Teaching

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

# PENNSYLVANIA Ratings Student Teaching Teacher candidates are provided with a high-quality clinical experience. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013



PENNSYLVANIA Student Teaching 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	Must have the appropriate professional educator certification, at least 3 years of satisfactory certificated teaching experience and at least 1 year of certificated teaching experience in the school entity where the student teacher is placed			

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

- 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 Pennsylvania should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student
- Use evidence from the state's teacher evaluation system to select cooperating teachers.

achievement.

Since Pennsylvania 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
PENNSYLVANIA's student teaching policies,
including detailed recommendations, full
narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 16	TEACHER	STUDENT TEACHING
Do states ensure a	A SED	8 4 4
high-quality student	\$ 6 E	
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For more information about PENNSYLVANIA 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

#### **PENNSYLVANIA** 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



## **PENNSYLVANIA** Snapshot Teacher Prep Program Accountability

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

PENNSYLVANIA Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics						
Use of Student Achievement Data	None					
Other Data Collected	Traditional program performance is based in part on program use of information from their own systemic evaluation					
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None					
Program Report Cards	None					
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains authority over teacher preparation program approval					

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

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

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

■ Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

While Pennsylvania does collect candidate assessment and systemic program evaluation data, the state's accountability system should include other objective measures in addition to student growth that show how well programs are preparing teachers for the classroom. Data could include candidate's evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching and average raw scores on licensing tests including academic proficiency, subject matter and professional knowledge tests.

## SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

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

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

National accreditation (p. 49)

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

  Pennsylvania should establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data, which programs should be held accountable for meeting.
- state's website.

  Pennsylvania should produce an annual report card on individual teacher preparation programs, which should be published on the state's website at the program level and presented in a manner that clearly conveys whether programs have met per-

formance standards.

Publish an annual report card on the

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

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

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

Figure 17

Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



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

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

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROGRAM.	FOR PERFORMANIANOS	DATA PUBLICIY
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 $<sup>1. \</sup> For \ traditional \ preparation \ programs \ only.$ 

<sup>2.</sup> Report cards only include limited data.

<sup>3.</sup> Report cards are at the institution rather than the program level.

 $<sup>{\</sup>it 4.\ Non-university\ based\ alternate\ route\ programs\ are\ not\ included}.$ 

 $<sup>5. \</sup> For \ alternate \ route \ programs \ only.$ 

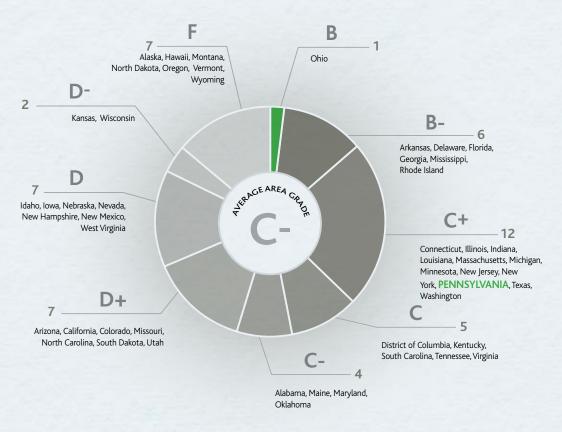
<sup>6.</sup> University-based programs only; state does not distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional programs in public reporting.

## **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

PENNSYLVANIA and other states'
alternate routes to certification
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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

	PENNS Alterna	YLVANIA Snapshot te Routes to Certification
<b>♦</b>	Somewhat	A rigorous academic standard is required for program entry.
*	Yes	A subject-matter test is required for admission.
	Somewhat	Subject-matter test can be used in lieu of a major to demonstrate content knowledge.
	No	A practice teaching opportunity is required prior to becoming teacher of record.
*	No	Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers.
*	No	Coursework requirements are streamlined.
*	No	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.

PENNSYLVANIA Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics						
Name of Route(s)	Pennsylvania Teacher Intern Certification and American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence (ABCTE)					
Academic Requirements for Entry	Pennsylvania Teacher Intern Certification: minimum 3.0 GPA, although those who have a basic skills test can be accepted with a 2.8 GPA; ABCTE: no specific requirements					
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Both routes require subject-matter exams; Teacher Intern Certification: also requires major in the subject area					
Coursework Requirements	Pennsylvania Teacher Intern Certification: nine credits per year to maintain certification and coursework in accelerated pedagogical training; ABCTE: two continuing education seminars/workshops and two graduate-level education pedagogy courses					
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	Pennsylvania Teacher Intern Certification: minimum of one classroom observation each month; ABCTE: required mentor support					
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 PENNSYLVANIA

- Require all candidates to demonstrate strong academic ability.
  - Pennsylvania should require that all candidates are held to the same standard, such as the GRE or a GPA of 3.0 or higher.
- Offer flexibility in fulfilling coursework requirements.

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

### 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
PENNSYLVANIA's alternate routes to
certification policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis and
state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

 Establish coursework guidelines for alternate route preparation programs.

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

Ensure program completion in less than two years.

While ABCTE candidates qualify for standard certification in two years, the state should consider shortening the length of time it takes for Teacher Intern Certification candidates to earn standard certification to no later than the end of the second year of teaching.

Strengthen the induction experience for new teachers.

Although Pennsylvania 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 practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom or intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school.

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

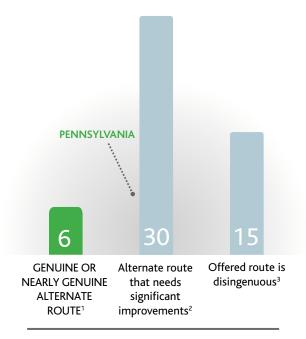
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

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. Alaska<sup>4</sup>, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Alaska no longer offers an alternate route to certification.

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PENNSYLVANIA and other states'
part-time teaching licenses policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

## Part-Time Teaching Licenses

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



PENNSYLVANIA Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics

Name of License	Resource Specialist Permit
Subject-Matter Requirements	Individual must be "competent;" no academic requirements specified
Other Requirements	Individuals must provide supplemental instruction under the direct supervision of a certified teacher as a part-time service not to exceed 400 clock hours during a school year

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

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

Pennsylvania should expand on the Resource Specialist Permit Class and offer a license that permits all individuals with deep subject-area knowledge to teach a limited number of courses without fulfilling a complete set of certification requirements. The state should verify content knowledge through a rigorous test and conduct background checks as appropriate, while waiving all other licensure requirements.

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

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

#### SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

■ Figure 21 Part-time licenses

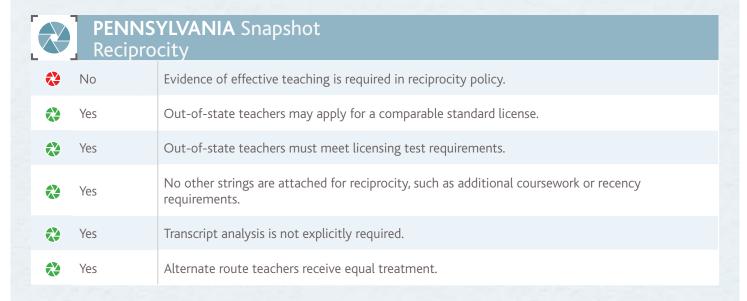
For more information about
PENNSYLVANIA's part-time teaching licenses
policies, including detailed recommendations,
full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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## Licensure Reciprocity

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





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

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN

PENNSYLVANIA

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

To facilitate the movement of effective teachers between states, Pennsylvania 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
PENNSYLVANIA'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.

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

What do states require of teachers transferring from other states?  Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illinois Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oregon PENNSYIVANIA Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Ohio Oregon PENNSYIVANIA Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Ohio Oregon PENNSYIVANIA Rhode Island Oregon PENNSYIVANIA Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Ohio Oregon PENNSYIVANIA Rhode Island Oregon PENNSYIVANIA Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Ohio Oregon PENNSYIVANIA Rhode Island Oregon PENNSYIVANIA	Figure 22		/	SURE TES
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Obstacles include transcript analysis, recency and/or coursework requirements, and additional requirements for teachers certified through alternate routes.

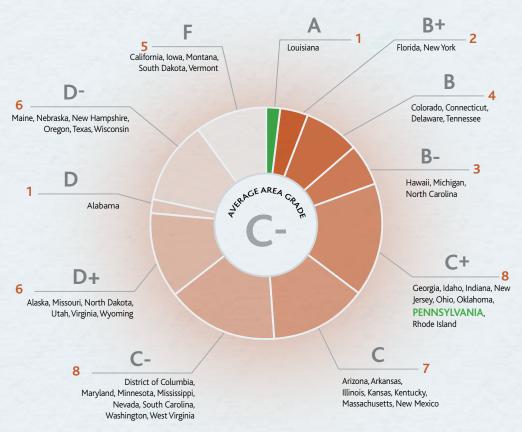
<sup>2.</sup> Alaska allows up to three years to meet testing requirements.

## **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
PENNSYLVANIA and other states'
data systems policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

# PENNSYLVANIA Ratings State Data Systems The state's data system contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Bar raised for this goal

	PENNSYLVANIA Snapshot State Data Systems							
	Yes	Use of data system for providing evidence of effectiveness is mandated.						
<b>\$</b>	Yes	Teacher of record is adequately defined.						
<b>(2)</b>	Yes	A process is in place for teacher roster verification.						
<b>*</b>	No	Data on teacher production are publicly reported.						

PENNSYLVANIA 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	A professional or temporary professional educator assigned by a school entity as the primary instructor for a group of students; explicitly linked to evaluation policy.				
Other Characteristics	Roster verification; Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student				
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Not reported				

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

■ Publish data on teacher production.

Pennsylvania should look to Maryland's

"Teacher Staffing Report" as a model
whose primary purpose is to determine
teacher shortage areas, while also identifying areas of surplus.

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

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

#### **SUMMARY OF STATE DATA SYSTEMS FIGURES**

Figure 23 Using data system elements to assess teacher effectiveness

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

Teacher production data (p. 77)

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

Figure 23		0 /	287
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<sup>1.</sup> Lacks capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time.

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

## **Teacher Evaluation**

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

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

PENNSYLVANIA <sup>-</sup>	Teacher Evaluation Characteristics
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Preponderant criterion. Must count for 50 percent
Types of Required Student Data	Building-level data (15 percent), must at least include student performance on assessments, value-added assessment system data, grad rates, promotion rates; teacher-specific data (15 percent), including student achievement attributable to a specific teacher as measured by student performance on assessments, value-added assessment system data, progress in meeting student goals; and elective data (20 percent), including measures of student achievement that are locally developed.
Other Required Measures	Observations
Number of Rating Categories	4
Frequency of Evaluations	Nonprobationary teachers must be evaluated once a year. New teachers must be formally evaluated twice a year.
Number of Observations	Required as a part of evaluations.
System Structure	State provides presumptive evaluation model for districts; approval required to use alternate district-designed system.
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Student surveys and parent feedback are explicitly allowed.
Evaluator Requirements	Training

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Base evaluations on multiple observations.

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

For more information about
PENNSYLVANIA'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.

Pennsylvania 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)

Figure 24	DEN	Requires that student seminant services to the seminant services to the seminant services to the services to t	Requires that student	Acquires some of the some of t	Sudem achievement
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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.

<sup>3.</sup> Explicitly defined for 2014-15 school year.

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West Virginia		
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Wyoming	27	45
	27	45

### **Tenure**

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

#### **PENNSYLVANIA** Ratings **Tenure** Tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness. Fully meets O Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Lost ground since 2013



PENNSYLVANIA Tenure Characteristics			
Consideration of Teacher Evidence of effectiveness not considered.			
Length of Probationary Period	3 years		

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

- End the automatic awarding of tenure.

  The decision to grant tenure should be a deliberate one, based on consideration of a teacher's commitment and actual evidence of classroom effectiveness.
- Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.

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

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

Pennsylvania 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

How long before a teacher earns tenure?							
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- 1. Florida only awards annual contracts.
- 2. Idaho limits teacher contract terms to one year.
- 3. Kansas has eliminated due process rights associated with tenure.
- 4. North Carolina teachers can be awarded a two- or four-year contract if they have "shown effectiveness as demonstrated by proficiency on the evaluation instrument." However, no student growth measures required.
- 5. In Ohio, teachers must hold an educator license for at least 7 years, and have taught in the district at least 3 of the last 5 years.
- Oklahoma teachers may also earn career status with an average rating of at least effective for a four-year period and a rating of at least "effective" for the last two years.
- 7. In Virginia, local school boards may extend up to five years.
- 8. In Washington, at a district's discretion, a teacher may be granted tenure after the second year if he/she receives one of the top two evaluation ratings.

## Licensure Advancement

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

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

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

PENNSYLVANIA Licensure Advancement Characteristics					
Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	Must earn 3 years of satisfactory ratings on evaluations.				
Other Requirements for Advancement	Must complete induction program and 24 credit hours of collegiate study.				
Initial Certification Period	3 years				
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	None				
Other Requirements for Renewal	None				
Renewal Period	None				

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

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

Although Pennsylvania uses evidence of effectiveness from teacher evaluations as a factor in determining whether teachers advance to the next licensure level, the state should ensure that certification requirements are fully aligned with new evaluation requirements. Further, Pennsylvania's current policy is compromised by the issuance of lifetime Level II licenses, with no requirements for renewal.

 Discontinue license requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

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

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

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

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

Figure 28		45 /	ه / ره	\$ \$ \$ /
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Georgia does not require evidence of effectiveness for each year of renewal period.

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

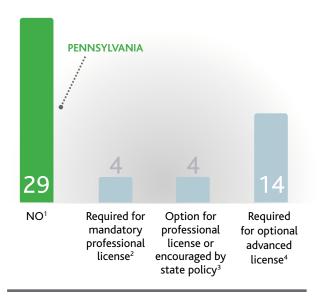
<sup>3.</sup> Uses objective evidence for advancement, not renewal.

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

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

Figure 29

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



- Strong Practice: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 2. Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, New York
- ${\it 3.\,Massachusetts,\,Michigan,\,Missouri,\,Oregon}$
- 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 **PENNSYLVANIA** and other states' equitable distribution of teachers policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

#### **PENNSYLVANIA** 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







♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



## **PENNSYLVANIA** 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.
*	Yes	School-level data on percentage of teachers with emergency credentials are reported.

#### **PENNSYLVANIA** Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data

Requires districts to publicly report aggregate school-level data about teacher performance based on the evaluation system. Data show the percentage of teachers rated satisfactory and unsatisfactory.

Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution

Reports percentage of highly qualified teachers for each school, and each school is identified as either high or low poverty or neither. Also reports percentage of teachers with emergency certification in high- and low-poverty schools, as well as the average years of experience at the school level. Reports a score denoting the average level of education for each position, but this is aggregated to the state level.

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

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

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

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

## SUMMARY OF EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS FIGURES

Figure 30 Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

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

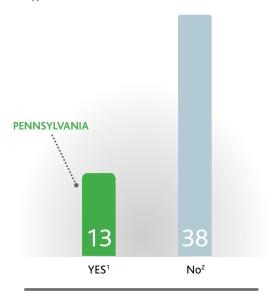
Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

For more information about

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

Figure 30

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



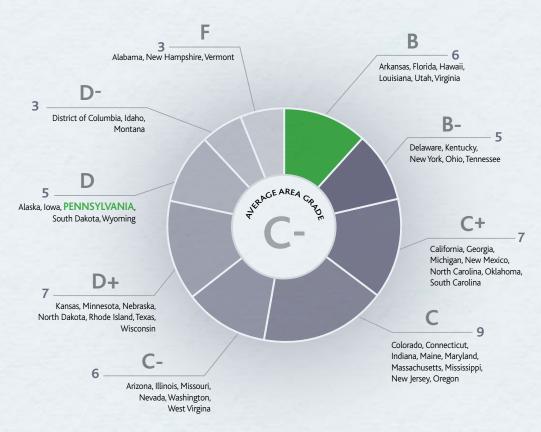
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland,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

# **Area 4 Summary**



# How States are Faring in Retaining Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



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

New Teacher Induction

Compensation

· Professional Development

## New Teacher Induction

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

## **PENNSYLVANIA** 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





# PENNSYLVANIA Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

## **PENNSYLVANIA** New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	All new teachers receive mentoring.
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Determined at the local level
Selection Criteria for Mentors	Determined at the local level
Other Mentor Requirements	Determined at the local level
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	Determined at the local level

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

- Ensure high quality mentors.
  - Pennsylvania should establish criteria for the selection of high-quality mentors. Of particular importance is that mentors themselves are effective teachers. Teachers without evidence of effectiveness should not be able to serve as mentors.
- Set more specific parameters.
  - Pennsylvania 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. Mentors should be required to be trained in a content area or grade level similar to that of the new teacher, and the state should require program evaluation.
- Require induction strategies that can be successfully implemented, even in poorly managed schools.
  - Pennsylvania should make certain that induction includes strategies such as intensive mentoring, seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area and a reduced teaching loan and/or frequent release time to observe other teachers.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

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

### SUMMARY OF NEW TEACHER INDUCTION FIGURES

Figure 31 Quality of induction policies

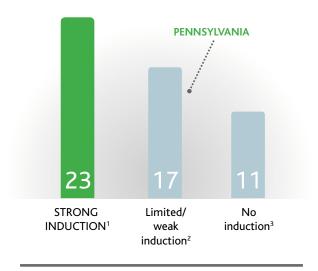
Other new teacher induction figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Elements of induction (p. 104)

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

# Professional Development

## **PENNSYLVANIA** Ratings

### **Professional Development**

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





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



♠ Progress increased since 2013





Somewhat Teachers must receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations.

Somewhat Professional development must be aligned with evaluation results.

Yes Teachers with unsatisfactory/ineffective ratings are placed on improvement plans.

## **PENNSYLVANIA** Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	Evaluation findings not tied to professional development for all teachers; just those rated needs improvement or failing.
Evaluation Feedback	Provided a copy of rating form
Improvement Plan	Required for teachers rated needs improvement or failing.

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

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

Pennsylvania should require that evaluation systems provide teachers with feedback about their classroom performance.

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

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

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

Figure 32		EVALUATION INFORMS TEACH	MPROVENENT PLANS WITH POOR RATE ECHES
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evaluations are used to	ERS DR		
help teachers improve?	7. H.	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
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	38	31	35

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

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

# Compensation

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

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

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

PENNSYLVANIA (	Compensation Characteristics
Authority for Salary Schedule	Controlled by local districts
Performance Pay Initiatives	None
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Not explicitly discouraged
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	None
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	None; loan forgiveness offered through the Urban and Rural Forgiveness Program
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

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

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

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

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

### **SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FIGURES**

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

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

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

 Expand differential pay initiatives for teachers in subject-shortage areas and high-need schools.

Pennsylvania should expand its loan repayment program to include those who are already part of the teaching pool, as a salary differential is an attractive incentive for every teacher, not just those with education debt.

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

Pennsylvania 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**

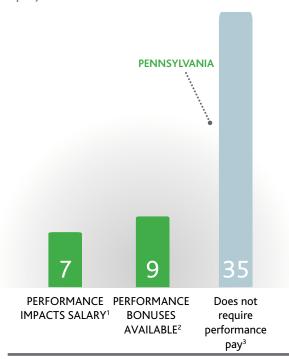
Florida allows local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. Local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment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

Figure 33

Do states ensure pay is structured to account for performance?



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

### Figure 34

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

Figure 34	2	PROHIBITS ADDITION	/ / <del>/</del> /	Requires compensar:
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Figure 35		HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	/
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Tennessee					
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Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					

<sup>1.</sup> Iowa provides state assistance to supplement salaries of teachers in high-need schools.

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

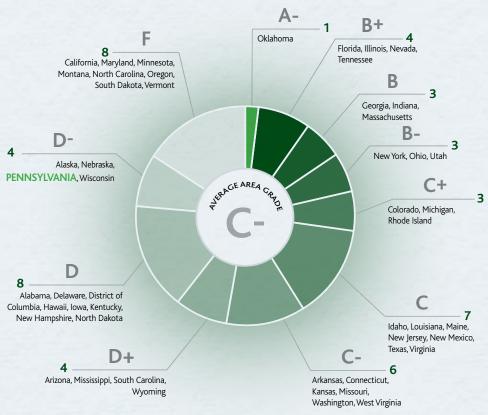
<sup>3.</sup> South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in highneed schools.

# **Area 5 Summary**



## How States are Faring in **Exiting Ineffective Teachers**

State Area Grades



## Topics Included In This Area

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

# **Extended Emergency Licenses**

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

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



PENNSYLVANIA Extended Emergency License Characteristics					
Emergency License	Emergency permit				
Minimum Requirements Emergency permit requires bachelor's degree					
Duration	1 year				
Renewal Requirements	Can be renewed twice if the applicant has completed nine semester hours in a state- approved teacher preparation program				

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

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

Permitting individuals who have not yet passed state licensing tests to teach neglects the needs of students, instead extending personal consideration to adults who may not be able to meet minimal state standards.

■ Limit exceptions to one year.

There might be limited and exceptional circumstances under which conditional or emergency licenses need to be granted. Pennsylvania's current policy puts students at risk by allowing teachers to teach on an emergency permit for up to three years without passing required licensing tests.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### SUMMARY OF EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSES FIGURES

Figure 36 Time to pass licensure tests

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

Emergency licenses (p. 127)

For more information about

PENNSYLVANIA'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				
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Virginia				
Washington				
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Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	9	10	6	10
	9	18	6	18

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

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

## Dismissal for Poor Performance

## **PENNSYLVANIA** Ratings

### Dismissal

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



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

- ↑ Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013



# **PENNSYLVANIA** Snapshot Dismissal

*	Yes	Teacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.
<b>₹</b>	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.

PENNSYLVANIA	PENNSYLVANIA Dismissal Characteristics					
Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	A teacher receiving two consecutive teacher evaluation ratings of unsatisfactory is eligible for dismissal.					
Due Process Rights of Teachers	No distinction between the due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance and those facing other charges commonly associated with license revocation, such as a felony and/or morality violations. In fact, other specific grounds are not articulated for termination of teachers' contracts.					
Length of Appeals Process	Multiple opportunities to appeal: After written notice, the teacher may request a hearing within 30 days. The hearing officer must render a decision within 60 days. This decision may be appealed to the Pennsylvania Professional Standards and Practices Commission, which must issue its decision within 45 days.					

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

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

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

Figure 37	VES THROUGH EVALUATION	/
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Massachusetts Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		2
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio Oklahoma		
Oregon		
PENNSYLVANIA		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	28	23

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

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

## Reductions in Force

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

## **PENNSYLVANIA** 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 O Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



# **PENNSYLVANIA** Snapshot Reductions in Force



No

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



No

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

## **PENNSYLVANIA** Reductions in Force Characteristics Use of Teacher Performance Performance not considered Use of Seniority Sole factor Other Factors None

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

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

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

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

Although it may be useful for the state to consider seniority among other criteria, Pennsylvania's current policy puts adult interests before student needs.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### SUMMARY OF REDUCTIONS IN FORCE FIGURES

■ Figure 38 Layoff criteria

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

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

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

Figure 38	5	7 87
Do states prevent districts	FMU	/ 🕺
from basing layoffs solely	4NC FRE	722
on "last in, first out"?	XXX. VS/D.	KY.
	BECONSDERED MUST	SENORITY CAMOUS
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut  Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi Missouri		
Missouri		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
PENNSYLVANIA		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	10	22
	19	22





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

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