

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.

Texas at a Glance



Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







2015 Texas Area Goal Scores

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

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	D-
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	C
Extended Emergency Licenses	•
Dismissal for Poor Performance	
Reductions in Force	

Goal Summary







Meets Only a Small Part: 5

Does Not Meet: 7

Progress on Goals Since 2013



Progress Increased: 1



Progress Decreased: 0

Teacher Policy Priorities for Texas

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Elementary Teacher Preparation

- Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction for all elementary candidates.
- Ensure all new elementary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and careerreadiness standards.

Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

Student Teaching

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

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

Strengthen data link between teachers and students, and publish data on teacher production.

Teacher Evaluation

- Require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.
- Require annual evaluations for all teachers.

Tenure

■ Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the most important factor in tenure decisions.

Licensure Advancement

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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

New Teacher Induction

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

Professional Development

■ Link professional development activities to findings in individual teacher evaluations, and place teachers with less than effective ratings on structured improvement plans.

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 discourage systems tied to advanced degrees and/or experience.

AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Extending Emergency Licenses

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

Dismissal for Poor Performance

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

Florida	Figure A	Overall State Grade 2015	Overall State	О О О О О О О О О О О О О О О О О О О	Overall State Grade 2009
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New York	Indiana	В	B-		
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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

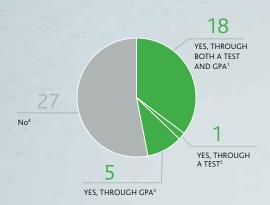
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



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



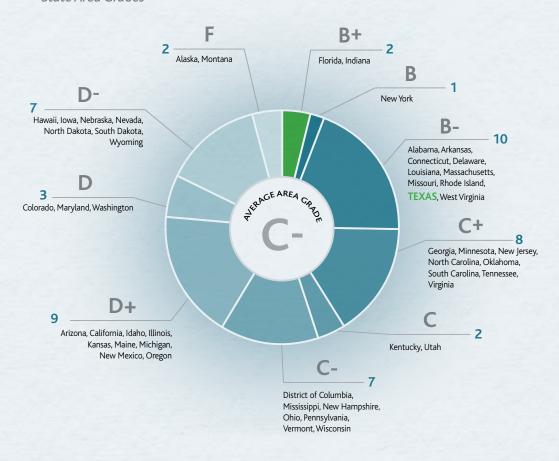
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

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

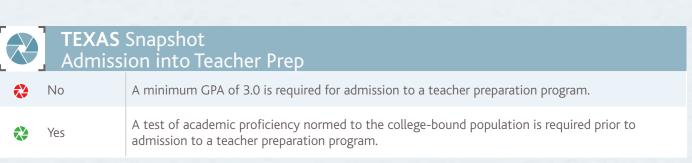
- Special Education Teacher Preparation
- · Assessing Professional Knowledge
- Student Teaching
- Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

Admission into Teacher Prep

For more information about TEXAS

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





TEXAS Admission	n into Teacher Prep Characteristics
Test Requirement	Texas Higher Education Assessment (THEA) required for admission
GPA Requirement	2.75

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN TEXAS

 Ensure that teacher preparation program candidates are required to achieve a rigorous score on the test of academic proficiency.

Texas is commended for requiring that its programs use an assessment that demonstrates that candidates are academically competitive with all peers, regardless of their intended profession. The state should make sure its cut-score for the THEA is set at the 50th percentile, as requiring a common test normed to the general college population with a rigorous cut-score allows for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class while also facilitating program comparison.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP FIGURES

Figure 1 Academic proficiency requirements

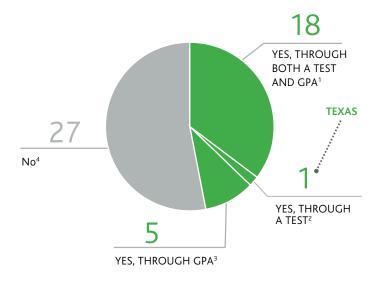
Other admission figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

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

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

Figure 1

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁵, Arkansas⁵, Delaware⁶, District of Columbia⁵, Indiana⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, New Jersey⁷, New York³, North Carolina⁵, Oklahoma⁵, Oregon⁵, Rhode Island, South Carolina⁵, Tennessee⁵, Utah⁶, Virginia⁵, West Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Texas
- 3. Strong Practice: Georgia, Hawaii⁸, Mississippi, Montana, Pennsylvania⁹
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- Requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population and cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 are based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- $\,$ 6. Candidates can qualify for admission through the GPA or test requirement.
- 7. New Jersey requires a cohort minimum GPA of 3.0. The requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- 8. Requirement for cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not Hawaii's own admission standards. Hawaii exempts candidates with a bachelor's degree from admission testing requirements.
- Candidates can also be admitted with a combination of a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.

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

Elementary Teacher Preparation

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

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

TEXAS Elementar	y Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Elementary Licenses	PreK-6
Content Tests	TExES: Core Subjects EC-6
Science of Reading Requirements No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep standard	
Academic Specialization	Academic major requirement may be met with an interdisciplinary major
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN TEXAS

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

Texas 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.

 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.

Texas 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.

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 career-readiness standards (p. 20)

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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, Texas 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.

Texas's policy requiring elementary candidates to earn an academic major is undermined because it may be met with an interdisciplinary major. Unlike an academic major, an interdisciplinary major will not necessarily enhance teachers' content knowledge or ensure that prospective teachers have taken 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.

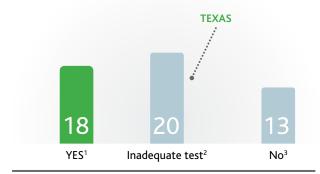
EEMENTARY CONTENT PASSING SCORE FOR EACH Elementary content test for some subjects Elementary content test Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska 1 Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia П П П Florida Georgia Hawaii 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 Ohio 3 Oklahoma Oregon П П Pennsylvania Rhode Island П П South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee **TEXAS** П П Utah П Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 5 22 9 15

Figure 2

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

Figure 3

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

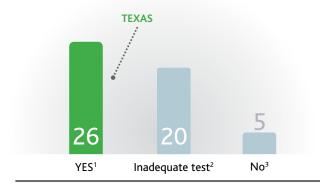


- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky,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

Are states ensuring that new elementary teachers are prepared for the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Olio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota	OF INFORMATIONAL TEXT	SKILS INTO ALL SUBJECTS	READERS TRUCGUNG
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Figure 5

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



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- Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee⁴, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska⁵, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Ohio⁶
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
- 6. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.

Figure 6

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

Figure 6 What do states require of early childhood teachers who teach elementary grades? Alabama Alaska¹ Arizona Arkansas¹ California¹ Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia¹ Hawaii Ildaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky¹ Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan¹ Minnesota Mississippi¹ Missouri Montana¹ Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina¹ North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon¹ Pennsylvania¹ Rhode Island South Carolina North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon¹ Pennsylvania¹ Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon¹ Pennsylvania¹ Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon¹ Pennsylvania¹ Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon¹ Pennsylvania¹ Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee If EXAS¹ Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisyonsin Wiyooming 7 133			,
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For more information about TEXAS teacher prep policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Middle School **Teacher Preparation**

TEXAS 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





Bar raised for this goal



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

1	TEXAS Middle Scl	XAS Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics	
	Middle School Licenses	4-8	
Content Tests TEXES (4-8) single-subject tests		Texas Examinations of Educator Standards (TExES) Core Subjects 4-8 Generalist test or TExES (4-8) single-subject tests One combination test in English/language arts, reading and social studies is also offered.	
	Academic Requirements	An academic or interdisciplinary major is required.	
	Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Fully addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN TEXAS

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although Texas's standards and testing standards for middle school English teachers address informational and expository texts, the state should strengthen its policy and ensure that teachers are able to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity.

Adequately align test with state competencies.

The testing framework for Texas's new content assessment does not appear to adequately address the instructional shifts in the use of text required under the state's standards. Therefore, Texas should be mindful that this test may not measure up in terms of English language arts, or in terms of connecting literacy and text to the other core subject areas.

Ensure meaningful content tests.

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

For more information about TEXAS's middle school teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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Figure 7	n	K-8 license of free for	oo _{ms}
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Offers 1-8 license.
 California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms.
 With the exception of mathematics.

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

Figure 9 Are states ensuring that new	LOS OF INFORM.	INCORPORATING ITES	SUPPOS.
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Mississippi Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York		\Box	
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
TEXAS			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Secondary Teacher Preparation

Lost ground since 2013

♠ Progress increased since 2013

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

TEXAS 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.

Pully meets
Nearly meets
Partially meets
Meets only a small part
Does not meet

Rar raised for this goal

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

TEXAS Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Secondary Licenses	7-12	
Content Tests	TExES 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: Fully addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN TEXAS

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—Texas is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge.

■ Ensure that secondary 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.

Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Texas should specif-

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

ically address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Examples of Best Practice

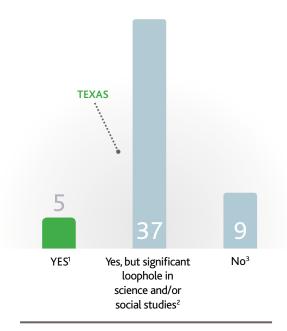
Missouri requires that secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects. Of particular note, Missouri ensures that its secondary science teachers know the content they teach by taking a dual approach to general secondary science certification. The state offers general 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 TEXAS'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?



- ${\bf 1.\ Strong\ Practice: Indiana,\ Minnesota,\ Missouri,\ South\ Dakota,\ Tennessee^4}$
- 2. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska⁶, Arizona⁷, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Washington, Wyoming
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Teachers may also have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 6. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
- 7. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.

Are states ensuring that	J USE OF INFORM.	INCORPORATIVE:	SUPPORTING STRILE
new secondary teachers	ۇ		
are prepared for the	, 8	847 A	¥ / §
instructional shifts associate	ed ≱	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	88
with college-and career-	<i>y</i>		A SE
readiness standards?	3	/ = š	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia Florida			
Georgia Hawaii			
Idaho			
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lowa			
Kansas			
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Maine		П	
Maryland			
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Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
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New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota Ohio			
Onio			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
TEXAS			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

TEXAS Ratings	
Content Knowledge New special education teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.	
Reading Instruction New elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction and understand the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards	•
Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013	

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

TEXAS Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
PreK-6; 7-12; K-12		
Not required		
No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep standards.		
Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN TEXAS

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

Science of reading tests (p. 39)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

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

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

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

- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.
 Either through testing frameworks or teachers standards. Taxas should specified
 - teacher standards, Texas should specifically address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with college- and career-readiness standards for students.
- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

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

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

Figure 12	DOESNOT OFFR	Offers K-12 and	ication(s)
Do states distinguish	FER		ertif.
between elementary	0		3 / 3/2
and secondary special	5 NO.	3 K	Son
education teachers?	POE. 12.) Brade,	Offers only a K-12
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
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lowa			
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Minnesota			
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Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
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New Mexico			
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Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
TEXAS			
Utah			
Vermont			3
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	14		21

Figure 12

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

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

Floresute	Coldent Matter Tool			
Elementa	Elementary Subject-Matter Test			
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri¹, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³, Wisconsin			
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, North Carolina ⁴			
Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s)				
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	Missouri ¹ , New York ⁵ , Wisconsin ⁶			
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³			
Required for a K-12 special education license	None			

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

gure 14	he &	MCORPORATIVE:	SUPPORTING STRUCTS READERS SUPPORTING STRUCTS
re states ensuring that new special		Z / Z	PK / PK
ducation teachers are prepared for t	he 🎉	\ \& \ \& \&	
structional shifts associated with co	llege- 😤	185	100
nd career-readiness standards?	¥57		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			\Box
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
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Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
TEXAS			
Utah Vermont			
Virginia Washington			
Washington Wost Virginia			
West Virginia Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

For more information about

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Assessing Professional Knowledge





Yes

All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

TEXAS Pedagogy Characteristics		
Pedagogy Test	TExES EC-12 pedagogy test	
Type of Test	Multiple choice	
Teachers Included	All new teachers	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN TEXAS

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

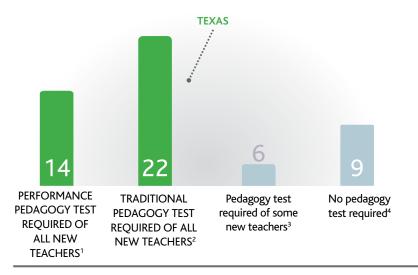
SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

■ Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

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

Figure 15

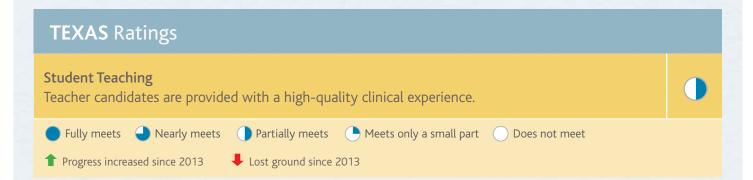
Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning?

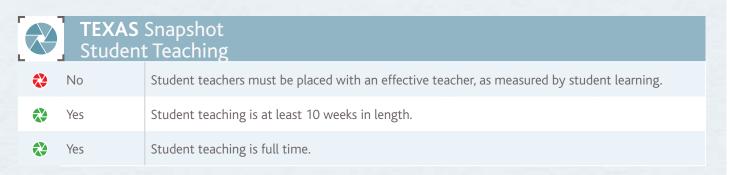


- 1. Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois⁵, Iowa⁶, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee⁶, Washington, Wisconsin
- 2. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota,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

Student Teaching

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





TEXAS Student Teaching Characteristics				
Duration of Student Teaching	Option of a 12-week, full-day clinical teaching experience; a 24-week, half-day or clinical teaching experience; or an internship during which candidates are assigned to a full-time educator assignment for a school year			
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	No specific requirements			
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	Must be certified, have completed mentor training and be able to support the student teacher in areas such as planning, classroom management, instruction, assessment, working with parents, obtaining materials and in district policies			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN TEXAS

- 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 Texas should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement.
- Explicitly require that student teaching be completed locally, thus prohibiting candidates from completing this requirement abroad.
 - Outsourcing arrangements for student teaching makes it impossible to ensure the selection of the best cooperating teacher and adequate supervision of the student teacher and may prevent training of the teacher on relevant state instructional frameworks.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF STUDENT TEACHING FIGURES

Figure 16 Student teaching requirements

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

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

For more information about TEXAS's student teaching policies, including detailed and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 16	TEACHER	STUDENT TEACHING
Do states ensure a	ASE,	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1
high-quality student	£ 2 5	
teaching experience?		STUD!
Alabama		7
Alaska		
Arizona Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho Illinois		
Illinois Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
TEXAS		
Utah Vermont		
Virginia Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	13	34

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Fully meets • Nearly meets

♠ Progress increased since 2013

Yes

Teacher Prep Program Accountability

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

Meets only a small part

Partially meets

Lost ground since 2013

The state maintains full authority over program approval.

F	TEXAS Snapshot							
TEXAS Snapshot Teacher Prep Program Accountability								
*	Yes	Data are collected that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.						
4 >	Yes	Other objective data related to the performance of teacher preparation programs are collected.						
	No	Minimum standards for program performance have been established.						
*	Yes	Report cards showing program performance are available to the public.						

	ep Program Accountability Characteristics					
Use of Student Achievement Data	Program performance based in part on academic achievement gains of students taught by the programs' graduates, averaged over the first three years of teaching					
Other Data Collected	Program completer and employer surveys; average entrance exam scores; average GPA of participants; percentage of program participants obtaining teaching positions; and three-year retention rates					
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None					
Program Report Cards	Annual, publicly accessible report					
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains authority over teacher preparation program approval					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN TEXAS

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

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

SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

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

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

National accreditation (p. 49)

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

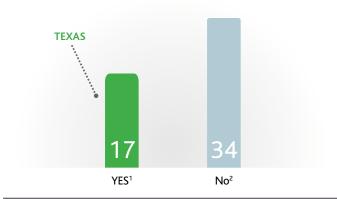
Examples of Best Practice

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

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

Figure 17

Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



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

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROGRAM.	FOR PERFORMANCE	$\begin{array}{c c} D_{A7A} & P_{VBUGY} \\ AVAUABLEON. \end{array}$
	و ع		
Do states hold teacher	7. Z.	1 200	/ 1787 1787
preparation programs		PERT	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \
accountable?	8 × /		2 4
Alabama		■ ¹	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			2
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			3
Kansas			
Kentucky			4
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland	5		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		<u></u> 1	■¹
Minnesota			
Mississippi	<u></u> 1		
Missouri Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	1	1	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1		1
New Mexico			
New York		- i	Ī
North Carolina	6		6
North Dakota			
Ohio	1		1
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			3
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
TEXAS			
Utah			
Vermont	1		
Virginia Washington			
West Virginia	1		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	37	10	25
	51	10	25

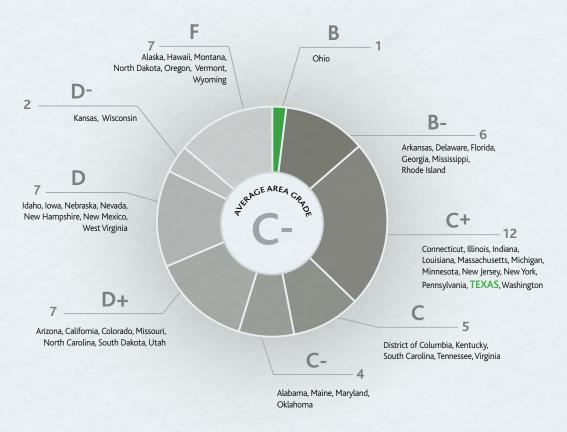
- $1. \ For \ traditional \ preparation \ programs \ only.$
- 2. Report cards only include limited data.
- 3. Report cards are at the institution rather than the program level.
- ${\it 4. Non-university based alternate route programs are not included.}$
- $5. \ For \ alternate \ route \ programs \ only.$
- 6. University-based programs only; state does not distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional programs in public reporting.

Area 2 Summary



How States are Faring in Expanding the Pool of Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- Alternate Routes to Certification
- Part-Time Teaching Licenses

• Licensure Reciprocity

Alternate Routes to Certification

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

TEXAS Ratings	
Eligibility Alternate route programs only admit candidates with strong academic records while also providing flexibility for nontraditional candidates.	4
Preparation Alternate route programs provide efficient preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers, as well as adequate mentoring and support.	•
Usage and Providers Alternate routes are free from limitations on usage, and a diversity of providers is allowed.	
Fully meets Nearly meets Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013	

 Yes A rigorous academic standard is required for program entry. No A subject-matter test is required for admission. Yes Subject-matter test can be used in lieu of a major to demonstrate content knowledge. Somewhat 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. 	on .	TEXAS Sn Alternate	
Yes Subject-matter test can be used in lieu of a major to demonstrate content knowledge. Somewhat A practice teaching opportunity is required prior to becoming teacher of record. No Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers. Coursework requirements are streamlined.	uired for program entry.	Yes A	
Somewhat A practice teaching opportunity is required prior to becoming teacher of record. No Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers. Coursework requirements are streamlined.	r admission.	No A	**
No Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers. Coursework requirements are streamlined.	lieu of a major to demonstrate content knowledge.	Yes Su	
No Coursework requirements are streamlined.	equired prior to becoming teacher of record.	Somewhat A	
	upport new teachers.	No In	₹
No Coursework requirements are limited to relevant topics.	nlined.	No Co	*
	ed to relevant topics.	No Co	*
Yes Alternate routes are offered without limitation by grades, subjects or geographic areas.	t limitation by grades, subjects or geographic areas.	Yes Al	₹
Yes Providers other than institutions of higher education are permitted.	higher education are permitted.	Yes Pr	♦

TEXAS Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics					
Name of Route(s)	Texas authorizes alternative programs, but there is no specific name given to the route				
Academic Requirements for Entry	Overall 3.0 GPA of each incoming class admitted by any preparation program; individuals must have a minimum 2.5 GPA. Some exceptions are permitted.				
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Must complete one of the following: at least 12 semester credit hours in the subject-specific content area for the certification sought, 15 semester credit hours in the subject-specific content area for the certification sought if it is in mathematics or science at or above Grade 7 or a passing score on a subject-matter exam				
Coursework Requirements	A minimum 300 clock hours of training and/or coursework; curriculum covers reading instruction, ethics, pedagogical skills and some special education topics				
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	All candidates receive mentoring support; 30 clock hours of field-based experience or clinical teaching				
Usage	No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area				
Eligible Providers	Local school districts, nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education and for- profit entities				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN TEXAS

Require applicants to pass a subjectmatter test for admission.

While Texas allows subject-matter exams for candidates who want an exemption from GPA or coursework requirements, the state should require all applicants to demonstrate content knowledge on a subject test. The concept behind alternate routes is that the nontraditional candidate is able to concentrate on acquiring professional knowledge and skills because he or she has strong subject-area knowledge.

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 TEXAS'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.

Texas 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.

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

Strengthen the induction experience for new teachers.

Although Texas 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

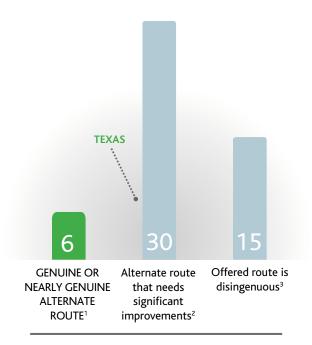
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

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. Alaska⁴, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Alaska no longer offers an alternate route to certification.

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Wisconsin									*
Wyoming									

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

Part-Time Teaching Licenses





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

TEXAS Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics						
Name of License	Texas School District Teaching Permit					
Subject-Matter Requirements	Bachelor's degree with relevant college coursework of at least 18 hours for elementary and middle school and 24 hours for high school					
Other Requirements	Five years of relevant work experience					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN TEXAS

Require applicants to pass a subjectmatter test.

Although Texas offers a license designed to enable individuals who have significant content knowledge to teach, the state should still require a subject-matter test. While the state does require verification, only a subject-matter test ensures that teachers on the School District Teaching Permit know the specific content they will need to teach.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

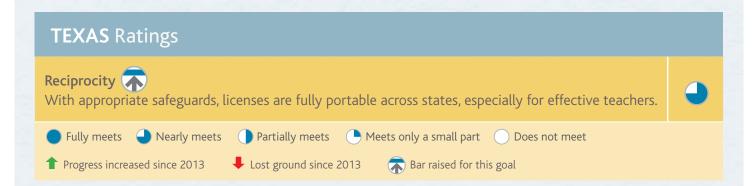
Figure 21 Part-time licenses

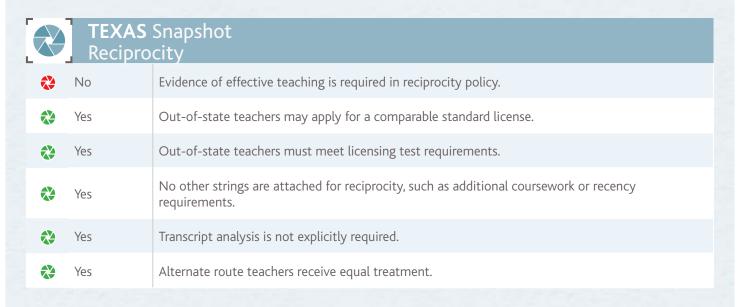
For more information about TEXAS's
part-time teaching licenses policies, including
detailed recommendations, full narrative
analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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Do states offer a license with minimal requirements		/ 2	ρ _{υ,}
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Licensure Reciprocity

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





TEXAS Reciprocity Characteristics					
License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	A comparable license				
Effectiveness Requirements	None				
Testing Requirements	Must meet Texas's testing standards.				
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	None				
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	None				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN TEXAS

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

To facilitate the movement of effective teachers between states, Texas 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 TEXAS'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.

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

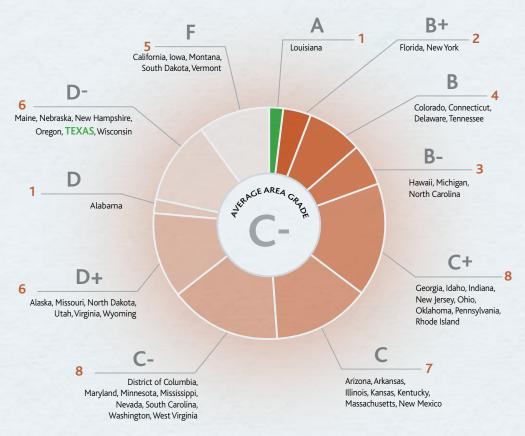
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	2	20	21

Area 3 Summary



How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

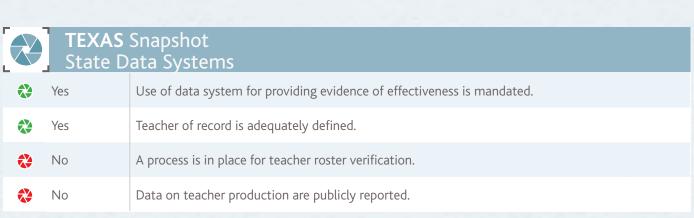
- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- · Licensure Advancement
- · Equitable Distribution of Teachers

State Data Systems

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





TEXAS 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	The teacher who is responsible for the classroom; the one who makes the final decisions about the delivered instruction and the final outcomes for the students assigned to the class.					
Other Characteristics	Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student					
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Not reported					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN TEXAS

Strengthen data link between teachers and students.

Although Texas's teacher-student data link can connect more than one educator to a particular student in a given course, the state should put in place a process for teacher roster verification, which is of particular importance for using the data system to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Publish data on teacher production.

Texas 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 TEXAS's state
data system policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis
and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 23		0 /	7 × /
Do states' data systems		1 S / 5	8/
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^{1.} Lacks capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time.

Teacher Evaluation

TEXAS Ratings	
Evaluation of Effectiveness Instructional effectiveness is the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.	•
Frequency of Evaluations All teachers receive annual evaluations.	0
Fully meets • Nearly meets • Partially meets • Meets only a small part • Does not meet	
↑ Progress increased since 2013 ↓ Lost ground since 2013	

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

TEXAS Teacher Ev	TEXAS Teacher Evaluation Characteristics				
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	None required				
Types of Required Student Data	None required				
Other Required Measures	Observations				
Number of Rating Categories	4				
Frequency of Evaluations	Nonprobationary teachers are required to be evaluated annually; however, they may be evaluated less frequently if the teacher agrees to fewer observations in writing and was rated proficient on his or her most recent evaluation. In this case, teachers must be evaluated at least once every five years. New teachers must be formally evaluated at least once a year.				
Number of Observations	New teachers: multiple observations and walkthroughs are required; Veteran teachers: not specififed				
System Structure	State provides presumptive evaluation model for districts; approval required to use alternate district-designed system.				
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Not mentioned				
Evaluator Requirements	Training; certification				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN

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

Although Texas requires some evidence of student achievement, it is not clear whether the state requires objective evidence of student achievement for all teacher evaluations. The state should strengthen its policy by ensuring a teacher is unable to receive an effective rating if found to be ineffective in the classroom.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Require annual formal evaluations for all teachers.

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

Base evaluations on multiple observations.

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

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

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

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

Texas 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.

SUMMARY OF TEACHER EVALUATION FIGURES

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

Figure 24	REQUIRES THAT STUDENT	Requires that student sent control of the control o	Requires that student	rithout explicit criticion is a Requires some ox.	Student achieven
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 The state has an ESEA waiver requiring an evaluation system that includes student achievement as a significant factor. However, no specific guidelines or policies have been articulated.

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

3. Explicitly defined for 2014-15 school year.

Figure 25	AWWALEVALUATION	VUAL EVALUATON
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to evaluate all teachers	ZZ	\$ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
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Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming	27	45
	27	45

Tenure

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





TEXAS Tenure Characteristics		
Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Evidence of effectiveness not considered.	
Length of Probationary Period	3 years; may be extended 1 year.	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN TEXAS

- 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.

Texas 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.

Texas 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.

Texas 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

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

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

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

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

Licensure Advancement

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

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

	TEXAS Licensure Advancement Characteristics				
	Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	None			
Other Requirements for Advancement None; single-tier system		None; single-tier system			
	Initial Certification Period	None			
	Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	None			
	Other Requirements for Renewal	Must complete 150 clock hours of continuing professional education.			
	Renewal Period	5 years			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN TEXAS

- Require evidence of effectiveness as a part of teacher licensing policy.
 - Texas should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license.
- Discontinue license renewal requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.
 - While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, Texas's general, nonspecific coursework requirements for license renewal do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

Figure 28		5 <u>\$</u> /	a / a	\$ \$ 4
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Tennessee				5
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Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
		4	12	29

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

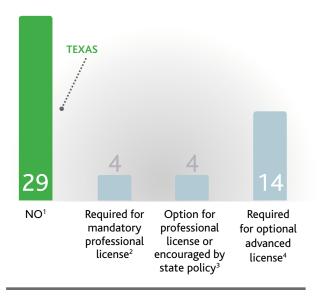
^{2.} Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.

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

^{4.} An optional license requires evidence of effectiveness.

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

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



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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

TEXAS Ratings

Equitable Distribution

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





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



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



TEXAS Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

TEXAS Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Not reported
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Reports percentage of teachers on emergency credentials and percentage of highly qualified teachers. Publishes number of "classes taught by certified general education teachers who did not pass a subject-knowledge test or (if eligible) have not demonstrated subject-matter competency through HOUSSE." Also publishes the years of experience of teachers including the percentage of beginning teachers.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN TEXAS

Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

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

Publish other data that facilitate comparisons across schools.

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

Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS **FIGURES**

Figure 30 Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

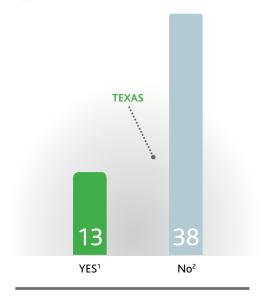
Other equitable distribution of teachers figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

For more information about TEXAS'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?



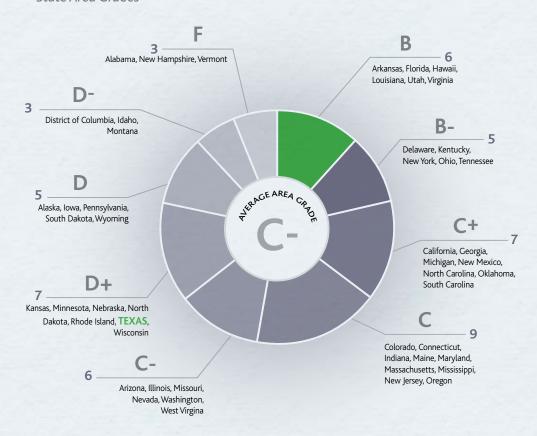
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine,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

Area 4 Summary



How States are Faring in **Retaining Effective Teachers**

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

New Teacher Induction

Compensation

Professional Development

New Teacher Induction

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

TEXAS 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





TEXAS Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

TEXAS New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	Districts can opt to participate in state's beginning teacher induction and mentoring program
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Not specified
Selection Criteria for Mentors	At least 3 years teaching experience; superior record of improving student performance
Other Mentor Requirements	Mentors must teach at the same school and if possible, teach the same subject matter or grade level as the new teacher.
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	Not specified

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN TEXAS

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

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

Set more specific parameters.

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

SUMMARY OF NEW TEACHER INDUCTION FIGURES

Figure 31 Quality of induction policies

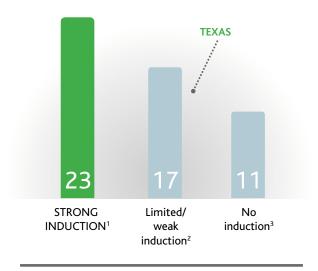
Other new teacher induction figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Elements of induction (p. 104)

: For more information about TEXAS'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

.JEXAS and other states' professional 🚅 development policies, including full arrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Professional Development

TEXAS Ratings

Professional Development

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









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



♠ Progress increased since 2013



Lost ground since 2013



TEXAS Snapshot Professional Development

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

TEXAS Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	Professional development activities for teachers with unsatisfactory evaluations must be aligned with findings from teacher evaluations.
Evaluation Feedback	Provides written feedback in the form of a summative annual appraisal report. Unless waived by the teacher, a summative conference is held.
Improvement Plan	Not required

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN TEXAS

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

Texas should strengthen its policy and require that all teachers receive professional development that is aligned with their evaluation results.

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

Texas should adopt a policy requiring that teachers who receive even one unsatisfactory evaluation be placed on structured improvement plans that focus on performance areas directly connected to student learning.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FIGURES

Figure 32 Connecting teacher evaluation to continuous improvement

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

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

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

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Figure 32)RMS	1 / ALL
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West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
Wyoning			

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

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

Compensation

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

TEXAS 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	

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

TEXAS Compensation Characteristics				
Authority for Salary Schedule	State provides a minimum salary schedule			
Performance Pay Initiatives	None			
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Minimum salary schedule is based on years of experience.			
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	None			
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	Master teachers at high-need schools are eligible for an annual stipend of \$5,000; responsibilities include classroom instruction and mentoring. Careers to Classrooms Program gives \$5,000 in grants to assist future teachers in obtaining certification so that they may work in schools with high concentrations of educationally disadvantaged students.			
Pay for Prior Work Experience	Limited to certified career or technology education teachers; up to two years' salary step credit			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN TEXAS

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

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

SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FIGURES

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

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

 Support differential pay initiatives for effective teachers in subject-shortage areas.

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

 Expand policy to encourage local districts to compensate all new teachers with relevant prior work experience.

Texas should not limit this policy to certified career or technology education teachers. Such compensation would be attractive to career changers in other fields, such as in the STEM subjects.

Examples of Best Practice

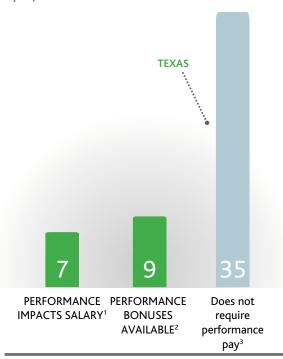
Florida allows local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. Local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment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

Figure 33

Do states ensure pay is structured to account for performance?



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

Figure 34

- Louisiana allows districts to set salary schedules based on three criteria: effectiveness, experience and demand. Advanced degrees may be included only as part of demand.
- 2. Only discouraged for those districts implementing 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		PROHIBITE ADDITO	₹ /	Requires compensation	ō,
Do states prevent districts	ġ	\$ E S 5	discretion to district	ر ئۇز / ئ	ř
from basing teacher pay on	P.			Gense	S
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Montana					
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Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina		3			
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Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island			4		
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	3	2	31	15	

Figure 35	_	HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	
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vvyorining					
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^{1.} Iowa provides state assistance to supplement salaries of teachers in high-need schools.

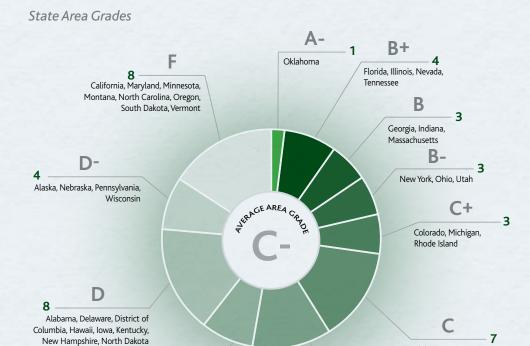
Maryland offers tuition reimbursement for teacher retraining in specified shortage subject areas and offers a stipend for alternate route candidates teaching in shortage subject areas.

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

Area 5 Summary



How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers



Topics Included In This Area

Arizona, Mississippi, South Carolina,

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

Arkansas, Connecticut, Kansas, Missouri, Washington, West Virginia

Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, New Jersey, New Mexico, **TEXAS**, Virginia

Extended Emergency Licenses

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





TEXAS Extended Emergency License Characteristics						
Emergency License	Emergency permit					
Minimum Requirements	No requirements specified for emergency permit					
Duration	1 year					
Renewal Requirements	Requires 7-12 semester hours plus test requirements for one renewal. Requires 12 or more semester hours plus test requirements for two renewals. Can also be extended without meeting these renewal requirements if the superintendent receives hardship approval.					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN TEXAS

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

While Texas' policy generally requiring tests to be passed before the emergency permit can be renewed minimizes the risks brought about by having teachers in classrooms who lack appropriate subject-matter knowledge, the state could take its policy a step further and require all teachers to meet subject-matter licensure requirements prior to entering the classroom.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSES FIGURES

Figure 36 Time to pass licensure tests

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

Emergency licenses (p. 127)

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

Figure 36		/	/	/
How long can new teachers			/	
practice without passing		/	/	/ _e
	Ž,	/ ,	/ &	\ \qua
licensing tests?	FE.	/ %	/ %	sor Peci
	13a	, to 1	, o	/ Je
	NO DEFERRAL	Up to Tyear	Up to 2 years	/ ખેંઠ
Alabama				3 years or more (or unspecified)
Alaska				
Arizona			_ i	
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida		1		
Georgia Hawaii				
Idaho				
	2			
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska			П	
Nevada				
New Hampshire			П	
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				3
TEXAS		4		
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia	2			
Wisconsin				

Wyoming				

^{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.

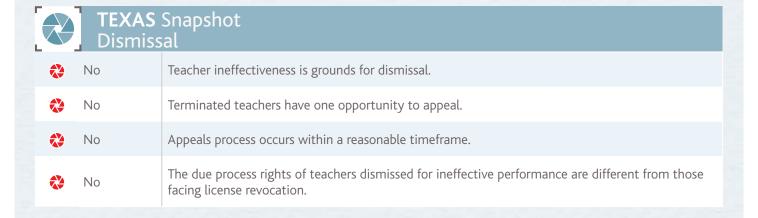
^{3.} Tennessee does not offer emergency licenses but candidates for initial practitioner license have three years to pass licensure tests.

^{4.} Permits can be extended without passing licensing tests if districts receive hardship approval.

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

Dismissal for Poor Performance

TEXAS 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



TEXAS Dismissal Characteristics				
Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	Ineffectiveness not grounds for dismissal			
Due Process Rights of Teachers	Same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which are articulated vaguely as "good cause as determined by the board of trustees"			
Length of Appeals Process	Multiple opportunities to appeal: After written notice, the teacher may, within 15 days, file a request for a hearing. A hearing officer is chosen within 10 days, and the hearing must be completed within 60 days. Within 20 days of the decision, the teacher may file an appeal with the commissioner, whose decision must be filed within 30 days. This decision may then be appealed to the district court.			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN TEXAS

Specify that classroom ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Texas should explicitly make teacher ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal so that districts do not feel they lack the legal basis for terminating consistently poor performers.

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

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

Figure 37		. /
Do states articulate that	Į.	85
ineffectiveness is grounds	24	<i>≥</i> /
for dismissal?	77.75	§ /
or distribute.	PES THROUGH EVALUATION	/ &
Alabama		/ <
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		1
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		2
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee TEXAS		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		- i
Washington West Virginia		
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin		
West Virginia		

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 TEXAS and other states' reductions in force 🦫 policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

TEXAS Ratings

Reductions in Force

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



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



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



TEXAS Snapshot Reductions in Force



Yes

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



Yes

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

TEXAS Reductions in Force Characteristics Use of Teacher Performance Must consider teacher performance, as measured by teacher appraisals; primary criterion Use of Seniority May be considered Other Factors Determined by districts

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN TEXAS

Require that districts consider performance and that seniority is not the sole factor for all teachers in determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.

Texas's policy considers performance for teachers on continuing contracts, but this does not apply to teachers on term or probationary contracts. The state should consider expanding this policy to apply to all teachers in the state.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF REDUCTIONS IN FORCE FIGURES

Figure 38 Layoff criteria

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

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

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

Figure 38	155	SENORITY CANNOT BY
Do states prevent districts	E M	/ 🕺
from basing layoffs solely	ANC FRE	722
on "last in, first out"?	NS/I	186
	PERFORMANCE MUST	SENIC
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
Iowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan Minnesota		
Mississippi		
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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		
	19	22





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

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