# 2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

# Improving Teacher Preparation in District of Columbia

# State Policies in Need of Attention

 Admission into Preparation Programs
 Elementary Teacher Preparation
 Secondary Teacher Preparation
 Special Education Teacher Preparation
 Student Teaching
 Teacher Preparation Program Accountability



#### Acknowledgments

#### **STATES**

State education agencies remain our most important partners in this effort, and their continued cooperation has helped to ensure the factual accuracy of the final product. Although this year's edition did not require the extensive review that the comprehensive editions require, we still wanted to make sure that we captured all relevant policy changes and that states' perspectives were represented. Every state formally received a draft of the policy updates we identified in July 2012 for comment and correction; states also received a final draft of their reports a month prior to release. All but one state responded to our inquiries. We thank the states for their ongoing willingness to engage in dialogue with us.

#### **FUNDERS**

The primary funders for the 2012 Yearbook were:

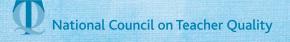
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Carnegie Corporation of New York
- The Joyce Foundation
- The Walton Family Foundation

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

#### STAFF

Sandi Jacobs, *Project Director* Sarah Brody, *Project Assistant* Kathryn M. Doherty, *Special Contributor* Kelli Lakis, *Lead Researcher* Stephanie T. Maltz, *Researcher* 

Thank you to the team at CPS Gumpert for their design of the 2012 Yearbook. Thanks also to Colleen Hale and Jeff Hale at EFA Solutions for the original Yearbook design and ongoing technical support.



### Improving Teacher Preparation in District of Columbia

The 2012 *State Teacher Policy Yearbook* puts a spotlight on the critical issue of teacher preparation. The 2011 edition of the *Yearbook* provided a comprehensive review of all aspects of states' teacher policies, and although considerable progress was noted in areas related to teacher effectiveness, the same could not be said for teacher preparation. While many states have made advancements in teacher evaluation and tenure requirements, teacher preparation has yet to capture states' attention.

Good preparation does not guarantee that teachers will ultimately be effective, but there is much more that can be done to help ensure that new teachers are "classroom ready." This edition of the *Yearbook* offers states a roadmap of their teacher preparation policies, identifying priorities that need critical attention and also identifying low-hanging fruit, policy changes that states can implement in relatively short order.



### Current Status of District of Columbia's Teacher Preparation Policy

Last year's *State Teacher Policy Yearbook* provided an in-depth analysis of each of the topics identified below. The 2012 score includes any policy changes identified in the last year. The 
year the 
year symbol indicates a score increase from 2011.

Yearbook Goal	Торіс	2012 Score
1-A	Admission into Preparation Programs	$\bigcirc$
1-B	Elementary Teacher Preparation	$\bigcirc$
1-C	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	$\bigcirc$
1-D	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	•
1-Е	Middle School Teacher Preparation	•
1-F	Secondary Teacher Preparation	
1-G	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science	
1-H	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Social Studies	
1-I	Special Education Teacher Preparation	$\bigcirc$
1-J	Assessing Professional Knowledge	•
1-К	Student Teaching	$\bigcirc$
1-L	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	$\bigcirc$

DOES NOT MEET ONLY A SMALL PART DEARTIALLY MEETS DEARLY MEETS FULLY MEETS

## 2012 Policy Update for District of Columbia

Based on a review of state legislation, rules and regulations, NCTQ has identified the following recent policy changes in District of Columbia:

# No policy updates were identified for the District of Columbia in the area of teacher preparation.

### District of Columbia Response to Policy Update

States were asked to review NCTQ's identified updates and also to comment on policy changes related to teacher preparation that have occurred in the last year, pending changes or teacher preparation in the state more generally. States were also asked to review NCTQ's analysis of teacher preparation authority (See Figure 20).

The District of Columbia noted that in 2014, as part of its Race to the Top grant, it will publish an Educator Preparation Program Scorecard, which will link program completers and their value-add data/evaluation ratings to the preparation program. Results from the scorecard will be used to inform areas for program improvement, as well as factor in program accreditation reviews.

In addition, the District was helpful in providing NCTQ with further information about state authority for teacher preparation and licensing.

Delivering well-	2012	2011
prepared teachers	Grade	Grade
Alabama	B-	С
Alaska	F	F
Arizona	D-	D-
Arkansas	С	С
California	D	D
Colorado	D	D-
Connecticut	C+	C-
Delaware	D-	D-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	D	D
Florida	B-	В-
Georgia	С	С
Hawaii	D	D
Idaho	D	D
Illinois	D	D
Indiana	B-	C+
lowa	D	D
Kansas	D+	D+
Kentucky	C+	C-
Louisiana	С	С
Maine	D+	D
Maryland	D+	D+
Massachusetts	C+	C+
Michigan	D+	D+
Minnesota	C+	С
Mississippi	С	С
Missouri	D+	D+
Montana	F	F
Nebraska	D-	D-
Nevada	D-	D-
New Hampshire	C-	D
New Jersey	C-	D+
New Mexico	D+	D+
New York	C-	D+
North Carolina	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D
Ohio	C-	D+
Oklahoma	С	С
Oregon	D-	D-
Pennsylvania	С	С
Rhode Island	С	D+
South Carolina	C-	C-
South Dakota	D	D
Tennessee	B-	B-
Texas	C+	C+
Utah	D	D
Vermont	C-	D+
Virginia	C-	C-
Washington	D+	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-
Wisconsin	D+	D
Wyoming	F	F
Average State Grade	D+	D

#### COMING SOON

### NCTQ Teacher Prep Review

Preparing teachers to be effective and successful in the classroom requires both the strong state policy framework described in the *Yearbook* and quality implementation by states' teacher preparation programs.

How are the **District of Columbia's** programs doing? NCTQ will soon answer that question with our forthcoming review of the nation's higher education-based teacher preparation programs that produce 99 percent of traditionally-prepared teachers. The *Review* will find the programs that are doing the best job preparing tomorrow's educators, those that need to improve and those that need to be radically restructured.

The *Review* will be released in Spring 2013. Find out more at www.nctq.org/p/edschools.

For a sneak peek, see page 6.

# **Teacher Preparation Policy Checklist for States**

1.	Raise admission standards.	<ul> <li>Require teacher candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, writing and mathematics skills as a criterion for admission into teacher preparation programs.</li> <li>Require preparation programs to use a common test normed to the general college-bound population.</li> </ul>
2.	Align teacher preparation with Common Core State Standards.	<ul> <li>Ensure that coursework and subject-matter testing for elementary teacher candidates are well aligned with standards.</li> <li>Ensure that teacher preparation programs prepare elementary teaching candidates in the science of reading instruction and require a rigorous assessment of reading instruction.</li> <li>Require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers.</li> </ul>
3.	Improve clinical preparation.	<ul> <li>Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.</li> <li>Require summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers that includes at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching.</li> </ul>
4.	Raise licensing standards.	<ul> <li>Eliminate K-8 generalist licenses.</li> <li>Require subject-matter testing for middle school teacher candidates.</li> <li>Require subject-matter testing for secondary teacher candidates.</li> <li>Require middle school and secondary science and social studies teachers to pass a test of content knowledge that ensures sufficient knowledge of the subjects taught.</li> </ul>
5.	Don't lower the bar for special education teachers.	<ul> <li>Do away with K-12 special education teacher licenses.</li> <li>Require special education teachers to pass a subject-matter test for licensure that is no less rigorous than what is required of general education candidates.</li> </ul>
6.	Hold teacher preparation programs accountable.	<ul> <li>Collect data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.</li> <li>Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.</li> <li>Establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.</li> <li>Produce and publish an annual report card for each teacher preparation program.</li> </ul>

# **Critical Issues for State Teacher Preparation Policy**

### **Critical Attention:** Admission into Teacher Preparation Programs



District of Columbia does not ensure that teacher preparationprograms admit candidates with strong academic records.

The demands of K-12 classrooms today require teachers with strong academic backgrounds who can positively affect student learning. To ensure that such strong candidates enter classrooms, it is important to set rigorous standards for entry into the teacher pipeline. This begins with teacher preparation program admissions.

Looking to international examples, such top-performing countries as Finland and South Korea admit prospective teacher candidates from the top 10 percent of the college-going population. While a bar that high is a long way from average standards in the United States, it seems reasonable and appropriate that states should limit access to teacher preparation programs to those who are in the top half of the college-going population in terms of academic achievement.

Most states limit their academic screening to basic skills tests, which generally assess only middle school-level skills and which are generally only normed to the prospective teacher population.

At present, the District of Columbia does not require prospective teachers to pass a test of academic proficiency as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation pro-

grams. Rather, the basic skills assessment requirement is delayed until teacher candidates are ready to apply for licensure.

### NEXT STEPS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

# Require that teacher preparation programs screen candidates for academic proficiency prior to admission.

Teacher preparation programs that do not screen candidates invest considerable resources in individuals who may not be able to successfully complete the program and pass licensing tests. Candidates in need of additional support should complete remediation before entering the program so as to avoid the possibility of an unsuccessful investment of significant public tax dollars. The District of Columbia should require candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, mathematics and writing prior to program admission. Importantly, candidates should be permitted to submit comparable scores on such rigorous tests as the SAT/ACT/GRE.

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

The District of Columbia should require programs to use an assessment that demonstrates that candidates are academically competitive with all peers, regardless of their intended profession. Requiring a common test normed to the general college population would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class while also facilitating program comparison.

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

Illinois

Texas

Do states appropriately test teacher candidates' academic proficiency?

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

In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, the District of Columbia might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion. Program candidates are likely to have completed coursework that covers related test content in the prerequisite classes required for program admission. Thus, it would be sensible to have candidates take content tests while this knowledge is fresh rather than wait two years to fulfill the requirement, and candidates lacking sufficient expertise would be able to remedy deficits prior to entering formal preparation.

### **SNEAK PEEK:** Teacher Prep Review

Are District of Columbia's undergraduate teacher preparation programs in the *Review* sufficiently selective?

# **75%** are not sufficiently selective.

The *Review* will be released in Spring 2013. Find out more at www.nctq.org/p/edschools.

1. New Hampshire is in the process of adopting a requirement that will make the test a condition of admission.

academic proficiency?	TEST NORMED BOUND POPUL	Test normed on to prep or before	Test normed or Candidates durin	No test required	
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire			1		
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					
	1	23	18	9	

ED TO COLLECE. JUATION PRIOR TC PREP PROCIAM

1 only to teach of or teach

only to teach ring or after rep program

## Critical Attention: Elementary Teacher Preparation

District of Columbia does not ensure that new elementary teachers are ready to teach to the Common Core Standards.

To be effective, elementary teacher candidates need liberal arts coursework relevant to the K-6 classroom, and they should also be required to pass a rigorous content test that ensures appropriate subject-matter knowledge.

The Common Core State Standards, adopted by nearly all states and the District of Columbia, represent an effort to significantly raise expectations for the knowledge and skills American students will need for college readiness and global competitiveness. And the District, like the states, must ensure that its teachers are prepared to teach to these high standards.

Although a "standards-based" approach grants greater flexibility to teacher preparation programs regarding program design, it is difficult to monitor or enforce absent a rigorous test. Further, alignment of preparation program instruction with student learning standards should be augmented with a broader and deeper content perspective than what will actually be taught in the elementary classroom.

Unfortunately, the District of Columbia's policies fail to ensure that elementary teacher candidates will have the subject-area knowledge necessary to teach to

these standards. The District does not require a subject-matter test that reports subscores in all areas, and its coursework requirements lack the specificity to guarantee relevancy to the elementary classroom. In addition, the District does not ensure that teachers will be adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction, another key element of the Common Core State Standards.

### NEXT STEPS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

#### Require elementary teacher candidates to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all subjects.

The District of Columbia should ensure that its elementary content test is appropriately aligned with the Common Core State Standards and require separate, meaningful passing scores for each area on the test. Use of a composite passing score offers no assurance of adequate knowledge in each subject area. A candidate may achieve a passing score and still be seriously deficient in a particular subject area.

#### Require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers and require candidates to pass a rigorous math assessment.

Although national standards for teachers adopted by the District of Columbia require some knowledge in key areas of mathematics, the District should require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers. This includes specific coursework in foundations, algebra and geometry, with some statistics. The District should also require a rigorous assessment that reports a separate subscore for and evaluates mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenges candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts.

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**, Florida, Georgia, Havaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, 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, Wyorning

Alabama, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire

Massachusetts

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

The District of Columbia should require a rigorous reading assessment to ensure that its elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction before entering the classroom. The assessment should clearly test knowledge and skills related to the science of reading, and if it is combined with an assessment that also tests general pedagogy or elementary content, it should report a subscore for the science of reading specifically.

#### Ensure that teacher preparation programs deliver a comprehensive program of study in broad liberal arts coursework.

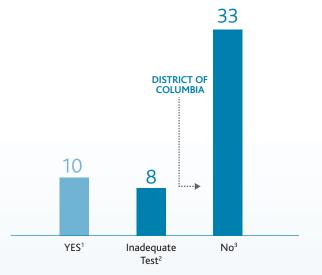
The District of Columbia should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish comprehensive coursework requirements for elementary teacher candidates that align with the Common Core Standards to ensure that candidates will complete coursework relevant to the common topics in elementary grades. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 36 credit hours in the core subject areas of English, science, social studies and fine arts. Presently, the District does not specify any coursework requirements for general education or elementary teacher candidates, and the national standards for teachers adopted by the District fall far short of the mark by making no mention of important subject areas.

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

In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement would ensure that prospective teachers in the District of Columbia take higherlevel academic coursework. This requirement also provides an important safeguard in the event that candidates are unable to successfully complete clinical practice requirements. With an academic concentration (or better still a major or minor), candidates who are not ready for the classroom and do not pass student teaching can still be on track to complete a degree.

#### Figure 3

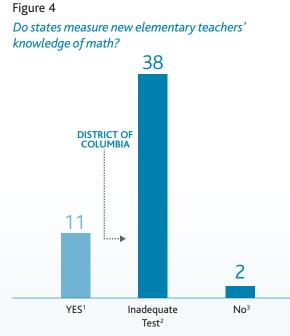
Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>4</sup>, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota<sup>5</sup>, New Hampshire, New Mexico<sup>6</sup>, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas
- 3. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina<sup>7</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 4. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.
- 5. Based on the limited information available about the test on Minnesota's website.
- 6. Test is under development and not yet available for review.
- 7. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Foundations of Reading test. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.

Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content?

Etembritation
 Etembritation
 Etembritation
 Etembritation
 Score to React Stand TE PASSING
 Score to React Stand TE PASSING
 Score to React PASSING
 <li



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont
- 2. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York<sup>4</sup>, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Montana, Nebraska
- 4. New York is in the process of developing a stand-alone math test.
- 5. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Massachusetts Test of General Curriculum, including the math subtest. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.
  - 1. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
  - The required test is a questionable assessment of content knowledge, instead emphasizing methods and instructional strategies.
  - Massachusetts requires a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math (see Figure 4).
  - 4. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Massachusetts Test of General Curriculum. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.
  - 5. Oregon allows "alternative assessment" for candidates who fail twice.

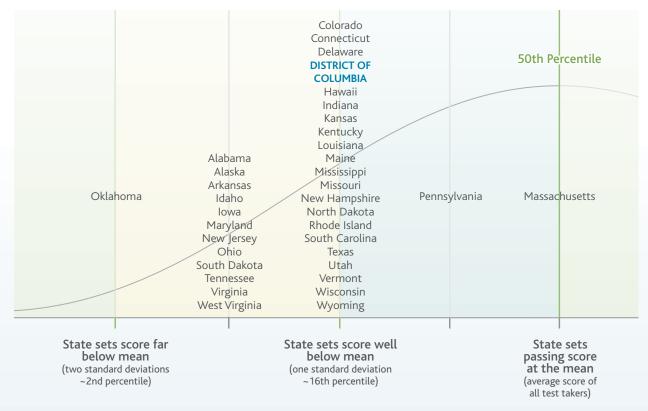
know core content?	ELEMENTARY TEST WITH SE SCORE ED	Elementary separate pass some subjects	Elementary of compositie Sco	No test requ
		201 26 F	Con El	/ ~
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland			2	
Massachusetts			3	
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada			2	
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				4
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon		5		
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina			2	
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	9	9	29	4

Figure 6				GLISH		/		SCIE							JDIES			/	FINE ARTS
Do states expect			Writing/Gran		'/		/	Earth Science	·/ /	/		/	World H:	World History (Ancient)	World History (Modern)	·/	11		' /
elementary teachers	American Lix	ture	eratu	Children's Liters	eure			Scie	Biology/Life Science	American	American J	2	'nne	Anci	Mod			· /	
to have in-depth	.*	, era		iter.	<b>b</b>			sica	Scie	/	listo	listo	.0Ve/	20	2				
knowledge of	un l	Britic		sitio	/ / ,	ŝ / "			life Cen	4			j   1			Vest			/
core content?	heric	orld /	Vritit	iiidre	Chemica	Physics	hera	Earth Sci		heric	heric	heric	orld	orld	Vorle	Geographi	Art Histor	Music	
core content.	र्च /	ž /	20	181	5	14	ଁ	Fa	B	¥ ,	र्षे	र र		/ <del>`</del>	1-4	/ ٣/	े <del>र</del> ,	2	
Alabama Alaska			*																
																-			
Arizona Arkansas																			
California																			
Colorado																			
Connecticut																			
Delaware																			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA																			
Florida			+		*		-	-	-			+				-			
Georgia			+				+	+	+	*	*	+				+			
Hawaii																			
Idaho																			
Illinois			+				+	+	<b>*</b>			+				+			
Indiana			+					+	$\widehat{\bullet}$			+	+	+		$\widehat{\mathbf{+}}$		+	
lowa			$\widehat{\Box}$										$\widehat{\Box}$	$\widehat{\Box}$				$\widehat{\Box}$	
Kansas			*	*			+	+	*			*				+			
Kentucky									Î										
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			$\mathbf{\mathbf{x}}$						*	*	*	$\mathbf{x}$						*	
Utah																			
Vermont																			
Virginia			*		*		*		*							*			
Washington			$\mathbf{\mathbf{x}}$				$\mathbf{\mathbf{x}}$	$\mathbf{\mathbf{x}}$	$\mathbf{\mathbf{\star}}$			$\mathbf{\hat{\star}}$				$\mathbf{\mathbf{x}}$		*	
West Virginia																			
Wisconsin																			
Wyoming																			

10 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2012 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Subject mentioned

★ Subject covered in depth

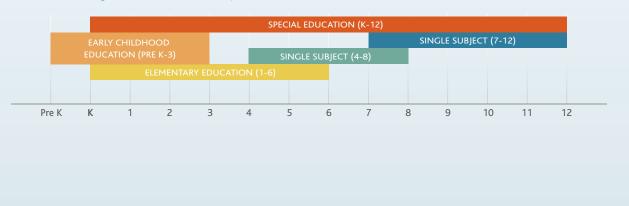
### Figure 7 Where do states set the passing score on elementary content licensure tests<sup>1</sup>?



1 Based on the most recent technical data that could be obtained; data not available for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon and Washington. Montana and Nebraska do not require a content test. Colorado score is for Praxis II, not PLACE. Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah and Vermont now require the Multiple Subjects test and Maryland, Nevada and South Carolina now require the Instructional Practice and Applications test. Both are new Praxis tests for which technical data are not yet available; analysis is based on previously required test.

#### Figure 8

#### Teacher licensing structure in District of Columbia



## Critical Attention: Middle School Teacher Preparation



District of Columbia is on track to ensure that new middle school teachers will be prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

The middle school years are critical to students' education, yet the preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers often do not ensure that they are sufficiently prepared to teach grade-level content.

Too many states fail to distinguish the knowledge and skills needed by middle school teachers from those needed by an elementary teacher. Whether teaching a single subject in a departmentalized setting or teaching multiple subjects in a self-contained classroom, middle school teachers must be able to teach significantly more advanced content than what elementary teachers are expected to teach.

Commendably, the District of Columbia does not offer a K-8 generalist license, and all new middle school teachers are required to pass a Praxis II single-subject content test to attain licensure. Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

#### Maryland, Massachusetts, New York

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

Figure 9		Contained Cassrooms	/
Do states distinguish mid		for oom	
grade preparation from		ered	K-8 license offered
	255	pal c	ц Чо <sub>в</sub>
elementary preparation	, CEN	cens, Intaii	cense
	K-81	11-CO	K-8/
	* /	2°ex	*
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut Delaware			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois	2		
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			3
Oregon			4
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia Washington			
Washington West Virginia			
Wisconsin			5
Wyoming			
	32	5	14
	52	5	

- 1. California offers a K-12 generalist license for self-contained classrooms.
- 2. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license and is in the process of revising middle school certification requirements.
- 3. With the exception of mathematics.
- 4. Oregon offers 3-8 license.
- 5. Wisconsin offers 1-8 license.

Figure 10		/	/	/ 5
Do middle school teachers		No, test does not report subscores for all core subscores for	No, K-8 license require	No, testing of all subjects
have to pass an appropriate	e	not ss fou	requ	test all su
content test in every core		score	ects ense	g of
subject they are licensed		test sub	eme, 8 lic	estin Puire
to teach?	VES	Con Ko	Vo. K N el	of re
	22		No, K-8 license require	- 2
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho			2	
Illinois			3	
Indiana				
lowa				4
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland	5			
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	6			
North Carolina				
North Dakota Ohio				
Ohio Oklahoma				
			7	
Oregon Pennsylvania			í í	
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
5 5		4	15	7

1. Candidates teaching multiple subjects only have to pass the elementary test.

- 2. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires a singlesubject test.
- 3. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license. The state is in the process of revising its middle school certification requirements.
- 4. It is unclear how new legislation will affect testing requirements for middle school candidates.
- Maryland allows elementary teachers to teach in departmentalized middle schools if not less than 50 percent of the teaching assignment is within the elementary education grades.
- 6. For nondepartmentalized classrooms, generalist in middle childhood education candidates must pass new assessment with three subtests.
- 7. Candidates opting for middle-level endorsement may either complete a major or pass a content test. Oregon allows "alternative assessment" for candidates who fail twice.

# Critical Attention: Secondary Teacher Preparation



 District of Columbia could do more to ensure that new secondary teachers will be prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

Secondary teachers must be experts in the subject matter they teach, and only a rigorous test ensures that teacher candidates are sufficiently and appropriately knowledgeable in their content area. Coursework is generally only indicative of background in a subject area; even a major offers no certainty of what content has been covered.

Yet not all states ensure that secondary teachers have sufficient content knowledge in the subjects they are licensed to teach. And nearly all states—even those that do generally require content testing for secondary teachers—allow some science and/or social studies teachers to teach with broad licenses that have significant loopholes.

Most high school science courses are specialized, and the teachers of these subjects are not interchangeable. Nonetheless, most states allow teachers to obtain general science or combination licenses across multiple science disciplines, and, in most cases, these teachers need only pass a general knowledge science exam that does not ensure subject-specific content knowledge. This means that a teacher with a background in biology could be fully certified to teach advanced chemistry or Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming

Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin

Indiana, Minnesota, Tennessee

physics having passed only a general science test—and perhaps answering most of the chemistry or physics questions incorrectly.

Just as with broad field science, most states offer a general social studies license at the secondary level. For this certification, teachers can have a background in a wide variety of fields, ranging from history and political science to anthropology and psychology. Under such a license a teacher who majored in psychology could teach history to high school students having passed only a general knowledge test and answering most—and perhaps all—history questions incorrectly.

Commendably, the District of Columbia requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a Praxis II content test to teach any core secondary subjects. However, the District also offers certification in both general science and general social studies. Teachers with these licenses are not required to pass individual content tests for each discipline they are permitted to teach.

### NEXT STEPS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

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

By allowing a general science certification—and only requiring a general knowledge science exam—the District of Columbia is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required assessment combines all subject areas (e.g., biology, chemistry, physics) and does not report separate scores for each subject area.

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

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

1. It is unclear at this point how new legislation will affect content test requirements for secondary teachers.

Figure 11 Do all secondary teac have to pass a conten		Loophole in scie	Loophole in Snot	oual studies
test in every subject		e ij	1.5	
area they are licensed	1 /	loy	loy	/
to teach?	YES	000	000	20
Alabama		~ /	~ /	
Alaska				
Alaska Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa <sup>1</sup>				
Kansas Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	3	28	34	12

# Critical Attention: Special Education Teacher Preparation



 District of Columbia does not ensure that new special education teachers will know the subject matter that they will be required to teach.

Across the country, states are raising performance expectations to ensure that students who graduate from high school are college and career ready. These more rigorous standards apply to special education students just as they do to other students.

The challenge of ensuring that teachers are prepared to teach to the new Common Core State Standards is even more pronounced for special education teachers, who typically have had to meet an even lower bar for content preparation than general educators. And certification rules for special education teachers that do not differentiate between teaching at the elementary and secondary levels only exacerbate the problem.

Allowing a generic K-12 special education certification makes it virtually impossible and certainly impractical for states to ensure that these teachers know all the subject matter they are expected to teach; this issue is just as valid in terms of pedagogical knowledge. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming

Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin

0

While a K-12 special education license may be appropriate for 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 gradelevel content.

Regrettably, the District of Columbia only offers a generic K-12 special education certification.

### NEXT STEPS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Eliminate licenses for special education that do not differentiate between the preparation of elementary teachers and that of secondary teachers.

The District of Columbia's current model does little to protect some of its most vulnerable students. Failure to ensure that special education teachers are well trained in specific content areas deprives these students of the opportunity to reach their academic potential. The District should limit highincidence special education certifications to elementary or secondary grades.

Figure 12		ecific	/
Do states distinguish	₹ >	de-sp	/
between elementary	TTO,	d Bra	22
and secondary special	10 11 10 11 10	12 an	je n
education teachers?	SNC	stio,	ts on ation
coucation teachers:	DOES NOT OFFER A K. 12 CERTIFICATION	Offices k. 12 and Brade-Specific	Offers only a K-12 Certification a K-12
Alabama	, 		
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1		
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	1		
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	16	10	25

#### Provide a broad liberal arts program of study to elementary special education candidates and require that they pass the same content test as general education teachers.

The District of Columbia should ensure that special education teacher candidates who will teach elementary grades possess knowledge of the subject matter at hand. Not only should the District require core-subject coursework relevant to the elementary classroom, but it should also require that these candidates pass the same subject-matter test required of all elementary teachers.

#### Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Secondary special education teachers are frequently generalists who teach many core subject areas. While it may be unreasonable to expect secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements for each subject they teach as other teachers who teach only one subject, the District of Columbia's current policy of requiring no subject-matter testing is unacceptable and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, the District should consider a customized HOUSSE route for new secondary special education teachers and look to the flexibility offered by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which allows for a combination of testing and coursework to demonstrate requisite content knowledge in the classroom.

> 1. Although the state does issue a K-12 certificate, candidates must meet discrete elementary and/or secondary requirements.

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

Elementary Subject-Matter Test					
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Oregon <sup>1</sup> , Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup> , Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia <sup>3</sup> , Wisconsin				
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho				
Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s)					
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	None				
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York⁴, Oregon¹, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³				
Required for a K-12 special education license	None				

1. Although Oregon requires testing, the state allows an "alternative assessment" option for candidates who fail twice.

2. In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary or secondary special education and 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 dual certification as a reading specialist are similarly exempted from the content test.

4. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.

# Critical Attention: Student Teaching



District of Columbia does not ensure that teacher
 preparation programs will provide teacher candidates with
 a high-quality summative clinical experience.

The importance of clinical practice in teacher preparation has become a major area of focus. Student teaching is the final clinical experience of teacher preparation, and teacher candidates have only one chance to experience the best possible placement. Student teaching will shape candidates' own performance as teachers and help determine the type of school in which they will choose to teach. A mediocre student teaching experience, let alone a disastrous one, can never be undone.

Central to the quality of the student teaching experience is the classroom teacher who serves as the teacher candidate's mentor, or cooperating teacher. Only strong teachers with evidence of their effectiveness, as assessed by objective measures of student learning and the teachers' principals, should be able to serve as cooperating teachers. Yet placement is much more likely to be the luck of the draw. NCTQ's recent study *Student Teaching in the United States* found that three out of four teacher preparation programs fail to require that cooperating teachers must be effective instructors.

The District of Columbia not only fails to articulate any requirements for cooperating teachers, but it also lacks any specific requirements for the duration of the

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Florida, Indiana, Tennessee

student teaching experience for candidates in its approved preparation programs. For teacher candidates who do not complete a state-approved program, the District requires a minimum of six semester hours in student teaching.

### NEXT STEPS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

# 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 the District of Columbia should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement. Research indicates that the only aspect of a student teaching arrangement that has been shown to have an impact on student achievement is the positive effect of selection of the cooperating teacher by the preparation program, rather than by the student teacher or school district staff.

### **Require teacher candidates to spend at least 10 weeks student teaching.**

The District of Columbia should require a summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers. Student teaching should be a full-time commitment, as requiring coursework and student teaching simultaneously does a disservice to both. Alignment with a school calendar for at least 10 weeks ensures both adequate classroom experience and exposure to a variety of ancillary professional activities.

Figure 14	6-	/
Do states require	     	54
the elements of a	E S	DEA TSA
high-quality student	SASE ESS	EEK.
teaching experience?	VEN LE	TO NILL
teaching experience.	E CO E E CO E E CO E E CO E E CO E E E CO E E E E CO E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	EAC AST
Alabama		3
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana <sup>1</sup>		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		2
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	3	28

1. Based on new REPA II regulations.

2. Candidates can student teach for less than 12 weeks if determined to be proficient.

## Critical Attention: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability



District of Columbia does not hold its teacher preparation programs accountable for the effectiveness of the teachers they produce.

Teacher preparation programs operate by virtue of state approval. As such, it is up to states to connect that approval to accountability measures that ensure that all approved programs meet minimum performance standards. Such an accountability system informs the public—including prospective teachers seeking a program as well as districts hiring graduates—by shining a light on high performers as well as identifying those programs performing poorly.

Further, as more states begin to raise expectations for teachers by way of evaluations focused on effectiveness, there is an even greater need to hold teacher preparation programs accountable for the effectiveness of the teachers they produce. Although the quality of both the subject-matter preparation and professional sequence is crucial, there are also additional measures that can provide the state and the public with meaningful, readily understandable indicators of how well programs are doing when it comes to preparing teachers to be successful in the classroom. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas

Florida, Louisiana

The District of Columbia neither monitors how well programs are preparing teachers to be successful by means of collecting program-specific, objective data that reflect program performance, nor has it established minimum performance standards that can be used for accountability purposes. Further,

the state does not provide the public with meaningful, readily understandable indicators of how well programs are doing.

According to its Race to the Top grant, the District will begin publishing an Educator Preparation Program Scorecard in 2014, which will link program completers and their value-add data/evaluation ratings to the preparation program. Results from the scorecard will be used to inform areas for program improvement, as well as factor in program approval. However, there is no evidence to date of specific policy to support and sustain these plans.

### NEXT STEPS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

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

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, the District should consider the academic achievement gains of students taught by programs' graduates, averaged over the first three years of teaching. Data that are aggregated to the institution (e.g., combining elementary and secondary programs) rather than disaggregated to the specific preparation program are not useful for accountability purposes. Such aggregation can mask significant differences in performance among programs. While the District has outlined its intentions to collect and publish this data in its RttT application, it should codify these requirements and specify that they apply to alternate route programs as well as to traditional teacher preparation programs.

# Collect other meaningful, program-level data that reflect program performance.

Although measures of student growth are an important indicator of program effectiveness, they cannot be the sole measure of program quality for several reasons, including the fact that many programs may have graduates whose students do not take standardized tests. The accountability system must therefore include other objective measures that show how well programs are preparing teachers for the class-room, such as:

- Evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching;
- Satisfaction ratings by school principals and teacher supervisors of programs' student teachers, using a standardized form to permit program comparison;
- Average raw scores of teacher candidates on licensing tests, including basic skills, subject matter and professional knowledge tests;
- Number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests;
- Five-year retention rates of graduates in the teaching profession.

#### Establish minimum standards of performance.

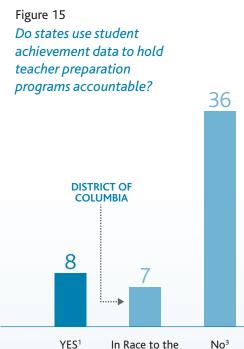
Merely collecting the types of data described above is insufficient for accountability purposes. The next and perhaps more critical step is for the District of Columbia to establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data. The District should be mindful of setting rigorous standards for program performance, as its current requirement that 80 percent of program graduates pass the state's licensing tests is too low a bar. Programs should be held accountable for meeting rigorous standards, and there should be consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval.

# Publish an annual report card on the state's website.

The District should produce an annual report card that shows all the data it collects on individual teacher preparation programs, which should be published on the state's website at the program level for the sake of public transparency. Data should be presented in a manner that clearly conveys whether programs have met performance standards.

#### Maintain full authority over teacher preparation program approval.

The District of Columbia has blurred the line between the public process of state program approval and the private process of national accreditation by requiring accreditation for program approval. The District should not cede its authority and must ensure that it is the state office that considers the evidence of program performance and makes the decision about whether programs should continue to be authorized to prepare teachers.



In Race to the Top plan, but not in policy<sup>2</sup>

1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas

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

1 Traditional	l preparation only.	

- 2. Reported institutional data do not distinguish between candidates in the traditional and alternate route programs.
- 3. Required, but not yet available.
- 4. Alternate routes only.
- 5. Based on new REPA II regulations.
- 6. New Hampshire is in the process of adopting new reporting requirements.

Do states hold teach preparation program accountable?	oer ms	MUMMUN STANDARDS FOR FERE ONNAINE SCR	2474 PUBLICLY 41241.40.1021/CLY 11241.401.6.00 WEBSITE	7
Alabama		1	2	
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado <sup>3</sup>				
Connecticut				
Delaware	4			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Florida			2	
Georgia			2	
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana <sup>5</sup>				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky			2	
Louisiana				
Maine <sup>1</sup>				
Maryland	4			
Massachusetts				
Michigan		1		
Minnesota				
Mississippi	1			
Missouri				
Montana	1			
Nebraska				
Nevada <sup>1</sup>				
New Hampshire <sup>6</sup>				
New Jersey <sup>1</sup>				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina			1	
North Dakota				
Ohio <sup>1</sup>				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania <sup>1</sup>				
Rhode Island <sup>1</sup>				
South Carolina <sup>1</sup>				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia <sup>1</sup>				
Washington	4			
West Virginia <sup>1</sup>				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	33	5	15	

#### 24 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2012 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### **TEACHER PRODUCTION IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

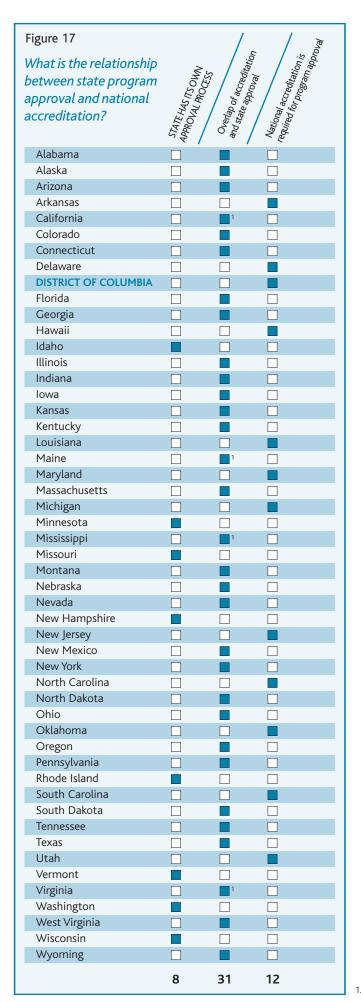
States have long established requirements for teacher preparation and licensure and have lately turned their attention toward accountability systems for preparation programs. But one topic that has received little attention from states is the issue of teacher production. From the number of teachers who graduate from preparation programs each year, only a subset are certified and only some of those certified are actually hired in the state; the relationship between these numbers has important implications for related policymaking.

States are rightly focused on areas of chronic teacher shortages, such as secondary mathematics and science, but little consideration is given to areas of consistent oversupply, particularly the overproduction in most states of elementary teachers. While it is certainly desirable to produce a big enough pool to give districts choice in hiring, the substantial oversupply in some teaching areas is not good for the profession. Limited resources are squandered on individuals who will not go on to teach, most critically the scarce supply of student teaching placements with effective cooperating teachers. Admissions criteria, licensure requirements and program accountability standards may be unnecessarily depressed if the dots are not connected from graduation to certification to actual employment in a district.

Maryland's "Teacher Staffing Report" provides a model for other states. Published biennially, the report has been tracking staffing trends in the state for almost three decades. While its primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, it also identifies areas of surplus. By collecting hiring data from districts, Maryland has a rich set of data that can inform policy decisions.

The latest edition of the "Teacher Staffing Report" can be found at: http://www.marylandpublicschools.org/MSDE/divisions/ certification/progapproval/mtsr.

**District of Columbia teacher production data:** NCTQ was unable to find any published data on teacher production in the District of Columbia that connects program completion, certification and hiring statistics.





There are some areas where a small adjustment would result in significantly stronger policy. Here are some issues that represent low-hanging fruit, policies that can be addressed in relatively short order.

- To ensure adequate subject-area knowledge, the District of Columbia should require secondary teachers who obtain certification in general science or general social studies to pass individual content tests (or a composite test that reports individual subscores) for each discipline they will be licensed to teach, as noted in the secondary critical attention section.
- To ensure that they have strong reading, mathematics and writing skills, the District of Columbia should require that teacher candidates achieve a minimum passing score for each subject tested on the basic skills test. At present, an overall composite score can be used to pass the test, meaning that a candidate might be able to compensate for a poor score in one subject area with better performance on the others.
- As a first step toward using an assessment for admission to a teacher preparation program that compares candidates to the general college-going population, the District should allow teacher candidates to submit ACT/ SAT/GRE scores that demonstrate academic proficiency.



1. National accreditation can be substituted for state approval.

26 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2012 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

# **Alternate Routes to Certification**

The policies discussed in the "Critical Attention" section of this report primarily focus on traditional teacher preparation programs because such programs presently train the vast majority of new teachers. Of course, there are some teachers that attain licensure outside of these traditional programs. Alternate routes to certification were developed based on the idea that there should be pathways into the teaching profession for nontraditional candidates who are able to demonstrate strong subject-area knowledge and an above-average academic background.

Unfortunately, most states have considerable work to do to make their alternate routes viable pathways into the teaching profession. Considerable variation remains in both the quality of states' routes and how much of an alternative to traditional preparation such routes actually provide.

A high-quality, genuinely alternative licensure pathway should be rigorous yet flexible in admissions, focused and deliberate in preparation, and open to broad usage across subjects and grades.

State policy for alternate routes to teacher licensure should ensure that:

- Strong academic performance and subject-matter-knowledge testing are prerequisites for program admission.
- Subject-area majors are not required or candidates have the option to test out of any subject-area coursework requirements.
- Coursework is streamlined and not overly burdensome, and it meets the immediate needs of new teachers.
- Program length is reasonable (no more than two years). Practice teaching and/or intensive mentoring is required.
- Limits are not placed on the subjects and/or grades an alternate route teacher can teach, and alternate route providers are not restricted to colleges and universities; districts and nonprofits should be permitted to offer programs as well.

The District of Columbia provides guidelines for alternate route programs that include demonstration of strong academic performance and subject-matter knowledge as conditions of admission. The admissions requirements for the District's alternate route programs exceed those of traditional preparation programs and are flexible regarding the needs of nontraditional candidates. The District also allows broad usage and diversity of providers and requires a preservice placement. But the guidelines have room for improvement because they do not sufficiently provide for streamlined and relevant coursework, nor do they ensure a reasonable program length (see Figure 19).

### NEXT STEPS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Ensure that preparation coursework is manageable and targets the immediate needs of new teachers.

The District of Columbia could do much more to ensure that alternate route candidates only complete coursework that is practical, necessary and immediately helpful to a new teacher. The District requires that alternate route programs last for a minimum of one year. However, no maximums are articulated. The District also does not outline specific coursework requirements. Setting minimum requirements,

without established maximums, does not ensure that the new teacher will be able to complete the program in an appropriate amount of time without being overburdened by coursework. In addition, mandating coursework without specifying the purpose can inadvertently send the wrong message to program providers—that "anything goes" as long as credits are granted or seat time fulfilled.

#### Eliminate basic skills test requirement.

While the District of Columbia is commended for requiring all applicants to demonstrate content knowledge on a subject-matter test, its requirement that alternate route candidates pass a basic skills test is impractical and ineffective (even with its policy to allow equivalent scores to fulfill this admissions criterion). Basic skills tests measure minimum competency—essentially those skills that a person should have acquired in middle school—and are inappropriate for candidates who have already earned a bachelor's degree. Alternatively, the District could require one of the standardized tests of academic proficiency commonly used in higher education for graduate admissions, such as the GRE.

	GENUINE OR NEARLY	,	Offered Toute is disingenuor.	
Figure 18		Alternate route that	Ruon S	3
Do states provide real	2	L KO	nent nent	
alternate pathways to	EAR		over, dist	
certification?	A A		Ite is	
	IE AL	late, ant	d rou	
	ALLAN	Itten. Thific	ffere	
	0'E	× :50	O'	
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
<u> </u>				
	6	26	19	

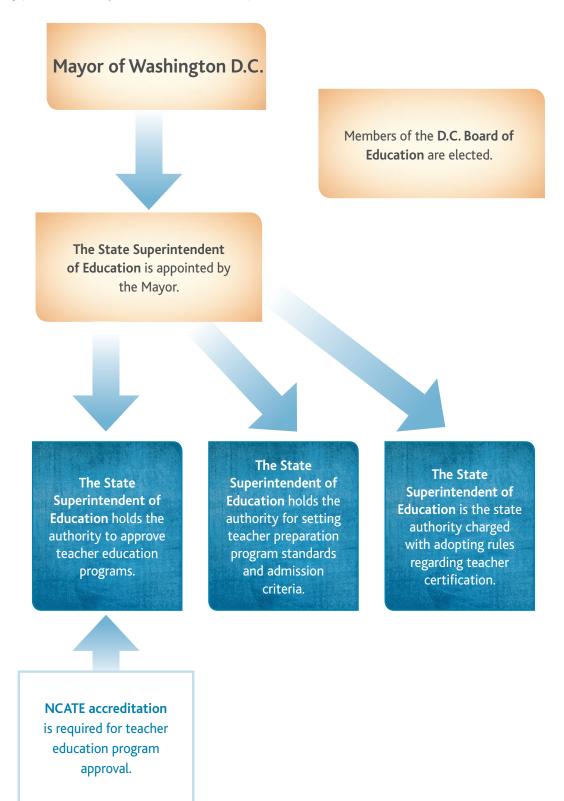
/hat are the characteris f states' alternate route	,-	IERIFCATION OF SUP	AVAILABILITY OF TECT	STREAMLINED CO.	RELEVANT COURSE	NOW YOU	PRACTICE TACHING	BROAD USAGE	DIVERSITY OF PROV.
states attenuiteroute	UISITE IIC DES	ATION KNOW	4VAILABILITY OUT OPTION	UNED C		REASONABLE PROGRAMLE		BROAD USAGE	T OF P
	PREREC	VERIEL 14 TTER	AVAIL	TREAM	ELEVAL	REASO	PRACT	ROAD	NVERSI
Alabama	×	*	*						
Alaska					*	*	*		
Arizona		*	*			*		*	*
Arkansas		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
California						*		*	*
Colorado			*	*		*		*	*
Connecticut	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware						*			*
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	*	*	*				*	*	*
Florida		*	*			*	*	*	*
Georgia			*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hawaii									
Idaho									
Illinois	*	*			*	*		*	*
Indiana		*						*	
lowa			*			*	*		
Kansas		*				*			
Kentucky							*	*	*
Louisiana		*					*	*	*
Maine		*							
Maryland	*			*	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts		*	*		*		*	*	*
Michigan	*	*	*				*	*	*
Minnesota	*	*	*			*		*	
Mississippi		*	*	*	*	*			
Missouri									
Montana								*	
Nebraska							*		
Nevada								*	*
New Hampshire								*	*
New Jersey	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	
New Mexico							*	*	
New York								*	*
North Carolina			*					*	*
North Dakota									
Ohio		*	*				*	*	*
Oklahoma		*	*						*
Oregon			*						
Pennsylvania		*					*	*	*
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
South Carolina		*		*					
South Dakota		*				*			*
Tennessee	*		*				*	*	*
Texas			*			*		*	*
Utah								*	
Vermont							*		
Virginia				*			*	*	*
Washington		*	*			*		<b>A</b>	<b>★</b>
West Virginia		<b>*</b>			*	*	*		<b>*</b>
Wisconsin									<b>★</b>
Wyoming									

⊿ For some alternate routes 📒 For most or most widely used alternate routes 🏾 📌 For all alternate routes

# Alternate Route Policy Checklist for States

1.	Set high standards and provide flexibility for meeting them.	<ul> <li>Screen candidates based on academic ability.</li> <li>Set a higher standard for entry than is set for traditional teacher preparation.</li> <li>Require candidates to pass the state's subject-matter licensing test.</li> <li>Don't require a major in the intended subject area; instead, allow candidates to demonstrate subject-matter knowledge on a rigorous test.</li> </ul>
2.	Provide streamlined preparation.	<ul> <li>Limit coursework (ideally to no more than 12 credits a year).</li> <li>Require that the alternate route is an accelerated course of study.</li> <li>Ensure that all coursework requirements target the immediate needs of the new teacher</li> <li>Offer candidates an opportunity to practice teach in a summer training program.</li> <li>Provide intensive mentoring.</li> </ul>
3.	Remove regulatory obstacles.	<ul> <li>Allow for a diversity of alternate route providers.</li> <li>Don't limit the use of alternate routes to shortage areas or to certain grades or subjects.</li> </ul>

Authority for Teacher Preparation in the District of Columbia



# Critical Attention Summary for District of Columbia

Red		
		AUTHORITY
ADMISSION INTO PREPARATION PROGRAMS	Require that preparation programs screen candidates prior to admission by using a common test normed to the general college-bound population and limit acceptance to those candidates demonstrating academic ability in the top 50th percentile.	State Superintendent of Education
ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION	<ul> <li>Require all elementary teacher candidates to pass a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all subjects.</li> <li>Require preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers, and require candidates to pass a rigorous math assessment.</li> <li>Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.</li> <li>Require a content specialization in an academic subject area.</li> </ul>	State Superintendent of Education
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION	<ul> <li>Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between preparation of elementary and secondary teacher candidates.</li> <li>Require that elementary special education candidates pass the same content test as general elementary teachers.</li> <li>Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.</li> </ul>	State Superintendent of Education
STUDENT TEACHING	<ul><li>Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.</li><li>Require at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching.</li></ul>	State Superintendent of Education
TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul> <li>Collect performance data to monitor programs.</li> <li>Set minimum standards for program performance with consequences for failure to meet those standards.</li> <li>Publicly report performance data.</li> </ul>	State Superintendent of Education
Yellow		
		AUTHORITY
SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION	<ul> <li>Require secondary science and social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.</li> </ul>	State Superintendent of Education
Green		
		AUTHORITY
MIDDLECCUCOL		

**MIDDLE SCHOOL** 

PREPARATION

TEACHER

State Superintendent of Education



1420 New York Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20005 Tel: 202-393-0020 Fax: 202-393-0095 Web: www.nctq.org

Subscribe to NCTQ's blog PDQ Solow NCTQ on Twitter B and Facebook

NCTQ is available to work with individual states to improve teacher policies. For more information, please contact:

> Sandi Jacobs Vice President sjacobs@nctq.org 202-393-0020