2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

Improving Teacher Preparation in Florida



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

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Improving Teacher Preparation in Florida

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 Florida'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 symbol indicates a score increase from 2011.

Yearbook Goal	Торіс	2012 Score
1-A	Admission into Preparation Programs	
1-B	Elementary Teacher Preparation	<u> </u>
1-C	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	
1-D	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	•
1-E	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	
1-J	Assessing Professional Knowledge	
1-K	Student Teaching	
1-L	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	



2012 Policy Update for Florida

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

Elementary Teacher Preparation

Florida is scheduled to revise its elementary content test by 2013-2014. The revision will include new passing scores for each subject area and alignment with the Common Core State Standards. http://www.fldoe.org/board/meetings/2012_07_17/40021.pdf

Florida's 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).

Florida noted that its Professional Education test was revised and approved in October 2011, and candidates will be required to pass this test effective January 2013. Florida also pointed out that the test is aligned with its Educator Accomplished Practices.

In addition, Florida confirmed that the descriptions in Figure 20 accurately reflect state authority for teacher preparation and licensing.

igure 1		
Delivering well- prepared teachers	2012 Grade	2011 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-	B-
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 F
Wyoming State Crade	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 Florida'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.	 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. Require preparation programs to use a common test normed to the general college-bound population.
2.	Align teacher preparation with Common Core State Standards.	 Ensure that coursework and subject-matter testing for elementary teacher candidates are well aligned with standards. Ensure that teacher preparation programs prepare elementary teaching candidates in the science of reading instruction and require a rigorous assessment of reading instruction. Require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers.
3.	Improve clinical preparation.	 Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning. Require summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers that includes at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching.
4.	Raise licensing standards.	 ✓ Eliminate K-8 generalist licenses. ✓ Require subject-matter testing for middle school teacher candidates. ✓ Require subject-matter testing for secondary teacher candidates. ✓ 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.
5.	Don't lower the bar for special education teachers.	 ✓ Do away with K-12 special education teacher licenses. ✓ 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.
6.	Hold teacher preparation programs accountable.	 Collect data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs. Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance. Establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data. Produce and publish an annual report card for each teacher preparation program.

Critical Issues for State Teacher Preparation Policy

Critical Attention: Admission into Teacher Preparation Programs



Florida does not ensure that teacher preparation programs 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, Florida requires that approved teacher preparation programs only accept teacher candidates who have passed a basic skills test (either the General Knowledge

Test of the Florida Teacher Certification Examination, the Praxis I or a similar test identified by the state) or who have earned a minimum score on the GRE as established by the state. Although the state sets the minimum scores for passing the basic skills tests, they are normed just to the prospective teacher population. Further, programs are permitted to accept 10 percent of an entering class that has not passed a basic skills test. These individuals are required to pass the basic skills test prior to program completion. In addition, the state's current 2.5 GPA requirement is too low to be considered a rigorous bar for program admission.

NEXT STEPS FOR FLORIDA:

Require that programs use a common admissions test normed to the general collegebound population.

Florida 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.

■ Increase the GPA requirement and consider implementing a sliding scale that considers both GPA and test scores.

Requiring only a 2.5 GPA sets a low bar for the academic performance of the state's prospective teachers. Florida should consider using a higher GPA requirement for program admission in combination with a test of academic proficiency. A sliding scale of GPA and test scores would allow flexibility for candi-

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

dates in demonstrating academic ability without compromising the state's admissions screen and risking the investment of considerable resources in individuals who may not be able to successfully complete the program and pass required tests. When using such multiple measures, a sliding scale that still ensures minimum standards would allow students to earn program admission through a higher GPA and a lower test score, or vice-versa.

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

In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Florida 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 invest considerable resources in individuals who may not be able to successfully complete the program and pass licensing tests.

SNEAK PEEK: Teacher Prep Review

Are Florida's undergraduate teacher preparation programs in the Review sufficiently selective?

77% 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.

Figure 2 Do states appropriately test teacher candidates' academic proficiency?	FETNORMED TO CO.	SON DATON DIEGE. Test nomed only to test. The property to test.	Test normed only to teach	No test required	
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Arizona			_		
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Delaware					
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Rhode Island					
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Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	1	23	18	9	

Critical Attention: Elementary Teacher Preparation



Florida 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 including Florida, represent an effort to significantly raise expectations for the knowledge and skills American students will need for college readiness and global competitiveness. And Florida, like all 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, Florida's policies fail to ensure that elementary teacher candidates will have the subject-area knowledge necessary to teach to these standards. The state 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. Florida's elementary content test includes items on the science of reading; however, the state does not provide a subscore specific to knowledge of reading instruction.

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, FLORIDA, Georgia, Hawaii, 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, Wyoming Alabama, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire Massachusetts

NEXT STEPS FOR FLORIDA:

- Require elementary teacher candidates to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all subjects.
 - Florida 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 Florida requires some knowledge in key areas of mathematics, the state 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. Florida 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.

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

Florida should ensure that its assessment clearly tests knowledge and skills related to the science of reading, and it should report a subscore for the science of reading specifically. Elementary teachers who do not possess the minimum knowledge in this area should not be eligible for licensure.

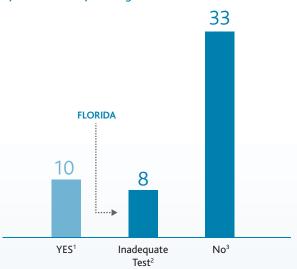
■ Ensure that teacher preparation programs deliver a comprehensive program of study in broad liberal arts coursework.

Florida should either articulate a specific set of standards or establish more 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, Florida's coursework requirements are defined too broadly to guarantee that the courses used to meet them will be relevant to the topics taught in the PK-6 classroom.

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

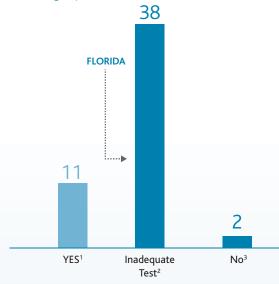
In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement would ensure that prospective teachers in Florida take higher-level academic coursework. This requirement also provides an important safeguard in the event that candidates are unable to successfully complete clinical practice requirements. 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?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota⁵, New Hampshire, New Mexico⁶, 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 Carolina⁷, 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.

Figure 4 Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



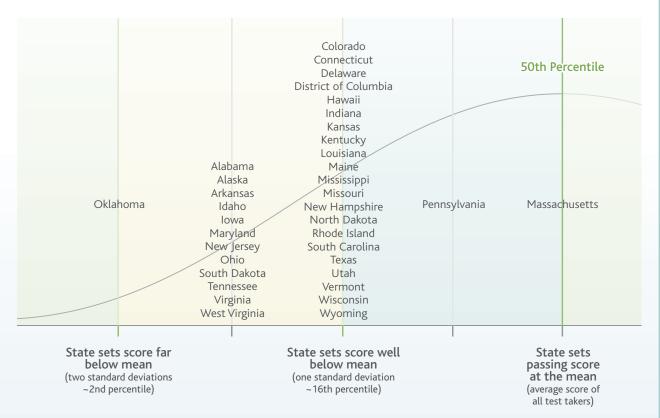
- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont
- 2. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York⁴, North Carolina⁵, 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.
 - 2. The required test is a questionable assessment of content knowledge, instead emphasizing methods and instructional strategies.
 - 3. 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.

Figure 5	ELEMENTARY CONTENT SCORE FOR SEPARATION	TedCH-SUBJECT Subject Subject	Elementary content for	with /
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District of Columbia				
FLORIDA				
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Hawaii				
Idaho				
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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		/			NCE				OCIA					/	FINE ARTS
Do states expect elementary teachers		ture	Writing/C	Children's Liters	ture			Earth Science	Biology/Life Scien	9)	7	///	World L.	World H.	World His		///	/ /	/ /
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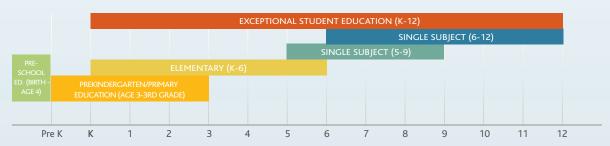
Subject mentioned

Figure 7 Where do states set the passing score on elementary content licensure tests¹?



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 Florida



Critical Attention: Middle School Teacher Preparation



Florida 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, Florida does not offer a K-8 generalist license, and candidates must earn a major or complete 18 credit hours in their intended teaching field. Further, all new middle school teachers are required to pass a 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

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New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
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Oregon			4	
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				1 California offers a V 12 generalist license
South Dakota				California offers a K-12 generalist license for self-contained classrooms.
Tennessee				2. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license and is in
Texas				the process of revising middle school certifi-
Utah Vermont				cation requirements.
Virginia				3. With the exception of mathematics.
Washington				4. Oregon offers 3-8 license.
West Virginia				5. Wisconsin offers 1-8 license.
Wisconsin			5	
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Wisconsin					candidates who fail twice.
West Virginia					test. Oregon allows "alternative assessme
Washington					7. Candidates opting for middle-level endors may either complete a major or pass a co
Virginia					pass new assessment with three subtests
Vermont					in middle childhood education candidate
Utah					6. For nondepartmentalized classrooms, gen
Texas					than 50 percent of the teaching assignment within the elementary education grades.
South Dakota Tennessee					in departmentalized middle schools if no
South Carolina					5. Maryland allows elementary teachers to t
					testing requirements for middle school candidates.
Pennsylvania Rhode Island					4. It is unclear how new legislation will affect
Oregon			′		is in the process of revising its middle sch certification requirements.
Oklahoma					3. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license. The st
Ohio					subject test.
North Dakota					2. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires a sing
North Carolina					to pass the elementary test.
New York	6				Candidates teaching multiple subjects on
New Mexico					
New Jersey					
New Hampshire					
Nevada					
Nebraska					
Montana					
Missouri					
Mississippi					
Minnesota					
Michigan					
Massachusetts					
Maryland	5				
Maine					
_ouisiana					
Kentucky					
Kansas					
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bject they are licensed		No, test does not eport subscores for all core subjects for	No, K-8 license requires	No testing of all subjects	
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o middle school teachers					

Critical Attention: Secondary Teacher Preparation



Florida 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

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, Florida requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a content test (Florida Teacher Certification Examinations, or FTCE) to teach core secondary subjects. The state does not offer secondary certification in general science, but does offer certification in general social science. Teachers with this license are not required to pass individual content tests for each discipline they are permitted to teach.

NEXT STEPS FOR FLORIDA:

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—Florida 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.

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



Critical Attention: Special Education Teacher Preparation



Florida 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.

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 grade-level content.

Regrettably, Florida only offers a generic K-12 special education certification.

NEXT STEPS FOR FLORIDA:

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

Florida'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 their students of the opportunity to reach their academic potential. Florida should limit high-incidence special education certifications to elementary or secondary grades.

■ 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.

Florida should ensure that special education teacher candidates who will teach elementary grades possess knowledge of the subject matter at hand. Not only should the state require core-subject

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

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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, Florida's current policy of allowing a generalist license is unacceptable and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. Florida 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.

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



Figure 13 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 ¹ , Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia ³ , Wisconsin
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho
Secondary Subject-Matter T	est(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 York ⁴ , Oregon ¹ , Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, West Virginia ³
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



Florida is on track to 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 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.

Commendably, Florida addresses teacher effectiveness in that cooperating teachers must demonstrate classroom management strategies that result in improved student performance. Florida also requires all teacher candidates to complete a culminating experience of no

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

NEXT STEPS FOR FLORIDA:

less than 10 weeks in duration.

■ Make the state's teacher evaluation system the basis for selecting cooperating teachers.

Florida requires objective measures of student growth to be the preponderant criterion of its teacher evaluations. The state should therefore utilize its evaluation results, which provide evidence of effectiveness in the classroom, in the selection of effective cooperating teachers.

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Critical Attention: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability



Florida is on track to 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

Florida is commended for collecting some program-specific, objective data that reflect program performance and measuring program performance against established minimum standards for each category of data collected. The state also reports these data, including satisfaction data; completer, employer and mentor surveys; and demographic comparisons, on its website at the program level to provide the public with meaningful, readily understandable indicators of how well programs are doing. However, the reported data do not distinguish between candidates in traditional and alternate route programs.

According to Florida's winning Race to the Top application, the state also plans to set outcome-based performance standards that will build on its new student growth model to be used for the continued approval or denial of preparation programs.

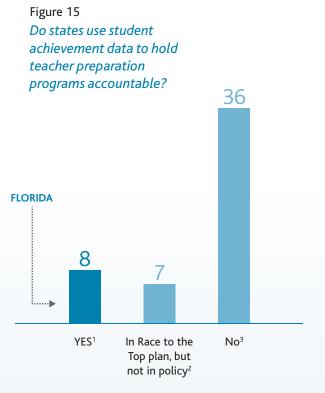
NEXT STEPS FOR FLORIDA:

- Codify plans to set outcome-based performance standards for program approval.
 - While Florida has outlined its intentions to approve or deny preparation programs based on outcomebased performance measures, the state should codify these requirements to support and sustain this policy beyond the duration of the Race to the Top grant.
- Distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional preparation programs in public reporting.

It would be more useful to the public—especially hiring school districts—if Florida's reports on teacher preparation program performance included specific data at the program level.

Maintain full authority over teacher preparation program approval.

There appears to be considerable overlap between the public process of state program approval and the private process of national accreditation in Florida. While it is not unreasonable that the state may wish to coordinate these processes for institutions also seeking national accreditation, Florida should ensure that it is the state that considers the evidence of program performance and makes the decision about whether programs should continue to be authorized to prepare teachers.



- 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

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TEACHER PRODUCTION IN FLORIDA

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.

Florida teacher production data: In January 2012, Florida published the report entitled, "Teachers from Florida Teacher Preparation Programs: A Report on State Approved Teacher Preparation Programs with Results of Surveys of 2009-2010 Program Completers." The document contains the number of 2009-10 program completers who were employed by the state. Information is broken down by grade level (PK, K-5, 6-8, 9-12) as well as by program type: initial teacher preparation programs, educator preparation institutes or district alternative certification programs. However, no connection is made between these data and district-level hiring statistics and, consequently, this report provides an incomplete analysis of teacher production in Florida.

- 1. Traditional preparation only.
- 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.

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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, Florida should require secondary teachers who obtain certification in general social science 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.
- Florida requires objective measures of student growth to be the preponderant criterion of its teacher evaluations. The state should therefore utilize evaluation results, which provide evidence of effectiveness in the classroom, as the method for selecting effective cooperating teachers for student teachers. 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.
- While Florida already allows candidates to demonstrate academic proficiency on the GRE for admission into a teacher preparation program, the state should allow similar accommodation for undergraduates by allowing teacher candidates to submit ACT or SAT scores that demonstrate academic proficiency.



1. National accreditation can be substituted for state approval.

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.

Florida has three alternate routes: the Florida Alternative Certification Program, Educator Preparation Institutes and the American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence (ABCTE) alternate route program. The state's main route, Florida Alternative Certification, has the characteristics of a strong program that provides accelerated, relevant and flexible pathways into the profession. The route has no restrictions on use for grades and subject areas; in addition, the state does not limit providers (see Figure 19).

NEXT STEPS FOR FLORIDA:

■ Set higher admissions standards for alternate routes.

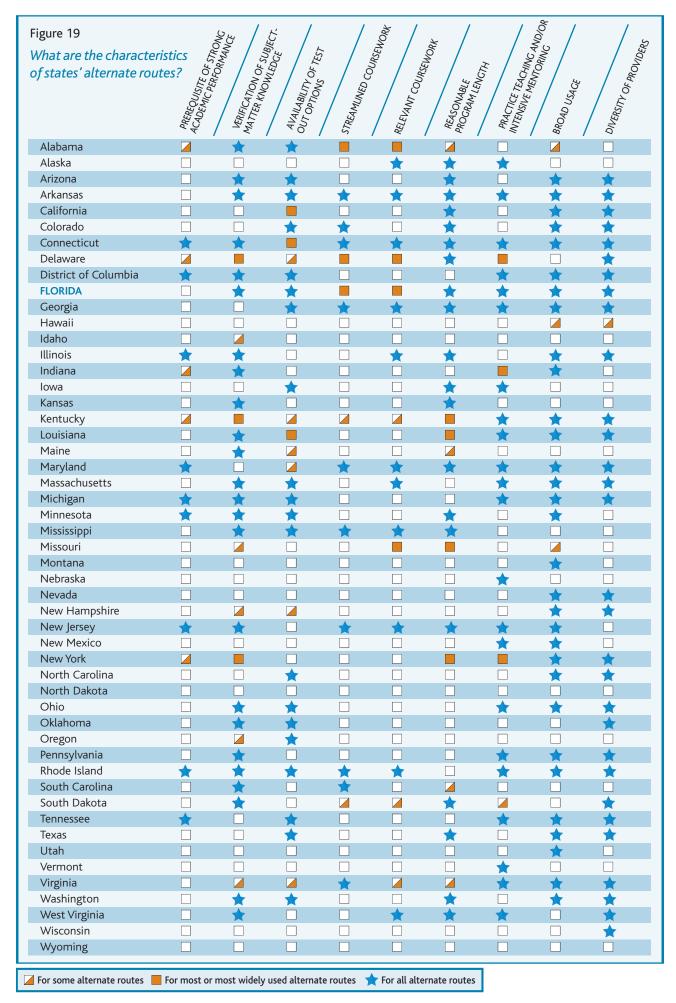
Florida could further strengthen its alternate routes by setting a higher admissions standard. Florida requires that all alternate route candidates obtain a Temporary Certificate statement of eligibility for admission to any program. Candidates applying for the Temporary Certificate must have a minimum GPA of 2.5. While a minimum GPA requirement is a first step toward ensuring that candidates are of good academic standing, the standard should be higher than what is required of traditional teacher candidates, such as a GPA of at least 2.75. Some accommodation in this standard may be appropriate for career changers. Alternatively, the state could require one of the standardized tests of academic proficiency commonly used in higher education for graduate admissions, such as the GRE.

Florida also should eliminate its basic skills test. Such minimum competency tests are impractical and ineffective for candidates already holding a college degree. At a minimum, the flexibility granted to applicants with a master's degree to substitute the basic skills requirement with equivalent SAT or ACT scores should be extended to all alternate route applicants.

■ Ensure that preparation coursework targets the immediate needs of new teachers.

Florida's Alternative Certification Program offers a preservice component known as "Survival Training," and coursework requirements are based on individual action plans. Florida should establish similar guidelines for its Educator Preparation Institutes. New teachers participating in an Educator Preparation Institute must receive instruction in professional knowledge and subject-matter content; however, the state does not outline specific coursework for these programs. 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.

Figure 18		#/	\$ / 3700
Do states provide real alternate pathways to certification?	GENUINE OR NEARLY	Allemate route that	Officed route & disingenuous
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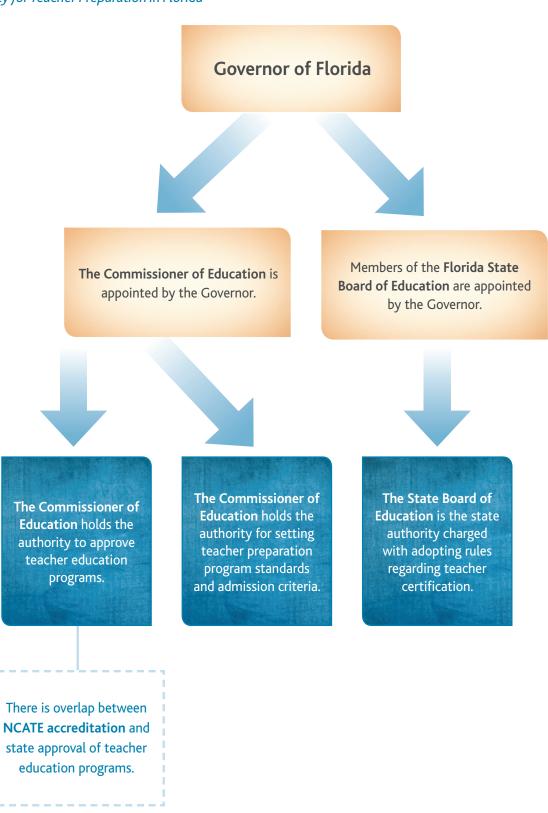


30 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2012 FLORIDA

Alternate Route Policy Checklist for States

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

Figure 20
Authority for Teacher Preparation in Florida



Critical Attention Summary for Florida



Red

,			AUTHORITY
	ADMISSION INTO PREPARATION PROGRAMS	Require that preparation programs use a common admissions test normed to the general college-bound population and limit acceptance to those candidates demonstrating academic ability in the top 50th percentile.	Commissioner of Education
	ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION	 Require all elementary teacher candidates to pass a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all subjects. Require preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers, and require candidates to pass a rigorous math assessment. Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction. Require a content specialization in an academic subject area. 	State Board of Education
	SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION	 Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between preparation of elementary and secondary teacher candidates. Require that elementary special education candidates pass the same content test as general elementary teachers. Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge. 	State Board of Education



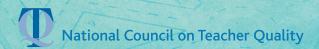
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		AUTHORITY
SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION	 Require secondary social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach. 	State Board of Education



Green

	AUTHORITY
MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION	State Board of Education
STUDENT TEACHING	State Board of Education
TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY	Commissioner of Education



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