2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

Improving Teacher Preparation in New Jersey



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 New Jersey

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 New Jersey'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	•
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	0



2012 Policy Update for New Jersey

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

Elementary Teacher Preparation

New Jersey now requires that all elementary teachers, as a condition of licensure, pass the Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects test, which reports subscores in each subject area. www.ets.com/praxis

Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics

The state's newly adopted Praxis II Multiple Subjects test also contains a separately scored math subsection. www.ets.org/praxis

New Jersey 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).

At the time of New Jersey's review, no policy updates had been identified; the state confirmed that this was accurate. Information on the state's new elementary teacher testing requirements subsequently became available.

In addition, New Jersey 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	C	C
Maine	D+	D
Maryland	D+	D+
Massachusetts	C+	C+
		D+
Michigan	D+	
Minnesota	C+	C
Mississippi		
Missouri	D+	D+
Montana	-	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 *Year-book* and quality implementation by states' teacher preparation programs.

How are **New Jersey'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



New Jersey 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, New Jersey does not require prospective teachers to pass a test of academic proficiency as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation programs. Rather, the

basic skills assessment requirement is delayed until teacher candidates are ready to apply for licensure. In addi-

Illinois Texas tion, the state's current 2.5 GPA requirement is too low to be considered a rigorous bar for program admission.

NEXT STEPS FOR NEW JERSEY:

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 to avoid the possibility of an unsuccessful investment of significant public tax dollars. New Jersey 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.

New Jersey 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,

Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire,

Rhode Island, South Carolina,

South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah,

Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

NEW JERSEY, New Mexico, New York,

North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania,

Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota,

Increase the GPA requirement.

Requiring only a 2.5 GPA sets a low bar for the academic performance of the state's prospective teachers. New Jersey 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 (such as the state uses for its certification requirements) would allow flexibility for candidates in demonstrating academic ability. 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 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, New Jersey might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion. Teacher candidates are likely to have completed coursework that covers related subject-matter 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 New Jersey's undergraduate teacher preparation programs in the Review sufficiently selective?

80% are not sufficiently selective.

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

PETNORME TO COLLEGE
ADMISSION TO PREPRIOR TO Test normed only to teacher to pregram admission Figure 2 Do states appropriately test teacher candidates' academic proficiency? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California П П Colorado Connecticut П П Delaware П П District of Columbia Г П П Florida П П Georgia П П П Hawaii Idaho Illinois П П П Indiana П П Iowa П П П Kansas Kentucky П П П Louisiana П П Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana П П Nebraska Nevada П П New Hampshire П **NEW IERSEY** Г П П New Mexico П New York П П П North Carolina North Dakota Ohio П П Oklahoma Oregon П П П Pennsylvania Rhode Island П П South Carolina П П South Dakota Tennessee Texas П Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia П Wisconsin Wyoming 1 23 18 9

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

Critical Attention: Elementary Teacher Preparation



New Jersey does not ensure that new elementary teachers are ready to teach to the Common Core

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 New Jersey, represent an effort to significantly raise expectations for the knowledge and skills American students will need for college readiness and global competitiveness. And New Jersey, 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.

Although New Jersey requires elementary teacher candidates to pass the Praxis II "Multiple Subjects" test, which reports subscores for all four core content areas, the state does not adequately test teacher candidates' knowledge of the science

of reading. Further, New Jersey's coursework requirements lack the specificity to guarantee relevancy to the elementary classroom.

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 NEW JERSEY:

■ Ensure that the new content test sufficiently measures knowledge in all subjects.

New Jersey is on the right track with its requirement of a content test for elementary teacher candidates that reports subscores for all four core content areas. However, the state should monitor this new assessment to guarantee that it is appropriately aligned with the Common Core Standards. New Jersey should also set the passing score for each subtest so that it is meaningful and reflects a high level of performance.

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

New Jersey 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.

New Jersey should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish more comprehen-

sive 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, all teachers in New Jersey must complete the following: a minimum of 60 credit hours of general education including electives, with "some study" in the areas of the arts, humanities, mathematics, science, technology and the social sciences; a major in one of these areas; a minimum of 90 credits distributed among general education and the academic major; and a sequence of courses "devoted to professional preparation." These requirements are too vague to ensure that teachers will be prepared to teach to the Common Core Standards.

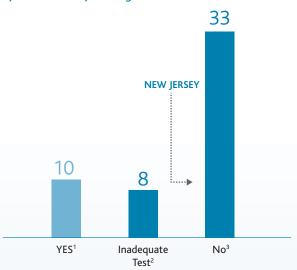
Require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers.

Although New Jersey requires some mathematics coursework, 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.

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

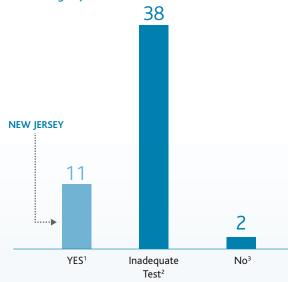
New Jersey should ensure that elementary teacher candidates who major in technology are required to choose an area related to instruction in the elementary classroom.

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?



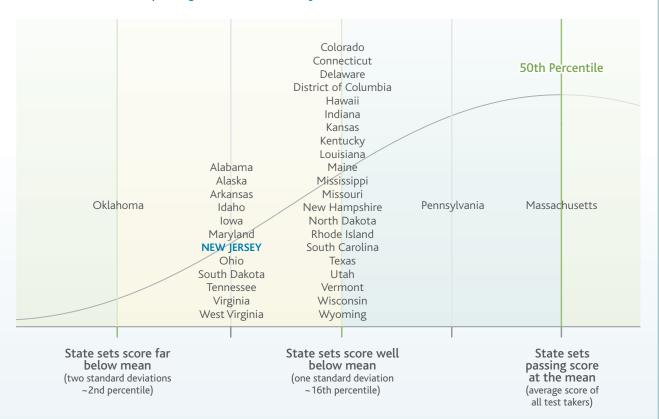
- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont
- 2. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, 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	EEMENTARY CONTENT SCORE FOR	Tenentary content teer	Elementary content to	/ vith	
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Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
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Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine			2		
Maryland			3		
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska			2		
Nevada			²		
New Hampshire					
NEW JERSEY					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon		5			
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina			2		
South Dakota	Ц				
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Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	Ш				
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Subject mentioned

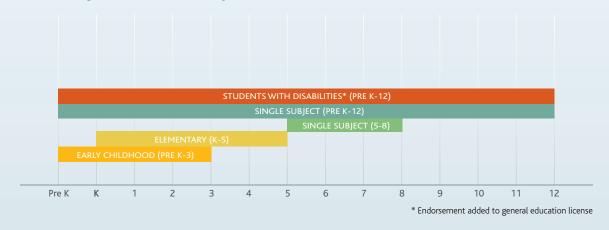
Figure 7
Where do states set the passing score on elementary content licensure tests¹?



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 New Jersey



Critical Attention: Middle School Teacher Preparation



New Jersey 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, New Jersey does not offer a K-8 generalist license. All candidates must earn a major, and those teaching more than one content area must be certified in each additional area, which requires 15 credit hours of study in that subject. Further, 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

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Pennsylvania				
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South Carolina				
South Dakota				1. California offers a K-12 generalist license
Tennessee				for self-contained classrooms.
Texas				2. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license and is in
Utah	Ō			the process of revising middle school certifi- cation requirements.
Vermont				3. With the exception of mathematics.
Virginia				
Washington				4. Oregon offers 3-8 license.
West Virginia				5. Wisconsin offers 1-8 license.
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Figure 10 Do middle school teach	hers		No K-8 liense require	No, testing of all subjects	
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New York	6				
North Carolina					 Candidates teaching multiple subjects only to pass the elementary test.
North Dakota					
Ohio					For K-8 license, Idaho also requires a single- subject test.
Oklahoma					3. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license. The stat
Oregon			7		is in the process of revising its middle school certification requirements.
Pennsylvania					4. It is unclear how new legislation will affect
Rhode Island					testing requirements for middle school
South Carolina					candidates.
South Dakota					Maryland allows elementary teachers to te in departmentalized middle schools if not l
Tennessee					than 50 percent of the teaching assignmen
Texas					within the elementary education grades.
Utah					For nondepartmentalized classrooms, gener in middle childhood education candidates in
Vermont					pass new assessment with three subtests.
Virginia					7. Candidates opting for middle-level endorse
Washington					may either complete a major or pass a con test. Oregon allows "alternative assessmen
West Virginia					candidates who fail twice.
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	25	4	15	7	

Critical Attention: Secondary Teacher Preparation



New Jersey 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.

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

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, New Jersey requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a Praxis II content test to teach any core secondary subjects. The state does not offer secondary certification in general science, and although it offers a physical science certificate, candidates are required to pass individual content tests to ensure adequate knowledge in both chemistry and physics. However, New Jersey only offers a secondary general social studies certificate. Teachers with this license are not required to pass individual content tests for each discipline they are permitted to teach.

NEXT STEPS FOR NEW JERSEY:

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—New Jersey 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.



Critical Attention: Special Education Teacher Preparation



New Jersey could do more to 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.

Commendably, New Jersey no longer offers a standalone K-12 special education certification. Although the state does offer a generalist endorsement, it is added to a general education license that restricts the grade level or subject matter that can be taught. New Jersey also holds its elementary special education teachers to the same preparation and subject-matter testing requirements as general elementary teachers. However, as noted in the elementary section, these standards are insufficient to ensure that teachers will be prepared to teach to the Common Core State Standards. The content test required for secondary special education teachers depends on the initial general license.

NEXT STEPS FOR NEW JERSEY:

■ Provide a broad liberal arts program of study to elementary special education candidates.

New Jersey should ensure that special education teacher candidates who will teach elementary grades possess not only knowledge of effective learning strategies but also relevant knowledge of the subject matter at hand by requiring core-subject coursework relevant to the elementary class-room. Failure to ensure that teachers possess requisite content knowledge deprives special education students of the opportunity to reach their academic potential.

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

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, New Jersey's current policy of requiring limited subject-matter testing is unacceptable and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, New Jersey 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 12		Pecific	/
Do states distinguish	² √S	/ '**/ ₉ / ₉	/ 0.
between elementary	ATIC		K, 7;
and secondary special	707 71F	172 a,	1/2 a
education teachers?	DOES NOT OFFER A K-12 CERTIFICATION	Offers K-12 and Brade-specific	Offers only a K- 72
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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	Ц		
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee	1		
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	16	10	25

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.
- 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



New Jersey 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 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.

New Jersey commendably requires candidates to complete a full-time student teaching experience for at least one semester. However, although the state articu-

essential requirement for cooperating teachers: classroom effectiveness.

lates that cooperating teachers must be "appropriately certified," New Jersey does not address the most

NEXT STEPS FOR NEW JERSEY:

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 New Jersey 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.

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

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igh-quality student	RATI DBA SNES	WE S	
eaching experience?	COOPERATING TEACHER FFECTIVENESS ON	FUL TIME STUDENT LEAST TO WEEKS AT	
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
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Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
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Georgia			
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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			1. Based on new REPA II regulations.
Washington			Candidates can student teach for less than 12 weeks if determined
West Virginia		2	to be proficient.
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	3	28	

Critical Attention: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability



New Jersey 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.

Although it does not connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs, New Jersey does collect some program-specific, objective data that reflect

program performance, including placement and retention rates and follow-up surveys of program graduates and employers. But the state has not established minimum performance standards for each category of data it collects that can be used for accountability purposes and does not collect these data for its alternate route programs. Further, New Jersey does not provide the public with meaningful, readily understandable indicators of how well programs are doing.

NEXT STEPS FOR NEW JERSEY:

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

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, New Jersey 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.

■ 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 all programs are preparing teachers for the classroom. New Jersey should expand its current reporting requirements to its alternate routes and

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

also include such measures as evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching and the number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests.

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 state to establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data. New Jersey 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.

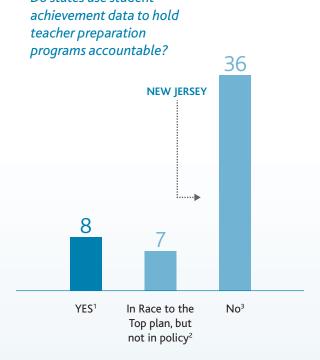
Publish an annual report card on the state's website.

New Jersey should produce an annual report card that shows all the data the state 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.

New Jersey 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. New Jersey should not cede its authority and must 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.

Figure 15 Do states use student



- 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

Figure 16 Do states hold teach	her ms SECTIVE PROGRAM THE COATT	- /	,	
preparation progra	ms ≧		SITE	
accountable?			13. A.	
accountable:	7.7. Z	1 / 3 g	DATA PUBLICLY AVAILABLE ON WEBS	
	PEC)		174 P	
	0,8	1 2 2 3	\ \Q\frac{4}{7}	
Alabama		1	2	
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Arizona			Ц	
Arkansas				
California Colorado ³				
Connecticut				
Delaware	4			
District of Columbia				
Florida			2	
Georgia			2	
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana ⁵				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky			2	
Louisiana				
Maine ¹				
Maryland	4			
Massachusetts				
Michigan		1		
Minnesota				
Mississippi	1			
Missouri				
Montana Nebraska				
Nevada ¹				
New Hampshire ⁶				
NEW JERSEY ¹				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina			1	
North Dakota				
Ohio ¹				
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Oregon				
Pennsylvania ¹				
Rhode Island ¹				
South Carolina ¹				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia ¹				
Washington	4			
West Virginia ¹				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	33	5	15	

TEACHER PRODUCTION IN NEW JERSEY

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.

New Jersey teacher production data: NCTQ was unable to find any published data on teacher production in New Jersey that connects program completion, certification and hiring statistics.

- 1. Traditional 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.

Figure 17				`~
		/ <u>.</u>	§ /	Drova
What is the relationship	\$, / etio,	£. £.
between state program	750		redit.	30
approval and national	14S/4	te ap) 	
accreditation?	STATE HAS ITS OUA	Overlap of accediation	National acceptation;	
Alabama	. 4	/ , ,		
Alaska				
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Washington West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
,				
	8	31	12	



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, New Jersey should require secondary teachers who obtain certification in 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.
- As a first step toward using an assessment for admission to a teacher preparation program that compares candidates to the general college-going population, New Jersey should allow teacher candidates to submit ACT/SAT/GRE 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.

New Jersey has one alternate route, which has the characteristics of a strong program and provides an accelerated, relevant and flexible pathway into the profession (see Figure 19). The admission requirements exceed those of traditional preparation programs, and New Jersey offers its alternate route candidates streamlined preparation and support that meet the immediate needs of new teachers. The state has no restrictions on usage for grades or subject areas.

NEXT STEPS FOR NEW JERSEY:

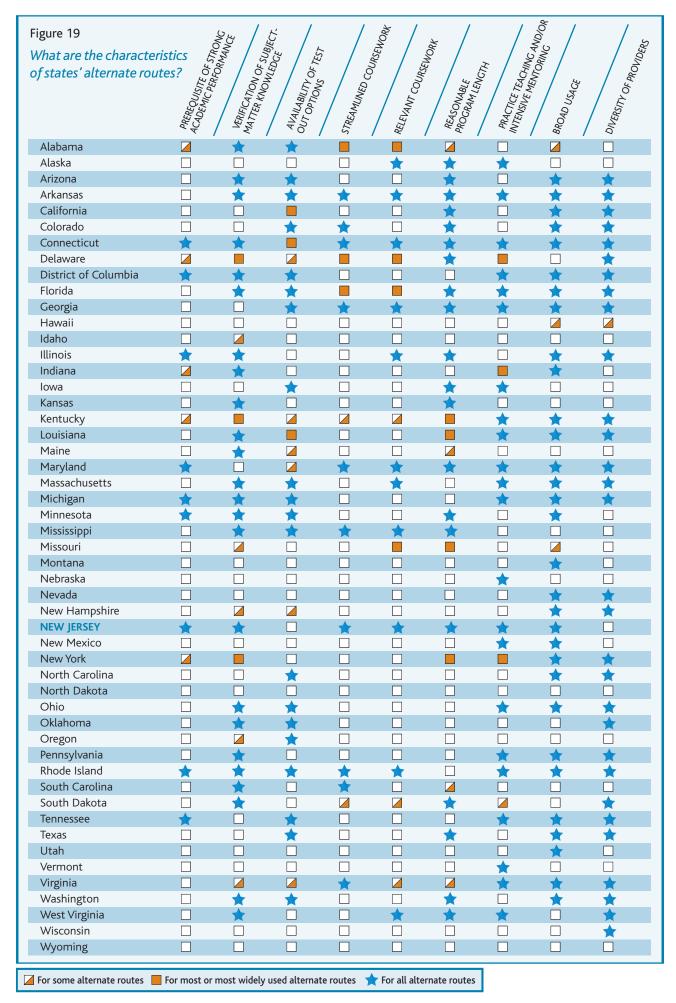
■ Offer flexibility for candidates to meet coursework requirements.

Although New Jersey requires all candidates to pass a subject-matter test to demonstrate their content knowledge, the subject-matter test cannot be used to test out of subject-matter coursework requirements. New Jersey should allow any candidate who already has the requisite knowledge and skills to demonstrate such by passing a rigorous test. Rigid coursework requirements could dissuade talented individuals who lack precisely the right courses from pursuing a career in teaching.

■ Encourage a diversity of alternate route providers.

Although it allows schools districts to provide alternate route programs, the state insists that they partner with New Jersey-approved traditional teacher preparation programs or consult with these institutions in providing training. In the event that an alternate route provider cannot participate in a joint sponsorship with a college or university, the district or consortium may be authorized to provide formal instruction independently or in joint sponsorship with a noncollege entity. Also, the specific requirements are articulated in terms of credit hours, effectively precluding nonhigher education providers. New Jersey should specifically authorize alternate route programs run by local school districts and nonprofits, as well as institutions of higher education. Districts should be able to provide training without a required partnership with colleges and universities. A good diversity of providers helps all programs, both university- and nonuniversity-based, to improve.

Figure 18		#/	\$ / 570,
Do states provide real alternate pathways to certification?	GENUINE OR NEARLY	Allemate route that	Offeled route is disingentious
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	П		Ī
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			
VV ISCOLISITI			
Wyoming			19



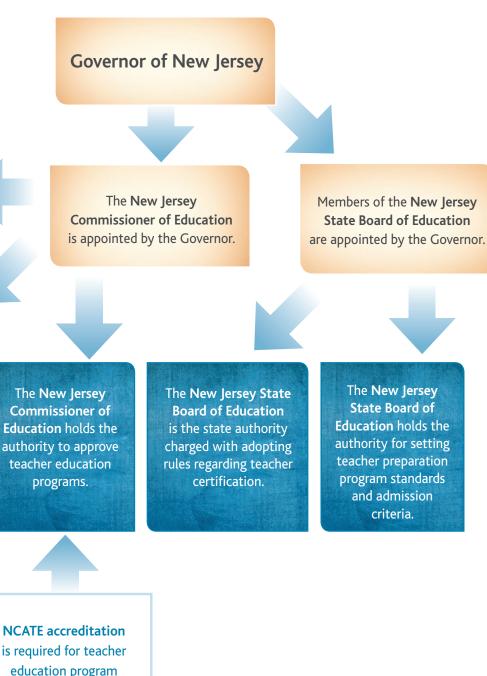
Alternate Route Policy Checklist for States

	nate Route Folicy Check	
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 New Jersey

The New Jersey Program Approval Council is appointed by the Commissioner of Education and coordinates the review of teacher education programs.

The New Jersey Board of **Examiners** is appointed by the Commissioner(with approval of the Board) to coordinate, monitor and evaluate training programs that lead to educational certificates.



is required for teacher education program approval.

Critical Attention Summary for New Jersey



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 Board of Education
ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION	 Ensure new content test sufficiently measures knowledge of all subjects. Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction. Require preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers. Require a content specialization in an academic subject area. 	State Board of Education
STUDENT TEACHING	 Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning. 	State Board of Education
TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY	 Collect performance data to monitor programs. Set minimum standards for program performance with consequences for failure to meet those standards. Publicly report performance data. 	Commissioner of Education



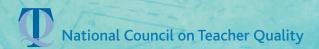
Yellow

		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
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION	 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge. 	State Board of Education



Green

	AUTHORITY
MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER	State Board of Education
PREPARATION	



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

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