2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

Improving Teacher Preparation in South Carolina

State Policies in Need of Attention

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

National Council on Teacher Quality

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.

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Improving Teacher Preparation in South Carolina

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 South Carolina's Teacher Preparation Policy

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

Yearbook Goal	Торіс	2012 Score
1-A	Admission into Preparation Programs	•
1-B	Elementary Teacher Preparation	\bigcirc
1-C	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	\bigcirc
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	\bigcirc
1-J	Assessing Professional Knowledge	
1-K	Student Teaching	
1-L	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	0

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2012 Policy Update for South Carolina

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

Alternate Route Providers

South Carolina has authorized Teach For America as an alternate route provider. Teach For America corps members are eligible for certification in all classroom-based content areas.

http://ed.sc.gov/agency/se/Educator-Certification-Recruitment-and-Preparation/Alt-Cert/documents/Teachfo-rAmericaGuidelines.pdf

South Carolina 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).

South Carolina pointed out its recent adoption of the Praxis II Elementary Education: Instructional Practice and Applications, and the state noted that cut-scores have been increased for the following Praxis II assessments: middle school language arts, social studies, math and science; theatre; family and consumer science; and secondary chemistry, physics and general science.

South Carolina has also adopted a new certification in early childhood/special education along with a new Praxis II assessment, Special Education: Preschool/Early Childhood. The state also indicated that it now requires early childhood education and elementary education teachers to pass separate pedagogy tests.

In addition, South Carolina noted that it is coordinating with Winthrop University to develop an enhanced clinical model in early childhood and elementary education. The state added that it is allowing district discretion to extend the induction process from one to three years. Additionally, per the state's ESEA Flexibility Waiver, South Carolina is piloting an Enhanced ADEPT Evaluation: Teacher Observation and Performance Scale (TOPS), which will include value-added data in selected schools.

Related to alternative certification, South Carolina also stated that it has a new certification classification for adjunct faculty, as well as a new two-tiered system for principals.

South Carolina was also helpful in providing NCTQ with additional information about state authority for teacher preparation and licensing.

5		
Delivering well-	2012	2011
prepared teachers	Grade	Grade
Alabama	B-	C
Alaska	F	F
Arizona	D-	D-
Arkansas	С	C
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-	В-
Texas	C+	C+
Utah	D	D
Vermont	C-	D+
Virginia	C-	C-
Washington	D+	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-
Wisconsin	D+	D
	F	F
Wyoming		

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 **South Carolina'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



South Carolina does not ensure that teacher preparationprograms admit candidates with strong academic records.

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

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

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

At present, South Carolina requires that approved undergraduate teacher preparation programs only accept teacher candidates who have passed a basic skills test (the

Praxis I). Although the state sets the minimum score for this test, it is normed just to the prospective teacher population. South Carolina allows candidates to substitute equivalent scores on the SAT or ACT for its basic skills testing requirement. In addition, the state's current 2.5 GPA requirement is too low to be considered a rigorous bar for program admission. An even lower GPA of 2.25 is permitted with "a recommendation of the unit head."

NEXT STEPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA:

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

South Carolina 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.

Requiring only a 2.5 GPA (and in some cases a 2.25 GPA) sets a low bar for the academic performance of the state's prospective teachers. South Carolina 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 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.

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

40



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

SNEAK PEEK: Teacher Prep Review

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

74% 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?	ST NORMED TO CO	TillSJON -UL417ON -UL6C Test normed on Pice PRO0R TO Candidates belong to teacher to prep Proor, for eacher	Test normed only to trassion	Vo test tequired	
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Vermont					
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Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	1	23	18	9	

Critical Attention: Elementary Teacher Preparation

South Carolina 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 South Carolina, represent an effort to significantly raise expectations for the knowledge and skills American students will need for college readiness and global competitiveness. And South Carolina, 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, South Carolina'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. In addition, South Carolina does not ensure that teachers will be adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction, another key element of the Common Core State Standards.

NEXT STEPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA:

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

South Carolina 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. Further, South Carolina requires elementary teacher candidates to pass the Praxis II "Elementary Education: Instructional Practice and Applications" test, which is not an adequate assessment of content knowledge. The description of topics assessed and sample questions focus almost exclusively on methods and instructional strategies, and although it is a sound approach to assess pedagogical knowledge in the context of specific content areas, that does not mean that such a test measures content knowledge.

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

Although national standards for teachers adopted by South Carolina require 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. South Carolina should also require a rigorous assessment that reports a separate subscore for and evaluates mathematics knowledge beyond

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

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado,

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



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.

South Carolina 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.

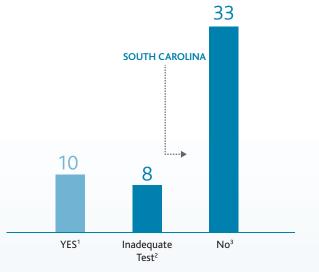
South Carolina should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish comprehensive coursework requirements for elementary teacher candidates that align with the Common Core Standards to ensure that candidates will complete coursework relevant to the common topics in elementary grades.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

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

In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement would ensure that prospective teachers in South Carolina 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?



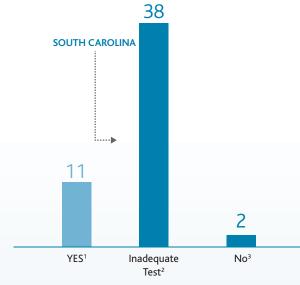
- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota⁵, New Hampshire, New Mexico⁶, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas
- 3. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, 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.

Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content?



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.
 - The required test is a questionable assessment of content knowledge, instead emphasizing methods and instructional strategies.
 - Massachusetts requires a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math (see Figure 4).
 - 4. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Massachusetts Test of General Curriculum. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.
 - 5. Oregon allows "alternative assessment" for candidates who fail twice.

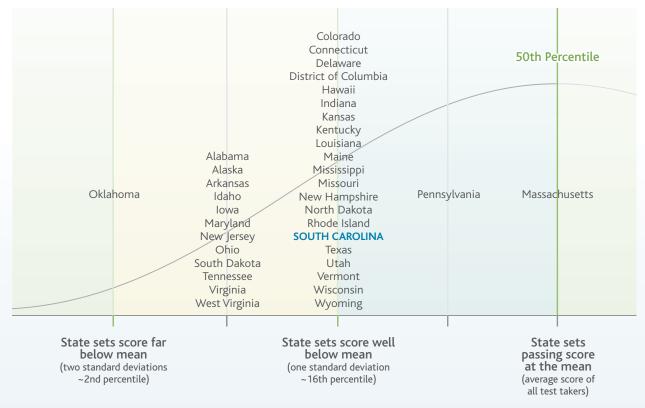
know core content?	ELEMENTAR TEST WITH S SCORE FOR	Elementary Separate pa	Elementary compositie s _G	No test req	
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Connecticut Delaware					
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Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada			2		
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
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North Carolina				4	
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Wyoming					
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Figure 6		ENGLISH	/	SCIENCE	SOCIAL STUDIES	FINE / ARTS
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core content?	American Literature	Mriting Cammary Composition Children's Liters	Chemistry, Physics	General Physical Scient Earth Science Biology/Life Science	American History / American History / American Governmen World History (Ancie World History (Mode (Non-Western) Geograa	Art History Music
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Wisconsin						
Wyoming						

10 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2012 SOUTH CAROLINA Subject mentioned

★ Subject covered in depth

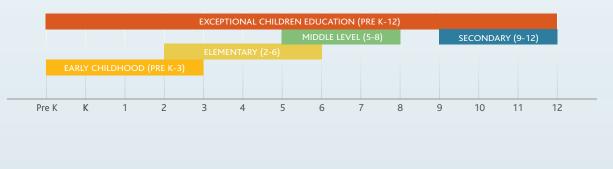
Figure 7 Where do states set the passing score on elementary content licensure tests¹?



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 South Carolina



Critical Attention: Middle School Teacher Preparation



South Carolina 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, South Carolina does not offer a K-8 generalist license. Middle-level candidates must complete two areas of concentration with at least 15 semester hours in each area, and they are required to pass a Praxis II single-subject content test to attain licensure. Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Maryland, Massachusetts, New York

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, SOUTH CAROLINA, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

Figure 9		K-8 license offered for self-contained dassrooms	/
Do states distinguish mid		for oom	
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Utah			
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Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			5
Wyoming			
	32	5	14

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

Figure 10		/	/	1.	
Do middle school teachers		No, test does not leport subscores for all core subscores for	No, K-8 license required	No, testing of all subjects	
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content test in every core		st de subse	nent Ce	ting	
subject they are licensed		ort of	eler	, tes	
<i>to teach?</i>	VES	all c	2 140	Jot V	
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Washington					
West Virginia Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
wyonning				-	
	25	4	15	7	

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

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

Critical Attention: Secondary Teacher Preparation



South Carolina could do more to ensure that new
 secondary teachers will be prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

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

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

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

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

Indiana, Minnesota, Tennessee

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

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

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

South Carolina also has other problematic testing requirements for its single-subject science certificates. Biology teachers must pass the combination "Biology and General Science" test; chemistry and physics teachers must pass the combined "Chemistry, Physics and General Science" test. Further, although the state offers additional secondary certifications in the specific social studies areas (e.g., history, government, geography), it still only requires a general social studies content test.

NEXT STEPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA:

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

By allowing a general science certification and only requiring a general knowledge science exam—South Carolina is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required assessment combines all subject areas (e.g., biology, chemistry, physics) and does not report separate scores for each subject area. South Carolina should also require specific content tests for its single-subject and combination certifications. The state's requirement of comprehensive content tests fails to guarantee requisite subject-matter knowledge in each discipline.

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—South Carolina 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. South Carolina should also require specific content tests for its subject certifications, such as history and geography. The state's requirement of a general content test even for its subject-specific certifications undermines its apparent effort to ensure content knowledge in each area of social studies.

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

Figure 11 Do all secondary teachers have to pass a content test in every subject area they are licensed to teach? $S_{J_{1}}^{S_{1}}$						
area they are licensed to teach?	VES	oydoo	¹⁰ 4doo	8		
Alabama	~/					
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas						
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware						
District of Columbia						
Florida						
Georgia						
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lowa ¹						
Kansas						
Kentucky						
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Michigan						
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Nevada						
New Hampshire						
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New Jersey New Mexico						
New York						
North Carolina						
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Oklahoma						
Oregon						
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SOUTH CAROLINA						
South Dakota						
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Texas						
Utah						
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming						
	3	28	34	12		

Critical Attention: Special Education Teacher Preparation



South Carolina does not ensure that new special
 education teachers will know the subject matter that
 they will be required to teach.

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

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

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

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

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While a K-12 special education license may be appropriate for low-incidence special education students, such as those with severe cognitive disabilities, it is deeply problematic for the overwhelming majority of high-incidence special education students who are expected to learn gradelevel content.

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

NEXT STEPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA:

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

South Carolina's current model does little to protect some of its most vulnerable students. Failure to ensure that special education teachers are well trained in specific content areas deprives these students of the opportunity to reach their academic potential. South Carolina 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.

South Carolina 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 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.

Figure 12		ecific	/
Do states distinguish	₹ >	de-sp	
between elementary	TIO,	¹ Bra	21,5
and secondary special	10	(s)	Yak.
education teachers?	SNO FRT	s K-1 ation	s oni ation
education teachers:	^D OES NOT OFFERA K. 12 CERTIFICATION	Offes K. 12 and Brade-specific	Offers only a K-12 Certification a K-12
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Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
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Georgia Hawaii			
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Minnesota			
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Montana			
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New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1		
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	_		
Rhode Island			
SOUTH CAROLINA			
South Dakota			
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Texas Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	10	10	25
	16	10	25

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, South Carolina's current policy of requiring no subject-matter testing is unacceptable and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, South Carolina should consider a customized HOUSSE route for new secondary special education teachers and look to the flexibility offered by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which allows for a combination of testing and coursework to demonstrate requisite content knowledge in the classroom.

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

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

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

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

2. In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary or secondary special education and as a reading specialist does not have to take a content test.

3. West Virginia also allows elementary special education candidates to earn dual certification in early childhood, which would not require a content test. Secondary special education candidates earning dual certification as a reading specialist are similarly exempted from the content test.

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

Critical Attention: Student Teaching



South Carolina 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.

South Carolina commendably requires candidates to complete a minimum of 12 weeks or 60 full days of student teaching. However, the state fails to articulate any requirements for cooperating teachers.

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

48

3

Florida, Indiana, Tennessee

NEXT STEPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA:

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 South Carolina 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.

Figure 14	0-	/
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teaching experience.	EFC)	TEAC TEAC
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Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana ¹		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
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Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York North Carolina		
North Dakota		-
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Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
SOUTH CAROLINA		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		2
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	3	28
	-	

1. Based on new REPA II regulations.

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

Critical Attention: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability



South Carolina could do more 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

Although it does not connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs, South Carolina does collect some program-specific, objective data that reflect program performance. The state collects results from new teacher performance evaluations and requires at least a 95 percent pass rate. South Carolina posts Praxis II and evaluation pass rates on its website.

NEXT STEPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA:

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

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, South Carolina 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. South Carolina should expand its requirements to its alternate routes and also include such measures as:

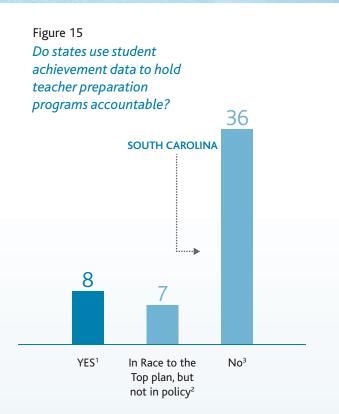
- Satisfaction ratings by school principals and teacher supervisors of programs' student teachers, using a standardized form to permit program comparison;
- Average raw scores of teacher candidates on licensing tests, including academic proficiency, subject matter and professional knowledge tests;
-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

Establish minimum standards of performance for accountability purposes.

South Carolina 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.

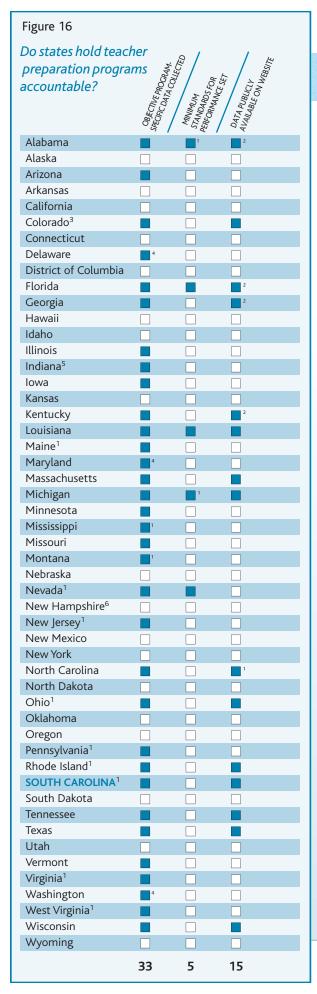
Maintain full authority over teacher preparation program approval.

South Carolina 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. South Carolina 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.



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



TEACHER PRODUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

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.

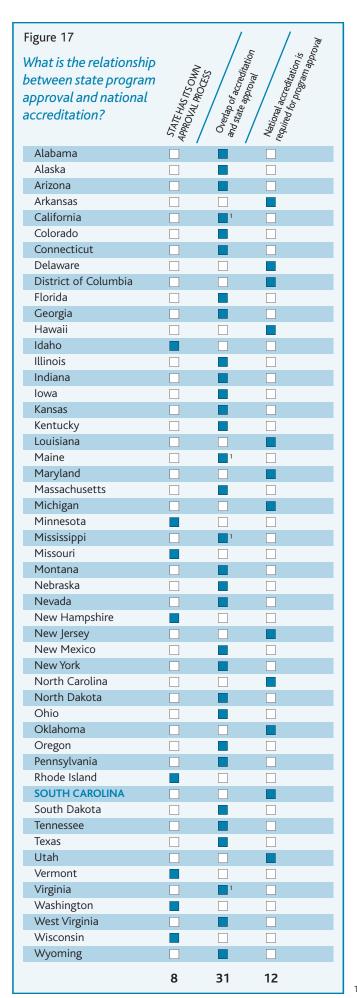
States are rightly focused on areas of chronic teacher shortages, such as secondary mathematics and science, but little consideration is given to areas of consistent oversupply, particularly the overproduction in most states of elementary teachers. While it is certainly desirable to produce a big enough 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.

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

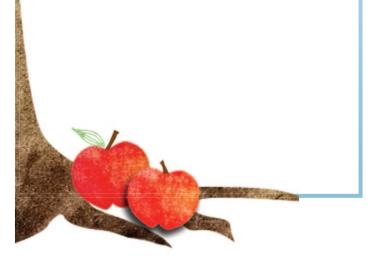
- 1. Traditional preparation only.
- 2. Reported institutional data do not distinguish between candidates in the traditional and alternate route programs.
- 3. Required, but not yet available.
- 4. Alternate routes only.
- 5. Based on new REPA II regulations.
- 6. New Hampshire is in the process of adopting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





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, South Carolina should require secondary teachers who obtain certification in general science or general social studies to pass individual content tests (or a composite test that reports individual subscores), for each discipline they will be licensed to teach, as noted in the secondary critical attention section.



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 subjectarea 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.

South Carolina has two alternate routes: Program of Alternative Certification for Educators (PACE) and American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence (ABCTE).Teach For America (TFA) is authorized to operate in the state but is not a program provider. South Carolina does not require candidates to demonstrate prior academic performance as an entrance standard for alternate route programs, although a subject-matter test is required. South Carolina's main alternate route, PACE, would be significantly improved if it were more flexible, ensured relevant and reasonable coursework and classroom support for new teachers, and allowed broad usage and a diversity of providers.

NEXT STEPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA:

Set high standards for admission into alternate routes and provide candidates with flexibility for meeting them.

South Carolina should require that candidates to its alternate routes provide some evidence of good academic performance. The standard should be higher than what is required of traditional teacher candidates, such as a GPA of at least 2.75. 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.

While South Carolina requires all applicants to pass a subject-matter test, the state should allow any candidate who already has the requisite knowledge and skills to demonstrate such by passing a rigorous test. But candidates of the PACE program must have a bachelor's degree or higher with a major in, or closely related to, the subject they plan to teach, and the subject-matter test cannot be used to test out of the content area coursework requirements. Rigid coursework requirements could dissuade talented individuals who lack precisely the right courses from pursuing a career in teaching.

South Carolina also requires PACE candidates to have two years of full-time work experience. But the state should consider using a candidate's experience as a factor in the admissions process rather than as a requirement. Requiring a minimum number of years of work experience may disqualify potentially talented candidates unnecessarily.

Ensure that preparation coursework and support target the immediate needs of new teachers.

Although PACE is an alternate route with streamlined preparation, it could do more to ensure that coursework is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers. Appropriate coursework should include grade-level or subject-level seminars, methodology in the content area, classroom management, assessment and scientifically based early reading instruction.

While South Carolina requires all new teachers to work with a mentor, there are insufficient guidelines indicating that the mentoring program is structured for new teacher success. Effective strategies include intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school, a reduced teaching load and relief time to allow new teachers to observe experienced teachers during the school day. The state might also consider providing a practice teaching experience.

Alternate route candidates are eligible for a standard certificate after three years of teaching. South Carolina should consider shortening the length of time it takes an alternate route teacher to earn standard certification. The route should allow candidates to earn full certification no later than the end of the second year of teaching.

Eliminate restrictions on alternate route usage and providers.

South Carolina limits the usage and providers of its alternate routes. Guidelines for PACE indicate that candidates are only authorized to teach in critical need subject areas determined annually by the State Board of Education. Candidates may only apply for critical shortage areas for K-12, middle or secondary certification. ABCTE candidates are only authorized to teach biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics and science. South Carolina should reconsider grade-level and subject-area restrictions on its alternate route. Alternate routes should be a way to expand the teacher pipeline throughout the state.

PACE is a state-run program with coursework offered by approved colleges and universities. Although ABCTE is also an approved provider, South Carolina should encourage additional providers, such as school districts and other nonprofit organizations, to operate programs. A good diversity of providers helps all programs, both university- and nonuniversity-based, to improve.

Figure 18	GENUINE OR NEARIL	Alternate Oute that	Offered Toute is disingenuous	3
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<i>'hat are the character</i> ^f states' alternate rou	ristics ව tes? ඊ ළදු	CHEORNA DN OF SU	UNIEDGE		OURCE	NIZC.	EACHING	TENTORIN, GE	PROL
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Arizona		*	*			*		*	*
Arkansas		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
California						*		*	*
Colorado			*	*		*		*	*
Connecticut	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware						*			*
District of Columbia	*	*	*				*	*	*
Florida		*	*			*	*	*	*
Georgia			*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hawaii									
Idaho									
Illinois	*	*			*	*		*	*
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lowa			*			*	*		
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Kentucky							*	*	*
Louisiana		*					*	*	*
Maine		*							
Maryland	*			*	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts		*	*		*		*	*	*
Michigan	*	*	*				*	*	*
Minnesota	*	*	*			*		*	
Mississippi		*	*	*	*	*			
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Montana								*	
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Nevada								*	*
New Hampshire								*	*
New Jersey	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	
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Wyoming									

Alternate Route Policy Checklist for States

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 South Carolina

Governor of South Carolina

The State Superintendent of Education is elected. Members of the South Carolina State Board of Education are appointed by legislative delegations from each of the state's judicial circuits (16) and by the Governor (1).

The State Board of Education holds the authority to approve teacher education programs. The State Board of Education holds the authority for setting teacher preparation program standards and admission criteria. The State Board of Education is the state authority charged with adopting rules regarding teacher certification.

NCATE accreditation is required for teacher education program approval.

Critical Attention Summary for South Carolina

	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. 	State Board 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
	STUDENT TEACHING	 Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning. 	State Board of Education
	Yellow		
			AUTHORITY
	SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION	Require secondary science and social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.	State Board of Education
	TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY	 Collect performance data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs and other meaningful, program-level data that reflect program performance. Set minimum standards for program performance with consequences for failure to meet those standards. 	State Board of Education
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Green	
	AUTHORITY
MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION	State Board of Education



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

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