2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

Improving Teacher Preparation in Texas



Acknowledgments

STATES

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

FUNDERS

The primary funders for the 2012 Yearbook were:

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

■ The Joyce Foundation

Carnegie Corporation of New York

■ The Walton Family Foundation

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

STAFF

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

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



Improving Teacher Preparation in Texas

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 Texas'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	0
1-C	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	
1-D	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	0
1-E	Middle School Teacher Preparation	
1-F	Secondary Teacher Preparation	
1-G	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science	
1-H	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Social Studies	
1-I	Special Education Teacher Preparation	
1-J	Assessing Professional Knowledge	
1-K	Student Teaching	
1-L	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	•



2012 Policy Update for Texas

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

Assessing Professional Knowledge

Texas now requires an early childhood-12 pedagogy test. Previously, the test was broken down into grade-specific assessments: EC-6, 4-8 and 8-12.

http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index2.aspx?id=5352&menu_id=865&menu_id2=794

Texas 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).

Texas noted that educator preparation programs must now require the TOEFL for all out-of-country candidates or evidence that their courses were taught in English. The state also pointed out that in February 2013, it will propose that the generalist EC-6 certification assessment require individual cut-scores on both the math and language arts/reading sections. "Candidates would not receive a passing score on this test without getting enough questions right in each of those domains." To ensure reliability, the number of questions would be increased.

Texas further asserted that all middle and secondary candidates, to qualify for a probationary certificate, must now complete at least 24 semester credit hours, including 12 semester credit hours of upper division coursework, in the subject area to be taught. (19 TAC 7.230.37) Also, all traditional preparation programs in the state are now required to instruct candidates in the detection and education of students with dyslexia. (228.35)

Texas added that "a candidate who does not qualify as a late hire who is issued a probationary certificate after September 1, 2012, may not be employed by a school district as a teacher of record until the candidate completes a minimum of 15 clock hours of field-based experience, student teaching, or clinical teaching in which the candidate is actively engaged in instructional or educational activities" under supervision at an accredited public or other approved school. Requirements for educator preparation programs are under review, and the State Board for Educator Certification should take action on these rules in June 2013.

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

igure 1		
Delivering well- Prepared teachers	2012 Grade	2011 Grade
Alabama	B-	С
Alaska	F	F
Arizona	D-	D-
Arkansas	С	С
California	D	D
Colorado	D	D-
Connecticut	C+	C-
Delaware	D-	D-
District of Columbia	D	D
Florida	B-	B-
Georgia	С	С
Hawaii	D	D
Idaho	D	D
Illinois	D	D
Indiana	B-	C+
lowa	D	D
Kansas	D+	D+
Kentucky	C+	C-
Louisiana	С	С
Maine	D+	D
Maryland	D+	D+
Massachusetts	C+	C+
Michigan	D+	D+
Minnesota	C+	С
Mississippi	С	С
Missouri	D+	D+
Montana	F	F
Nebraska	D-	D-
Nevada	D-	D-
New Hampshire	C-	D
New Jersey	C-	D+
New Mexico	D+	D+
New York North Carolina	C-	D+ D-
North Carolina North Dakota	D- D	D- D
Ohio	C-	D+
Onio	C	D+
	D-	D-
Oregon Pennsylvania	D-	D-
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
Average state Oface	D+	U

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 Texas'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



Texas is on track to 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, Texas requires that its education preparation programs only admit candidates that first pass the Texas Higher Education Assessment (THEA), a test of aca-

demic proficiency that is designed for the general college population, not just for teacher candidates. The state has set minimum scores for admission at levels that appear to be relatively selective when compared to the academic qualifications of applicants to education programs nationwide.

The state also requires either a minimum GPA of 2.5, which is too low to be considered a rigorous bar for program admission, or documentation that a candidate's work, business or career experience demonstrates achievement equivalent to the academic achievement represented by the GPA requirement. This exception may not be used by a program to admit more than 10 percent of any cohort of candidates.

NEXT STEPS FOR TEXAS:

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

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

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

Increase the GPA requirement.

Requiring only a 2.5 GPA sets a very low bar for the academic performance of the state's prospective teachers. Texas 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.

SNEAK PEEK: Teacher Prep Review

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

59% 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.

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

Critical Attention: Elementary Teacher Preparation



Texas 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 PK-6 classroom, and they should also be required to pass a rigorous content test that ensures appropriate subject-matter knowledge.

Texas has not adopted the Common Core State Standards as most states have done, but it must still ensure that its students have the knowledge and skills they will need for college readiness and global competitiveness. And Texas, like all states, must ensure that its teachers are prepared to teach to these high standards.

Although a "standards-based" approach is advantageous in that it grants greater flexibility to teacher preparation programs regarding program design, absent a rigorous test, this approach is difficult to monitor or enforce. 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, Texas's policies fail to ensure that elementary teacher candidates

and its coursework requirements lack the specificity to guarantee relevancy to the elementary classroom. In addition, Texas does not ensure that teachers will be adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction, another key element of the Common Core State Standards.

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,

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

Massachusetts

NEXT STEPS FOR TEXAS:

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

Texas should require separate, meaningful passing scores for each area on the elementary content test. Use of a composite passing score offers no assurance of adequate knowledge in each subject area. Further, Texas should ensure that these passing scores reflect high levels of performance.

 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 Texas requires knowledge in some 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. Texas should also require a rigorous assessment that reports a separate subscore for and evaluates mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenges candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts.

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

Texas 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. Although Texas's current general subjectmatter test for elementary teachers addresses the science of reading, it is combined with English language arts and, therefore, does not amount to a stand-alone assessment.

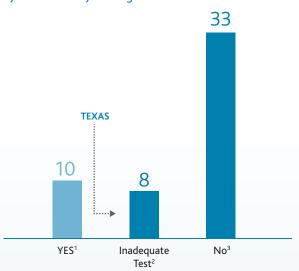
■ Ensure that teacher preparation programs deliver a comprehensive program of study in broad liberal arts coursework.

Although Texas outlines a more specific set of content standards than most states, the state should either articulate an even more specific set of standards or establish more comprehensive coursework requirements that are specifically geared to the areas of knowledge needed by PK-6 teachers. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 36 credit hours in the core subject areas of English, science, social studies and fine arts.

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

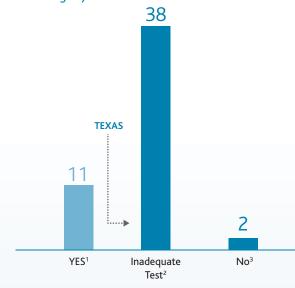
Texas's policy requiring elementary candidates to earn an academic major is undermined because it may be met through an interdisciplinary major. Unlike an academic major, an interdisciplinary major will not necessarily enhance teachers' content knowledge or ensure that prospective teachers have taken higher-level academic coursework. Further, it does not provide an option for teacher candidates unable to fulfill student teaching or other professional requirements to still earn a degree, as an academic major does.

Figure 3 Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota⁵, New Hampshire, New Mexico⁶, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas
- 3. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina⁷, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 4. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.
- 5. Based on the limited information available about the test on Minnesota's website.
- 6. Test is under development and not yet available for review.
- 7. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Foundations of Reading test. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.

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

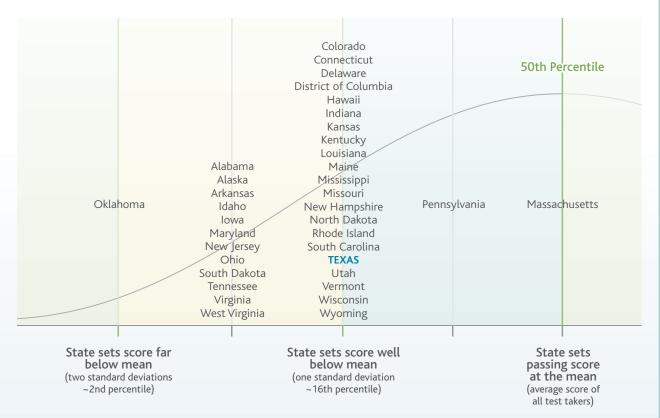


- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont
- 2. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York⁴, North Carolina⁵, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Montana, Nebraska
- 4. New York is in the process of developing a stand-alone math test.
- 5. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Massachusetts Test of General Curriculum, including the math subtest. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.
 - 1. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
 - 2. The required test is a questionable assessment of content knowledge, instead emphasizing methods and instructional strategies.
 - 3. Massachusetts requires a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math (see Figure 4).
 - 4. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Massachusetts Test of General Curriculum. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.
 - 5. Oregon allows "alternative assessment" for candidates who fail twice.

Figure 5	ELEMENTARY CONTENT SCORE FOR SEPARATION	TedCH-SUBJECT Subject	Elementary content ters	with /
Do states ensure that	EV.	7 / 7 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 /	re fo	7
elementary teachers	N. S.	S. C.		/ ~
lus and a superior at 2	7. 7. 7. 4. 7. 4. 7. 4. 4. 7. 4. 4. 7. 4. 4. 7. 4. 4. 4. 7. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.	[F] / 09 ilig) / ili
know core content?	174 174 18			No test required
	THE THE	arat _e	nen Posii	/ fest
	3 E Q	\ \sigma_{\overline{6}}^{\overline{6}} \ \frac{\overline{6}}{2} \ \sigma_{\overline{6}}^{\overline{6}} \ \sigma_{\overline{6}}^{\overli	Ele,	/ %
Alabama	,			
Alaska	_			1
Arizona				_
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland			2	
Massachusetts			3	
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada			2	
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				4
North Carolina				*
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma		5		
Oregon				
Pennsylvania Rhode Island				
South Carolina			2	
South Carolina South Dakota				
Tennessee				
TEXAS				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	9	9	29	4

Figure 6				IGLISH		/			NCE				OCIA					/	FINE ARTS
Do states expect elementary teachers		ure	Writing/C	Children's Literas			/ ,	Earth Co.		ر ره	7.	/ / /	World LI:	World H.	World His	<u> </u>	///	/ ,	/ /
to have in-depth		$t_{e'a_l}$	h Lite	ite / Jahan	7//	/		'sical	Scie / Scie		/isto	listo,	, joker	15/	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\				
knowledge of	ź			sitio 341:0	/ / *	> / (/ {	£/ ;	/ <i>[[i]</i> / cle	, 'de				is / i	ts / H	7est 1		\$ /	
core content?	Ameri	World/Rriv.	SE STITE	Children's Liters	Chemier	Physics	Sener.	Earth C.	Biology/Life Science	American	^{4mer} ic	America-	World	World	X	Geograph.	Art History	Music	
Alabama			*																
Alaska																			
Arizona			*				*	*	*	*	*	*				*		*	
Arkansas																			
California			*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*	
Colorado																			
Connecticut										*	*								
Delaware							_												
District of Columbia	Ш	Ш		Ц		Ц					Ш		Ц	Ш					
Florida			*		*		*	*	*			*				*			
Georgia							X	*	X	*	X					X			
Hawaii																			
Idaho																			
Illinois								X				X							
Indiana							*	*	X			*	*	*		*		*	
lowa								A								<u> </u>			
Kansas						Ц	*	*	*										
Kentucky																			
Louisiana						Ц	Ц				Ц	Ш	Ц						
Maine																			
Maryland						Ц													
Massachusetts																			
Michigan Minnesota																			
									×										
Mississippi Missouri																			
Montana																			
Nebraska																			
Nevada																			
New Hampshire																			
New Jersey																			
New Mexico			*															*	
New York							_						_						
North Carolina							Н												
North Dakota																			
Ohio																			
Oklahoma			*				*	*	*			•				*			
Oregon			*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
Pennsylvania																î			
Rhode Island																			
South Carolina																			
South Dakota																			
Tennessee			*				*	*	*			*				*			
TEXAS			*				*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	
Utah																			
Vermont																			
Virginia			*		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Washington			*				*	*	*			*				*		*	
West Virginia																			
Wisconsin																			
Wyoming																			

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 Texas



Critical Attention: Middle School Teacher Preparation



Texas does not 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.

In Texas, middle school candidates have the choice of either a generalist (4-8) or a subject-specific (4-8) endorsement. Candidates must earn either an academic discipline major or an interdisciplinary academic major.

Regrettably, although the state offers single-subject tests for grades 4-8, it also seems to allow candidates to pass a generalist exam as

well as combination tests (e.g., English language arts and reading/social studies 4-8). Because Texas does not report subscores, there is no assurance that these middle school teachers will have sufficient knowledge in each subject they teach.

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

NEXT STEPS FOR TEXAS:

Require content testing in all core areas.

As a condition of initial licensure, all candidates teaching middle grades in Texas should have to pass a subject-matter test in every core academic area they intend to teach.

Encourage middle school teachers licensed to teach multiple subjects to earn two subjectmatter minors.

This would allow candidates to gain sufficient knowledge to pass state licensing tests and be highly qualified in both subjects, and it would increase schools' staffing flexibility. However, middle school candidates in Texas who intend to teach a single subject should continue to earn a major in that area.

Figure 9 Do states distinguish r	middle oo	K-8 license offered for	swo _o	
	modie 0	/ Paj	Pa _{li} ed	
rade preparation from	III ××	, off	, you	
lementary preparation		Cens	(cense	
	K-81	K-8 Self-co	K.8 license of eyed	
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California		1		
Colorado				
Connecticut Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois	2			
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma			3	
Oregon			4	
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				California offers a K-12 generalist license for self-contained classrooms.
Tennessee				
TEXAS				Illinois has repealed its K-9 license and is in the process of revising middle school certifi-
Utah				cation requirements.
Vermont				3. With the exception of mathematics.
Virginia Washington				4. Oregon offers 3-8 license.
Washington West Virginia				5. Wisconsin offers 1-8 license.
Wisconsin			5	
Wyoming				
J - 0	32	5	14	

subject they are licensed to teach? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi				No testing of all subjects	
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota					
Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota					
Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota					
California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota					
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota					
Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota					
Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota					
District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota					
Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota					
Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota					
Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota					
Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Ikansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota	5			4	
Indiana Iowa [Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota	5		3	4	
Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota	5			4	
Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota	5			4	
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota	5				
Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota	5				
Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota	5				
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota	5				
Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota					
Michigan [_			
Minnesota					
Missouri					
Montana [
Nebraska [
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico	6				
New York North Carolina					1.
North Dakota					
Ohio					2.
Oklahoma					3.
Oregon [7		
Pennsylvania					,
Rhode Island					4.
South Carolina					
South Dakota					5.
Tennessee					
TEXAS [6.
Utah [
Virginia					_
Washington					7.
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					

- 1. Candidates teaching multiple subjects only have to pass the elementary test.
- For K-8 license, Idaho also requires a singlesubject test.
- Illinois has repealed its K-9 license. The state is in the process of revising its middle school certification requirements.
- 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.
- 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



Texas could do more to ensure that new secondary teachers will be prepared to teach appropriate grade-

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

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

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

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

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

Commendably, Texas requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects. However, the state offers secondary certifications in general science and in physical science, which combines physics and chemistry. Further, Texas also offers secondary certification in general social studies. Teachers with these licenses are not required to pass individual content tests for each discipline they are permitted to teach.

NEXT STEPS FOR TEXAS:

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—Texas 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

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

not report separate scores for each subject area. Texas's required assessment for its physical science license also combines subject areas without reporting individual subscores.

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—Texas 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.

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

Figure 11 Do all secondary tead	char	Loophole is	/ /	No "I social studies	/
have to pass a conter		' /	,e,C	ia/ s _i	•
	IL	_ / ,	105/	δ /	
test in every subject	,	/ %	, / ,	-	
area they are licensed	ر د	/ dd	/ ⁰ 4d	/	
to teach?	3/	07	207	/ &	
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia			Щ	Ц	
Hawaii					
Idaho				Ц	
Illinois					
Indiana Iowa ¹					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi	$\overline{\Box}$				
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee TEXAS					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	3	28	34	12	

Critical Attention: Special Education Teacher Preparation



Texas 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 these new 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.

Texas issues a K-12 special education certification; however, it includes separate requirements for teaching in elementary and secondary classrooms. Texas 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 requirements are insufficient to ensure that teachers will be prepared to teach to rigorous standards. Secondary special education (7-12) teachers must either pass a certification test appropriate to the subject-matter assignment or complete 24 semester hours of coursework, with 12 semester hours of upper division coursework in the subject area.

NEXT STEPS FOR TEXAS:

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

Texas 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 classroom. 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

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, Texas's current policy of requiring limited, at best, subject-matter testing is unacceptable and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, Texas should consider a customized HOUSSE route for new secondary special education teachers and look to the flexibility offered by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which allows for a combination of testing and coursework to demonstrate requisite content knowledge in the classroom.

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



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

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



Texas 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.

Texas commendably requires candidates to complete a minimum of 12 weeks of full-time student teaching. However, although the state articulates some important requirements for cooperating teachers, Texas does not address the most essential requirement for

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

Florida, Indiana, Tennessee

NEXT STEPS FOR TEXAS:

cooperating teachers: classroom effectiveness.

■ Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.

In addition to the ability to mentor an adult, cooperating teachers in Texas should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement. 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	æ	/	
Do states require	4 ⁴ / ₁ / ₁ / ₁ / ₁	/ <u> </u>	
the elements of a	2.G	SSS	
high-quality student	471V 8452 VESS	75.55 75.55 75.55 75.55	
teaching experience?	COOPERATIVE TEACH TO THE TEACH TO THE TEACH TO THE TEACH TEACH TEACH TO THE TEACH T	FULL TIME STUL TEACHING LASTUL LEAST 10 WERKS	
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana ¹ 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			
TEXAS			
Utah			
Vermont			1 Pared on pass DEDA II se sul-ti
Virginia			Based on new REPA II regulati Candidates can student teach
Washington		2	Candidates can student teach less than 12 weeks if determine
West Virginia		2	to be proficient.
Wisconsin Wyoming			
wyoning			
	3	28	

tions.

h for ined

Critical Attention: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability



Texas 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

Texas collects some program-specific, objective data that reflect program performance, including data on the achievement gains of program graduates' students averaged over their first three years of teaching. Texas reports these data on the state's website at the program level to provide the public with indicators of how well programs are doing. But the state has not established minimum performance standards for each category of data it collects that can be used for accountability purposes.

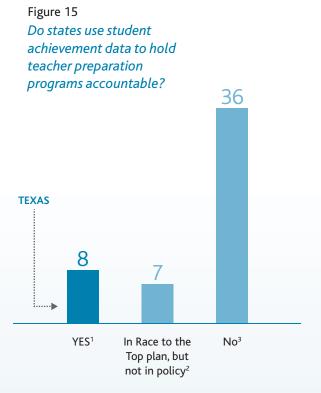
NEXT STEPS FOR TEXAS:

Establish minimum standards of performance.

In order to make use of the data Texas already collects and publishes for accountability purposes, it is critical that the state establish minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data. The state should be mindful of setting rigorous standards for program performance, as its current requirement that 80 percent of program completers must pass their licensing exams 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..

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



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

Figure 16				
Do states hold teach	her ms KCHELDER			
preparation progra	mc s		31.12	
	IIIS E		E 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
accountable?	EPRC 474	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		
		MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR	AVAILABLE ON WEBSTE	
	88	P. S. Z.	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	
Alabama		1	2	
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado ³				
Connecticut				
Delaware	4			
District of Columbia	$\overline{}$	- i		
Florida			2	
Georgia			2	
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana ⁵				
lowa				
Kansas				
			2	
Kentucky			-	
Louisiana Maine ¹				
Maryland	4			
Massachusetts				
Michigan		1 1 m		
Minnesota				
Mississippi	1			
Missouri				
Montana	1			
Nebraska				
Nevada ¹				
New Hampshire ⁶				
New Jersey ¹				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina			1	
North Dakota				
Ohio ¹				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania ¹				
Rhode Island ¹				
South Carolina ¹				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
TEXAS				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia ¹				
Washington	4			
West Virginia ¹				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
77,5111118				
	33	5	15	

TEACHER PRODUCTION IN TEXAS

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.

Texas teacher production data: NCTQ was unable to find any published data on teacher production in Texas that connects program completion, certification and district hiring statistics. Texas does publish annual employment results, which include the number of certified candidates for a particular year followed by the number employed, per preparation route.

- 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		/	Netional accediation is	le ₁ C
What is the relationship	STATE HAS ITS OWN.	Overlap of accredian:		appr
between state program	O N	S. S	offatil	Che io
approval and national	5/1/5			U
accreditation?	77.7	tate)pal o	
	57.47 199.0	10 m	Natic Pquir	
Alabama		/ - /		
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California		1		
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana Maine		1		
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi		1		
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 Carolina South Dakota				
Tennessee				
TEXAS				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia		1		
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	8	31	12	
	3	<i>3</i> i	14	



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, Texas 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 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.

Texas has one alternate route: Alternative Certification Program. The program is flexible, and the state allows broad usage across grades and subjects as well as a diversity of program providers. However, the route is in need of significant improvement. The admissions requirements for the Alternative Certification program are too low, candidates are required to pass a basic skills test rather than a rigorous test of content knowledge, and the route does not articulate clearly a set of coursework requirements and support for new classroom teachers in Texas (see Figure 19).

NEXT STEPS FOR TEXAS:

■ Set high standards for admission into the Alternative Certification program.

While a minimum GPA requirement is a first step toward ensuring that candidates are of good academic standing, Texas's standard of 2.5 does not serve as a sufficient indicator of past academic performance. The standard should be higher than what is required of traditional teacher candidates, such as a GPA of at least 2.75. Some accommodation in this standard may be appropriate for career changers. Alternatively, the state could require one of the standardized tests of academic proficiency commonly used in higher education for graduate admissions, such as the GRE.

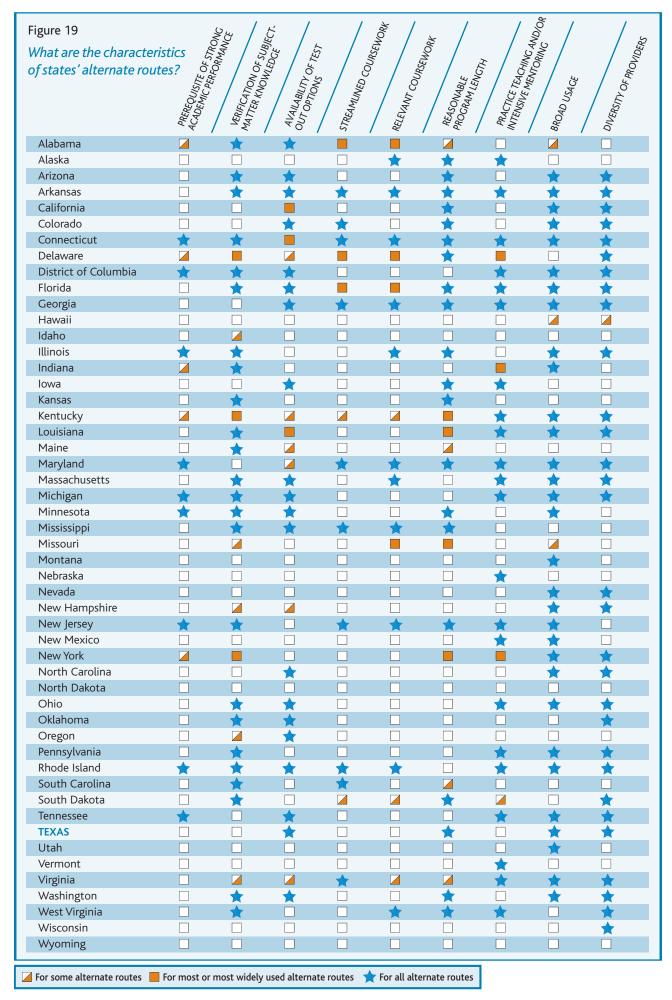
While Texas provides flexibility, allowing candidates to test out of content-area coursework requirements, the state should require all applicants to demonstrate content knowledge on a subject- matter test. The concept behind alternate routes is that the nontraditional candidate is able to concentrate on acquiring professional knowledge and skills because he or she has strong subject-area knowledge. Teachers without sufficient subject-matter knowledge place students at risk.

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

Texas provides no specific guidelines about the nature or quantity of coursework for its alternate route. The state should articulate guidelines. Requirements should be manageable and contribute 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 new teachers in Texas receive mentoring support, the state should provide more detailed induction guidelines to ensure that new teachers will receive the support they need to facilitate their success in the classroom. Effective strategies include practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom, intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school, a reduced teaching load and release time to allow new teachers to observe experienced teachers during the school day.

Figure 18		#/	\$ / 370
Do states provide real alternate pathways to certification?	GENUINE OR NEARLY	Allemate route that	Officed route & disingenuous
Alabama		/ · · · · ·	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware	$\overline{\Box}$		
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York North Carolina			
North Dakota			_
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
TEXAS			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Virginia Washington			
Virginia Washington West Virginia			
Washington			
Washington West Virginia			
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			

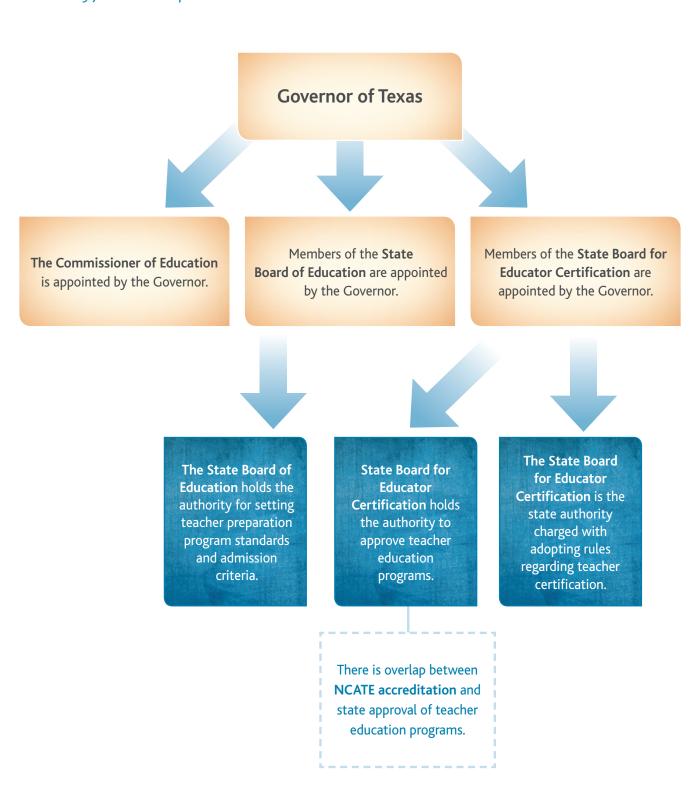


30 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2012

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 Texas



Critical Attention Summary for Texas



Red

		AUTHORITY
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 for Educator Certification
MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION	 Require middle school candidates to pass a content test in every core area they intend to teach. Encourage two subject-matter minors for candidates who are licensed to teach multiple subjects; those who teach single subjects should earn a content major. 	State Board for Educator Certification
STUDENT TEACHING	 Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning. 	State Board for Educator Certification



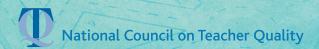
Yellow

		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 for Educator Certification
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION	 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge. 	State Board for Educator Certification
TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY	 Set minimum standards for program performance with consequences for failure to meet those standards. 	State Board for Educator Certification



Green

	AUTHORITY
ADMISSION INTO PREPARATION PROGRAMS	State Board of Education



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

Subscribe to NCTQ's blog PDQ 🔊

Follow NCTQ on Twitter 🕒 and Facebook 🕤

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

For more information, please contact:

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