# 2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

# Improving Teacher Preparation in Virginia



# **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 Virginia

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 Virginia's Teacher Preparation Policy

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

Yearbook Goal	Торіс	2012 Score
1-A	Admission into Preparation Programs	
1-B	Elementary Teacher Preparation	<u> </u>
1-C	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	
1-D	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	
1-E	Middle School Teacher Preparation	
1-F	Secondary Teacher Preparation	
1-G	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science	
1-H	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Social Studies	
1-I	Special Education Teacher Preparation	
1-J	Assessing Professional Knowledge	
1-K	Student Teaching	
1-L	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	0



# 2012 Policy Update for Virginia

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

No policy updates were identified for Virginia in the area of teacher preparation.

# Virginia 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).

Virginia noted that the Praxis I (reading, writing and math) is the prescribed assessment for entry into an approved teacher preparation program. Comparable SAT/ACT scores and the Virginia Communication and Literacy Assessment (reading and writing) are also options.

tary program. Each content area must include the knowledge, skills and processes of the core academic areas as defined in the Virginia Standards of Learning and how the standards provide the necessary foundation for teaching the content areas. Elementary education candidates must earn an arts and sciences major. Those eligible for an alternate route must meet all content requirements for licensure even with an interdisciplinary major. Candidates seeking the elementary education PK-6 endorsement must complete 57 specified semester hours in content as well as meet professional studies and testing requirements.

Virginia also pointed out that preparation programs must address reading instruction and provide training in the five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction. Further, elementary and special education teachers must pass the Reading for Virginia Educators assessment. The state noted that programs must include understanding of the mathematics relevant to the content identified in the Virginia Standards of Learning and how the standards provide the foundation for teaching mathematics in elementary grades.

Virginia also stated that middle education teachers must be specifically endorsed in a content area, and that all secondary teachers must pass a Praxis II assessment for initial licensure. The state added that it offers an endorsement in history and social sciences, and candidates must complete 51 semester hours of content, including history, political science, geography and economics, as well as pass the Praxis II social studies content test. Middle school social studies teachers must earn a history and social sciences concentration that includes courses in American history, world history, economics, American government and geography, as well as pass the Praxis II middle school social studies test.

Virginia pointed out that colleges and universities are required to submit data and information for program review. This includes data on student performance, such as candidate test scores and employer satisfaction surveys that are reviewed during accreditation reviews. Programs (endorsement areas) are reviewed and approved biennially by the board of education.

In addition, the state noted that it offers both the Career Switcher Alternative Route to Licensure Program and the Alternative Route to Licensure. Individuals are required to take the licensure examinations prescribed by the board of education, and candidates must meet all assessment requirements prior to entry into the Career Switcher Program. The Career Switcher Program provides an alternate route for individuals who have five years of work experience or a bachelor's degree from a regionally accredited college or university and who have passed all licensure assessments. The state said that in Level I, candidates in the Career Switcher Program must complete 180 clock hours of instruction, including field experience, as part of their induction program. Coursework includes curriculum and instruction methods, standards of learning, differentiation of instruction, classroom/behavior management, and human growth and development. In Level II, during the first year of employment, candidates must attend a

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

Figure 1		/
Delivering well- prepared teachers	2012 Grade	2011 Grade
Alabama	В-	C
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	C	С
Hawaii	D	D
Idaho	D	D
Illinois	D	D
Indiana	B-	C+
lowa	_	D C+
	D D+	D+
Kansas		
Kentucky Louisiana	C+	C-
Maine	D+	D D
Maryland	D+	D+
Massachusetts	C+	C+
Michigan	D+	D+
Minnesota	C+	С
Mississippi	С	C
Missouri	D+	D+
Montana	F	F
Nebraska	D-	D-
Nevada	D-	D-
New Hampshire	C-	D
New Jersey	C-	D+
New Mexico	D+	D+
New York	C-	D+
North Carolina	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D
Ohio	C-	D+
Oklahoma	С	С
Oregon	D-	D-
Pennsylvania	С	С
Rhode Island	С	D+
South Carolina	C-	C-
South Dakota	D	D
Tennessee	B-	B-
Texas	C+	C+
Utah	D	D
Vermont	C-	D+
VIRGINIA	C-	C-
Washington	D+	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-
Wisconsin	D+	D
Wyoming	F	F
Average State Grade	D+	D

### **COMING SOON**

# **NCTQ Teacher Prep Review**

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

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

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

For a sneak peek, see page 6.

# **Teacher Preparation Policy Checklist for States**

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

# Critical Issues for State Teacher Preparation Policy

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



Virginia does not ensure that teacher preparation programs admit candidates with strong academic records.

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

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

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

At present, Virginia requires that approved undergraduate teacher preparation programs only accept teacher candidates who have passed a basic skills test (the Praxis I)

or who have earned a minimum score on the SAT or ACT as established by the state. Although the state sets the minimum scores for passing the basic skills test, it is normed just to the prospective teacher population. Further, Virginia also permits programs to accept students that have not passed a basic skills test and give them an opportunity to "address any deficiencies."

### **NEXT STEPS FOR VIRGINIA:**

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

Importantly, Virginia should ensure that all students pass a test of academic proficiency prior to admission. Teacher preparation programs that do not screen candidates invest considerable resources in individuals who may not be able to successfully complete the program and pass licensing tests. Candidates in need of additional support should complete remediation before entering the program to avoid the possibility of an unsuccessful investment of significant public tax dollars.

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

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

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

Illinois

Texas

### 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, Virginia 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 Virginia's undergraduate teacher preparation programs in the *Review* sufficiently selective?

96% 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 П 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



Virginia 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.

Virginia 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 Virginia, 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, Virginia'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. Commendably, elementary candidates in Virginia are required to pass the new Reading for Virginia Educators Assessment, which tests the science of reading instruction.

### **NEXT STEPS FOR VIRGINIA:**

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

Virginia 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. A candidate may achieve a passing score and still be seriously deficient in a particular subject area.

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

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

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky,

Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, VIRGINIA, Washington,

West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

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

Massachusetts

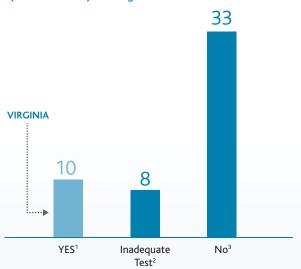
### Ensure that teacher preparation programs deliver a comprehensive program of study in broad liberal arts coursework.

Although Virginia 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.

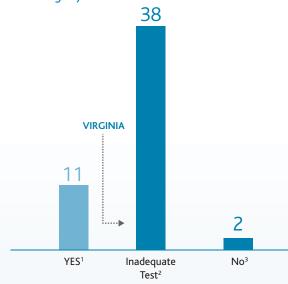
Virginia's policy requiring elementary candidates to earn an academic major is undermined because it may be met through an interdisciplinary major. Unlike an academic major, an interdisciplinary major will not necessarily enhance teachers' content knowledge or ensure that prospective teachers have taken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

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 York<sup>4</sup>, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Montana, Nebraska
- 4. New York is in the process of developing a stand-alone math test.
- 5. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Massachusetts Test of General Curriculum, including the math subtest. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.
  - 1. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
  - 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 SEPANTENT	The ACH SUBJECT NO SUBJECT NO SUBJECT	Elementary content feed	/ / / /
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Nebraska			2	
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New Jersey	-			
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				4
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Oklahoma				
Oregon		5		
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina			2	
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Vermont				
VIRGINIA				
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West Virginia				
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Wyoming			20	4
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Figure 6				GLISH		/			NCE						JDIES			/	FINE ARTS
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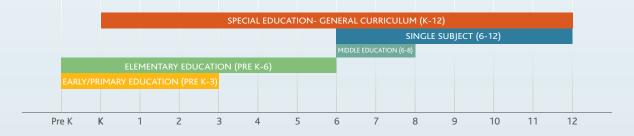
Figure 7
Where do states set the passing score on elementary content licensure tests<sup>1</sup>?



<sup>1</sup> 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 Virginia



# **Critical Attention:** Middle School Teacher Preparation



Virginia 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, Virginia does not offer a K-8 generalist license, and all new middle school teachers are required to pass a Praxis II single-subject content test to attain licensure.

Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

3 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	middle oo	K-8 license offered for	sw.	
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Oregon			4	
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				1. California offers a K-12 generalist license
Tennessee				for self-contained classrooms.
Texas				2. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license and is in
Utah				the process of revising middle school certifi- cation requirements.
Vermont				3. With the exception of mathematics.
VIRGINIA				4. Oregon offers 3-8 license.
Washington				5. Wisconsin offers 1-8 license.
West Virginia				5. Wiscuisii uileis 1-0 liceilse.
Wisconsin			5	
Wyoming				
	32	5	14	

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to teach?	YES .		\ \\ \?\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	
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Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho			2		
Illinois			3		
Indiana					
lowa				4	
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland	5				
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					.
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana Nebraska					•
Nevada					
New Hampshire New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York	6				
North Carolina					Candidates teaching multiple subjects only
North Dakota					to pass the elementary test.
Ohio					2. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires a single-
Oklahoma					subject test.
Oregon			7		3. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license. The stat is in the process of revising its middle school
Pennsylvania					certification requirements.
Rhode Island					4. It is unclear how new legislation will affect
South Carolina					testing requirements for middle school candidates.
South Dakota					5. Maryland allows elementary teachers to tea
Tennessee					in departmentalized middle schools if not le than 50 percent of the teaching assignmen
Texas					within the elementary education grades.
Utah					6. For nondepartmentalized classrooms, gener
Vermont					in middle childhood education candidates r pass new assessment with three subtests.
VIRGINIA					7. Candidates opting for middle-level endorse
Washington					may either complete a major or pass a con
West Virginia					test. Oregon allows "alternative assessment candidates who fail twice.
Wisconsin					candidates willo lait twice.
Wyoming					
-	25	4	15	7	

# **Critical Attention:** Secondary Teacher Preparation



Virginia could do more to ensure that new secondary teachers will be prepared to teach appropriate gradelevel content.

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

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

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

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

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

Commendably, Virginia requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a Praxis II content test to teach any core secondary subjects. Virginia does not offer secondary certification in general science. However, the state does allow secondary certification in general social studies. Teachers with this license are not required to pass individual content tests for each discipline they are permitted to teach.

### **NEXT STEPS FOR VIRGINIA:**

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—Virginia is not ensuring that its secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required assessment combines all subject areas (e.g., history, geography, economics) and does not report separate scores for each subject area.

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming

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

Indiana, Minnesota, Tennessee



# **Critical Attention:** Special Education Teacher Preparation



Virginia 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 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.

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

### **NEXT STEPS FOR VIRGINIA:**

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

Virginia'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. Virginia 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.

Virginia 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.

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, Virginia'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, Virginia should consider a customized HOUSSE route for new secondary special education teachers and look to the flexibility offered by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which allows for a combination of testing and coursework to demonstrate requisite content knowledge in the classroom.

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

Figure 12		Offices K. 12 and grade specific	/
Do states distinguish	.∀≥	/ §	/
between elementary	FFER 471C	/ <sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup>	/ <sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
and secondary special	75 / OFF /	(S),	(ha)
education teachers?	SANC	sk.	s on etion
education teachers:	202	Offe !tifi	0%, ?ttifi.
	DOES NOT OFFER A	· /	Offers only a K-12
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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			
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Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1		
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon	_		
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island South Carolina			
South Carolina South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	1		
Utah			
Vermont			
VIRGINIA			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	16	10	25

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

Elementary Subject-Matter	Test							
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Oregon <sup>1</sup> , Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup> , Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia <sup>3</sup> , Wisconsin							
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho							
Secondary Subject-Matter T	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**



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

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

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

Virginia fails to articulate any requirements for cooperating teachers. The state only requires candidates to complete at least 300 clock hours of field

experiences for initial programs, which must include a minimum of 150 clock hours of directed student teaching requirements.

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

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

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

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	Figure 14	.gc		
	Do states require	COOPPATING TEACHER  FFECTIVENESS ON	FUL TIME STUDENT LEAST TO WEEKS AT	
	the elements of a	20	15 Z Z Z	
	high-quality student	471V 1555 1555	15.75 15.75	
	teaching experience?	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	
	teaching experience:		\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	
		277	~ 47	
	Alabama			
	Alaska			
	Arizona			
	Arkansas			
	California Colorado			
	Connecticut			
	Delaware			
	District of Columbia			
	Florida			
	Georgia			
	Hawaii			
	Idaho			
	Illinois			
	Indiana <sup>1</sup>			
	lowa			
	Kansas			
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	Maine			
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	Massachusetts			
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	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. Based on new REPA II regulations.
	VIRGINIA Washington			Candidates can student teach for
	Washington West Virginia		2	less than 12 weeks if determined
	Wisconsin			to be proficient.
	Wyoming			
	vvyonning			
		3	28	
L				

# **Critical Attention:** Teacher Preparation Program Accountability



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

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

Further, as more states begin to raise expectations for teachers by way of evaluations focused on effectiveness, there is an even greater need to hold teacher preparation programs accountable for the effectiveness of the teachers they produce. Although the quality of both the subject-matter preparation and professional sequence is crucial, there are also additional measures that can provide the state and the public with meaningful, readily understandable indicators of how well programs are doing when it comes to preparing teachers to be successful in the classroom.

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, VIRGINIA, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

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

Florida, Louisiana

Although it does not connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs, Virginia does collect some program-specific, objective data that reflect program performance, including employer satisfaction. But the state has not established minimum performance standards that can be used for accountability purposes. Further, Virginia does not provide the public with meaningful, readily understandable indicators of how well programs are doing.

### **NEXT STEPS FOR VIRGINIA:**

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

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

- Evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching;
- 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.**

Merely collecting the types of data described above is insufficient for accountability purposes. The next and perhaps more critical step is for the state to establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data. Virginia 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.

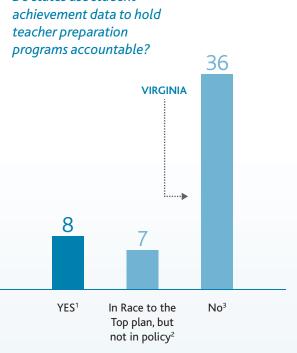
# Publish an annual report card on the state's

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

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

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

Figure 15 Do states use student



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

# Figure 16 Do states hold teacher preparation programs accountable? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado<sup>3</sup> Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana<sup>5</sup> Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine<sup>1</sup> Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada<sup>1</sup> New Hampshire<sup>6</sup> New Jersey<sup>1</sup> New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio1 Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania<sup>1</sup> Rhode Island<sup>1</sup> South Carolina<sup>1</sup> South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont VIRGINIA<sup>1</sup> Washington West Virginia<sup>1</sup> Wisconsin Wyoming 5 33 15

### **TEACHER PRODUCTION IN VIRGINIA**

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.

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

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

Figure 17		/	National acceptation is	/e
What is the relationship		/ , .	5 / 5	, od 102
What is the relationship	Š	SS / spi	atior,	te LLI
between state program	750			8
approval and national	74S/4	te 9	, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
accreditation?	74 74 17 07 10 17	Jvertis od sta	ation, Wired	
Alabama	APPROVAL TS OUA.	Overlap of accediation		
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Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia	$\overline{\Box}$			
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Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi		1		
Missouri				
Montana Nebraska				
Nebraska				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
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North Dakota				
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Oklahoma				
Oregon			$\overline{}$	
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
VIRGINIA		1		
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	8	31	12	



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

To ensure adequate subject-area knowledge, Virginia should require secondary teachers who obtain certification in general social studies to pass individual content tests, or a composite test that reports individual subscores, for each discipline they will be licensed to teach, as noted in the secondary critical attention section.

To ensure that they have strong read-

ing, mathematics and writing skills, Virginia should require that teacher candidates achieve a minimum passing score for each subject tested on the basic skills test used for admission to a preparation program. At present, an overall composite score can be used to pass the test, meaning that a candidate might be able to compensate for a poor score in one subject area with better performance on the others.



<sup>1.</sup> 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.

Virginia has two alternate routes: Career Switchers and Alternative Route to Licensure. Strong alternate route programs provide accelerated, relevant and flexible pathways into the profession (see Figure 19). Each of Virginia's routes has some of these elements in place, and the state has no restrictions on alternate route providers or the grades and subject areas in which alternate routes can be used. But both routes could be improved, especially in terms of admissions requirements.

### **NEXT STEPS FOR VIRGINIA:**

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

Virginia should require that candidates in 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 the state requires candidates in the Career Switcher Route to take a subject-matter exam, Virginia should require all candidates in both of its alternate routes, including those with a major in the subject, to take such a 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.

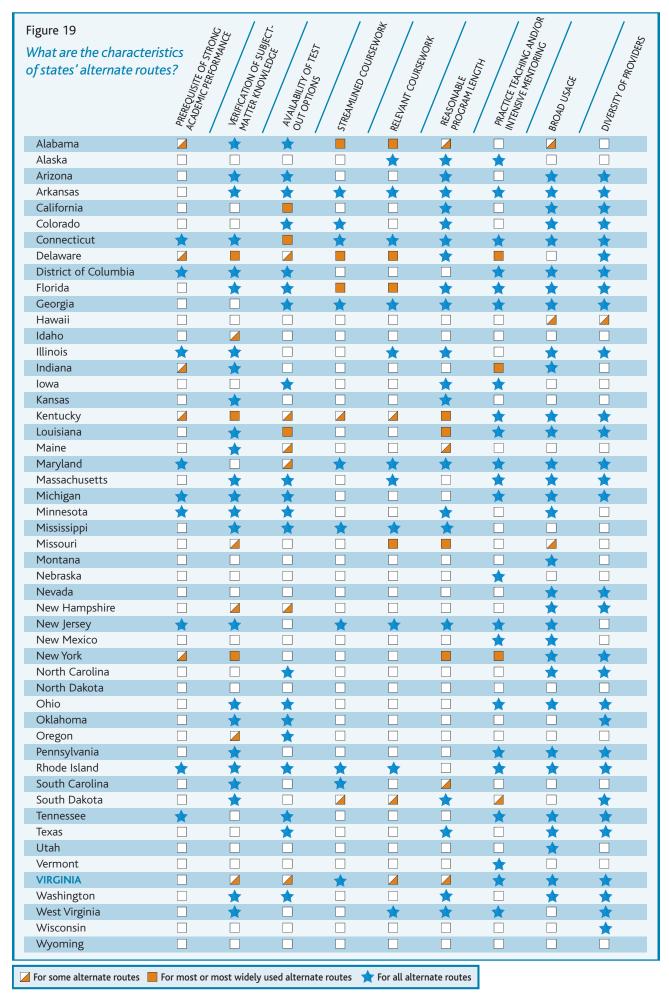
Virginia's requirement that candidates also pass a basic skills test is impractical and ineffective for candidates already holding a college degree. Basic skills tests measure minimum competency—essentially those skills that a person should have acquired in middle school—and are inappropriate for candidates who have already earned a bachelor's degree.

In addition, Virginia should also provide flexibility for any candidate who already has the requisite knowledge and skills as demonstrated by passing a rigorous test. Currently, only Alternate Route to Licensure candidates with five years of experience can test out of content area coursework requirements. Rigid major requirements could dissuade talented individuals who lack precisely the right courses from pursuing a career in teaching.

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

While Virginia is commended for the coursework requirements in the Career Switcher program, the state should consider similar guidelines for the Alternative Route to Licensure to help ensure that requirements are 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. Simply mandating coursework without specifying the purpose can inadvertently send the wrong message to program providers—that "anything goes" as long as credits are granted or seat time fulfilled.

Figure 18		#/	\$ / 370
Do states provide real alternate pathways to certification?	GENUINE OR NEARLY	Altemate route that	Office of route & disingeruous
Alabama		/ S /	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia	$\overline{\Box}$		
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
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Louisiana			
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Maryland			
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Minnesota			
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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			
	6	26	19

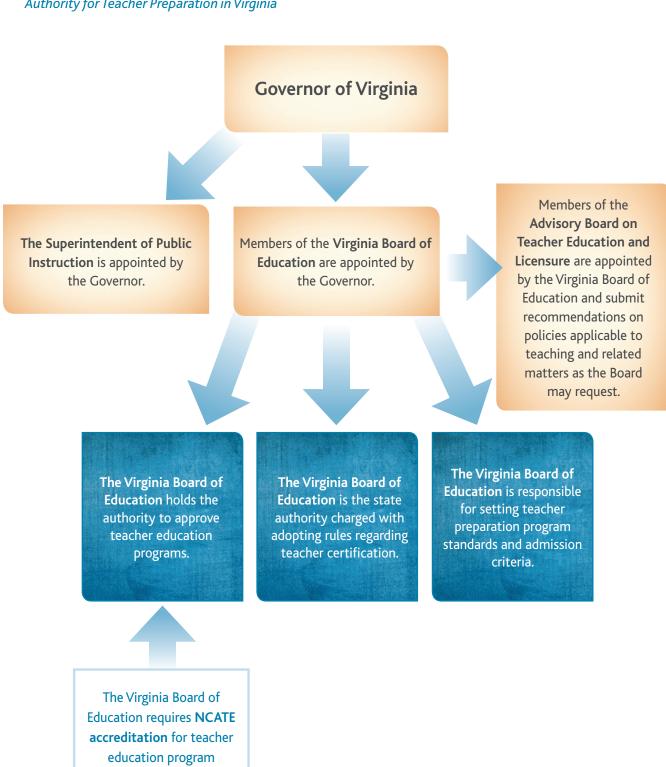


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# **Alternate Route Policy Checklist for States**

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

Figure 20
Authority for Teacher Preparation in Virginia



approval.

# Critical Attention Summary for Virginia



# 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.	Board of Education
ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION	<ul> <li>Require all elementary teacher candidates to pass a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all subjects.</li> <li>Require preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers, and require candidates to pass a rigorous math assessment.</li> <li>Require a content specialization in an academic subject area.</li> </ul>	Board of Education
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION	<ul> <li>Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between preparation of elementary and secondary teacher candidates.</li> <li>Require that elementary special education candidates pass the same content test as general elementary teachers.</li> <li>Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.</li> </ul>	Board of Education
STUDENT TEACHING	<ul> <li>Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.</li> <li>Require at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching.</li> </ul>	Board of Education
TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul> <li>Collect performance data to monitor programs.</li> <li>Set minimum standards for program performance with consequences for failure to meet those standards.</li> <li>Publicly report performance data.</li> </ul>	Board of Education



# Yellow

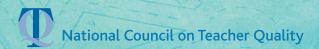
SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION

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



# Green

	AUTHORITY
MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION	Board of Education



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