2013 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

Massachusetts





Acknowledgments

STATES

State education agencies remain our most important partners in this effort, and their gracious cooperation has helped to ensure the factual accuracy of the final product. Every state formally received a draft of the *Yearbook* in July 2013 for comment and correction; states also received a final draft of their reports a month prior to release. All but two states responded to our inquiries. While states do not always agree with our recommendations, their willingness to engage in dialogue and often acknowledge the imperfections of their teacher policies is an important step forward.

FUNDERS

The primary funders for the 2013 Yearbook were:

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Carnegie Corporation of New York
- Gleason Family Foundation
- The Joyce Foundation
- 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*Adrienne S. Davis, *Project Assistant*Kathryn M. Doherty, *Special Contributor*Kelli Lakis, *Lead Researcher*Stephanie T. Maltz and Lisa N. Staresina, *Researchers*Phil Lasser, *Research Assistant*

Special thanks to Leigh Zimnisky, Brittany Atkinson and Justin Rakowski at CPS Gumpert for their design of the 2013 *Yearbook*. Thanks also to Colleen Hale and Jeff Hale at EFA Solutions for the original *Yearbook* design and ongoing technical support.



Executive Summary

The 2013 State Teacher Policy Yearbook includes the National Council on Teacher Quality's (NCTQ) full review of the state laws, rules and regulations that govern the teaching profession. This year's report measures state progress against a set of 31 policy goals focused on helping states put in place a comprehensive framework in support of preparing, retaining and rewarding effective teachers.

Massachusetts at a Glance



Overall 2013 Yearbook Grade

Overall 2011 Yearbook Grade: C

Area Grades	2013	2011
Area 1 Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	B-	C+
Area 2 Expanding the Teaching Pool	C+	C+
Area 3 Identifying Effective Teachers	C-	D+
Area 4 Retaining Effective Teachers	C+	B- ¹
Area 5 Exiting Ineffective Teachers	В	С

Goal Breakdown	2013
★ Best Practice	1
Fully Meets	6
Nearly Meets	6
Partially Meets	11
Meets Only a Small Part	1
O Does Not Meet	6

	Progress on Goals Since 2011	
•	Progress has increased	4
(2)	No change in progress	26
•	Progress has decreased	1

¹ State teacher pension policy is no longer included in the State Teacher Policy Yearbook. So that Area 4 grades can be compared, 2011 grades have been recalculated to exclude the pension goals. Overall 2011 grades were not recalculated, as the impact was negligible.

How is **Massachusetts** Faring?

		achers	Page 5		
Admission into Teacher Preparation		Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science			
Elementary Teacher Preparation		Special Education Teacher Preparation			
Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	*	Assessing Professional Knowledge			
Teacher Preparation in Mathematics		Student Teaching			
Middle School Teacher Preparation		Teacher Preparation Program Accountability			
Secondary Teacher Preparation					
Policy Strengths					
Elementary teacher candidates must pass a so reading test to ensure knowledge of effective instruction, and teacher preparation programs required to address this critical topic.	reading	 The state does not offer a K-12 special certification. Requirements for teacher preparation e quality student teaching experience. 			
The state's elementary content test includes independently scored mathematics subtest.	an				
Policy Weaknesses Teacher candidates are not required to pass a	test of	Some secondary social studies teachers			
academic proficiency as a criterion for admiss teacher preparation programs.	sion to	required to pass content tests for each discipline they are licensed to teach. A pedagogy test is not required as a condition of			
pass a content test with individually scored so in each of the core content areas.	a content test with individually scored subtests ach of the core content areas. ough middle school teachers may not teach on a generalist license, not all candidates are required licensure. The teacher preparation prog does not hold programs account the teachers they produce.		val process		
K-8 generalist license, not all candidates are r to pass a single-subject content test.		the teachers they produce.			
to pass a single-subject content test.	equired		age 51		
to pass a single-subject content test. Area 2: Expanding the Pool of	equired		age 51		
to pass a single-subject content test. Area 2: Expanding the Pool of Alternate Route Eligibility	equired	ers P	age 51		
to pass a single-subject content test. Area 2: Expanding the Pool of Alternate Route Eligibility Alternate Route Preparation	equired	ers P Part-Time Teaching Licenses	age 51		
	equired	ers P Part-Time Teaching Licenses	age 51		
to pass a single-subject content test. Area 2: Expanding the Pool of Alternate Route Eligibility Alternate Route Preparation Alternate Route Usage and Providers	Teach te to	ers P Part-Time Teaching Licenses	<u> </u>		
Area 2: Expanding the Pool of Alternate Route Eligibility Alternate Route Preparation Alternate Route Usage and Providers Policy Strengths Admission requirements for the alternate roucertification include evidence of subject-matt knowledge and offer flexibility for nontraditio	Teach te to	Part-Time Teaching Licenses Licensure Reciprocity There are no restrictions on alternate re	oute usage or		

teach part time.

requirements that would allow content experts to

How is Massachusetts Faring?

Page 71 **Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers** State Data Systems Tenure **Evaluation of Effectiveness** Licensure Advancement Frequency of Evaluations **Equitable Distribution Policy Strengths** School-level teacher effectiveness data are publicly reported. **Policy Weaknesses** Annual evaluations for all teachers are not required. Although the state has established a data system Although tenure decisions are connected to with the capacity to provide evidence of teacher evidence of teacher effectiveness, this evidence is effectiveness it has not taken other meaningful not the preponderant criterion. steps to maximize the system's efficiency and Licensure advancement and renewal are not based on teacher effectiveness. Objective evidence of student learning is not the preponderant criterion of teacher evaluations. **Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers** Page 103 Compensation for Prior Work Experience Induction Professional Development Differential Pay Pay Scales Performance Pay **Policy Strengths** Districts are given authority for how teachers are All new teachers receive mentoring. paid; however, they are not discouraged from basing Teachers receive feedback from their evaluations, salary schedules solely on years of experience and and teachers who receive unsatisfactory evaluations advanced degrees. are placed on structured improvement plans. ■ Teachers in some districts can receive performance pay. **Policy Weaknesses** ■ The state does not support additional compensation for relevant prior work experience, working in high-need schools or teaching in shortage subject areas. Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers **Page 127 Extended Emergency Licenses** Reductions in Force Dismissal for Poor Performance **Policy Strengths** Performance is the top criterion for districts to ■ The state has taken steps to ensure that licensure consider when determining which teachers to lay off test requirements are met by all teachers within one during reductions in force, and a last hired, first fired year. layoff policy is prohibited. **Policy Weaknesses** Although ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal, the state allows multiple appeals for teachers who are dismissed.

igure A	Overall State Grade 2013	Overall State	Overall State Grade 2009
Florida	B+	В	c
Louisiana	В	C-	C-
Rhode Island	В	B-	D
Tennessee	В	B-	C-
Arkansas	B-	С	C-
Connecticut	B-	C-	D+
Georgia	B-	С	C-
Indiana	B-	C+	D
MASSACHUSETTS	B-	С	D+
Michigan	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	В-	D+	D+
New York	В-	C	D+
Ohio	В-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	В-	B-	D+
Colorado	C+	C C	D+
Delaware	C+	С	D+ D
Illinois	C+	С	D+
Virginia	C+	D+	D+
Kentucky	С	D+	D+
Mississippi	С	D+	D+
North Carolina	С	D+	D+
Utah	С	C-	D
Alabama	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	D+	D+
Maine	C-	D-	F
Minnesota	C-	C-	D-
Missouri	C-	D	D
Nevada	C-	C-	D-
Pennsylvania	C-	D+	D
South Carolina	C-	C-	C-
Texas	C-	C-	C-
Washington	C-	C-	D+
West Virginia	C-	D+	D+
California	D+	D+	D+
District of Columbia	D+	D	D-
Hawaii	D+	D-	D-
Idaho	D+	D+	D-
Maryland	D+	D+	D
New Mexico	D+	D+	D+
Wisconsin	D+	D	D
Alaska	D	D	D
Iowa	D	D	D
Kansas	D	D	D-
New Hampshire	D	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D	D-
Oregon	D	D-	D-
Wyoming	D	D	D-
Nebraska	D-	D-	D-
South Dakota	D-	D	D
Vermont	D-	D-	F
Montana	F	F	F

How to Read the Yearbook

GOAL SCORE

The extent to which each goal has been met:



Best Practice



Fully Meets



Nearly Meets



Partially Meets



Meets Only a Small Part



Does Not Meet

PROGRESS INDICATOR

Whether the state has advanced on the goal, policy has remained unchanged or the state has lost ground on that topic:



Goal progress has increased since 2011



Goal progress has decreased since 2011



Goal progress has remained the same since 2011

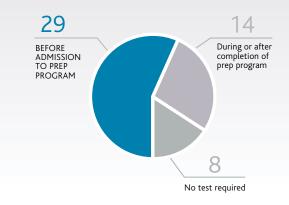
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



Indicates the criteria to meet the goal have been raised since the 2011 Yearbook.

READING CHARTS AND TABLES:

Strong practices or the ideal policy positions for the states are capitalized:

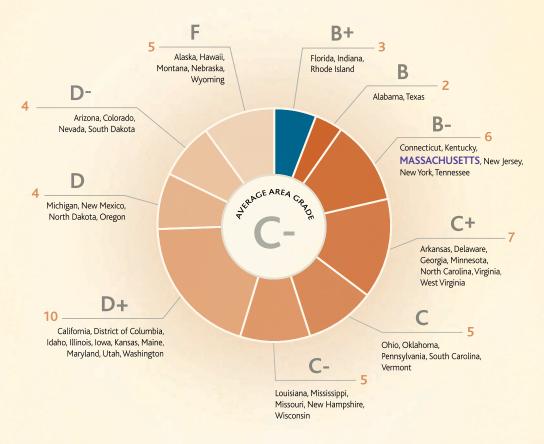


Area 1 Summary



How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- 1-A: Admission into Teacher Preparation
- 1-B: Elementary Teacher Preparation
- 1-C: Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction
- 1-D: Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics
- 1-E: Middle School Teacher Preparation

- 1-F: Secondary Teacher Preparation
- 1-G: Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science
- 1-H: Special Education Teacher Preparation
- 1-I: Assessing Professional Knowledge
- 1-J: Student Teaching
- 1-K: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

Goal A – Admission into Teacher Preparation

The state should require teacher preparation programs to admit only candidates with strong academic records.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should require teacher candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, writing and mathematics skills as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation programs.
- 2. All preparation programs in a state should use a common admissions test to facilitate program comparison, and the test should allow comparison of applicants to the general college-going population. The selection of applicants should be limited to the top half of that population.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



1-A Analysis: Massachusetts







ANALYSIS

Massachusetts does not require aspiring teachers to pass a test of academic proficiency as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation programs, instead delaying its basic skills assessment until teacher candidates are ready to apply for licensure.

Supporting Research

Code of Massachusetts Regulations 603 CMR 7.03

RECOMMENDATION

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

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

Require preparation programs to use a common test normed to the general college-bound population.

Massachusetts should require 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, as well as facilitate program comparison.

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

In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Massachusetts 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.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

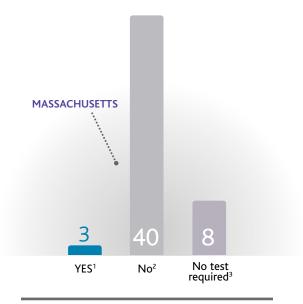
Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

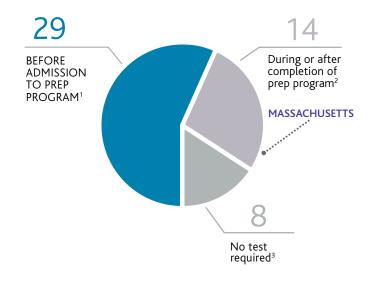
For admission to teacher preparation programs, Rhode Island and Delaware require a test of academic proficiency normed to the general collegebound population rather than a test that is normed just to prospective teachers. Delaware also requires teacher candidates to have a 3.0 GPA or be in the top 50th percentile for general education coursework completed. Rhode Island also requires an average cohort GPA of 3.0, and beginning in 2016, the cohort mean score on nationally-normed tests such as the ACT, SAT or GRE must be in the top 50th percentile. In 2020, the requirement for the mean test score will increase from the top half to the top third.

Figure 2 Do states require an assessment of academic proficiency that is normed to the general college-going population?



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

Figure 3 When do states test teacher candidates' academic proficiency?



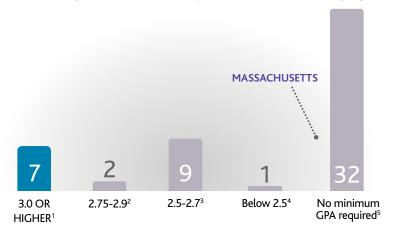
- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington,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

Figure 4	4	JON TO PREPING TO COMM TO PREPING TO COMMISSION OF COMMISS	±	We text textiled
Do states measure the	Ö	186/		1 2 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
academic proficiency of	of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{Q}_{1}}^{\mathcal{Q}_{1}}$	5 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	19 Pe	Y delly
teacher candidates?	7 6 W	×	top to g	7 of p
	15 0 S		ssor didat	No test required
	E 8 3			·/ ×
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				_
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland	- H	- H		$\overline{}$
MASSACHUSETTS				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				Ц
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma		1		
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				\Box
Rhode Island			$\overline{\Box}$	П
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	3	26	14	8

^{1.} Candidates in Oklahoma also have the option of gaining admission with a 3.0 GPA.

Figure 5

Do states require a minimum GPA for admission to teacher prep?



- 1. Strong Practice: Delaware, Mississippi⁶, New Jersey⁶, Oklahoma⁷, Pennsylvania⁸, Rhode Island⁶, Utah
- 2. Kentucky, Texas
- 3. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut⁹, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, South Carolina, South Dakota, Wisconsin¹⁰
- 4. Louisiana
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 6. The 3.0 GPA requirement is a cohort average; individual candidates must have a 2.75 GPA.
- 7. Candidates in Oklahoma also have the option of gaining admission by passing a basic skills test.
- Students can also be admitted with a combination of a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.
- 9. Connecticut requires a B- grade point average for all undergraduate courses.
- 10. The GPA admission requirement is 2.5 for undergraduate and 2.75 for graduate programs.

Goal B − Elementary Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that its teacher preparation programs provide elementary teachers with a broad liberal arts education, providing the necessary foundation for teaching to the Common Core or similar state standards.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should require all elementary teacher candidates, including those who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license, to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all core subjects.
- 2. The state should require that its approved teacher preparation programs deliver a comprehensive program of study in broad liberal arts coursework. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 36 credit hours to ensure appropriate depth in the core subject areas of English, science, social studies and fine arts. (*Mathematics preparation for elementary teachers is discussed in Goal 1-D.*)
- 3. The state should require elementary teacher candidates to complete a content specialization in an academic subject area. In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement ensures that prospective teachers have taken higher level academic coursework.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



1-B Analysis: Massachusetts







ANALYSIS

Massachusetts has adopted the Common Core State Standards, which represent an effort to significantly raise the standards for the knowledge and skills American students will need for college readiness and global competitiveness. However, the state does not ensure that its elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared to teach the rigorous content associated with these standards.

In Massachusetts, elementary teachers are required to pass the Massachusetts Tests for Educator Licensure (MTEL) General Curriculum test. Although this test appears more rigorous than what is required in most states, it does not report teacher performance in each subject area.

Massachusetts only requires its early childhood education teacher candidates, who are allowed to teach up through grade 2, to pass the MTEL Early Childhood test, which is a combination content and pedagogy assessment.

Massachusetts also requires elementary teacher candidates to complete at least 36 semester hours in upper- and lower-level arts and sciences coursework. According to the state, "some of this coursework might also count toward the required arts or sciences major."

The framework for the MTEL content tests articulates important subject-matter requirements. English requirements include children's and young adult literature, adult literature, and classical and contemporary works. History and social science requirements include Massachusetts and U.S. history from colonial times to the present, world history with stress on Western civilization, economics and geography. Science requirements include life and physical sciences. Although not addressed on the subject-matter test, Massachusetts also requires approved programs to include the following topics: science laboratory work, child development, visual and performing arts, physical education, and personal and family health.

Supporting Research

Massachusetts Tests for Educator Licensure www.mtel.nesinc.com Code of Massachusetts Regulations 603 CMR 7.03 and 7.06

RECOMMENDATION

 Require all elementary teacher candidates—including candidates for an early childhood license—to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all subjects.

Massachusetts should ensure that its elementary content test is appropriately aligned with the Common Core State Standards and require separate, meaningful passing scores for each area on the test.

Massachusetts is also urged to require all early childhood education teacher candidates who teach elementary grades to pass an appropriate test, either the same test as other elementary teachers or a comparably rigorous one geared to early childhood content. It is especially worrisome that the state allows teachers up through grade 2 to teach without having passed an adequate content test.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts asserted that all teachers are required to complete coursework as part of an approved preparation program that addresses the professional standards for teachers, which include curriculum frameworks and have been updated to include the Common Core.

The state also noted that in addition to having a separately scored math subtest, the score report for the general curriculum test includes results by subject subarea. Massachusetts added that early childhood teacher candidates are eligible to teach grades PK-2 and are required to pass both the early childhood and Foundations of Reading MTEL tests.

Supporting Research

http://www.doe.mass.edu/lawsregs/603cmr7.html?section=08 http://www.mtel.nesinc.com/PDFs/MTEL_Score_Report_Explanation_Web.pdf http://www.doe.mass.edu/mtel/testrequire.html

LAST WORD

The information candidates receive on each subarea appears to be for informational purposes only, as the link provided by the state specifically says there are no "pass" or "fail" results for individual subareas or sections. Requirements for the state's reading test are discussed in Goal 1-C, and the state's math test is discussed in Goal 1-D.

Figure 7	ELMENTARY CONTENT SCORE FOR P. SPARATENT	Clementary Content tees	Elementary content to	Mith /
Do states ensure that	TENT	2 PAS	ore f	<i>i</i> /
elementary teachers	Q 2	surfe Surfe	oso /	, / >
know core content?	\$ 35	7.4C 1.3C 1.8C 1.8C	\$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
	# X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	ment ate	enta,	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	OF SEE	Elen Separ	ileme.	No test required
Alabama	~ \s /	″ ຈ / □		
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				
North Carolina			3	
North Dakota		ī		ī
Ohio				4
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	19	9	19	4



TOTAL STATE OF BEST PRACTICE

Indiana ensures that all candidates licensed to teach the elementary grades possess the requisite subjectmatter knowledge before entering the classroom. Not only are elementary teacher candidates required to pass a content test comprised of independently scored subtests, but the state also requires its early childhood education teachers—who are licensed to teach up through grade 3—to pass a content test comprised of four subtests. Elementary teacher candidates in Indiana must also earn either a major or minor in an academic content area.

1. Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.

2. The required test is a questionable assessment of content knowledge, instead emphasizing methods and instructional strategies.

4. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass content test.

^{3.} Massachusetts and North Carolina require a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is

hildhood teachers wh each elementary grad	les \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} \)	with 7	oye ile	, / ,	
o pass a content	NY 7	offC) trest itess		equire	1/10/1/2
nowledge test?	CONTENT TEST WITH	Content test with	Test with little	No test required	Not applicate
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					Ц
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana Maine					
Maryland MASSACHUSETTS					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada				\Box	
New Hampshire					
New Jersey			$\overline{\Box}$		
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island	2				
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah	2				
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
\\/:					
Wisconsin Wyoming					

These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.
 May pass either multiple subjects (subscores) or content knowledge (no subscores) test.

Figure 9	ENGLISH / / /	SCIENCE	SOCIAL STUDIES	FINE ARTS
Do states expect elementary teachers to have in-depth knowledge of core content?	American Literature World British Literature Composition Children's Literature	General Physical Science Biology//life Science	American History / American History / American Covernment World History (Ancient) World History (Modem) (Non-Westory	Geography Art History Music
	£\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			
Alabama Alaska				
Arizona				* *
Arkansas				
California				* *
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida		* - * * *		*
Georgia			* * *	
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				*
Indiana				★ □ ★
lowa				
Kansas				★ □ ■
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
MASSACHUSETTS				
Michigan				★ □ ■
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri		$\square \star \star \star \star$	* - * - * - 1	★ ★ ■
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				*
Oregon				★ □ ★
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island			7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee			~ ~	
Texas				* * *
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia		* - * * *		
Washington				* *
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
				A 0.11
			Subject mentioned	Subject covered in dept

Figure 10
What subjects does *Massachusetts* expect elementary teachers to know?

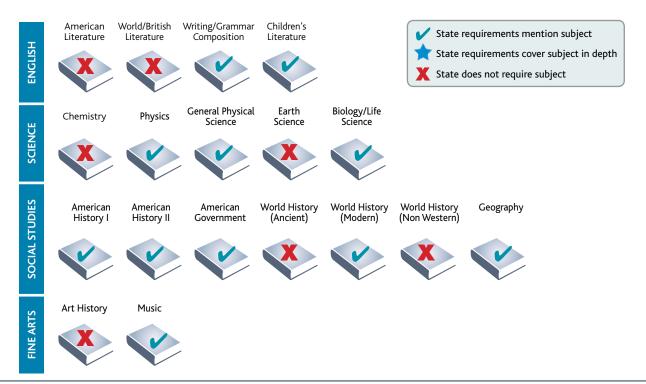
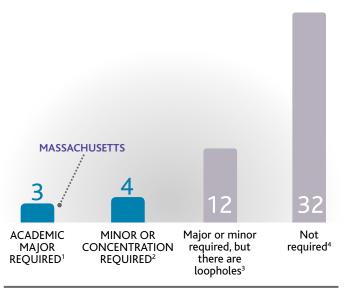


Figure 11

Do states expect elementary teachers to complete an academic concentration?



- 1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Massachusetts, New Mexico
- 2. Strong Practice: Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma
- 3. California, Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia
 - These states require a major, minor or concentration but there is no assurance it will be in an academic subject area.
- 4. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Goal C – Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction

The state should ensure that new elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require that new elementary teachers, including those who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license, pass a rigorous test of reading instruction in order to attain licensure. The design of the test should ensure that prospective teachers cannot pass without knowing the five instructional components shown by scientifically based reading research to be essential to teaching children to read.
- 2. The state should require that teacher preparation programs prepare candidates in the science of reading instruction.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



1-C Analysis: Massachusetts





👚 Best Practice State 🏿 🥎 Bar Raised for this Goal (Progress Since 2011



ANALYSIS

Massachusetts requires elementary teacher candidates to pass its own Massachusetts Tests for Educator Licensure (MTEL) Foundations of Reading test, which is based on the state's standards and addresses the core areas of scientifically based reading instruction. The state's focus on ensuring that teachers know the science of reading results in one of the nation's best policies regarding teacher preparation in the critical area of reading instruction.

Massachusetts also requires teacher candidates in early childhood education, those who teach students with moderate disabilities and those who teach the visually impaired to pass its reading exam.

Supporting Research 603 CMR 7.04(2)

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that the science of reading test is meaningful.

To ensure that its science of reading test is meaningful, Massachusetts should evaluate its passing score to make certain it reflects a high standard of performance.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

igure 13		PARATIO	TC /	TEST REQUIRE	
Do states ensure that	READING SCIENCE	Do not address	4PPROPRIATE	£2,	
elementary teachers	Si Si	tess /	/ 4	4 / 4	
know the science	40,50	t ad	100	uate /	ding /
of reading?	3.5	o dip	J. J. J.	/ bape	/ ea,
of reading:	A A /	7 8	4	Inadequate to	No reading t
Alabama			1		
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
MASSACHUSETTS					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina			2		
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
		26	17	16	18



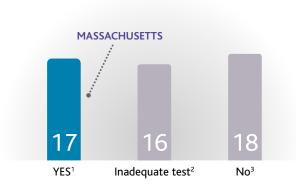
TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Fifteen states meet this goal by requiring that all candidates licensed to teach the elementary grades pass comprehensive assessments that specifically test the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. Independent reviews of the assessments used by Connecticut and Massachusetts, confirm that these tests are rigorous measures of teacher candidates' knowledge of scientifically based reading instruction.

^{1.} Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.

^{2.} Teachers have until their second year to pass the reading test.

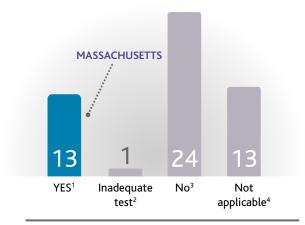
Figure 14
Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont
- Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming
- 4. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.
- $5. \, \text{Teachers}$ have until their second year to pass the reading test.

Figure 15

Do states measure knowledge of the science of reading for early childhood teachers who can teach elementary grades?



- Strong Practice: Alabama⁵, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- Idaho
- Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, lowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming
- 4. Alaska, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.
- 5. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum

Goal D – Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics

The state should ensure that new elementary teachers have sufficient knowledge of the mathematics content taught in elementary grades.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

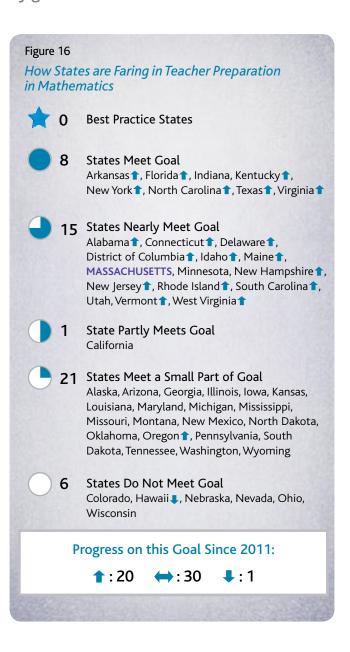
- The state should require teacher preparation programs to deliver mathematics content of appropriate breadth and depth to elementary teacher candidates. This content should be specific to the needs of the elementary teacher (i.e., foundations, algebra and geometry with some statistics).
- The state should require elementary teacher candidates, including those who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license, to pass a rigorous test of mathematics content in order to attain licensure.
- Such test can also be used to test out of course requirements and should be designed to ensure that prospective teachers cannot pass without sufficient knowledge of mathematics.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



1-D Analysis: Massachusetts



State Nearly Meets Goal 🕟 Bar Raised for this Goal 🙌 Progress Since 2011





ANALYSIS

Massachusetts requires all elementary teacher candidates to pass its MTEL "General Curriculum" test, which includes a separately scored math subtest.

The state has also articulated elementary teaching standards that this content test must address; these standards cover numbers and operations, functions and algebra, geometry and measurement, and statistics and probability. Importantly, Massachusetts specifies that candidate learning in these topics must meet the needs of elementary teachers. The state also requires that "candidates shall demonstrate that they possess both fundamental computation skills and comprehensive, in-depth understanding of K-8 mathematics. They must demonstrate not only that they know how to do elementary mathematics, but that they understand and can explain to students, in multiple ways, why it makes sense."

Massachusetts also specifies coursework requirements regarding the following mathematics content: numbers and operations, functions and algebra, geometry and measurement, and statistics and probability.

Regrettably, early childhood education candidates in Massachusetts, who are allowed to teach through grade 2, are only required to pass the early childhood assessment, which combines pedagogy and content and does not report an individual math subscore.

Supporting Research

MTEL Test Requirement www.mtel.nesinc.com

Guidelines for the Mathematical Preparation of Elementary Teachers http://www.doe.mass.edu/mtel/mathguidance.pdf#search=%22elementary%22 603 CMR 7.06

RECOMMENDATION

Require early childhood education teacher candidates to pass a rigorous mathematics assessment as a condition of initial licensure.

Massachusetts should ensure that early childhood education teacher candidates who teach its elementary grades possess the requisite knowledge of mathematics before entering the classroom. Therefore, the state should require the candidates to earn a passing score on either the same test as other elementary teachers or a comparably rigorous one geared to early childhood mathematics content.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

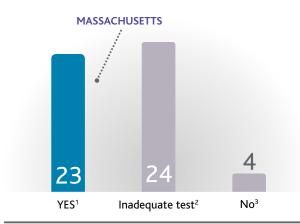
Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis



** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

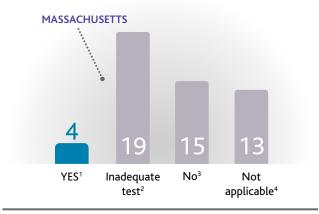
Eight states meet this goal by requiring that all candidates licensed to teach the elementary grades earn a passing score on an independently scored mathematics subtest. **Massachusetts's** MTEL mathematics subtest continues to set the standard in this area by evaluating mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenging candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts.

Figure 17
Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas⁴, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia
- Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Alaska⁵, Hawaii, Montana, Ohio⁶
- 4. Test is not yet available for review.
- 5. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
- 6. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass an adequate content test.

Figure 18
Do states measure knowledge of math of early childhood teachers who can teach elementary grades?



- 1. Strong Practice: Florida, Indiana, New York, Virginia
- Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 4. Alaska, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.

Goal E − Middle School Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that middle school teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should require that new middle school teachers pass a licensing test in every core academic area that they are licensed to teach.
- The state should not permit middle school teachers to teach on a generalist license that does not differentiate between the preparation of middle school teachers and that of elementary teachers.
- 3. The state should encourage middle school candidates who are licensed to teach multiple subjects to earn minors in two core academic areas rather than earn a single major. Middle school candidates licensed to teach a single subject area should earn a major in that area.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



1-E Analysis: Massachusetts



State Partly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts requires a middle school certificate (grades 5-8) for all middle school teachers. Candidates must complete either a mathematics/science or an English/history program of study consisting of 36 semester hours. This does not preclude the possibility of obtaining a single-subject license in any of these subjects for grades 5-8.

All new middle school teachers in Massachusetts are also required to pass a subject-matter portion of the Massachusetts Test for Educator Licensure (MTEL). For those seeking single-subject certification, a single-subject content test is required. However, for the combination certificates, the tests combine mathematics with science and English with history. Although the state provides subscores, they are only used to provide insight into the candidate's strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, middle school teachers may answer many questions on one subject incorrectly and still pass the test.

Commendably, Massachusetts does not offer a K-8 generalist license.

Supporting Research

Test Requirement www.mtel.nesinc.com 603 CMR 7.03, -.06

RECOMMENDATION

Require content testing in all core areas.

As a condition of initial licensure, all candidates teaching middle grades in Massachusetts should have to pass a subject-matter test in every core academic area they intend to teach. To ensure meaningful middle school content tests, the state should set its passing scores to reflect high levels of performance.

■ Refine middle school subject-matter preparation policy.

Massachusetts should be more specific about its coursework requirements so that it is requiring the equivalent of two academic minors. Middle school candidates who intend to teach a single subject should earn a major in that area.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Eigure 20 Do states distinguish middle grade preparation from elementary preparation? 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 Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Hexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolin	Figure 20	£	CKED	<i>SEL</i> /
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 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 Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Indiana	Do states distinguish	ZOFE.	ed for	00 / 5
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 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 Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Indiana			offe,	Jere /
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 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 Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin January J		.F.VS	Cense Intair	/ s _u
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 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 Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin January J	eternemary preparation:	γ-8η _C	K-8 lii. Self-co	K-81/ig
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 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 Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Indiana Indi				
Arkansas	Alaska			
California				1
Colorado				
Delaware			2	
Delaware 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 Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin January Andrew January				
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				
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				
Iowa				
Kansas <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
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				
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				
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				$\overline{\Box}$
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			ī	Ī
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	Michigan			
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	-			
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	Mississippi			
Nebraska	Missouri			
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	Montana			
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				
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 Wisconsin Wyoming				
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	•			
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			_	1
Oregon				
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				_
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			_	
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Tennessee Texas				
Texas				
Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin	_			
Wyoming	_			1
		31	5	15



***** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey and South Carolina ensure that all middle school teacher candidates are adequately prepared to teach middle school-level content. None of these states offers a K-8 generalist license and all require passing scores on subject-specific content tests. Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina explicitly require at least two content-area minors, and New Jersey requires a content major along with a minor for each additional area of certification.

^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

^{2.} California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms.

^{3.} With the exception of mathematics.

^{4.} Oregon offers 3-8 license.

Figure 21		No, test does not top	# /	/
Do middle school teachers		/ 5	No, K-8 license require	No, testing of all sub.:
have to pass an appropriate		ot red		test / #
content test in every core		Jes Jes	ense	
subject they are licensed		est de	18 / 18 / 18 / 18 / 18 / 18 / 18 / 18 /	esting Puire
to teach?	YES \	%, 1 %, 1 %, 1	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	\ \delta \delta \ \de
Alabassa	_ /	~		, ,
Alabama Alaska				1
Arizona				
Arkansas			_	
California				2
Colorado				
Connecticut			Ē	Ē
Delaware		ī	ī	
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho			3	
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland	4			
MASSACHUSETTS				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	5			
North Carolina	6			
North Dakota	$\overline{}$			- i
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon			7	
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	26	3	16	6

- Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
 Candidates teaching multiple subjects only have to pass the elementary test. Single-subject credential does not
- require test.
 3. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires a single-subject test.
- 4. 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.
- 5. For nondepartmentalized classrooms, generalist in middle childhood education candidates must pass new assessment with three subtests.
- 6. Teachers may have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 7. Candidates opting for middle-level endorsement may either complete a major or pass a content test.

Goal F − Secondary Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that secondary teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require that secondary teachers pass a licensing test in every subject they are licensed to teach.
- 2. The state should require secondary social studies teachers to pass a subject-matter test of each social studies discipline they are licensed to teach.
- The state should require that secondary teachers pass a content test when adding subject-area endorsements to an existing license.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



1-F Analysis: Massachusetts



State Nearly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects.

Unfortunately, Massachusetts permits a significant loophole to this important policy by not requiring secondary social studies teachers to pass a content test for each area they are licensed to teach.

It appears the political science/political philosophy certificate functions as a general social studies certification, as it is unclear otherwise what certification a teacher would obtain to teach a subject such as economics. These candidates must pass the corresponding MTEL test, which combines political philosophy, U.S. government and civics, comparative government and international relations, history, and geography and economics. In addition, the history certification requires the MTEL history assessment, which combines history, geography, government and economics. Neither test reports separate scores for each individual area.

Further, to add an additional field to a secondary license, teachers must also pass a content test. However, as stated above, Massachusetts cannot guarantee content knowledge in each specific subject for secondary teachers who add social studies endorsements.

Supporting Research

Test Requirements www.mtel.nesinc.com 603 CMR 7.06

RECOMMENDATION

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

By allowing the equivalent of a general social studies certification—and only requiring a general knowledge social studies exam—Massachusetts is not ensuring that its secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required assessments combine subject areas (e.g., history, geography, economics) and do not report separate scores for each subject area.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts asserted that it does not issue a social studies license or endorsement and added that the MTEL provides performance information for each subarea.

Supporting Research

http://www.mtel.nesinc.com/PDFs/MTEL_Score_Report_Explanation_Web.pdf

LAST WORD

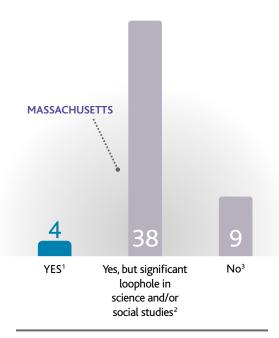
Although the MTEL provides information on subareas within the assessment, candidates are not required to pass each subarea. Therefore, the state cannot ensure adequate subject-matter knowledge in each discipline these teachers are licensed to teach.



** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Georgia, Indiana and Tennessee require that all secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subject—both as a condition of licensure and to add an additional field to a secondary license. Further, none of these states offers secondary certification in general social studies; all teachers must be certified in a specific discipline. Also worthy of mention is **Missouri**, which now requires its general social studies teachers to pass a multi-content test with six independently scored subtests.

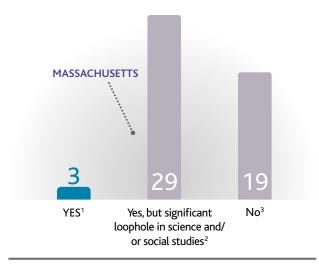
Figure 23 Does a secondary teacher have to pass a content test in every subject area for licensure?



- 1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee
- 2. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁴, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin [For more on loopholes, see Goal 1-G (science) and Figure 25 (social studies).}
- 3. Alaska, Arizona⁵, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire⁵, Washington, Wyoming⁶
- 4. Teachers may also have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 5. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.
- 6. Only secondary comprehensive social studies teachers must pass a content test.

Figure 24

Does a secondary teacher have to pass a content test in every subject area to add an endorsement?



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

Figure 25

Do states ensure that secondary general social studies teachers have adequate subject-matter knowledge? **MASSACHUSETTS** YES, OFFERS ONLY

SINGLE SUBJECT SOCIAL STUDIES LICENSES¹ YES, OFFERS GENERAL **SOCIAL STUDIES** LICENSE WITH ADEQUATE TESTING²

No, offers general social studies license without adequate testing3

- 1. Strong Practice: Georgia, Indiana, South Dakota, Tennessee
- 2. Strong Practice: Minnesota⁴, Missouri
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma⁵, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Minnesota's test for general social studies is divided into two individually scored subtests.
- 5. Oklahoma offers combination licenses.

Goal G − Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science The state should ensure that secondary science teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require secondary science teachers to pass a subject-matter test in each science discipline they are licensed to teach.
- If a general science or combination science certification is offered, the state should require teachers to pass a subject-matter test in each science discipline they are licensed to teach under those certifications.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



1-G Analysis: Massachusetts



State Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Commendably, Massachusetts does not offer certification in general science for secondary teachers. Teachers must be certified in a specific discipline within the subject area of science.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 27	ی	/ 8	· /	Offers Serveral science or without adequires
Do states ensure that	OFFRS ONLY SWALES BEC	OFFER GENERAL SCIENCE CO	Offers only single subject	607
econdary general science	S W	5 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Sile Su With	Scien Scien
eachers have adequate	HANS WEST			
subject-matter knowledge?	FRSO MELL MIE	FR P	rs on	is se inatic
abject matter knowledge.	£ £ £ \$ \	ESE /	Science de qui	Offe Somb Withou
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona		1		
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				2
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
MASSACHUSETTS				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri Montana				
Montana Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island		1		
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia		1		
Wisconsin				
Wisconsin Wyoming				



EXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE

Missouri ensures that its secondary science teachers know the content they teach by taking a dual approach to general secondary science certification. The state offers general science certification but only allows these candidates to teach general science courses. Missouri also offers an umbrella certification—called unified science that requires candidates to pass individual subtests in biology, chemistry, earth science and physics. These certifications are offered in addition to single-subject licenses.

^{1.} Teachers with the general science license may only teach general science courses.

^{2.} Georgia's science test consists of two subtests.

Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Goal H − Special Education Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that special education teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should not permit special education teachers to teach on a K-12 license that does not differentiate between the preparation of elementary teachers and that of secondary teachers.
- All elementary special education candidates should be required to pass a subjectmatter test for licensure that is no less rigorous than what is required of general education candidates.
- 3. The state should ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



1-H Analysis: Massachusetts



State Partly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts does not offer a K-12 special education certification.

Candidates applying for the PK-8 special education certificate must pass the MTEL General Curriculum test, which is the same test required of the state's general education elementary teachers.

Candidates applying for the 5-12 special education certificate must pass either the General Curriculum test or a single subject-matter test at either the 5-8 or 8-12 level.

Supporting Research

Code of Massachusetts Regulations 603 CMR 7.06 (25)

RECOMMENDATION

Require that elementary special education candidates pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure.

Although Massachusetts is on the right track in ensuring that special education teacher candidates who will teach elementary grades possess sufficient knowledge of the subject matter at hand, the state should report subscores for each content area tested on the state's rigorous elementary test. Massachusetts should also ensure that the passing scores reflect high levels of performance. Failure to ensure that teachers possess requisite content knowledge deprives special education students of the opportunity to reach their academic potential.

■ 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, Massachusetts's current policy of allowing a general content test is problematic and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, Massachusetts 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.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 29 Do states distinguish between elementary and secondary special education teachers? Alabama	Figure 29		/	ion(s)
Alaska	Do states distinguish	8	<i>§</i> / . :	tificat,
Alaska		2 2		2 / 2 / 2
Alaska		SNO.	5 K- 1	Sonl
Alaska		15 POF	0/kg 873de.	Certifi,
Alaska	Alabama		, ~ , 	
Arkansas <	Alaska			
California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland MASSACHUSETTS Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee I Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wissconsin Wyoming I Dakota I Dakot	Arizona			
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland MASSACHUSETTS Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada 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 Wissconsin Wyoming Idaho Illinois Ill	Arkansas			
Connecticut <td< th=""><td>California</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	California			
Delaware 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 Hexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wissonsin Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyoming	Colorado			
District of Columbia	Connecticut			
Florida	Delaware			
Georgia	District of Columbia			
Hawaii	Florida			
Idaho	Georgia			
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				
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				
Kentucky <				
Louisiana Maine Maryland MASSACHUSETTS Michigan Minnesota Mississisppi 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 Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
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	•			
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				
Michigan <				
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 Wyoming	-			
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				
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 Wyoming				
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				
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 Wyoming				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey 1				
New Mexico	·	1		
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	•			
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			_	
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			_	
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			_	
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			_	
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	-		_	
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			_	
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			_	
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Virginia				
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
West Virginia	_		_	
Wisconsin	_			
Wyoming	_			
10 / 28		16	7	20
		16	7	28



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Unfortunately, NCTQ cannot award "best practice" honors to any state's policy in the area of special education. However, two states—New York and Rhode Island—are worthy of mention for taking steps in the right direction in ensuring that all special education teachers know the subject matter they are required to teach. Both states require that elementary special education candidates pass the same elementary content tests, which are comprised of individual subtests, as general education elementary teachers. Secondary special education teachers in New York must pass a newly developed multisubject content test for special education teachers comprised of three separately scored sections. Rhode Island requires its secondary special education teachers to hold certification in another secondary area.

Figure 30

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

joi special education teachers:							
Elementary Subject-Matter Test							
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, MASSACHUSETTS, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania ¹ , Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia ² , Wisconsin						
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, North Carolina						
Secondary	Subject-Matter Test(s)						
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	New York ³						
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania ¹ , Rhode Island, West Virginia ²						
Required for a K-12 special education license	None						

- 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.
- 2. 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 a dual certification as a reading specialist are similarly exempted.
- 3. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.

Figure 29:

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

Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Goal I – Assessing Professional Knowledge

The state should use a licensing test to verify that all new teachers meet its professional standards.

Goal Component

(The factor considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

 The state should assess new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning by means of a pedagogy test aligned to the state's professional standards.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



1-I Analysis: Massachusetts



State Meets a Small Part of Goal (+) Progress Since 2011



ANALYSIS

Massachusetts requires teacher preparation programs to assess candidates using the Preservice Performance Assessment (PPA) in a practicum setting, but this assessment is not standardized and allows a wide variety of evidence to be used at candidates' and programs' discretion.

Massachusetts has participated in the Teacher Performance Assessment (edTPA) consortium and had indicated that the state plans to allow or require the use of the edTPA for licensure.

Supporting Research

http://www.doe.mass.edu/mtel/testrequire.html http://aacte.org/index.php?/Programs/

RECOMMENDATION

Require that all new teachers pass a rigorous pedagogy test.

Massachusetts should verify that all new teachers meet professional standards through a true test of professional standards. The current PPA allows for vague and subjective sources of evidence as proof of meeting the standards.

Ensure that performance assessments provide a meaningful measure of new teachers' knowledge and skills.

While Massachusetts is commended for considering the use of a performance-based assessment, the state should proceed with caution until additional data are available on the Teacher Performance Assessment. Additional research is needed to determine how the edTPA compares to other teacher tests as well as whether the test's scores are predictive of student achievement. The track record on similar assessments is mixed at best. The two states that currently require the Praxis III performance-based assessment report pass rates of about 99 percent. Given that it takes significant resources to administer a performance-based assessment, a test that nearly every teacher passes is of questionable value.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

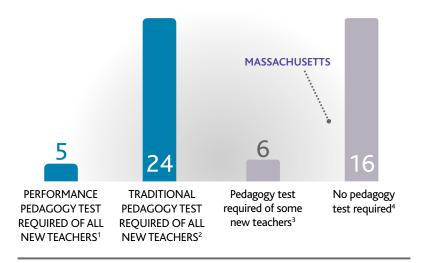
Massachusetts was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis.



Although NCTQ has not singled out one state's policies for "best practice" honors, it commends the many states that require a pedagogy assessment to verify that all new teachers meet professional standards.

Figure 32

Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning?



- 1. Strong Practice: California, Illinois⁵, New York, Tennessee⁶, Washington
- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina⁷, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia
- 3. Connecticut, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Utah⁸, Wyoming
- 4. Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin
- 5. Beginning in 2015.
- 6. Teachers may pass either the edTPA or a Praxis pedagogy test.
- $7. \\ Teachers have until their second year to pass if they attempt to pass during their first year.$
- 8. Not required until teacher advances from a Level One to a Level Two license.

Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Goal J − Student Teaching

The state should ensure that teacher preparation programs provide teacher candidates with a high quality clinical experience.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should require that student teachers only be placed with cooperating teachers for whom there is evidence of their effectiveness as measured by consistent gains in student learning.
- 2. The state should require that teacher candidates spend at least 10 weeks student teaching.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



1-J Analysis: Massachusetts



State Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts now requires all teacher candidates to complete 300 hours of a practicum or practicum equivalent, and they must assume full responsibility for the classroom for a minimum of 100 hours.

The state defines a practicum as "a field-based experience within an approved program in the role and at the level of the license sought, during which a candidate's performance is supervised jointly by the sponsoring organization and the supervising practitioner and evaluated in a Performance Assessment for Initial License."

Cooperating teachers must have three years' experience under an appropriate initial or professional license and have received an evaluation rating of proficient or higher.

Massachusetts also articulates that all practicum must be completed within a Massachusetts public school, approved private special education school, Massachusetts Department of Early Education Care approved preschools, educational collaboratives or a school that requires a Massachusetts educator licensure.

Supporting Research

Education Laws and Regulations 603 CMR 7.02, -04(4)

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 34	CHER	NOENT TEACHING STS AT LEAST TO WEEK
Do states ensure a	5 G 2 G	101 TO 1
high-quality student	Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z	17 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
teaching experience?	COOPE SELECTE SPECTIVE	STUDEN LASTS A1
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		- i
lowa	П	
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana	П	
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		
Washington Wash Virginia		1
West Virginia Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
**yoning		
	5	32



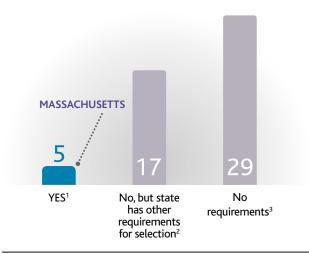
EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Florida, Rhode Island and Tennessee not only require teacher candidates to complete at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching, but they also all require that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.

 $1. West \ Virginia \ allows \ candidates \ to \ student \ teach \ for \ less \ than \ 12 \ weeks \ if \ determined \ to \ be \ proficient.$

Figure 35

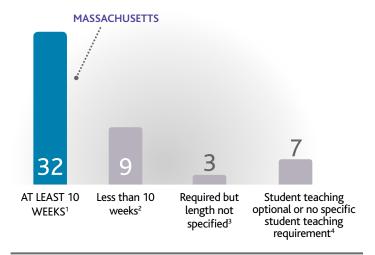
Is the selection of the cooperating teacher based on some measure of effectiveness?



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

Figure 36

Is the student teaching experience of sufficient length?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia⁵, Wisconsin
- 2. Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Virginia, Wyoming
- 3. Illinois, New Hampshire, Utah
- 4. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Maryland, Montana
- 5. West Virginia allows candidates to student teach for less than 12 weeks if determined to be proficient.

Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

➤ Goal K — Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

The state's approval process for teacher preparation programs should hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should collect data that connects student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.
 Such data can include value added or growth analyses conducted specifically for this purpose or evaluation ratings that incorporate objective measures of student learning to a significant extent.
- 2. The state should collect other meaningful data that reflect program performance, including some or all of the following:
 - a. Average raw scores of teacher candidates on licensing tests, including academic proficiency, subject-matter and professional-knowledge tests;
 - b. Number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests;
 - c. Satisfaction ratings by school principals and teacher supervisors of programs' student teachers, using a standardized form to permit program comparison and
 - d. Five-year retention rates of graduates in the teaching profession.
- 3. The state should establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data. Programs should be held accountable for meeting these standards, with articulated consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval.
- 4. The state should produce and publish on its website an annual report card that shows all the data the state collects on individual teacher preparation programs.
- 5. The state should retain full authority over its process for approving teacher preparation programs.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy

Figure 37 How States are Faring in Teacher Preparation Program Accountability **Best Practice States** State Meets Goal Louisiana 10 States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama, Colorado, Delaware 1, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina 1, Ohio 1, Rhode Island 1, Tennessee, Texas States Partly Meet Goal Indiana , Kentucky, MASSACHUSETTS , Michigan, Nevada, South Carolina, Washington 1, Wisconsin 1 18 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona, California 1, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas 1, Maine 1, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire 1, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia 14 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: **→**:38 🕇 : 13

1-K Analysis: Massachusetts



State Partly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts's approval process for its traditional and alternate route teacher preparation programs could do more to hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

Massachusetts now requires each organization seeking approval of its preparation program to provide evidence addressing educator effectiveness, which includes the analysis and use of aggregate evaluation ratings data of program completers, employment data on program completers employed in the state, results of survey data, and other available data to improve program effectiveness.

Regrettably, Massachusetts does not appear to apply any transparent, measurable criteria for conferring program approval. It gathers programs' annual summary licensure test pass rates (80 percent of program completers must pass their licensure exams), but the 80 percent pass-rate standard, while common among many states, sets the bar quite low and is not a meaningful measure of program performance.

The state will publish an annual report that includes the following information: single assessment and aggregate pass rates on licensing tests; survey data from candidates, program completers and district personnel; and aggregate evaluation ratings of program completers.

In Massachusetts, there is some overlap of accreditation and state approval. Members of NCATE/CAEP and the state make up the review team and decisions are made jointly; state members must complete NCATE/CAEP training. Massachusetts delegates its subject-matter program review process to NCATE/ CAEP. Programs must align with NCATE/CAEP standards.

Supporting Research 603 CMR 7.03 www.ncate.org

RECOMMENDATION

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

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, Massachusetts 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. Although Massachusetts has outlined its intentions to ensure that preparation programs are held accountable as part of Race to the Top, it is urged to codify these requirements and specify that they apply to alternate route programs as well as to traditional teacher preparation programs.

■ Gather other meaningful 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 programs are preparing teachers for the classroom. Massachusetts should expand its requirements to also include such measures as:

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

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. Massachusetts should be mindful of setting rigorous standards for program performance, and programs should be held accountable for meeting rigorous standards, with consequences for those failing to do so, including loss of program approval.

Maintain full authority over the process for approving teacher preparation programs.

Massachusetts 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.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts noted that it has recently published new Program Approval Guidelines and Preparation Program Profiles.

Supporting Research

Guidelines for Program Approval http://www.doe.mass.edu/edprep/ProgramApproval.pdf
Preparation Program Profiles
http://profiles.doe.mass.edu/search/search.aspx?leftNavId

Figure 38	OBECTIVE PROGRAM.		
Do states hold teacher	\$ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\		NAGY VAN
preparation programs	1/EP 0/17	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	SUBL/
accountable?	SPECIFIC SPECIFIC	MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PERFORMANCE COR	DATA PUBLICLY AVALUBLEON WEBS.
Alabama		1	
Alaska Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware		П	
District of Columbia	$\overline{\Box}$	П	$\overline{\Box}$
Florida			2
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			2
Louisiana			2
Maine	1		
Maryland	3		
MASSACHUSETTS			
Michigan		1	
Minnesota			
Mississippi	1 —		
Missouri Montana	1		
Nebraska			
Nevada ¹			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1		
New Mexico			
New York	- i		
North Carolina			2
North Dakota			
Ohio ¹			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina ¹			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1 1 m		
Washington	1		
West Virginia	1 1 m		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	36	4	19



****** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

NCTQ is not awarding "best practice" honors to any state's policy in the area of teacher preparation program accountability. However, the following states should be commended for collecting data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs: Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Texas.

Figure 39 Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



- 1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia^a, Hawaii^a, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland^a, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York³, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Included in state's Race to the Top plan, but not in policy or yet implemented.

 $^{1. \} For \ traditional \ preparation \ programs \ only.$

^{2.} State does not distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional preparation programs in public reporting.

^{3.} For alternate routes only.

Figure 40

Which states collect meaningful data?

STUDENT LEARNING GAINS

Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas

EVALUATION RESULTS FOR PROGRAM GRADUATES

Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Illinois, MASSACHUSETTS, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas

AVERAGE RAW SCORES ON LICENSING TESTS

Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia

SATISFACTION RATINGS FROM SCHOOLS

Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland¹, MASSACHUSETTS, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia

TEACHER RETENTION RATES

Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas

1. For alternate route only

Figure 41

What is the relationship between state program

approval and national

accreditation?

National accreditation is required for program approval Alabama Alaska Arizona П Arkansas California П Colorado Connecticut П П Delaware District of Columbia П П Florida Georgia Hawaii П Idaho Illinois Indiana П Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine П Maryland П **MASSACHUSETTS** Michigan П Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana П П Nebraska Nevada П П New Hampshire New Jersey П П New Mexico П П New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio \Box П Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah П Vermont Virginia П Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 7 31 13

^{1.} National accreditation can be substituted for state approval.

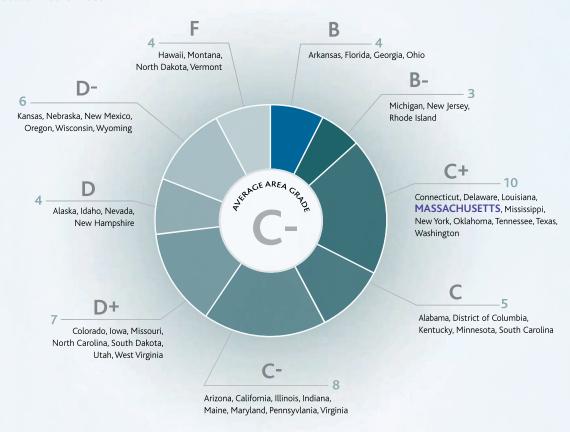
^{2.} For institutions with 2,000 or more full-time equivalent students

Area 2 Summary



How States are Faring in Expanding the Pool of Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

2-A: Alternate Route Eligibility

2-B: Alternate Route Preparation

2-C: Alternate Route Usage and Providers

2-D: Part-Time Teaching Licenses

2-E: Licensure Reciprocity

Area 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Goal A − Alternate Route Eligibility

The state should require alternate route programs to exceed the admission requirements of traditional preparation programs while also being flexible to the needs of nontraditional candidates.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- With some accommodation for work experience, alternate route programs should set a rigorous bar for program entry by requiring that candidates take a rigorous test to demonstrate academic ability, such as the GRE.
- All alternate route candidates, including elementary candidates and those having a major in their intended subject area, should be required to pass the state's subject-matter licensing test.
- 3. Alternate route candidates lacking a major in the intended subject area should be able to demonstrate subject-matter knowledge by passing a test of sufficient rigor.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



2-A Analysis: Massachusetts



State Nearly Meets Goal 🕟 Bar Raised for this Goal





Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts classifies the Route Three District-Based Initial Licensing Program and the Route Four Performance Review Program as alternate routes to certification. The Route Four option is a performance review designed to allow noncertified teachers to gain their license. As such, Route Four is not included in this analysis.

The Route Three District-Based Initial Licensing Program requires all applicants to hold a Massachusetts Preliminary License for admission. To obtain a preliminary license, applicants must have a bachelor's degree and must pass a basic skills test and a subject-matter test. For candidates seeking admission in early childhood or elementary education and for teachers of students with disabilities, additional coursework is required.

Except in the case of elementary and early childhood education, neither a major nor specific coursework is required; as a result there is no need for a test-out option.

Supporting Research

603 CMR 7.00

RECOMMENDATION

Screen all candidates for academic ability.

Massachusetts should require that candidates to its alternate routes provide some evidence of good academic performance. The standard should be higher than what is required of traditional teacher candidates, such as a GPA of 3.0 or higher. A rigorous test appropriate for candidates who have already completed a bachelor's degree, such as the GRE, would be ideal.

Eliminate basic skills test requirement.

While Massachusetts is commended for requiring all applicants to demonstrate content knowledge on a subject-matter test, the state's requirement that alternate route candidates pass a basic skills test is impractical and ineffectual. 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. A test designated for individuals who already have a bachelor's degree, such as the GRE, would be a much more appropriate measure of academic standing. The state should eliminate the basic skills test requirement or, at a minimum, accept the equivalent in SAT or ACT scores.

Offer flexibility in fulfilling coursework requirements.

While the state is recognized for its attempt to include pedagogical coursework that may increase effectiveness prior to entering the classroom for early childhood, elementary and special education teachers, Massachusetts should allow candidates who already have the requisite knowledge and skills to demonstrate such by passing a rigorous test.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts noted that both Route Three and Route Four require teacher candidates to have a preliminary license. The state added that that Communication and Literacy MTEL exam is not required for admission to the route; it is required for earning the preliminary license that is required for Routes Three and Four.

Supporting Research

http://www.doe.mass.edu/lawsregs/603cmr7.html?section=05

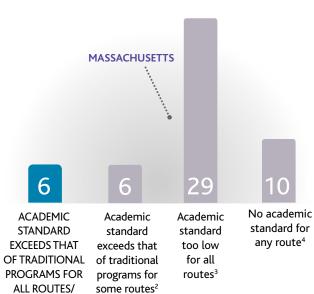
	ACADEM CSTANDARD RADINOM EREDS FOR	15.8 CORA,	NO MAJOR REQUIRED IN LIEU OF MAJOR RECURED
Are states' alternate	1/C S1 VAL 9	MAT.	10 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
outes selective yet	40E 115SI 1110	PECT.	7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.
lexible in admissions?	4 4 4	SUBJECT, MATTER	/ > 5 5
Alabama			*
Alaska			
Arizona Arkansas			
California		$\overline{}$	
Colorado			-
Connecticut	•		â
Delaware	Ô		
District of Columbia	*	*	*
Florida		*	*
Georgia			*
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			<u>*</u>
Indiana		<u> </u>	
lowa			*
Kansas		*	
Kentucky			
Louisiana Maine		<u></u>	
Maryland			X
MASSACHUSETTS		<u> </u>	-
Michigan	•	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Minnesota		-	-
Mississippi	Ô	*	*
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	*	*	
New Mexico			
New York North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio		<u> </u>	→
Oklahoma		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Oregon		â	
Pennsylvania		*	
Rhode Island	*		*
South Carolina		*	
South Dakota		*	
Tennessee			*
Texas			*
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			⊿
Washington West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			



** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

The District of Columbia and Michigan require candidates to demonstrate aboveaverage academic performance as a condition of admission to an alternate route program, with both requiring applicants to have a minimum 3.0 GPA. In addition, neither requires a content-specific major; subjectarea knowledge is demonstrated by passing a test, making their alternate routes flexible to the needs of nontraditional candidates.

Figure 44 Do states require alternate routes to be selective?



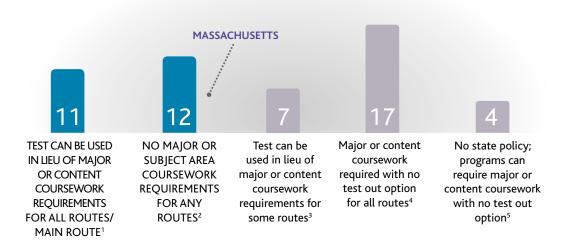
- 1. Strong Practice: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island
- 2. Alabama, Illinois⁵, Indiana, Kentucky⁶, New York, Pennsylvania

MAIN ROUTE1

- 3. Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah
- 5. Illinois' routes are in the process of converting to a single new license.
- 6. Only one of Kentucky's eight alternate routes has a 3.0 GPA requirement.

Figure 45

Do states accommodate the nontraditional background of alternate route candidates?



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

Area 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Goal B − Alternate Route Preparation

The state should ensure that its alternate routes provide efficient preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers, as well as adequate mentoring and support.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should ensure that the amount of coursework it either requires or allows is manageable for a novice teacher. Anything exceeding 12 credit hours of coursework in the first year may be counterproductive, placing too great a burden on the teacher. This calculation is premised on no more than 6 credit hours in the summer, three in the fall and three in the spring.
- 2. The state should ensure that alternate route programs offer accelerated study not to exceed six (three credit) courses for secondary teachers and eight (three credit) courses for elementary teachers (exclusive of any credit for practice teaching or mentoring) over the duration of the program. Programs should be limited to two years, at which time the new teacher should be eligible for a standard certificate.
- 3. All coursework requirements should target the immediate needs of the new teacher (e.g., seminars with other grade-level teachers, training in a particular curriculum, reading instruction, classroom management techniques).
- 4. The state should require intensive induction support, beginning with a trained mentor assigned full time to the new teacher for the first critical weeks of school and then gradually reduced over the course of the entire first year. The state should support only induction strategies that can be effective even in a poorly managed school: intensive mentoring, seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area, a reduced teaching load and frequent release time to observe effective teachers. Ideally, candidates would also have an opportunity to practice teach in a summer training program.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.



Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy

2-B Analysis: Massachusetts



State Partly Meets Goal



Bar Raised for this Goal (🛑 Progress Since 2011



ANALYSIS

There are no coursework or clock hour limitations on alternate route programs in Massachusetts. All classes must be directly linked to state standards and include classroom management and observations of other teachers. Elementary candidates must also complete coursework in mathematics, English and reading instruction.

Candidates complete a prepracticum experience prior to entering the classroom. All individuals in educator preparation programs shall assume full responsibility for the classroom for a minimum of 100 hours. Candidates are required to complete a 300-hour minimum practicum or practicum equivalent and are provided a mentor throughout the school year. Release time is provided for the new teacher during the first five months of employment.

Candidates can receive full certification after three years.

Supporting Research

603 CMR 7.03; .08; .12

RECOMMENDATION

Establish coursework guidelines for all alternate route preparation programs.

Massachusetts is commended for the nature of its coursework requirements, but the state does not ensure that alternate route candidates receive streamlined preparation. The state should articulate guidelines regarding the amount of coursework required of candidates. Too many courses can be counterproductive to a teacher's success. The state should ensure that a new teacher's workload is limited to one course at a time while teaching. Requirements should be manageable and contribute to the immediate needs of new teachers.

Ensure program completion in fewer than two years.

Massachusetts should consider shortening the length of time it takes an alternate route teacher to earn standard certification. The route should allow candidates to earn full certification no later than the end of the second year of teaching.

Strengthen the induction experience for new teachers.

While Massachusetts is commended for requiring all new teachers to work with a mentor and for providing release time to new teachers, there are insufficient guidelines indicating that the induction program is structured for new teacher success.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 47		RELEVANT COURCE	REASONABLE PROGRAMILE	PRACTICE TEACHING	MIENSIVE SUPPORT
Do states' alternate routes	4				. / 3
provide efficient preparation	25.25	/ 5	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\		. / SIVE
that meets the immediate	AST URST	F/Z/	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	/ JEK
needs of new teachers?	EFFICIENT COURSEWORK	REL	/ ## /	/ ~8 /	/
Alabama					
Alaska		*	*	*	
Arizona			*	*	
Arkansas	*	<u></u>	*		<u></u>
California			*		
Colorado	*		*		
Connecticut	*				
Delaware District of Columbia				X	
Florida				X	
Georgia	-	-			<u> </u>
Hawaii		\cap			
Idaho					
Illinois			Ē	П	n
Indiana				*	
Iowa			*	*	
Kansas			*		
Kentucky					*
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland		*	*	*	*
MASSACHUSETTS		*		*	
Michigan				*	
Minnesota			*		
Mississippi	*	*	*		
Missouri					*
Montana Nebraska					
Nevada			<u> </u>		
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	→
New Mexico		$\widehat{\Box}$	- Â	- -	$\widehat{\Box}$
New York		Ī		n	*
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio				*	
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island	*	*		*	
South Carolina		*			*
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia	□				
Washington			+		+
West Virginia		<u></u>	-		-
Wisconsin					
Wyoming			*		



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Delaware and **New Jersey** ensure that alternate routes provide efficient preparation that meets the needs of new teachers. Both states require a manageable number of credit hours, relevant coursework, a field placement and intensive mentoring.

Area 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

➤ Goal C – Alternate Route Usage and Providers

The state should provide an alternate route that is free from limitations on its usage and allows a diversity of providers.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should not treat the alternate route as a program of last resort or restrict the availability of alternate routes to certain subjects, grades or geographic areas.
- The state should allow districts and nonprofit organizations other than institutions of higher education to operate alternate route programs.
- 3. The state should ensure that its alternate route has no requirements that would be difficult to meet for a provider that is not an institution of higher education (e.g., an approval process based on institutional accreditation).

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



2-C Analysis: Massachusetts



State Meets Goal (=)



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts does not limit the usage or providers of its alternate routes.

Massachusetts is commended for having no restrictions on the usage of its alternate routes with regard to subject, grade or geographic areas.

Coursework requirements are outlined in clock hours, and Massachusetts's alternate route programs are offered by a variety of sponsoring organizations, including higher education institutions, school districts, educational collaboratives, private training providers and professional associations that are state approved.

The state is commended for structuring its programs to allow a diversity of providers. A good diversity of providers helps all programs, both university- and nonuniversity-based, to improve.

Supporting Research

603 CMR 7.05

Educator Preparation Program Directory http://www.doe.mass.edu/Educators/directory.html

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

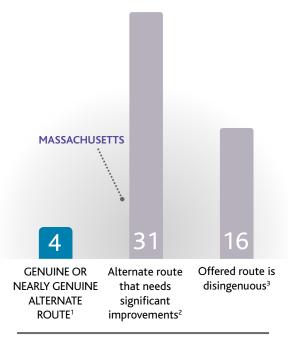
Figure 49	Ross	S / SERV
Are states' alternate	4 GE AC	PROV.
routes free from	75,5	/ ob
limitations?	BROAD USAGE ACROSS	DIVERSITY OF PROVIDER
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona	*	*
Arkansas		*
California Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware	X	
District of Columbia	<u>⊿</u>	
Florida		
Georgia		<u> </u>
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Indiana	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1
Iowa	â	
Kansas		
Kentucky	*	*
Louisiana	*	*
Maine		
Maryland	*	*
MASSACHUSETTS	*	*
Michigan	*	*
Minnesota	*	
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana Nebraska	*	
Nevada		
New Hampshire	<u> </u>	
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York	<u> </u>	•
North Carolina	- -	<u> </u>
North Dakota	ĥ	ô
Ohio	*	*
Oklahoma	* * *	*
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		*
Rhode Island	*	*
South Carolina		*
South Dakota		
Tennessee	*	*
Texas	*	*
Utah	*	
Vermont	□	
Virginia	*	*
Washington West Virginia	*	
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		



** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Twenty-three states meet this goal, and although NCTQ has not singled out one state's policies for "best practice" honors, it commends all states that pemit both broad usage and a diversity of providers for their alternate routes.

Figure 50 Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?



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

Figure 51	PREREQUISITE OF STRONG	VERIFICATION OF SUBJECT			¥ / §	XXO.	/	y /	John /	IDERS
What are the characteristics of states	UISITE OF S	471ON OF	AVALABLITY OF TEST	EFFICIENT COURSEWC.	RELEVANT COURSEN	REASONABLE PROGRAM LENGT.	PRACTICE TEAC	INTENSIVE MENTO	SAGE	DIVERSITY OF PROVIDERS
alternate routes?	PREREO ACADEM	VERIFIC MATTER	1 2 4 7 4 7 5 6 7	EFFICIEN,	RELEVAN	REASON PROGRA	PRACTI	INTENS	BROAD USAGE	DIVERSIT
Alabama			*							
Alaska					*	*	*			
Arizona		*	*			*	*		*	*
Arkansas		*	*	*	*	*		<u>*</u>		*
California			_			*			*	*
Colorado			*	*		*			*	*
Connecticut	*			*	*	*	*		*	*
Delaware				*	*	*	*	*		*
District of Columbia Florida	*	*	*				*		*	*
		*	*			*			*	*
Georgia Hawaii			*	*	*	*		*	*	★
Idaho										
Illinois			*						<u></u> ★	*
Indiana							*		*	*
Iowa			*			*	*			
Kansas		*				*				
Kentucky		—						*	*	*
Louisiana		*	*						*	*
Maine		*	→							
Maryland					*	*	*	*	*	*
MASSACHUSETTS		*	*		<u></u>		*		*	*
Michigan	*	*	*				*		*	*
Minnesota	*	*	*			*			*	
Mississippi		*	*	*	*	*				
Missouri								*		
Montana									*	
Nebraska				*			*			
Nevada						*				*
New Hampshire									*	*
New Jersey	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	
New Mexico							*		*	
New York								*	*	*
North Carolina			*						*	*
North Dakota Ohio										
Oklahoma		*	*				★		*	*
Oregon		*	*							*
Pennsylvania		*								<u></u> ★
Rhode Island	*		*	*	*		*		*	*
South Carolina		*		*	*			*		*
South Dakota		*				*				
Tennessee		Ô	*						*	*
Texas			-			*			→	÷
Utah			Ô						*	Ô
Vermont							*		*	
Virginia		*		*					*	*
Washington		*	*			*		*	*	*
West Virginia		*			*	*		*		*
Wisconsin										*
Wyoming						*				
Wyoming For some alternate routes F										

Area 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

➤ Goal D – Part-Time Teaching Licenses

The state should offer a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- Either through a discrete license or by waiving most licensure requirements, the state should license individuals with content expertise as part-time instructors.
- 2. All candidates for a part-time teaching license should be required to pass a subjectmatter test.
- 3. Other requirements for this license should be limited to those addressing public safety (e.g., background screening) and those of immediate use to the novice instructor (e.g., classroom management training).

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



2-D Analysis: Massachusetts



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts does not offer a license with minimal requirements that would allow content experts to teach part time.

RECOMMENDATION

Offer a license that allows content experts to serve as part-time instructors.

Massachusetts should permit individuals with deep subject-area knowledge to teach a limited number of courses without fulfilling a complete set of certification requirements. The state should verify content knowledge through a rigorous test and conduct background checks as appropriate, while waiving all other licensure requirements. Such a license would increase districts' flexibility to staff certain subjects, including many STEM areas, that are frequently hard to staff or may not have high enough enrollment to necessitate a full-time position.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts commented that the state issues a preliminary license that is valid for five years of employment.

Supporting Research

http://www.doe.mass.edu/lawsregs/603cmr7.html?section=04

Figure 53 Do states offer a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part-time? YES Š Alabama Alaska Arizona П Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho П Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine П П Maryland **MASSACHUSETTS** П Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey П П New Mexico **New York** North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon П П Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah П П Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 10 12 29



TEXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE

Georgia offers a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time. Individuals seeking this license must pass a subject-matter test and will be assigned a mentor.

Area 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

➤ Goal E – Licensure Reciprocity

The state should help to make licenses fully portable among states, with appropriate safeguards.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should offer a standard license to fully certified teachers moving from other states, without relying on transcript analysis or recency requirements as a means of judging eligibility. The state can and should require evidence of effective teaching in previous employment.
- 2. The state should uphold its standards for all teachers by insisting that certified teachers coming from other states meet its own testing requirements.
- The state should accord the same license to teachers from other states who completed an approved alternate route program as it accords teachers prepared in a traditional preparation program.
- 4. Consistent with these principles of portability, state requirements for online teachers based in other states should protect student interests without creating unnecessary obstacles for teachers.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



2-E Analysis: Massachusetts



State Partly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Commendably, Massachusetts requires that all teachers meet its own passing scores on licensing tests; outof-state teachers are allowed one year to meet its testing requirements. This is particularly sound policy in light of Massachusetts's high standards when it comes to passing scores on subject-matter tests.

However, other aspects of the state's policy create obstacles for teachers from other states seeking licensure in Massachusetts. Teachers with valid out-of-state certificates may be eligible for Massachusetts's Temporary License, or the state's Initial License. Applicants must meet the state's recency requirement of three years of experience within the last seven years and have completed an approved educator preparation program from another state.

Further, Massachusetts routinely reviews the college transcripts of licensed out-of-state teachers. Transcript analysis is an exercise that often leads to the requirement of additional coursework. States that reach a determination about an applicant's licensure status on the basis of the course titles listed on the applicant's transcript may end up mistakenly equating the amount of required coursework with the teacher's qualifications.

Massachusetts is also a participant in the NASDTEC Interstate Agreement, which outlines which other states' certificates will be accepted by the receiving state. This agreement is not a collection of two-way reciprocal acceptances, nor is it a guarantee that all certificates will be accepted by the receiving state, and is therefore not included in this analysis.

Massachusetts requires all teachers hired by a commonwealth virtual school to be certified by the state.

Supporting Research

Code of Massachusetts Regulations 603 CMR 7.05

Out-of-State Applicants www.doe.mass.edu/edprep/nasdtec.html

H. 4274 An Act Establishing Commonwealth Virtual Schools

RECOMMENDATION

Offer a standard license to certified out-of-state teachers, absent unnecessary requirements.

Massachusetts should reconsider its recency requirement regarding experience, as it may deter talented teachers from applying for certification. It should also consider discontinuing its requirement for the submission of transcripts. Transcript analysis is likely to result in additional coursework requirements, even for traditionally prepared teachers; alternate route teachers, on the other hand, may have to virtually begin anew, repeating some, most or all of a teacher preparation program in Massachusetts.

Although it is not ideal to allow teachers who have not passed subject-matter tests to teach, allowing out-of-state teachers one year to meet the requirement while on a temporary certificate is reasonable; however, the state should offer standard licenses to certified out-of-state teachers, rather than restricting them to initial licenses, once they have met the testing requirements.

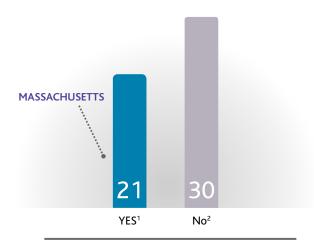
- Require evidence of effective teaching when determining eligibility for full certification.
 - Rather than rely on transcripts to assess credentials, Massachusetts should instead require that evidence of teacher effectiveness be considered for all out-of-state candidates. Such evidence is especially important for candidates who come from states that make student growth at least a significant factor of a teacher evaluation (see Goal 3-B).
- Accord the same license to out-of-state alternate route teachers as would be accorded to traditionally prepared teachers.
 - Regardless of whether a teacher was prepared through a traditional or alternate route, all certified out-of-state teachers should receive equal treatment. State policies that discriminate against teachers who were prepared in an alternate route are not supported by evidence. In fact, a substantial body of research has failed to discern differences in effectiveness between alternate and traditional route teachers.
- Ensure that requirements for out-of-state online teachers are not burdensome.
 - Massachusetts should balance the interests of its students in having qualified online instructors with making certain that these requirements do not create unnecessary obstacles for out-of-state teachers.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts had no comment on this goal.

Figure 55

Do states require all out-of-state teachers to pass their licensure tests?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Alaska³, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine⁴, Massachusetts³, Minnesota, New York⁵, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas³, Utah, Washington⁶, Wisconsin
- Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana', Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 3. Allows one year to meet testing requirements.
- 4. Maine grants waiver for basic skills and pedagogy tests.
- 5. Waiver for teachers with National Board Certification; all others given two years to meet testing requirements.
- 6. Waiver for teachers with National Board Certification.
- 7. No subject-matter testing for any teacher certification.

What do states require of teachers transferring from other states? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia П Hawaii Idaho П Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland **MASSACHUSETTS** Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Г Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota П Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island П South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas П П Utah П Vermont П Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 6 44 11

Figure 56

^{1.} State conducts transcript reviews.

 $^{\ \ \, \}hbox{2. Recency requirement is for alternate route.}$

^{3.} For traditionally prepared teachers only.

^{4.} Teachers with less than 3 years' experience are subject to transcript review.

Figure 57		1100 10 English	/	
Do states treat out-of-state	STATE TREATS TEACH.	ESS OF	ternate	eate ate
teachers the same whether	STE			ife,
they were prepared in a	REAT		Pers Pers	hers
traditional or an alternate	777		te h	$O_{e_{3}}$
route program?	7507	Stat.	sta sta	•
	4 4	1 -5	, 55	
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
MASSACHUSETTS				
Michigan		$\overline{\Box}$		
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				
	4	6	41	
		-		



TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

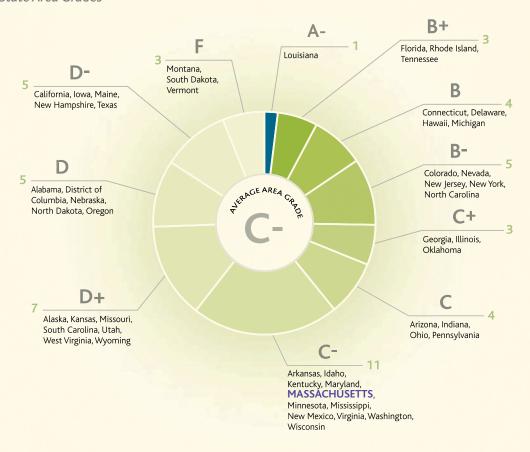
Alabama and Texas appropriately support licensure reciprocity by requiring that certified teachers from other states meet Alabama's and Texas's own testing requirements, and by not specifying any additional coursework or recency requirements to determine eligibility for either traditional or alternate route teachers. Also worthy of mention is **Delaware** for its reciprocity policy that limits the evidence of "successful" experience it will accept to evaluation results from states with rigorous requirements similar to its own.

Area 3 Summary



How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- 3-A: State Data Systems 3-D: Tenure
- 3-B: Evaluation of Effectiveness 3-E: Licensure Advancement
- 3-C: Frequency of Evaluations 3-F: Equitable Distribution

Goal A – State Data Systems

The state should have a data system that contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should establish a longitudinal data system with at least the following key components:
 - a. A unique statewide student identifier number that connects student data across key databases across years;
 - b. A unique teacher identifier system that can match individual teacher records with individual student records and
 - c. An assessment system that can match individual student test records from year to year in order to measure academic growth.
- Student growth or value-added data provided through the state's longitudinal data system should be considered among the criteria used to determine teachers' effectiveness.
- To ensure that data provided through the state data system is actionable and reliable, the state should have a clear definition of "teacher of record" and require its consistent use statewide.
- 4. Data provided through the state's longitudinal data system should be used to publicly report information on teacher production.



The components for this goal have changed since 2011. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



3-A Analysis: Massachusetts



State Partially Meets Goal 🕟 Bar Raised for this Goal





Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts has a data system with the capacity to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Massachusetts has all three necessary elements of a student- and teacher-level longitudinal data system. The state has assigned unique student identifiers that connect student data across key databases across years and has assigned unique teacher identifiers that enable it to match individual teacher records with individual student records. It also has the capacity to match student test records from year to year in order to measure student academic growth.

Massachusetts does not have a teacher of record definition. However, the state's teacher-student data link can connect more than one educator to a particular student in a given course, and it does have in place a process for teacher roster verification.

Massachusetts does not publish data on teacher production that connects program completion, certification and hiring statistics.

Supporting Research

Data Quality Campaign

www.dataqualitycampaign.org

RECOMMENDATION

Develop a definition of "teacher of record" that can be used to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

To ensure that data provided through the state data system are actionable and reliable, Massachusetts should articulate a definition of teacher of record and require its consistent use throughout the state. The state's definition should reflect instruction rather than grading.

Publish data on 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. While it is certainly desirable to produce a big enough pool to give districts a choice in hiring, the substantial oversupply in some teaching areas is not good for the profession. Massachusetts should look to Maryland's "Teacher Staffing Report" as a model whose primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, while also identifying areas of surplus. By collecting similar hiring data from its districts, Massachusetts will form a rich set of data that can inform policy decisions.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts asserted that it defines a teacher of record as one or more teachers who are assigned primary responsibility for a student's learning in a subject, grade or course. The state also noted that it has published Preparation Program Profiles and plans to publish employment data linked to preparation programs in late fall 2013.

Supporting Research

http://www.doe.mass.edu/lawsregs/603cmr7.html?section=02

http://profiles.doe.mass.edu/search/search.aspx?leftNavId

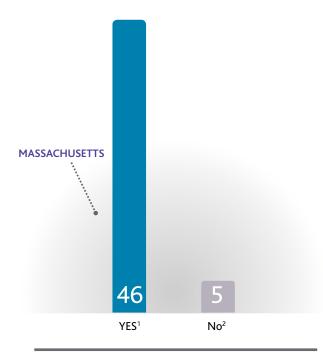
MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

This analysis was revised subsequent to the state's review based on updated data from the Data Quality Campaign.

Figure 59

Do states' data systems have the basic elements needed to assess teacher effectiveness: unique

needed to assess teacher effectiveness: unique teacher and student identifiers that can be matched to test records over time?



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

2. Colorado, Maine, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota

Figure 60		/	JENY / JENY
Do states' data systems		ŏ / j	
include more advanced	ź		2 / Z
elements needed to assess	Z.		3 / 1/2
	V477	? / §\$	
teacher effectiveness?	ADEQUATE TEACHE	CAN CONNECT NOR-	TEACHER ROSTER VERHICATION
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland		Ī	
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			
vvyorning	40	22	24
	19	32	24

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 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	Some J.	
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 Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont	Some A	Connected to district but no state of the st
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 Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont	Some d.	lishe, trict
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 Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont	Some d	o disp
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 Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont		
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 Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont	3 / ·	onne /
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 Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont		° / ×
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 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		
Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware 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		
California Colorado Connecticut Delaware 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 Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont		
Colorado Connecticut Delaware 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 Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont		
Connecticut Delaware 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		
Delaware 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 Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont		
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 Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont		
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		
Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Ikansas 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 Illina Indiana Illina Indiana Indi		
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		
Ildaho 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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
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		
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont		
New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont		
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont		
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont		
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas Utah Vermont		
Utah Vermont		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
6		



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Hawaii and New York have all three necessary elements of a student- and teacher-level longitudinal data system. Both states have developed definitions of "teacher of record" that reflect instruction. Their data links can connect multiple teachers to a particular student, and there is a process for teacher roster verification. In addition, Hawaii and New York publish teacher production data. Also worthy of mention is Maryland for its "Teacher Staffing Report," which serves as a model for other states. The report's primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, while also identifying areas of surplus.

Goal B – Evaluation of Effectiveness

The state should require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should either require a common evaluation instrument in which evidence of student learning is the most significant criterion or should specifically require that student learning be the preponderant criterion in local evaluation processes. Evaluation instruments, whether state or locally developed, should be structured so as to preclude a teacher from receiving a satisfactory rating if found ineffective in the classroom.
- 2. Evaluation instruments should require classroom observations that focus on and document the effectiveness of instruction.
- 3. The state should encourage the use of student surveys, which have been shown to correlate strongly with teacher effectiveness.
- 4. The state should require that evaluation instruments differentiate among various levels of teacher performance. A binary system that merely categorizes teachers as satisfactory or unsatisfactory is inadequate.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



3-B Analysis: Massachusetts



State Partly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Although the state requires student performance data to be a factor, Massachusetts does not require that objective evidence of student learning be the preponderant criterion of its teacher evaluations. The state requires districts to either adopt the model system or develop one of their own that is consistent with the state's framework.

By school year 2013-2014, Massachusetts requires its teacher evaluations to include "multiple measures" of student learning, growth and achievement" as one category of evidence in teacher evaluations. The state defines these measures as student progress on classroom assessments that are aligned with the state's Curriculum Frameworks; student progress on learning goals; statewide growth measures, including the MCAS Student Growth Percentile and the Massachusetts English Proficiency Assessment (MEPS); and district-determined measures of student learning across grade or subject. Student feedback is also required.

The summative evaluation includes the evaluator's judgment of the teacher's performance against performance standards and the teacher's attainment of goals set forth in the teacher's plan. Four rating categories must be used: exemplary, proficient, needs improvement and unsatisfactory. To be rated proficient overall, teachers must at least be rated proficient on the "Curriculum, Planning and Assessment" and "Teaching All Students" standards.

In addition to the summative performance rating, an impact rating of high, moderate or low is also determined based on at least two state or districtwide measures of student learning: the MCAS Student Growth Percentile and the Massachusetts English Proficiency Assessment (MEPA), when available; and additional district determined measures. The impact rating is discrete from the summative performance rating.

Classroom observations are required.

Supporting Research 603 CMR 35.00

RECOMMENDATION

Require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.

Massachusetts falls short by failing to require that evidence of student learning be the most significant criterion. By keeping the impact measure wholly separate from the performance rating, it isn't clear that it is really a factor at all.

The state should either require a common evaluation instrument in which evidence of student learning is the most significant criterion, or it should specifically require that student learning be the preponderant criterion in local evaluation processes. This can be accomplished by requiring objective evidence to count for at least half of the evaluation score or through other scoring mechanisms, such as a matrix, that ensure that nothing affects the overall score more. Whether state or locally developed, a teacher should not be able to receive a satisfactory rating if found ineffective in the classroom.

 Ensure that evaluations also include classroom observations that specifically focus on and document the effectiveness of instruction.

Although Massachusetts requires classroom observations, the state should articulate guidelines that ensure that the observations focus on effectiveness of instruction. The primary component of a classroom observation should be the quality of instruction, as measured by student time on task, student grasp or mastery of the lesson objective and efficient use of class time.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state asserted that its evaluation framework is structured differently from many other states in that it results in two evaluation ratings: a summative performance rating and an impact rating. The summative performance rating requires multiple measures of student learning, growth and achievement as one category of evidence, and also explicitly requires consideration of the fulfillment of student learning goal(s) as a factor in determining the final rating.

Massachusetts added that student learning/growth/achievement is the sole criterion used to determine an impact rating (a rating of impact on student learning) of low, moderate or high. If a teacher is found to elicit less than a year's student growth in a year's time, based on multiple measures and multiple years of data, the teacher then receives an impact rating of low. While this may be coupled with a summative performance rating of proficient, the proficient performance rating would not change the low-impact rating. These two ratings work together to determine consequences for that educator, including a focus on that area of discrepancy. In addition, evaluators who assign a summative performance rating of proficient or above would then be assessed on their effectiveness as evaluators during their subsequent evaluation cycles.

Finally, Massachusetts argued that when taken together, these two ratings ensure that instructional effectiveness is the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation given that one rating is based solely on student learning (impact rating) and the other rating requires evidence of student learning in multiple ways, as both a category of evidence and fulfillment of student learning goals (summative performance rating).

Supporting Research

603 CMR 35.02, -.09

LAST WORD

Massachusetts does not make it explicit that a teacher cannot be rated effective if he or she does not meet student growth targets. Treating these scores as two different entities, and using the summative evaluation as the basis to make personnel decisions, reinforces the fact that instructional effectiveness is not the most significant criterion in the state's teacher evaluation system. At best, the system is unclear on how to interpret and utilize the two separate ratings. At worst, it appears quite possible to virtually disregard the student impact measure.

Figure 63	REQUIRES THAT STUDENT PREPONDER WORLD	Requires that student of the lemma student ortenion (explicit), is a c.	Requires that student with out out, confined to the student without out, criterious is a	Aprile guidelines Requires some objecti	Suden achievenen ata	
Do states consider	757	Requires that student orherenence over the student oriterion (explicity, is as	Requires that student Senticement growth is a virtout growth is a	Zuideti,	ment /	
lassroom effectiveness	S 74	that splicit	s than 's than	ilcit.	rami, hieve	
s part of teacher	SELE SVE	ruires even on (ex	equire	ilies s	enta quire	
evaluations?	# 7 m	Rec	with Sign A	Requires some obio	Student achie	
Alabama					1	
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas						
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware						
District of Columbia						
Florida						
Georgia Hawaii						
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana						
lowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky						
Louisiana						
Maine						
Maryland						
MASSACHUSETTS						
Michigan						
Minnesota	ī					
Mississippi						
Missouri						
Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada						
New Hampshire					1	
New Jersey						
New Mexico						
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island						
South Carolina South Dakota						
Tennessee						
Texas					1	
Utah					_	
Vermont			_			
Virginia		2				
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						1. The state has an system that inc
Wyoming						significant facto
, ,						policies have be

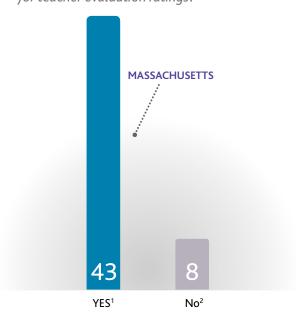
The state has an ESEA waiver requiring an evaluation system that includes student achievement as a significant factor. However, no specific guidelines or policies have been articulated.

^{2.} Explicitly defined for the 2013-2014 school year.

Figure 64 Type of surey not specified Is survey data used as part of teacher evaluations? Alabama Alaska¹ Arizona П П Arkansas California Colorado 2 Connecticut³ П П Delaware П П District of Columbia П Florida Georgia Hawaii П П Idaho П П Illinois \Box П П Indiana Iowa1 Kansas Kentucky П Louisiana П Maine 2 Maryland П П П П **MASSACHUSETTS** Michigan П Minnesota Mississippi П П П П Missouri 2 Montana П Nebraska Nevada П П New Hampshire П П П New Jersey П New Mexico П П П New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio П П П Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina П П South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah П Vermont Virginia П Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 2 14 11 6 33

Figure 65

Do states require more than two categories for teacher evaluation ratings?



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

Input from students, teachers and peers is required, but there is no explicit indication that this must come from surveys.

^{2.} Explicitly allowed but not required.

^{3.} Requires parent or peer surveys; whole-school student learning or student surveys.



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

NCTQ has not singled out any one state for "best practice" honors. Many states continue to make significant strides in the area of teacher evaluation by requiring that objective evidence of student learning be the preponderant criterion. Because there are many different approaches that result in student learning being the preponderant criterion, all 19 states that meet this goal are commended for their efforts.

Figure 66 Do states direct how teachers should be evaluated? Alabama Alaska Arizona П Arkansas California П П Colorado Connecticut П Delaware П District of Columbia П П Florida Georgia Hawaii П П Idaho П П Illinois Indiana П Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland П П **MASSACHUSETTS** Michigan П П Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana П Nebraska Nevada П П New Hampshire П New Jersey П New Mexico П П New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio П П Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah П П Vermont Virginia П Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming П П 9 12 30

^{1.} New Hampshire is in the process of developing a state model/criteria for teacher evaluations.

Figure 67		_ /	EVALUATORS MUST BE .	CHERS
What requirements have	MUTPLE EVALUATOR	EVALUATOR TRAIN.	Q / H	EVALUATOR CRITICOTON
states established for	7.8	ĺ / <u>š</u>		
evaluators?	74	77.8	SS /	
	PLE	1 0 4	ATO FEN,	100
	101.7 35ER1	/ _M //	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	/ M/V
	5,8	/ 🕏	μ¥.	/ 1/4
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				Ц
Colorado				
Connecticut				Ц
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
MASSACHUSETTS Minkings				
Michigan Minnesota				
Mississippi	<u>□</u>			
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico	2			
New York		-		
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio	2		П	
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	4	34	3	13
		9 T	3	13

^{1.} Maryland requires multiple observers for ineffective teachers.

^{2.} Multiple evaluators are explicitly allowed but not required.

➤ Goal C – Frequency of Evaluations

The state should require annual evaluations of all teachers.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require that all teachers receive a formal evaluation rating each year.
- 2. While all teachers should have multiple observations that contribute to their formal evaluation rating, the state should ensure that new teachers are observed and receive feedback early in the school year.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



3-C Analysis: Massachusetts



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Regrettably, Massachusetts does not ensure that all teachers are evaluated annually.

Veteran teachers who receive a rating of exemplary or proficient coupled with a moderate or high impact on student learning must only be evaluated once every two years. All other teachers, including probationary teachers, must be evaluated annually.

Observations are required, but the state does not articulate how many are required or when they should occur.

Supporting Research

603 CMR 35.00

RECOMMENDATION

Require annual formal evaluations for all teachers.

All teachers in Massachusetts should be evaluated annually, even those who score proficient or above with at least a moderate impact on student learning on the state's summative evaluation. Rather than treated as mere formalities, these teacher evaluations should serve as important tools for rewarding good teachers, helping average teachers improve and holding weak teachers accountable for poor performance.

Base evaluations on multiple observations.

To guarantee that annual evaluations are based on an adequate collection of information, Massachusetts should require multiple observations for all teachers, even those who have nonprobationary status.

Ensure that new teachers are observed and receive feedback early in the school year.

It is critical that schools and districts closely monitor the performance of new teachers. Massachusetts should ensure that its new teachers get the support they need, and that supervisors know early on which new teachers may be struggling or at risk for unacceptable levels of performance.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts asserted that annual evaluations are required for all educators. While an experienced educator whose previous evaluation rating was proficient or exemplary and whose impact on student learning is rated as moderate or high will be placed on a two-year cycle, he or she must receive a formative evaluation at the end of the first year of the two-year cycle. Districts must report formative evaluation ratings, thus ensuring that all educators receive either a formative or summative evaluation rating annually.

Massachusetts also contended that the regulatory description of required evidence for each evaluator uses plural language when referring to observations, and it is also a clear expectation set in guidance: "Frequent observation of classroom practice—with feedback—is essential to improving practice...7-10 brief observations followed by focused feedback should be a sufficient number to secure a representative picture of practice and promote the reflection and discussion needed to support improving practice."

The state added that evaluations must result in a rating on each of the four standards: curriculum, planning and assessment; teaching all students; family and community engagement; and professional responsibilities. Given the range of areas of practice that fall under these standards, it is expected that multiple observations and analysis of evidence are required in order to have sufficient evidence from which to draw conclusions.

Supporting Research

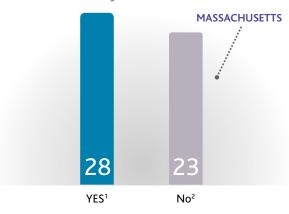
603 CMR 35.02, -.03, -.07
School-Level Planning and Implementation Guide http://www.doe.mass.edu/edeval/model/

LAST WORD

Regulation defines formative evaluation as "an evaluation at the end of year one for educators on two-year self-directed plans used to arrive at a rating on progress towards attaining the goals set forth in the plans, performance on performance standards, or both." There is no assurance that this rating will reflect any student growth measures, or that it will result in valuable feedback.

In addition, rather than rely on plural language when it comes to number of required observations, Massachusetts should explicitly require multiple observations for all teachers and ensure that new teachers especially are observed with feedback early in the school year.

Figure 69
Do states require districts to evaluate all teachers each year?

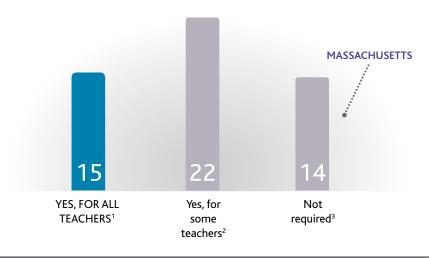


- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland³, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- Alaska, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia
- ${\it 3. Regulations sunset on September 30, 2014.}$

Figure 70		/ 5
	AMWUALEVALUATON	ANNUAL EVALUATION OF ALL PROBATIONARY TEACHERS
Do states require districts	0,5	0 / 0 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 /
to evaluate all teachers	Z	
each year?	SALE	/4/ E1 0847
	AWA.	4 ANN
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois Indiana		
Indiana		
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		
	28	44
	20	77

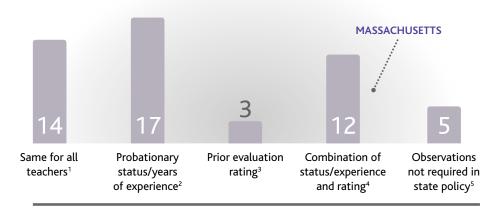
Figure 71

Do states require multiple classroom observations?



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

Figure 72
What is the determining factor for frequency of observations?



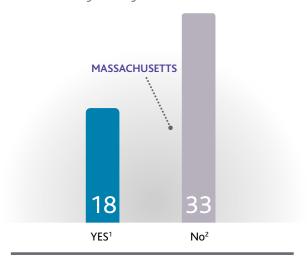
- Alabama, District of Columbia⁶, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island
- 2. Alaska, Arkansas⁷, California⁷, Colorado, Florida, Kansas⁷, Minnesota⁷, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma⁷, Oregon, Pennsylvania⁷, South Carolina, South Dakota⁷, Utah⁷, Washington, West Virginia⁸
- 3. Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio
- 4. Arizona⁹, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts⁷, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas⁷, Virginia⁷, Wisconsin⁷
- 5. Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming
- 6. Depends on LEA requirements.
- 7. Frequency is based on evaluation cycle, not year.
- 8. No observations required after year 5.
- 9. Second observation may be waived for tenured teachers with high performance on first observation.



** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

NCTQ is not awarding "best practice" honors for frequency of evaluations but commends Alabama, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, New Jersey, Tennessee and Washington. These states not only require annual evaluations and multiple observations for all teachers, but they also ensure that new teachers are observed and receive feedback during the first half of the school year.

Figure 73 Do states require that new teachers are observed early in the year?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota³, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia
- 2. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia⁴, Wisconsin,
- 3. New teachers must be evaluated early in the year; observations not explicit.
- 4. Teachers in their first year are informally evaluated early in the year.

Goal D - Tenure

The state should require that tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- A teacher should be eligible for tenure after a certain number of years of service, but tenure should not be granted automatically at that juncture.
- 2. Evidence of effectiveness should be the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
- The minimum years of service needed to achieve tenure should allow sufficient data to be accumulated on which to base tenure decisions; four to five years is the ideal minimum.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



3-D Analysis: Massachusetts



State Partly Meets Goal



ANALYSIS

Massachusetts could do more to connect tenure decisions to evidence of teacher effectiveness.

The state articulates a three-year probationary period, after which a teacher is eligible for nonprobationary status. Teachers must achieve ratings of proficient or exemplary on each Performance Standard and on the overall evaluation. A principal considering an employment decision leading to professional teacher status for any educator who does not meet these criteria must confer with the superintendent. The principal's decision is subject to review and approval by the superintendent.

Because Massachusetts's teacher evaluation ratings are not centered primarily on evidence of student learning (see Goal 3-B), basing tenure decisions on these evaluation ratings is a step in the right direction toward ensuring that classroom effectiveness is considered, but it does not ensure that it is the preponderant criterion.

Supporting Research

Massachusetts General Law Title XII, Ch. 71, Sec. 41, 35.08(6)

RECOMMENDATION

- Ensure evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
 - Massachusetts should make evidence of effectiveness the most significant factor when determining this leap in professional standing.
- Require a longer probationary period.
 - Massachusetts should extend its probationary period, ideally to five years. This would allow sufficient time to collect data that adequately reflect teacher performance.
- Reconsider waiver of effectiveness requirements at principal request.
 - It is not unreasonable that Massachusetts wants to build some principal discretion into its tenure process. But rather than waive the effectiveness requirements, the state should consider allowing principals to extend the probationary period for teachers they think warrant further time to develop. This would prevent the dismissal of probationary teachers against a principal's judgment while still holding all teachers to the state's standards of effective performance.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

low long before a teacher							STATE ONLY AWARDS
arns tenure?							ZZ Z
	A				/	/	100
	No Policy	7 Year	2 Years	3 years	4 YEARS	SYEARS	STATE NWUA
Alabama	< /		~ .	, w. /	4 /	· · /	. ∡
Alaska							
Arizona	$\overline{\Box}$						
Arkansas							
California							
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware							
District of Columbia							
Florida							
Georgia							
Hawaii							
Idaho				1			
Illinois							
Indiana							
lowa							
Kansas							
Kentucky							
Louisiana							
Maine				_			
Maryland							
MASSACHUSETTS							
Michigan Minnesota							
Mississippi Missouri							
Montana							
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire							
New Jersey							
New Mexico							
New York					$\overline{}$		
North Carolina							2
North Dakota							
Ohio						3	
Oklahoma				4			
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island							5
South Carolina							
South Dakota							
Tennessee							
Texas							
Utah							
Vermont							
Virginia				6			
Washington				7			
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							

- 1. Idaho limits teacher contract terms to one year.
- A teacher can receive up to a 4-year contract if deemed proficient on evaluation.
- Teachers must hold an educator license for at least seven years and have taught in the district at least three of the last five years.
- 4. Teachers may also earn career status with an average rating of at least effective for a four-year period and a rating of at least effective for the last two years.
- While technically not on annual contracts, Rhode Island teachers who receive two years of ineffective ratings are dismissed.
- 6. Local school board may extend up to five years.
- 7. At a district's discretion, a teacher may be granted tenure after the second year if he/she receives one of the top two evaluation ratings.



TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Connecticut and Michigan appropriately base tenure decisions on evidence of teacher effectiveness. In Connecticut, tenure is awarded after four years and must be earned on the basis of effective practice as demonstrated in evaluation ratings. Michigan requires a probationary period of five years, with teachers having to earn a rating of effective or highly effective on their three most recent performance evaluations. Both states require that student growth be the preponderant criterion of teacher evaluations.

^{3.} Oklahoma has created a loophole by essentially waiving student learning requirements and allowing the principal of a school to petition for career-teacher status.

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 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	PREPONUERANT CRITERION Some	Caming is considered dent	Menanane Men
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 Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	TREPOWNES THE STATE OF THE STAT	Raming is considered of significant	wally automatica
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 Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	PREDAMOS,	Realing is challed	uone fier.
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 Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah			e-Men
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 Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah			
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 Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah			
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 Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah			
Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware 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 Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah]
California Colorado Connecticut Delaware 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 Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah			
Colorado Connecticut Delaware 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 Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah			
Connecticut Delaware 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]
Delaware 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			
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			
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			
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			
Ildaho 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			
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			
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			
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			1
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			
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			
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			
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			
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	_		
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			
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			
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	_		
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah			
New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah			
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah			
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah			
North Dakota			
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah		2	
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah			
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah			
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	3		
South Dakota			
Tennessee Texas Utah			
Texas Utah			
_			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
11			

^{1.} Florida only awards annual contracts.

^{2.} North Carolina has recently eliminated tenure. The state requires some evidence of effectiveness in awarding multipleyear contracts.

Goal E – Licensure Advancement

The state should base licensure advancement on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should base advancement from a probationary to a nonprobationary license on evidence of effectiveness.
- 2. The state should not require teachers to fulfill generic, unspecified coursework requirements to advance from a probationary to a nonprobationary license.
- 3. The state should not require teachers to have an advanced degree as a condition of professional licensure.
- 4. Evidence of effectiveness should be a factor in the renewal of a professional licenses.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



3-E Analysis: Massachusetts



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts's requirements for licensure advancement and renewal are not based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

In Massachusetts, to advance from an Initial certification to a Professional certification, teachers are required to complete a one-year induction program with a mentor, have three years' teaching experience and fulfill 50 hours of a mentored experience beyond the induction year. They are also required to complete one of the following: an approved district-based program for the Professional license; a master's degree; programs leading to eligibility for master teacher status, such as those sponsored by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards; or a department-sponsored assessment program, if available.

Massachusetts does not include effectiveness as a factor in the renewal of a professional license. Teachers must renew their professional licenses every five years by earning 150 professional development points through approved professional development.

Supporting Research

603 CMR 7.04(2)(c)

RECOMMENDATION

- Require evidence of effectiveness as a part of teacher licensing policy.
 - Massachusetts should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license.
- Discontinue licensure requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.
 - While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, Massachusetts's general, nonspecific coursework requirements for license renewal merely call for teachers to complete a certain amount of seat time. These requirements do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.
- End requirement tying teacher advancement to master's degrees.
 - While an option (not a requirement) for advancement, Massachusetts should not emphasize obtaining a master's degree as a means of license advancement for teachers. Research is conclusive and emphatic that master's degrees do not have any significant correlation to classroom performance. Rather, advancement should be based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

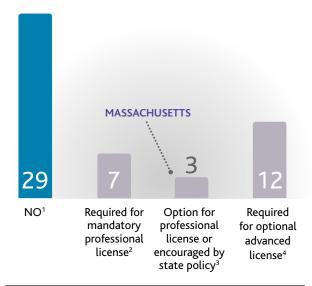
Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

بن ک	QUIREL 'nce	, in to	e but ed to ss idered	
DENC		78ive	onsi	
'ÉEV NESS		eratio		
FCTIVE	Re obje	onsid orner	, (o)	
CEFEE OBY	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	tea Perf	Perfo	
1				
		_		
	2			
		_		
	3			
		_		
				Evidence of effectiver not for conferring of
				2. Illinois allows revocat
			_	L. ILLITOIS ALLOWS TEVOCAL
				3. Maryland uses some o

- Evidence of effectiveness is required for license renewal but not for conferring of professional license.
- 2. Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.
- Maryland uses some objective evidence through their evaluation systems for renewal, but advancement to professional license is still based on earning an advanced degree.

Figure 79

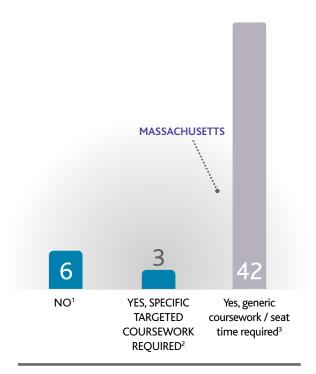
Do states require teachers to earn advanced degrees before conferring professional licensure?



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

Figure 80

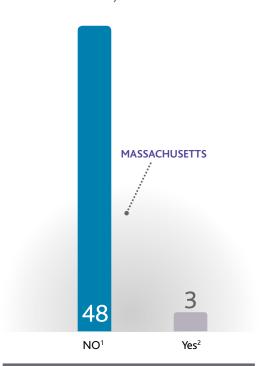
Do states require teachers to take additional coursework before conferring or renewing professional licenses?



- Strong Practice: Hawaii, Louisiana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee
- 2. Strong Practice: California, Georgia, Minnesota
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina⁴, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Some required coursework is targeted.

Figure 81

Do states award lifetime licenses?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut³, Delaware, 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 Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 2. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia
- 3. Although teachers in Connecticut must renew their licenses every five years, there are no requirements for renewal.



TEXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE

Rhode Island is integrating certification, certification renewal and educator evaluations. Teachers who receive poor evaluations for five consecutive years are not eligible to renew their licenses. In addition, teachers who consistently receive "highly effective" ratings will be eligible for a special license designation.

→ Goal F — Equitable Distribution

The state should publicly report districts' distribution of teacher talent among schools to identify inequities in schools serving disadvantaged children.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should make aggregate school-level data about teacher performance —from an evaluation system based on instructional effectiveness as described in Goal 3-B publicly available.
- 2. In the absence of such an evaluation system, the state should make the following data publicly available:
 - a. An "Academic Quality" index for each school that includes factors research has found to be associated with teacher effectiveness such as:
 - · percentage of new teachers;
 - percentage of teachers failing basic skills licensure tests at least once;
 - percentage of teachers on emergency credentials:
 - average selectivity of teachers' undergraduate institutions and
 - teachers' average ACT or SAT scores
 - b. The percentage of highly qualified teachers disaggregated by both individual school and by teaching area.
 - c. The annual teacher absenteeism rate reported for the previous three years, disaggregated by individual school.
 - d. The average teacher turnover rate for the previous three years, disaggregated by individual school, by district and by reasons that teachers leave.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



3-F Analysis: Massachusetts



State Meets Goal



ANALYSIS

Providing comprehensive reporting may be the state's most important role for ensuring the equitable distribution of teachers among schools. Massachusetts reports some school-level data that can help support the equitable distribution of teacher talent.

Massachusetts now requires districts to publicly report aggregate school-level data about teacher performance. Beginning in the 2013-2014 school year, the state will report on the summative performance ratings for teachers, aggregated to the school level. As teachers' impact ratings become available, they will also be reported.

Massachusetts has also reported on the percentage of highly qualified teachers. Commendably, these data are reported for each school, rather than aggregated by district. The Revised State Plan for Meeting the Highly Qualified Teacher Goal, published in 2011, compares the percentage of highly qualified teachers in high- and low-poverty schools. However, these data have not been updated since the 2009-2010 school year.

Supporting Research

603 CMR 35.11--5 and 6

Massachusetts General Laws: Part I Title XII Chapter 69 Section 11

School and District Profiles

http://profiles.doe.mass.edu

2011-12 Teacher Data Report by School

Revised State Plan for Meeting the Highly Qualified Teacher Goal 2011

http://www.doe.mass.edu/educators/title-iia/hq/statehqplan.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

■ Ensure that school-level teacher effectiveness data is meaningful to the public.

Massachusetts is commended for requiring districts to provide evaluation ratings and for making these data available to the public. However, as noted in Goal 3-B, because the summative performance rating is reported separately from the impact rating, these data may be challenging for the public to interpret.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis.

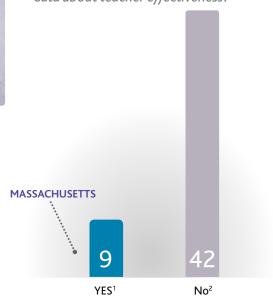
igure 83 Oo states publicly report	PERFORMANCE DATE	ONS ONS 4CH SCL	MCHER CHAINY PERCENTAGE OF	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE OF HEN	A H S	TEACHER ABSENTE
chool-level data	G. C. C. C.	\$ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\		REDEN	7 / J		
bout teachers?	PERFORMANCE DAT.	AN MOEX THAT INCL	FRONTAGE FRONTAGE	RCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE OF HIS.	AVNUAL TIES.	ACHER ABS
Alabama				/ W .	/ ~ o	/ ₹	/ ≈
Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas							
California							
Colorado							
Connecticut				-			
Delaware District of Columbia							
Florida							
Georgia							
Hawaii							
Idaho							
Illinois							
Indiana							
lowa							
Kansas							
Kentucky							
Louisiana							
Maine							
Maryland							
MASSACHUSETTS							
Michigan							
Minnesota							
Mississippi							
Montana							
Montana Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire							
New Jersey		- H	$\overline{}$		Ī		
New Mexico							
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota							
Ohio							
Oklahoma							
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island							
South Carolina South Dakota							
Tennessee Texas							
Utah							
Vermont				П			
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							



** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Although not awarding "best practice" honors for this goal, NCTQ commends the nine states that meet the goal for giving the public access to teacher performance data aggregated to the school level. This transparency can help shine a light on on how equitably teachers are distributed across and within school districts and help to ensure that all students have access to effective teachers.

Figure 84 Do states publicly report school-level data about teacher effectiveness?

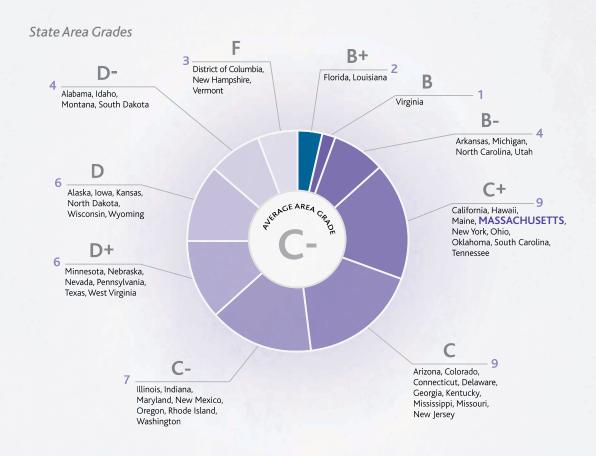


- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas³, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts⁴, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida⁵, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah⁵, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Reporting of teacher effectiveness data will begin in 2017.
- 4. Massachusetts' evaluation system is not based primarily on evidence of teacher effectiveness.
- 5. Reports data about teacher effectiveness at the district level.

Area 4 Summary



How States are Faring in Retaining Effective Teachers





Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

➤ Goal A – Induction

The state should require effective induction for all new teachers, with special emphasis on teachers in high-need schools.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should ensure that new teachers receive mentoring of sufficient frequency and duration, especially in the first critical weeks of school.
- Mentors should be carefully selected based on evidence of their own classroom effectiveness and subject-matter expertise. Mentors should be trained, and their performance as mentors should be evaluated.
- Induction programs should include only strategies that can be successfully implemented, even in a poorly managed school. Such strategies include intensive mentoring, seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area, a reduced teaching load and frequent release time to observe effective teachers.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



4-A Analysis: Massachusetts



State Meets Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts requires that all new teachers receive mentoring. School districts are mandated to assign mentors for a period of one year within the first two weeks of school. District administration selects the mentors, who are required to successfully participate in mentor training, and the pairing process takes place at the building level. Although it is not mandatory that subject matter and grade level match the new teacher, whenever possible, content, grade and location are given priority, with subject matter receiving foremost priority.

Districts are also required to provide release time for both mentors and beginning teachers to "engage in regular classroom observations and other mentoring activities." Mentor compensation is not required, but it is recommended in some form, such as tuition waivers, release time for professional development or a reduced teaching schedule.

Supporting Research

Guidelines for Induction Programs http://www.doe.mass.edu/educators/mentor/teachers.html 603 CMR 7.12

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

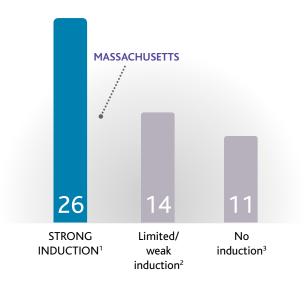
Figure 86		/	, Vij. jo Vij. jo	75 A 7 A 7 A 7 A 7 A 7 A 7 A 7 A 7 A 7 A	MENTO	/ _{Sy} /	. /	ATEO /
Do states have policies that	Š	₹ / !	2 / 2 / 3 2 / 2 / 3	\$ \$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	NOF,	F 7841/1	SWE /	VOF C
articulate the elements of	, P	\$ \ &			0/ /	% / 87 BX	3/3	
effective induction?	<i>S S</i>				7 / W _{S2}	. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	SAP	
	MENTORING FOR A.	MENTORING OF CL.	MENTORING PRO J. SECINAMING PRO J.	CAREFU SFIFE	MENTORS MILE	MENTORS / PROCES	MENTO,	USEOF VARETY OF S
Alabama								
Alaska								
Arizona								
Arkansas California								
Colorado								
Connecticut								-
Delaware								
District of Columbia	ī							
Florida								
Georgia								
Hawaii								
Idaho								
Illinois								
Indiana								
lowa								
Kansas								
Kentucky								
Louisiana								
Maine								-
Maryland MASSACHUSETTS								
Michigan								
Minnesota	ī	П	П		П		П	П
Mississippi			П	\Box		П		
Missouri								
Montana								
Nebraska								
Nevada								
New Hampshire								
New Jersey								
New Mexico								
New York								
North Carolina North Dakota								
Ohio								
Oklahoma						$\overline{\Box}$		
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Rhode Island								
South Carolina								
South Dakota								
Tennessee								
Texas								
Utah								
Vermont								
Virginia								
Washington West Virginia						П		
Wisconsin								
Wyoming								
J - · · · · · · O								



TEXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE

South Carolina requires that all new teachers, prior to the start of the school year, be assigned mentors for at least one year. Districts carefully select mentors based on experience and similar certifications and grade levels, and mentors undergo additional training. Adequate release time is mandated by the state so that mentors and new teachers may observe each other in the classroom, collaborate on effective teaching techniques and develop professional growth plans. Mentor evaluations are mandatory and stipends are recommended.

Figure 87 Do states have policies that articulate the elements of effective induction?



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

Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

➤ Goal B – Professional Development

The state should ensure that teachers receive feedback about their performance and require professional development to be based on needs identified through teacher evaluations.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require that evaluation systems provide teachers with feedback about their performance.
- 2. The state should require that all teachers who receive a rating of ineffective/ unsatisfactory or needs improvement on their evaluations be placed on an improvement plan.
- 3. The state should direct districts to align professional development activities with findings from teachers' evaluations.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



4-B Analysis: Massachusetts



State Nearly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts specifies that its evaluation cycle must include goal setting and development for teachers, who all receive "Educator Plans." Such plans are designed to "provide educators with feedback for improvement, professional growth, and leadership; and to ensure educator effectiveness." Plans developed by evaluators "shall use evidence of educator performance and impact on student learning, growth, and achievement in goal setting with the educator."

Improvement plans are required for all teachers rated unsatisfactory. These improvement plans must "outline actions the educator must take to attain these goals, including but not limited to specified professional development activities...as well as other supports that may be suggested by the evaluator or provided by the school or district."

Supporting Research

603 CMR 35.06

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that professional development is aligned with findings from teachers' evaluations.

Professional development that is not informed by evaluation results may be of little value to teachers' professional growth and aim of increasing their effectiveness in the classroom. Massachusetts should ensure that districts utilize teacher evaluation results in determining professional development needs and activities.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts noted that the state has recently released a new resource that "directs districts to align professional development activities with findings from teachers' evaluations." According to the state, the new resource states, "The evaluation process highlights educators' professional development needs and should be leveraged to identify patterns in professional development needs within a school and across the district. The data from educator evaluation—meaning areas of need—should inform the school and district professional development offerings, making them more meaningful and timely for educators."

Supporting Research

http://www.doe.mass.edu/edeval/resources/QRG-ProfessionalDevelopment.pdf

LAST WORD

While it is important that the state is highlighting the importance of aligned professional development in resources, the point should be articulated in state policy so that districts are clear how they must proceed.



TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

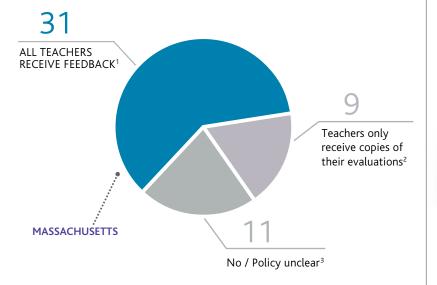
Louisiana and North Carolina require that teachers receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations and direct districts to connect professional development to teachers' identified needs. Both states also require that teachers with unsatisfactory evaluations are placed on structured improvement plans. These improvement plans include specific performance goals, a description of resources and assistance provided, as well as timelines for improvement.

- 1. Improvement plans are required for tenured teachers only.
- 2. Improvement plans are required only for teachers teaching for four years or more.
- 3. Wisconsin's educator effectiveness system includes many of these $\,$ elements, but is still in the pilot stage. Full implementation will not begin until 2014-2015.

Figure 89		FORLUMON MORNS	<i>5</i> / <i>6</i>
_			MAROUENENT PLANS FOR
Do states ensure that		× / 8 8	2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 /
evaluations are used to	FRS		
help teachers improve?	£4.05 17.75		1
	ALL 7.	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Alabama	ALL TEACHERS RECEIVE FEE		
Alaska			1
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia	-		-
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
MASSACHUSETTS			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi Missouri			
Montana	-		
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire	П	Ī	
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	_		
South Carolina			
South Dakota			2
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin ³			
Wyoming			
	31	21	29

Figure 90

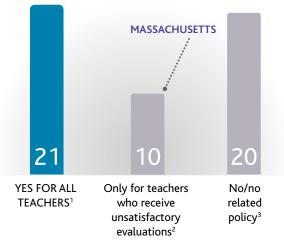
Do teachers receive feedback on their evaluations?



- Strong Practice: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 2. Alaska, California, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania
- 3. Alabama, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin⁴
- 4. Wisconsin's educator effectiveness system requires that teachers receive feedback, but it is still in the pilot stages. Full implementation will not begin until 2014-15.

Figure 91

Do states require that teacher evaluations inform professional development?



- Strong Practice: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 2. Alaska, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas
- Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin⁴
- Wisconsin's educator effectiveness system requires that evaluations inform professional development, but it is still in the pilot stages. Full implementation will not begin until 2014-15.

Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

Goal C − Pay Scales

The state should give local districts authority over pay scales.

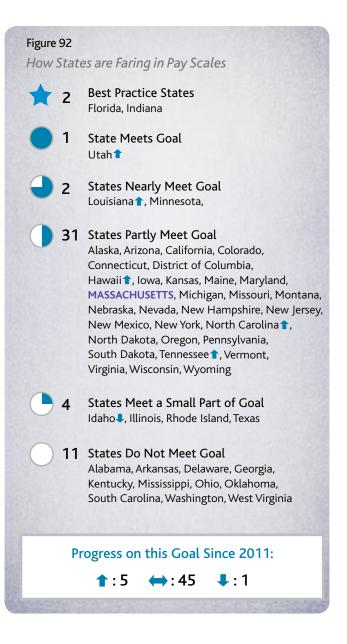
Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. While the state may find it appropriate to articulate teachers' starting salaries, it should not require districts to adhere to a state-dictated salary schedule that defines steps and lanes and sets minimum pay at each level.
- 2. The state should discourage districts from tying additional compensation to advanced degrees. The state should eliminate salary schedules that establish higher minimum salaries or other requirements to pay more to teachers with advanced degrees.
- 3. The state should discourage salary schedules that imply that teachers with the most experience are the most effective. The state should eliminate salary schedules that require that the highest steps on the pay scale be determined solely be seniority.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



4-C Analysis: Massachusetts



State Partly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts gives local districts the authority for pay scales, eliminating barriers such as state salary schedules and other regulations that control how districts pay teachers. The state mandates a minimum salary but allows districts to determine the remainder of the schedule.

Supporting Research

Massachusetts General Laws (MGL): Chapter 71, Section 40

RECOMMENDATION

Discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees.

While still leaving districts the flexibility to establish their own pay scale, Massachusetts should articulate policies that definitively discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees, in light of the extensive research showing that such degrees do not have an impact on teacher effectiveness.

Discourage salary schedules that imply that teachers with the most experience are the most effective.

Similarly, Massachusetts should articulate policies that discourage districts from determining the highest steps on the pay scale solely by seniority. Furthermore, considering that the minimum salary requirement is based on the 1987 school year, it is questionable that it serves any purpose at all.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.



TEXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Figure 93

Florida and Indiana allow local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. In Florida, local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment available. Indiana requires local salary scales to be based on a combination of factors and limits the years of teacher experience and content-area degrees to account for no more than one-third of this calculation.

Figure 93		යු /	/ 👌
What role does the state		<u></u>	\$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	9	· / ,	?!es.
play in deciding teacher	187		
pay rates?	DISTRICTS SET SALAN.	State sets minimus	State sets minimum salary school
	Ę	\ sets	/ sets
	1510	State /	/ Ztate
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado	1		
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
MASSACHUSETTS			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana		$\overline{}$	
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
·			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	2		
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			Ш
	27	0	15
	27	9	15

^{1.} Colorado gives districts the option of a salary schedule, a performance pay policy or a combination of both.

^{2.} Rhode Island requires that local district salary schedules are based on years of service, experience and training.

Figure 94	4	PROHIBITS ADDITION	Leaves to die.	.5 /
Do states prevent district	2 4	HAN	WAL!	Requires compensation for
from basing teacher pay o	on Š			ratio
advanced degrees?	N E	P. P	£ / \$	mper / Strees
advanced degrees:	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S			\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	\$0.5 \$0.5	18 A.	/ _{save} ,	Pance /
	REQUIRES PERFORMANCE	/ 4.5	/ % /	9 9
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
MASSACHUSETTS				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina		1		
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island			2	
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas			3	
Utah	4			
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming Wyoming				

- 1. For advanced degrees earned after April 2014.
- 2. Rhode Island requires local district salary schedules to include teacher "training".
- 3. Texas has a minimum salary schedule based on years of experience. Compensation for advanced degrees is left to district discretion.
- 4. Beginning in 2015-2016.

Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

→ Goal D – Compensation for Prior Work Experience

The state should encourage districts to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.

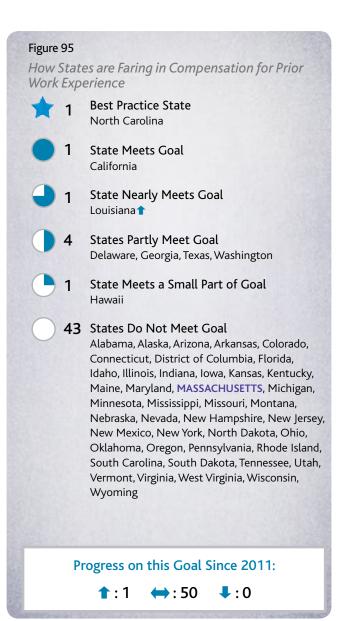
Goal Component

(The factor considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

 The state should encourage districts to compensate new teachers with relevant prior work experience through mechanisms such as starting these teachers at an advanced step on the pay scale. Further, the state should not have regulatory language that blocks such strategies.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



4-D Analysis: Massachusetts



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts does not encourage local districts to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience. However, the state does not seem to have regulatory language blocking such strategies.

RECOMMENDATION

■ Encourage local districts to compensate new teachers with relevant prior work experience.

While still leaving districts with the flexibility to determine their own pay scales, Massachusetts should encourage districts to incorporate mechanisms such as starting these teachers at a higher salary than other new teachers. Such policies would be attractive to career changers with related work experience, such as in the STEM subjects.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

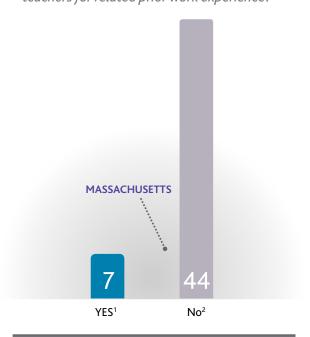
Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.



North Carolina compensates new teachers with relevant prior-work experience by awarding them one year of experience credit for every year of full-time work after earning a bachelor's degree that is related to their area of licensure and work assignment. One year of credit is awarded for every two years of work experience completed prior to earning a bachelor's degree.

Figure 96

Do states direct districts to compensate teachers for related prior work experience?



- 1. Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Texas, Washington
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii³, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Hawaii's compensation is limited to prior military experience.

Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

Goal E − Differential Pay

The state should support differential pay for effective teaching in shortage and high-need areas.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should support differential pay for effective teaching in shortage subject areas.
- 2. The state should support differential pay for effective teaching in high-need schools.
- 3. The state should not have regulatory language that would block differential pay.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



4-E Analysis: Massachusetts



State Does Not Meet Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts does not support differential pay by which a teacher can earn additional compensation by teaching certain subjects nor offers incentives to teach in high-need schools. However, the state has no regulatory language that would directly block districts from providing differential pay.

RECOMMENDATION

■ Support differential pay initiatives for effective teachers in both subject shortage areas and high-needs schools.

Massachusetts should encourage districts to link compensation to district needs. Such policies can help districts achieve a more equitable distribution of teachers.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts noted that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education explicitly identifies this as a priority in the Title IIA grant to which districts must apply.

"Priority 2: Developing and implementing initiatives to assist in the recruitment and retention of effective teachers and administrators, particularly in schools with a high percentage of students at risk for not meeting academic standards. Activities may include: b) offering monetary incentives such as scholarships, signing bonuses, or differential pay for educators in high need schools or core educator shortage area such as mathematics, science special foreign languages, and English language learners education."

Supporting Research

http://www.doe.mass.edu/grants/grants14/rfp/140.html

Do states provide incentives to teach in high-need schools or shortage subject areas? Alabama	Figure 98		HIGH NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	
Alabama	-				AREAS	
Alabama		n 🚤	/ %	/ **	/ %	/
Alabama	high-need schools	ŽŽ.	,iven	N. N.	,''ven	16
Alabama	or shortage subject	FERE	1 0	FERE	\ \dot{\dot{\dot{\dot{\dot{\dot{\dot{	
Alabama		247	__	727	lueo ₇	/
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas		П				
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Mine Maryland Minesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Hempshire New Hempshire New Mexico New York North Carolina Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Texass I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I						
Delaware	California					
Delaware	Colorado					
District of Columbia	Connecticut					
Florida	Delaware					
Georgia						
Hawaii					_	
Idaho						
Illinois					_	
Indiana						
Iowa						
Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland MASSACHUSETTS Michigan Minnesota Mississippi 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 Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wissonsin Wyoming					_	
Kentucky						
Louisiana						
Maine						
Maryland I <					_	
Michigan <		1				
Michigan	-				_	
Minnesota						
Mississippi	_					
Missouri						
Montana		П	Ī		Ē	
New Hampshire						
New Hampshire	Nebraska					
New Jersey	Nevada					
New Mexico	New Hampshire					
New York	New Jersey					
North Carolina	New Mexico					
North Dakota	New York					
Ohio					_	
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming						
South Carolina						
South Dakota						
Tennessee						
Texas						
Utah						
Vermont					_	
Virginia						
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin	_					
Wyoming	_				_	
			-	4-	14	20

Maryland offers tuition reimbursement for teacher retraining in specified shortage subject areas and offers a stipend for alternate route candidates teaching in subject shortage areas.

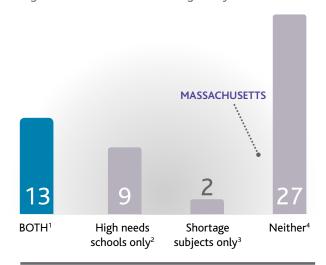
^{2.} South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in high-need schools.



TEXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE

Georgia supports differential pay by which teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching certain subjects. The state is especially commended for its compensation strategy for math and science teachers, which moves teachers along the salary schedule rather just providing a bonus or stipend. The state also supports differential pay initiatives to link compensation more closely with district needs and to achieve a more equitable distribution of teachers.

Figure 99 Do states support differential pay for teaching in high need schools and shortage subjects?



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

Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

Goal F − Performance Pay

The state should support performance pay, but in a manner that recognizes its appropriate uses and limitations.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should support performance pay efforts, rewarding teachers for their effectiveness in the classroom.
- 2. The state should allow districts flexibility to define the criteria for performance pay provided that such criteria connect to evidence of student achievement.
- 3. Any performance pay plan should allow for the participation of all teachers, not just those in tested subjects and grades.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



4-F Analysis: Massachusetts



State Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts does not currently support performance pay statewide. However, the state received a Teacher Incentive Fund grant in 2010 to implement a pilot program to "attract, support, evaluate, reward and retain effective teachers in 22 low-performing 'turnaround schools' in Boston and Springfield." Performance-pay compensation is based on teacher evaluations under a new evaluation system that uses three rating categories, with student growth being a significant factor.

Supporting Research

Massachusetts Teacher Fund Incentive Award http://www.doe.mass.edu/news/news.aspx?id=5755

Awards - Teacher Incentive Funds Massachusetts http://www2.ed.gov/programs/teacherincentive/awards.html#31

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 101	JE G	PERCORMANCE BONUES	s / .	State-supported perfection selection) #Ge
	<u>5</u> \$,	\$ \ \$ \$ \$
Do states support	OF FY	/ 08/7	' ber		7 / scho
performance pay?	AN AV	\ ₹0	P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P		\$ 0 d
	P S S A L	FORMA WABLE J	ormanc wraged	ate-sup intiativ	' distric. S not s.
	PERFORMANCEFACTORES	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	Performance pay permitter.	7 25 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Does not support
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
MASSACHUSETTS					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Montana					
Montana Nebraska					
Nevada			2		
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon		П	$\overline{\Box}$		
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	6	2	8	9	26



****** EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

An increasing number of states are supporting performance pay initiatives. Florida and Indiana are particularly noteworthy for their efforts to build performance into the salary schedule. Rather than award bonuses, teachers' salaries will be based in part on their performance in the classroom.

^{1.} Nebraska's initiative does not go into effect until 2016.

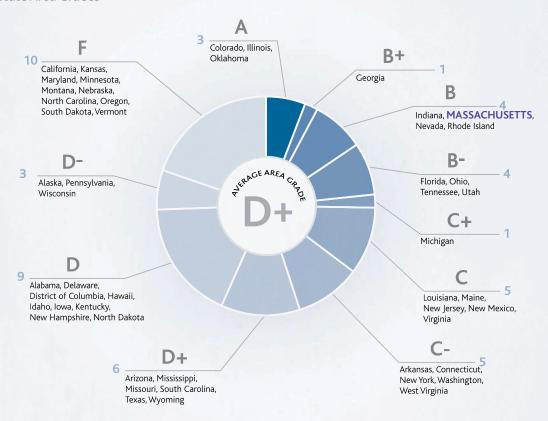
^{2.} Nevada's initiative does not go into effect until 2015-2016.

Area 5 Summary



How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- **5-A: Extended Emergency Licenses**
- 5-B: Dismissal for Poor Performance
- 5-C: Reductions in Force

Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Goal A − Extended Emergency Licenses

The state should close loopholes that allow teachers who have not met licensure requirements to continue teaching.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- Under no circumstances should a state award a standard license to a teacher who has not passed all required subject-matter licensing tests.
- 2. If a state finds it necessary to confer conditional or provisional licenses under limited and exceptional circumstances to teachers who have not passed the required tests, the state should ensure that requirements are met within one year.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



5-A Analysis: Massachusetts



State Nearly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Massachusetts allows certified, out-of-state teachers to teach in the state under a one-year, nonrenewable temporary license if they have not failed any part of the applicable licensing tests.

Massachusetts also has a one-year waiver for critical shortage situations in which no fully qualified teacher is available. The waiver is not renewable, and the individuals employed under these waivers must demonstrate that they are making progress toward meeting certification requirements.

Supporting Research

603 CMR 7.04 (2)(d) and 603 CMR 7.14 (13)

Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education: Educator Licensure http://www.doe.mass.edu/Educators/e_license.html?section=k12

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that all teachers pass required subject-matter licensing tests before they enter the classroom.

While Massachusetts's policy offering its waiver for one year only minimizes the risks brought about by having teachers in classrooms who lack sufficient or appropriate subject-matter knowledge, the state could take its policy a step further and require all teachers to meet subject-matter licensure requirements prior to entering the classroom.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

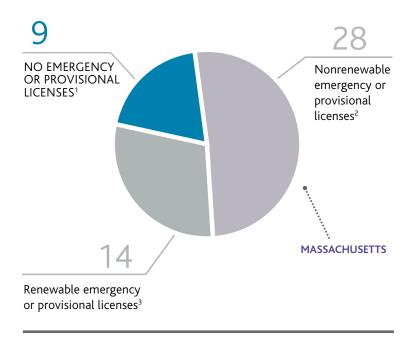
Figure 103		/	/	
How long can new teachers practice without passing				(or unspeci
licensing tests?	NO DEFERRAL	Up to 7 year	Up to 2 years	3 Jeas or more for unspecified
Alabama	< /	5	/ <i>5</i> /	ω,
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
MASSACHUSETTS				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
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				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				



Colorado, **Illinois**, **Mississippi**, and **New Jersey** require all new teachers to pass all required subject-matter tests as a condition of initial licensure.

Figure 104

Do states still award emergency licenses?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alaska⁴, Colorado, Illinois, Mississippi, Montana⁵, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina
- Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota⁶, Ohio⁶, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island⁶, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 3. Arizona, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin
- 4. Alaska does not require subject-matter testing for initial certification.
- 5. Montana does not require subject-matter testing for certification.
- 6. License is renewable, but only if licensure tests are passed.

Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Goal B − Dismissal for Poor Performance

The state should articulate that ineffective classroom performance is grounds for dismissal and ensure that the process for terminating ineffective teachers is expedient and fair to all parties.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should articulate that teachers may be dismissed for ineffective classroom performance. Any teacher that receives two consecutive ineffective evaluations or two such ratings within five years should be formally eligible for dismissal, regardless of tenure status.
- A teacher who is terminated for poor performance should have an opportunity to appeal. In the interest of both the teacher and the school district, the state should ensure that this appeal occurs within a reasonable time frame.
- 3. There should be a clear distinction between the process and accompanying due process rights for teachers dismissed for classroom ineffectiveness and the process and accompanying due process rights for teachers dismissed or facing license revocation for felony or morality violations or dereliction of duties.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy

How States are Faring in Dismissal for Poor Performance **Best Practice States** Florida, Oklahoma State Meets Goal Indiana States Nearly Meet Goal Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee 20 States Partly Meet Goal Alaska ↑, Arizona ↑, Arkansas ↑, Connecticut ↑, Delaware, Georgia 1, Louisiana 1, Maine 1, MASSACHUSETTS, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey ♠, New Mexico ♠, Ohio, Pennsylvania ♠, Virginia ↑, Washington ↑, West Virginia ↑, Wisconsin, Wyoming States Meet a Small Part of Goal Idaho 1, Minnesota 1, New Hampshire, North Carolina 1, Utah 17 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont Progress on this Goal Since 2011: **1**: 16 **←**: 35 **↓**:0

5-B Analysis: Massachusetts



State Partly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

In Massachusetts, a teacher can be dismissed for failing to meet performance standards as measured by the state's new evaluation system.

However, the state does not distinguish the due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance from those facing other charges commonly associated with license revocation, such as a felony and/or morality violations. The process is the same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which include "inefficiency, incompetency, incapacity, conduct unbecoming a teacher, insubordination or failure on the part of the teacher to satisfy teacher performance standards."

In addition, tenured teachers who are terminated may appeal multiple times. After receiving written notice of dismissal, the teacher has 10 days to appeal and review the decision with the principal or superintendent. If a decision is made to dismiss, the teacher may file, within 30 days, an additional appeal with the commissioner for arbitration. The state does not articulate a time frame for this appeal, but the arbitrator's decision must be issued within one month of the completion of the hearing. The arbitrator's decision is subject to judicial review.

For teachers in schools declared underperforming, an expedited hearing with an arbitrator is available, and this must be completed within 20 days of the teacher's receipt of notice of dismissal. The state does not articulate whether an appeal is possible.

Supporting Research

General Law of Massachusetts, Title XII, Chapter 71, Section 42; Section 38; Chapter 69, Section 1]

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that teachers terminated for poor performance have the opportunity to appeal within a reasonable time frame.

Nonprobationary teachers who are dismissed for any grounds, including ineffectiveness, are entitled to due process. However, cases that drag on for years drain resources from school districts and create a disincentive for districts to attempt to terminate poor performers. Therefore, the state must ensure that the opportunity to appeal occurs only once, as it is in the best interest of both the teacher and the district that a conclusion is reached within a reasonable time frame.

 Distinguish the process and accompanying due process rights between dismissal for classroom ineffectiveness and dismissal for morality violations, felonies or dereliction of duty.

While non-probationary teachers should have due process for any termination, it is important to differentiate between loss of employment and issues with far-reaching consequences that could permanently affect a teacher's right to practice. Massachusetts should ensure that appeals related to classroom effectiveness are decided only by those with educational expertise.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.



T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

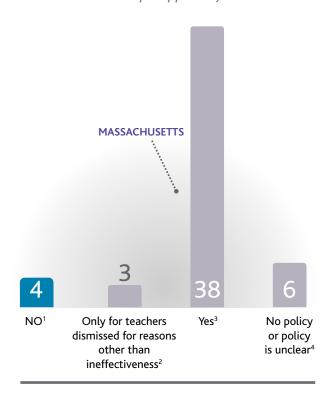
Florida and Oklahoma clearly articulate that teacher ineffectiveness in the classroom is grounds for dismissal. In both states, teachers are eligible for dismissal after two annual ratings of unsatisfactory performance. Each state has taken steps to ensure that the dismissal process for teachers deemed to be ineffective is expedited. Teachers facing dismissal have only one opportunity to appeal.

Figure 106 Do states articulate that ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal? Alabama Alaska Arizona П Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut П Delaware П District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii П Idaho П Illinois П Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky П Louisiana Maine Maryland **MASSACHUSETTS** Michigan Minnesota Mississippi П Missouri Montana П Nebraska Nevada П New Hampshire П New Jersey New Mexico П New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island П South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah П Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 29 22

^{1.} A teacher reverts to probationary status after two consecutive years of unsatisfactory evaluations, but it is not articulated that ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Figure 107

Do states allow multiple appeals of teacher dismissals?



- 1. Strong Practice: Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Wisconsin
- 2. Teachers in these states revert to probationary status following ineffective evaluation ratings, meaning that they no longer have the due process right to multiple appeals: Colorado, Indiana, Tennessee
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 4. District of Columbia, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada⁵, Utah, Vermont
- Though a teacher returns to probationary status after two consecutive unsatisfactory evaluations, Nevada does not articulate clear policy about its appeals process.

Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Goal C − Reductions in Force

The state should require that its school districts consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off when a reduction in force is necessary.

Goal Component

(The factor considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

 The state should require that districts consider classroom performance and ensure that seniority is not the only factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at: nctq.org/statepolicy



5-C Analysis: Massachusetts



State Nearly Meets Goal



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

In Massachusetts, the factors used to determine which teachers are laid off during a reduction in force consider a teacher's tenure status. School districts may not lay off teachers with "professional teacher status" if there is a teacher "without such status" within the same certification area who could be laid off instead. Effective 2016, performance is taken into consideration between two teachers with like tenure status. Indicators used to determine performance include "overall ratings resulting from comprehensive evaluations... and the best interests of the students in the school or district."

Supporting Research

Massachusetts General Law Title XII, Chapter 71, Section 42

RECOMMENDATION

Require that districts prioritize classroom performance in determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.

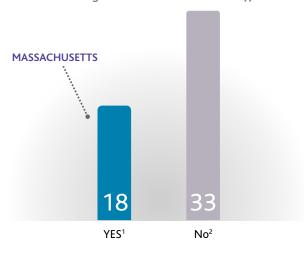
While Massachusetts will be using teacher performance as a factor in layoff decisions, the state still allows the main emphasis to be on seniority and tenure status. Using performance as the tiebreaker does not send a clear message to districts that it should be an important consideration.

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. Massachusetts added that beginning in 2016 seniority will not be the only factor used to determine which teachers are laid off, per the same legislation cited in NCTQ's analysis.

Figure 109

Do districts have to consider performance in determining which teachers are laid off?



- Strong Practice: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts³, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio³, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Tenure is considered first.

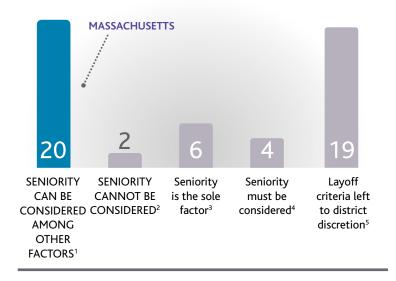
Figure 110		/
Figure 110		
Do states prevent districts	1057)7. BE
from basing layoffs solely	Ç. Ç.	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \
on "last in, first out"?	RMA, SIDE	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	CON	
Alabama	PERFORMANCE MUSI	SENORITY CANNOT BE
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
MASSACHUSETTS		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
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		
	18	22



Colorado, Florida, and Indiana all specify that in determining which teachers to lay off during a reduction in force, classroom performance is the top criterion. These states also articulate that seniority can only be considered after a teacher's performance is taken into account.

Figure 111

Do states prevent districts from overemphasizing seniority in layoff decisions?



- Strong Practice: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts⁶, Michigan, Missouri⁶, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio⁶, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington
- 2. Strong Practice: Louisiana, Utah
- 3. Hawaii, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin⁷
- 4. California, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon
- 5. Alabama, Alaska⁶, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska⁶, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming
- 6. Nontenured teachers are laid off first.
- 7. Only for counties with populations of 500,000 or more and for teachers hired before 1995.

Goals and Keywords

GOAL	STATEMENT	KEY WORDS
	AREA 1: Delivering Well Prepared Te	achers
1-A: Admission into Teacher Preparation	The state should require teacher preparation programs to admit only candidates with strong academic records.	admission requirements, academic proficiency measures, basic skills tests, GPA
1-B: Elementary Teacher Preparation	The state should ensure that its teacher preparation programs provide elementary teachers with a broad liberal arts education, providing the necessary foundation for teaching to the Common Core or similar state standards.	license/certification, elementary teachers, early childhood teachers, content tests, elementary coursework/standards, content specialization requirements
1-C: Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	The state should ensure that new elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction.	license/certification, elementary teachers, early childhood teachers, science of reading tests, science of reading coursework/standards
1-D: Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	The state should ensure that new elementary teachers have sufficient knowledge of the mathematics content taught in elementary grades.	license/certification, elementary teachers, early childhood teachers, math content tests, math coursework/standards
1-E: Middle School Teacher Preparation	The state should ensure that middle school teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.	license/certification, middle school teachers, content tests, K-8 licenses, content specialization requirements
1-F: Secondary Teacher Preparation	The state should ensure that secondary teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate gradelevel content.	license/certification, secondary teachers, secondary social studies, content tests, endorsements
1-G: Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science	The state should ensure that secondary science teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach.	license/certification, secondary general science, content tests, combination sciences
1-H: Special Education Teacher Preparation	The state should ensure that special education teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.	license/certification, special education teachers, content tests, K-12 special education license, elementary special education, secondary special education
1-I: Assessing Professional Knowledge	The state should use a licensing test to verify that all new teachers meet its professional standards.	license/certification, pedagogy, professional standards/knowledge, performance assessments, edTPA
1-J: Student Teaching	The state should ensure that teacher preparation programs provide teacher candidates with a high quality clinical experience.	student teaching, cooperating teachers, clinical preparation, placements
1-K: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	The state's approval process for teacher preparation programs should hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.	teacher preparation programs, program accountability, student achievement, standard of performance, public reporting, national accreditation

Goals and Keywords

GOAL	STATEMENT	KEY WORDS
	AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching F	Pool
2-A: Alternate Route Eligibility	The state should require alternate route programs to exceed the admission requirements of traditional preparation programs while also being flexible to the needs of nontraditional candidates.	alternate route programs, admission requirements, GPA, academic proficiency measures, subject-matter test, flexibility test-out
2-B: Alternate Route Preparation	The state should ensure that its alternate routes provide efficient preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers, as well as adequate mentoring and support.	alternate route programs, coursework requirements, length of program, studen practice teaching, induction, mentoring
2-C: Alternate Route Usage and Providers	The state should provide an alternate route that is free from limitations on its usage and allows a diversity of providers.	alternate routes; subject, grade or geographic restrictions; college or university providers; district-run programs; non-profit providers
2-D: Part-Time Teaching Licenses	The state should offer a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time.	part-time license/certificate, adjunct license
2-E: Licensure Reciprocity	The state should help to make licenses fully portable among states, with appropriate safeguards.	license reciprocity, license portability, out-of-state teachers, testing requirements, online teachers
	AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teac	hers
3-A: State Data Systems	The state should have a data system that contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness.	longitudinal data systems, definition of teacher of record, teacher production
3-B: Evaluation of Effectiveness	The state should require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.	teacher evaluation, teacher effectivenes student learning, classroom observation surveys, rating categories
3-C: Frequency of Evaluations	The state should require annual evaluations of all teachers.	teacher evaluation, evaluation frequency classroom observations, feedback
3-D: Tenure	The state should require that tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.	tenure, probationary period, continuing contracts, teacher effectiveness
3-E: Licensure Advancement	The state should base licensure advancement on evidence of teacher effectiveness.	probationary license, professional licens license renewal, evidence of teacher effectiveness, coursework requirements
3-F : Equitable	The state should publicly report districts' distribution of teacher talent among schools to identify	public reporting, aggregate school-level data, evaluation ratings, school report cards, teacher absenteeism rate,

Goals and Keywords

GOAL	STATEMENT	KEY WORDS
	AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teacl	hers
4-A: Induction	The state should require effective induction for all new teachers, with special emphasis on teachers in high-need schools.	mentoring, induction, mentor selection, reduced teaching load, release time
4-B: Professional Development	The state should ensure that teachers receive feedback about their performance and should require professional development to be based on needs identified through teacher evaluations.	feedback from observations/evaluations, professional development linked to evaluations results, improvement plans
1-C : Pay Scales	The state should give local districts authority over pay scales.	teacher compensation, salary schedules, pay scales, steps and lanes, advanced degrees, years of experience, teacher performance
4-D: Compensation for Prior Work Experience	The state should encourage districts to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.	teacher compensation, relevant work experience
4-E: Differential Pay	The state should support differential pay for effective teaching in shortage and high-need areas.	teacher compensation, differential pay, shortage subject areas, high-need schoo
4-F: Performance Pay	The state should support performance pay, but in a manner that recognizes its appropriate uses and limitations.	teacher compensation, performance pay, teacher performance, student achievement
	AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teach	ners
5-A: Extended Emergency Licenses	The state should close loopholes that allow teachers who have not met licensure requirements to continue teaching.	emergency licenses, provisional certificates, loopholes, subject-matter tests
5-B: Dismissal for Poor Performance	The state should articulate that ineffective classroom performance is grounds for dismissal and ensure that the process for terminating ineffective teachers is expedient and fair to all parties.	dismissal, ineffectiveness, poor performance, appeals, due process
5-C: Reductions in Force	The state should require that its school districts consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off when a reduction in force is necessary.	reduction in force, layoffs, teacher performance, seniority

Teacher Policy Priorities for Massachusetts

AREA 1: Delivering Well Prepared Teachers	
Require that teacher preparation programs screen candidates prior to admission by using a common test normed to the general college-bound population, and limit acceptance to those candidates demonstrating academic ability in the top 50th percentile.	Goal 1-A
Require elementary candidates to pass independently scored subject-matter subtests in each of the core content areas, as the state does with mathematics.	Goal 1-B
■ Ensure that all middle school teacher candidates pass a content test in every core area they are licensed to teach.	Goal 1-E
Specifically require secondary social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.	Goal 1-F
■ Ensure that secondary special education candidates possess adequate content knowledge.	Goal 1-H
■ Require all new teachers to pass a rigorous pedagogy test.	Goal 1-I
■ Hold teacher preparation programs accountable by collecting data that connect student achievement gains to programs, as well as other meaningful data that reflect program performance, and by establishing the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.	Goal 1-K
AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool	
■ Require alternate route programs to provide intensive induction support to alternate route teachers.	Goal 2-B
Eliminate licensure obstacles for out-of-state teachers.	Goal 2-E
AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	5.481-72.484Y
Require student growth to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.	Goal 3-B
Formally evaluate all teachers annually.	Goal 3-C
Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.	Goal 3-D
Base licensure advancement from a probationary to a nonprobationary license and licensure renewal on evidence of effectiveness.	Goal 3-E
AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	
■ Discourage districts from basing teacher pay scales primarily on advanced degrees and seniority.	Goal 4-C
Support differential pay initiatives for effective teachers in both shortage subject areas and high-need schools.	Goal 4-E

